

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL, 7 1875.

VOL. XIII, NO. 14.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.
One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, \$1.00
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$5.00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$8.00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$15.00

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELLEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. SOULARD.
"RAMBLER."
"BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth.
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENO, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KIDZIE, PROF. MUEB, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

Agriculture.

MARKET GARDENING CROPS.

J. B. Root, an experienced trucker and seed grower in Illinois, gives the following suggestion in one of a series of articles in the *Fruit Recorder*:

It is difficult to say what crops I would recommend to a beginner, or how much of them, for I know not what may be the soil, or market, or circumstances. I can only recommend some of the leading vegetables, conditioning each with several "ifs," so that the reader may not only know some of the improvements to cultivate them, but also some of the difficulties he will encounter.

Of early sown crops, if one has a warm soil, radishes make one of the most profitable as demanding little expense except the bunching, which is necessary only when you are sure of your crop and a sale for it. It usually finds large sale at a good price if very early, and is often raised as a stolen crop. Another advantage is, the quick returns secured, the crop being raised and marketed in from 40 to 60 days.

Onions, year in and year out, probably yield the most profit of any garden crop, but should never be undertaken in large amount at first, nor even upon a small scale if the ground be poor or weedy. New ground one or two years clean tilled is especially favorable, and along with this, if the grower has an inborn hatred of weeds, he is pretty sure of a crop.

On cool soils and well tilled, early peas are a good crop, but provision must be made to have an abundance of pickers whenever wanted. It also is cleared from the ground in time to allow of pickling cucumbers, late cabbage, late roasting ears of corn, or turnips, and by planting between the rows, fine crops of melons or squash can be grown after the first crop.

Early cabbage pays well when well tilled on very rich ground, but most new beginners err in attempting at first to grow largely of early cabbage and late celery, two of the most difficult crops to grow and demanding the largest outlay and risk.

Early beets for bunching are usually in free demand and pay well, having no pests and safe for a late crop should they miss the early market. But the grower must remember they are bulky, and it takes a great many wagon loads to realize \$100.

Early potatoes in every market are sure of a demand and one of our surest crops. Economically managed they always yield a fair profit, and often a very large one. Mulching with manure to be plowed under for the second crop insures a good yield.

Sweet corn usually pays well if brought into the market very early, or very late, but it is so easily raised that in the height of the season the glut drives the price to a low figure. But it is profitable hog and stock feed even while green, feed stalks and all, so there need never be any loss upon it.

Melons upon sandy soil in good heart, if protected from their many pests, "can't help but pay," and the demand grows with the supply till we can almost say that no market has for any length of time been glutted with them. But "eternal vigilance is the price" of melons.

Winter squashes, especially Hubbard, have become such a staple in the market that a large demand is always certain, and the grower of a large crop rarely fails to realize well. Failures are often due to insufficient fertility,

but more frequently by neglect the bugs are allowed to destroy them.

Tomatoes, if once well rooted, are the most tenacious of life, and loyally yield at least a fair crop whether the season be a continuous drought or one protracted rain. Often they are imprudently marketed and the price driven very low. They have become such a standard fruit for immediate table use and for canning, that with tact in marketing, or by canning all surplus, a fair price ought to be maintained. I annually market several hundred bushels, but never have sold a bushel for less than seventy-five cents and more usually have obtained a dollar. On the wagons ready for market, I do not think they cost me more than thirty cents at the highest.

The root crops, beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, and ruta bagas, grown upon clayey loam pay well in most markets, but the important items of expense are their culture and harvesting, and economical methods must be studied.

MANAGEMENT OF HEDGES.

Hedges may now be trimmed, plashed, or otherwise put in condition for ornament, as well as to be made a perfect barrier against stock of all kinds. In plashing a hedge, the sides should be trimmed up, and enough of the top cut off to free it of all the branches; then cut the stems as near the ground as possible, about two-thirds off, so that they will bend down easily, leaving one uncut and of the proper height, about every two feet, to hold the inclined ones in place.

The stems should be pressed as near the ground as possible, and if the land is undulating, make it a point to lean them up the hill, for thus they assume a less horizontal position to put them in a parallel line with the surface of the ground, than when leaned in the opposite direction.

When finished, the hedge should not reach much beyond three feet in height, it being much easier to allow nature to add a few inches to its altitude than to artificially lower it a little afterward. Being left bare of branches, the roots send up strong sprouts from the bottom, and being cut early in the spring, a much larger growth will be made the first year after it cut later in the season.

The first year after being plashed and severely pruned, a hedge should not be exposed to stock. If inclosing a pasture it is better to let the hedge grow in its own way, unless it can be protected, until the pasture is changed to another part of the farm before cutting; for the leaves are the lungs, deprived of which the plant soon decays. We think, as a rule, hedges should be trimmed not more than twice a year. Once in winter and once in summer; not later than July 10th, to insure a healthy and lasting fence. A slightly dwarfed condition is desirable, lessening the labor to keep a fence in shape, this being secured to any desired extent by summer cutting.

Great mistakes are frequently made by a constant cutting back of young hedges, for the purpose of dividing up the stem of the plant into innumerable sprouts, to make a thick fence. The time required to restore the equilibrium between the roots and branches of a plant so cut is lost and taken from the time required to grow a perfect fence.

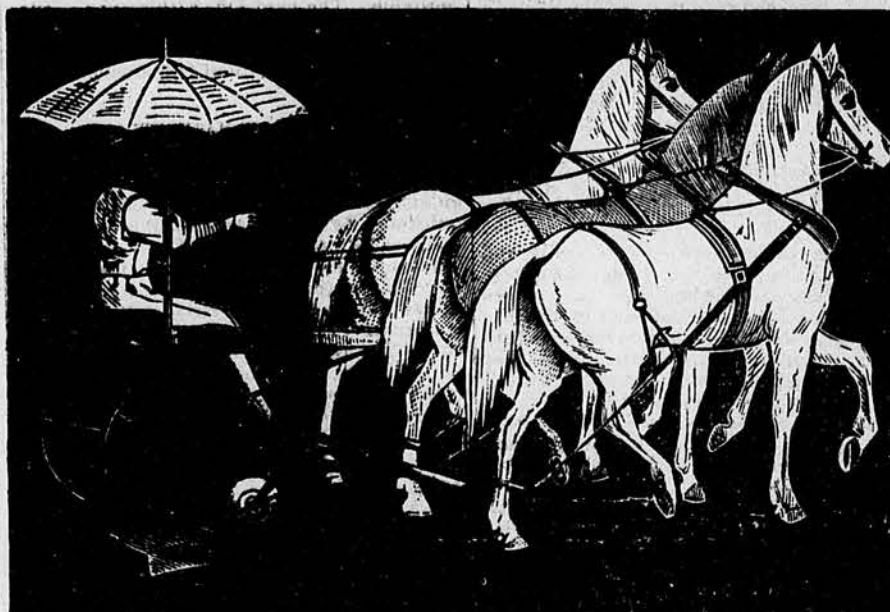
The roots cease to grow and exert all their vitality in reaching out through new branches, which are provided especially to bear the leaves which breathe and drink for the plant. With thorough cultivation and uninterrupted growth for four or five years, the work of plashing will be easy, and a first-class fence secured.

There is a difference of opinion as to the distance apart to set the plants, but we think about eight inches is a safe distance. In any case great care should be taken to replace all missing plants.

A well kept hedge is an ornament to any farm, and a good one is never blown down, is a perfect barrier to all kinds of stock, except that small pigs sometimes find their way through, which encourages larger hogs to follow.—*Western Rural*.

AN OLD LADY'S FARM.

W called on an old lady the other day who, when we were a boy, we knew as the wife of a large farmer and the mistress of the largest dairy and the tidiest farm-house in the parts. In those days her house swarmed with children and work-folk, and her husband's farm was the plantation on which they found homes and a livelihood. Since then her husband had died, her children have grown up, married and gone out into the world to follow other pursuits than farming, and the old place has passed into other hands. She lives in a village alone; near by live a son and daughter. Years of work have wrinkled her brow and silvered her hair; her step has lost its lightness and her eye its keenness. She is an old lady who, as she expressed it, "needs three days to do twelve hours' work in." Knowing this, and knowing too, that she has not only an abundance of this world's goods, but that her children would be glad to supply her all needs, we were somewhat surprised to find her in the barn feeding a cow and lecturing on gluttony to an uneasy pig who was playing the part of Oliver Twist over an empty trough. Upon our expressing this surprise she read us a sermon, which, if it interests our readers as



Hughes Riding Plow--Iron Frame.

We present our readers this week with the above engraving of the justly celebrated Hughes Plow. The driver is now in the act of throwing the lever forward to allow the point to enter while his right foot rests on the stirrup to force it down; no machine within the last half century has caused a greater revolution in its line than this plow; it has been in the market about four years, and its manufacture is now one of the staple institutions of our city. Last year a large number of these plows were sold direct to farmers at wholesale prices through Capt. Wm. M. Price of St. Louis, chairman of the Executive Committee and state purchasing agent P. of H. and in every case received such universal approval that the demand is now immense. Think of a man walking all day in the dirt holding to a pair of crooked sticks to keep his plow in place, and at night, weary and worn, find he has gone over less than two acres when with this plow he rides on a comfortable seat, turns a 20 inch furrow and doubles the amount. The lateness of the season demands that no time should be lost in procuring machinery that saves time and labor.

And we are authorized to say, that these plows will hereafter be sold to P. of H. in Kansas at wholesale prices, the same as Missouri, and Illinois. For further information,

Address HUGHES RIDING PLOW COMPANY.

St. Louis, Missouri.

much as it did us, will justify us in recalling it:

"Yes, as you say, I am not actually obliged to do this kind of work, and perhaps I am foolish for doing any, for I have got some money, and I might go and live with the boys. But they have all got wives, good wives enough, but their ways are not my ways, and I have been mistress of my own house too long to give up, and be a boarder or a visitor in any body's house now. It's nearly fifty years since I began work, and I think I have done enough not to be laid away in my son's sitting room to be exhibited as a curiosity, or propped up in an arm chair to be stared at by everybody who comes as an old granny. Might stay in the kitchen, you say. No, I couldn't; there never was a kitchen big enough for two women to live in, and, as I told you, where I am I want to be mistress, and as long as I can stand on my feet I am going to be. So I live here where I can have a good solid rag carpet on the floor and some comfortable old-fashioned furniture and a brick oven, and lots of other things which I couldn't have in either of the boys' houses."

But you say I needn't keep a cow and a pig. Why, yes I must, too. Why, do you think, after I have had cream to put in my tea fifty years, I am going to put up with milk now, or that after I have sold tons of the best butter that ever went into market I'm going to set my table with boughten stuff? And, if I keep a cow, of course I must have a pig, else what would I do with sour milk, and having a cow and a pig I must have a few hens too. Out back here, I have got a little farm of three acres, where they cut hay enough to keep my cow, and raise corn enough to fatten the pig, and so I get along comfortably well. Do I make money farming? Well, you go and ask the boys, and they will tell you every pound of butter I make costs a dollar, and every pound of pork 23 cents. But it's precious little they know about it. You see this working all summer to make two or three firkins of butter and two or three hundred pounds of pork looks like small business to them, but if they had begun as I did they would look at it differently. But to tell the truth, I keep my cow and pig more because they make me feel at home, than anything else. They are about all I have to connect me with the old farm, and, though I feel terribly poor sometimes when I think of the long rows of milk-pans I used to have and the few I use now, they help a good deal to make me contented. Without them I shouldn't feel better than a town pauper. It is lonesome here sometimes, the boys' children are here a great deal, and with them and the cow and pig I get along nicely."

And so this old lady, with her love still clinging to the old farm where hard and constant work through a long half century won for herself and family comfort and contentment, is going down to the end of her labors.—*N. H. Mirror and Farmer*.

It is estimated that 40,000 acres of flax have been sown this year in Miami, Linn, Johnson and Franklin counties. The yield will average at least 12 bushels of seed to the acre, making an aggregate of 480,000 bushels. This ought to bring into the counties this fall at least \$600,000 in cash.—*Peoria Spirit*.

THE OFT REPEATED CRY.

Within the past two years, the continuous cry on the part of some few farmers has been to the effect that "Farming in Colorado don't pay." Let us pause for a moment and consider, before making such sweeping assertions. Why? There are oftentimes different standpoints from which it might be well to take an occasional view of things as they actually exist, and see whether such statements will hold good. We are inclined to think that there is a cause for everything that occurs under the sun, and many persons are apt to inveigh against things in the aggregate—when only a partial statement of the facts would be correct. Egregious blunders, calculated to deceive the credulous, have been committed by persons claiming to be farmers—when, in reality, the cause might be traced to their own door. Not that we would convey the idea that the great losses sustained by Colorado farmers last season could in any just sense be imputed to negligence on their part. Far from it. But we do claim that the energetic, prudent, and frugal husbandmen of Colorado can average a large profit in a given number of years.

The farmers who are given to extravagant denunciations like the one quoted at the outset, are not included in the number of those who are, for the most part, found to be diligent in the use of the means at their command which are calculated to increase the yield of their fields or in any manner augment their "basket and their store." They are not of the number who take and read a good agricultural paper; an interior paper, carefully perused and quickly thrown aside, constitutes the sum and substance of their intellectual feed. It would be like wasting words to try to convince such persons. Close attention to the affairs of the farm, or spending an hour or two occasionally in acquiring information from the printed page amidst the family circle, does not suit their rapid inclinations. Standing on the corners of Denver streets, talking politics or perhaps "grange," for long hours in succession, is more agreeable to their taste. The honest and thrifty farmer may frequently have business requiring his presence in the city—in the store of the merchant, or office of the professional man, or even to stop for a few minutes on the street to converse with a brother farmer. But he has no business to be seen lounging the golden hours away on the corners, or in company with a "city granger," entering the drinking saloon. We do not charge that many of our farmers do this, and no thrifty farmers will, but they are not the class who continually disclaim against farming in Colorado as unprofitable.

How much better would it be to "read up," and meet with their brother farmers at the grange hall in the evenings, gaining thereby those ideas which, if carried into effect, would greatly assist them in making "two blades of grass" grow where formerly there was but one. The Order of Patrons inculcates no such habits as would lead a man to spend his daylight hours in idleness.

The soil of Colorado, if properly watered and cultivated, will produce abundantly; but it is not good enough to yield crops of any kind unless it receives the co-operative

labor and careful attention of farmers. In other words, while it is true of all our intelligent and thrifty farmers that they stick closely to their business, there are a number of Patrons who spend entirely too much time in Denver. They have no produce to sell, but it is certain they have "axes to grind," or "wires to pull."—*Colorado Agricultural and Stock Journal*.

For the benefit of the farmers of Kansas we give the above, which indicates that the farmers of Colorado are not altogether satisfied. We have great faith in the future prosperity of our State, and those who believe a change will be a panacea to poor crops, low markets, drouth, chinch bugs, and grasshoppers, will find that all localities have their drawbacks, and that moving from one state to another will not overcome all obstacles in the way of profitable farming. The out-look in Kansas the coming year, is, to-day very encouraging.

Agricultural Press.

PLOWING FOR CORN.—So long as land is loose and finely pulverized, if only plowed two inches deep, it will raise just as good corn as though plowed ten inches deep, but the continued use of land hardens, compacts it; and hence, extra labor is required to keep it in the best tilth for the growth of crops. The most of this hardening process is fairly attributable to working the land when it is too wet. Now if a field needs subsoiling, the best time, we believe, is in the Fall. Then the deeper soil thrown to the surface, during the winter undergoes those changes produced by atmospheric influences, snow and rain, and the crumbling of the clods by frost, and acquires that temperature necessary to the germination and growth of the plant which could not so effectually occur if done in the Spring. All corn ground plowed in the Fall by a common stirring plow, is preferable to Spring plowing, provided we can manage the weeds. If we have a pretty dry Spring, which is not common, we would find no difficulty, but when wet, the weeds are voracious and require much labor to keep them within the bounds that will not prove injurious to the crop. But if we can plow early enough so that the weeds will come up before frost, the difficulty in a measure will be obviated, for many of them will be entirely killed.

Many farmers are so eager to get their ground ready, they use a sixteen inch plow with only two horses. The plow is too heavy for two horses, and generally the quality of the plowing is inferior, so on the whole there is loss instead of gain. Land plowed in narrow furrows is better prepared for the drag and is more finely pulverized.

Experience has taught me that corn ground especially old ground, should be dragged within forty eight hours after being turned up. The drag pulverizes the ground much finer than it can if the plowing lies exposed to the hot sun for a week; and the finer it is the better its condition for the operation of all the causes that minister to the healthy and rapid growth of the crop. R. K. SLOAN.

—In Western Rural.
The farmer who keeps ahead of his work can always take advantage of whatever circumstances he may be placed in; he can use less muscular and more brain force than his neighbor who is always working at a disadvantage by following instead of leading. Whoever is found a saug, cozy, rural home, with everything indicating wealth and prosperity, will also be found a manager who never allows his work to get the advantage of him, and wherever the opposite of this is found, there is never a mistake made in asserting that there lives a man who is always behind time in the performance of his agricultural labors.

The lesson is written plainly all over the face of the country, and in the experience of every husbandman, but is not fully appreciated, and we call attention to it earnestly at this time because the peculiarity of the season makes it of double importance just now.—*Indiana Farmer*.

DUST BATHS FOR POULTRY.—Cleanliness is important in fowl-houses, for experience shows that poultry are unfavorably affected by the emanations from filthy quarters, and, besides, working in places where roasts and floor are covered with the droppings, is decidedly unpleasant. Dry earth, in the form of powder scattered everywhere, will absorb the bad odors, giving a wholesome atmosphere to the hen-house, and at the same time preserve the manure in the least offensive condition. Besides these purposes, a box of dry earth should be in a convenient corner of every fowl-house, for the fowls to roll in. Dust from the highway is the most convenient. Replace the same by an equal quantity of good gravel and the public will be the gainer.

SAWDUST FOR CELERY.—The editor of the *Journal of Horticulture*, London, says: Sawdust is a good thing for earthing celery, placing it between the rows and around the plants after the leaves and stalks have been brought together, pressing the sawdust about them, so as to lie compact and insure blanching perfectly. It is better, he thinks, than soil, not being so liable to cause the stalk to rot, and is good protection against frost.

ASHES FOR PEAR TREES.—A correspondent of the *Providence Farmer* had bad luck with his pear trees until he used ashes, when they prospered without fault. Thirty-six years ago, I put out pear trees; they grew, bore a year or two, and died out at the root, all of them. I bought more and they grew and died the same way. I saw, on four places, near me, the old trees still bearing. I saw that every one that was left on the old places, had been set near the first cabin and ash-hopper, where the soap was made and the refuse ashes thrown out. So I bought more trees, and began to plant ashes under them. They are a beautiful sight now, loaded with fair fruit. This is their third year of bearing. I shall go on with the ashes as long as God leaves me here, or until the trees die. If they do, my children will have my experience.

The Editor of the Maryland Farmer says: "Drilled Indian corn is a standard sowing crop in this country; but we have found Lucerne properly managed more profitable than it or any other crop. A light loam, very deep and fertile and not steep, we have succeeded best in the growth of the Lucerne. The soil should be free from weeds, in the thorough till, and the seed should be planted with a grass seed sower, attached to the grain drill, dropping the seed in the open drills, 7 to 9 inches apart, covering with a light seedling harrow and following with a roller; 14 pounds of seed per acre will be found a proper quantity. Try a half acre and you will put in more next year. We never grew a better paying crop than Lucerne, rightly planted and managed. We have cut three full crops in a season and left on a proper stand for winter protection. It is very fond of bone meal."

And New Comes Spring!—Yes, at last, after a long season of hibernation, we have sure indications, and indeed realities, of Spring. Not yet the Spring of poets, who are wont to prat of flowers and the vernal season, but an abundance of snow and ice still abounds in various sections, and even while we write (March 29) those wintry elements have not entirely departed (though fast melting) from Central Park, in this frigid metropolis. But the weather is becoming genial, compared with the past month, and there is fair prospect of a general thaw—so general, indeed, that ere this paper reaches our readers it is probable there will be freshets and floods, if not vast deluges and damages, in sundry regions, notably those permeated by the Delaware, Susquehanna and other rivers filled (and often gorged) with ice and enervated by snow. Yet we trust the Rubicon will be passed without disastrous results, and that the long and wearisome look-out of ruralists will soon be terminated, so that they may not only see but cultivate mother earth—preparing, in faith of the fulfillment of the unfulfilled promise, for seed time and harvest. Of course the lateness of the thaw and break-up will necessitate the hurrying of Spring Work over a large and wide extent of the country, but wise soil cultivators will "take time by the forelock" and have their forces—men, teams, implements etc.—ready for operation at the earliest moment, remembering that a prompt and energetic opening of the Spring Campaign, and its proper prosecution thereafter, argues, if it does not assure, bountiful and profitable returns in Autumn and Fall. And so may it be with all our readers engaged in rural pursuits!—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

To ensure success, make the Grange room attractive to the young, and instructive to the middle-aged and old. Every Grange should have its own hall, which should be neatly fitted up, and decorated with appropriate paintings and devices. An organ and a choir, to furnish music. Officers' jewels, working tools and neat regalia, add very much to the interest of the meetings. Lectures on practical subjects and discussions on seasonal topics, will increase the interest and always ensure a full attendance.—*Virginia Patron.*

The farmers of New England are constituted very much like other people; when led to believe that their interests will be advanced by pursuing a given course, they are not slow to move in that direction. Farmers are just beginning to understand that numerically they are in the ascendancy; but though they are single handed they can never accomplish much, or bring about any great reform, because nearly all other callings and occupations are combined, consequently, the only safety of the farmers lies in their combining as thoroughly as those with whom they come in contact. Tillers of the soil have been very slow to observe this state of society; but as they have been led to call to mind that self defence is the first law of nature, they will see to it that they are as thoroughly organized as all others arrayed against them. Society, at the present day, seems virtually to have adopted the vulgar saying "Every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost."—*Boston Cultivator.*

A TON OF HAY BY MEASURE.—There are 270 cubic feet in a ton of hay put in the mow fresh from the field, and 216 in a ton well settled down. The difference in a mow that had been standing two years, over one that had been standing one year would not be great—as the hay would settle very little the second year. A correct, practical rule by which to ascertain the number of tons of hay in a mow is to multiply the length in yards by the height in yards, and that by the width in yards, and then divide this product by 15, when the quotient will be the number of tons.—*Maine Farmer.*

THE SCAP GOAT OF THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.—Since the time of Moses and Aaron, scape-goats have always been in demand and are generally found when wanted. We don't like to carry the burdens of our own sins and shortcomings. Some broader shoulders must be made to "take" the iniquitous load.

If "farming don't pay," if the cotton crop be too large and prices too low, or if the yield be too small to meet the expense of making it; if the corn "fires" and the potatoes are few and small, what is the cause of the trouble? Not bad management and lack of economy, nor want of manure and rational cultivation, but "unreliable negro labor."

If we are slow to adopt improved systems of cultivation and labor saving implements, and to diversify our industry by means of the small grains, the grasses, cattle and sheep; if we allow our fences to rot down unrepaid, our farm buildings to become dilapidated, and our implements to lie in the fence corners exposed to the weather, who is to blame? The semi-barbarous, lazy, thriftless freedmen, of course. He will not learn new ways; he can't be made to use improved implements; he will not take care of his employer's property. "Unreliable negro labor."

Here is our scape-goat; and never did the poor quadruped on whom the lot fell, in Old Testament times, to bear the sins of the people into the wilderness, carry a heavier load. Debt, liens, twenty per cent interest, buying at retail and at the highest credit prices,

and selling at wholesale and at the lowest prices, wastefulness, indolence, unbusiness-like management and poor, behind-the-age farming—oh no! Unreliable negro labor. That is what is the matter!

Well, we are not blind to the vices and faults of the negro, nor do we forget that his opportunities for improvement have not been the best, nor the influences which have been brought to bear upon him, since the war, the most favorable; but let us do him justice. He has his virtues as well as his vices, and we must strive to draw out and strengthen his good qualities for our benefit, as well as his own.

Negro labor is unreliable, as it is too generally managed. It is doubtless more so in some parts of the country than in others, but let those who are ascribing to it all their woes, pause and ask themselves how it happens that some planters and farmers are prospering—making money every year with the same negro labor, and finding it in every way as satisfactory as labor found anywhere.—*Rural Carolinian.*

THE AUSTRALIAN LUSTER SHEEP.—According to the *Pacific Rural Press*, a fleece from a Luster sheep, a new breed produced in South Australia, attracted attention at a recent fair in Bremen:

The wool was remarkably fine, of silken sheen and softness, and of unusual length—over five inches—and of snowy whiteness. It was the opinion of all who examined it that cloth made of it would prove of superior quality. This wool was cut from a yearling ram of the new variety called Luster, the result of in and in breeding of Negretti sheep with Leicester or Lincoln. The number of generations is not stated. But in softening the long and hitherto harsh wool of the Lincoln, retaining the fine gloss which makes this kind of wool so valuable in the manufacture of alpaca and other stuffs, a great desideratum seems to have been reached.

THE INDIA RUBBER TREE IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the *California Agriculturist*, writing from San Diego, in answer to an inquiry says:

The India Rubber trees grow as easily and as well in California as the blue gum and pepper trees. Here are the statistics of one grown at Capt. Wilcox's town residence in San Diego: Age, two years; height, seven feet eight inches; circumference, five inches. It has been in the garden twenty months, during which time it has grown seven feet.

No seeds to Secret Societies.—A Tennessee Patron wrote to the Commissioner of Agriculture, asking for the Grange to which he belonged. "A share in the distribution of field, flower and garden seeds from the Department. He received the following cold-blooded reply, and of course feels chilled in his affections for the seed store at Washington:

DEAR SIR:—The rules of this Department prohibit the employment of any secret society for the purposes of distribution. I cannot, therefore, comply with your request of the first of March. Respectfully

FREDERICK WATTS,
Commissioner of Agriculture.
—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Horticulture.

GLADIOLUS.

Among the numerous Summer flowering plants, none is more calculated to excite floricultural enthusiasm than the Gladiolus. Its generous supply of gorgeous colors, of almost every conceivable shade; the length of time it remains in bloom; its adaptability for floral decorations; the ease with which it is cultivated and kept through the winter; renders it the most desirable occupant of the flower garden. The use made of it as a decorative plant, is yet in its infancy. Lovers of flowers need only to see it growing in large quantities to be induced themselves to plant in larger masses than is their present custom. Magnificent displays can be made at so little cost that they are within the reach of all. The rapid increase of the bulbs, moreover, soon enables us to enjoy, in glorious abundance, this one of nature's loveliest gifts.

In regard to the culture of Gladioli, little need be said. They thrive well in almost any kind of soil, excepting those which are cold, wet or clayey. These, and also fresh and rank manure should be avoided. Exposed to such influences the bulbs are apt to be attacked with a spotted rust or canker, which will be communicated to the foliage and change the healthy, pleasing green to a rusty brown, thereby preventing the proper ripening of the roots and formation of the heart or crown for the following season's growth.

The list of named varieties now reaches some hundreds, but there are so many of similar shades of color that we have thrown aside many and cut down our own collection, reserving only the most desirable and distinctive. For the information of the many who are embarrassed in making a selection from the catalogues, we give the names of twelve varieties, which, we think, are desirable for their brilliant and distinct colors:

Adonis, Archimedes, Branchylenis, Imperatrice, John Bull, Le Ponsais, Mathilda de Landevain, Mazepa, Napoleon III., Ophir, Penelope, Stella.

Those who desire a yet greater variety, will be pleased with the following: Berenice, Canari, Charles Dickens, Felicien David, Galathea, James Watt, Lord Byron, Louis Van Houtte, McMahon, Marie, Reine Victoria, Le Dante, Vicomtesse de Bellevue.

TRANSPLANTING PLANTS.—The editor of the *German Town Telegraph* says:—There is no mode that we ever tried, so effectual in transplanting tomato, cabbage, canteloupe, or any other tender plant from the hot-bed, or from one place to another, as to prepare a vessel filled with manure water and rich soil, and about the consistency of thin mud, with which the roots of the plant should be well coated, and set in a hole made with a round piece of wood, or dibble. After being rather firmly planted, moisten again with manure water. We have never failed in any transplanting, when done in this way, and the trouble is very slight.

THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS.—To speak of the seasons and prospects now, is to us like using a stereotyped expression, for the great facts are so prominent before us of a successful season for all the great interests of our State that we feel it unnecessary to continually repeat it. We know some journals begin to croak because it does not rain. How little they know of Nature and Nature's laws! We do not need rain generally. There may be some isolated cases where rain would be acceptable, but the great area of our grain fields are safe from suffering, all that others may say to the contrary notwithstanding.

Grain fields, orchards, and vineyards are all doing well, eye, nobly, and for this let us be thankful.—*California Farmer.*

Farm Stock.

HEREDITARY TRANSMISSION.

From an able paper in Iowa, *Fine Stock Gazette*, written by A. S. Welsh, we take the following:

QUALITY OF FLESH.

The sire and dam bequeath also to their young, the kind of flesh they carry. The hard and leathery muscle which belongs to the scrub bull will characterize the cattle he begets. A tendency under generous feeding, to lay on fat outside the muscle instead of permeating it, thus leaving the beef still hard and lean, is likewise subject to the law of descent. On the contrary, tender, juicy beef well mottled with fat, is equally sure to be transmitted. The grade steer which comes from the union of a Durham bull and a native cow, inherits often, not only the size but also the mellow muscle of his sire and the hardness of his dam. Whatever be the quality of beef carried by the breeding stock, the like quality will be inherited by their young. Obstinately lean on the one hand or aptness to fatten on the other, are likely also to be handed down to the next generation. Great differences, as we have seen, exist among cattle as to their power under feeding to lay on fat or to maintain a high condition. The very signs of this capacity or of its absence, are inheritable. The hard hide with scant and wiry hair which indicate persistent leanness, or the abundant hair and mellow skin which stand thriftiness, are as certain of reproduction as any other qualities.

PERIOD OF MATURITY.

The time of ripeness, whether late or early, is also subject to the law of likeness. When an animal attains a maturity that has been quickened by generous diet and care, the animals of its production are likely to show a tendency to earlier ripeness. In this way, by judicious treatment and the transmission of its effects to successive generations, the period of maturity is permanently changed to an earlier date. The Berkshire pig and the Durham cow are examples. On the other hand the common swine and the native cattle are instances of a late maturity which is the result of precarious food and careless breeding.

THE MILKING QUALITY.

A cow that possesses such perfection and activity of the milk organs as ensure a copious flow of good milk, endows her female descendants with the same quality. Even the bulls also produce will beget good milkers. The general form of a cow whether favorable or otherwise to the production of milk, is impressed on her female calves, and so also is the very form of her udder. The Jerseys transmit to their heifer calves their peculiar figures together with the capacity to yield the richest milk in the world. By the same law, it is evident that a milkier defective either in quantity or quality, will reproduce her own likeness in that respect.

COLOR.

Color is also among the inheritable qualities. The negro child borrows his sable skin from his parents, with as much certainty as he borrows their peculiar cast of form and features. The straight black hair and bronze complexion of the Indian, are sure of descent. No characteristics in the human family are more subject to the law of likeness than the complexion and the color of the hair and eyes. For example, when both parents have blue eyes and light hair and skin, it is extremely probable that the faces of the children will be uniformly of the same complexion. These facts are true of nations and races as well as families. Blue eyes, light hair, and a fair skin distinguish quite generally the people of Sweden and Norway, while dark eyes and dark hair are quite as common in Spain. When the parents are of different complexions some of the children often resemble the father and others the mother.

With the domestic animals the hereditary descent of color may be looked for with equal confidence. The color of wild animals which are under the same conditions of life in respect to food and climate, is uniform throughout each species or variety. Naturalists distinguish the different species and varieties by a minute description of their unvarying colors. The wood duck, the mallard, the prairie chicken, the moles, the worm rat, and the different species of squirrels, are a few from a vast number of examples. It may be accepted as an axiom in breeding color breeds true. But the crossing of different races of domestic animals, has produced in some species, a great diversity of color. Our native cattle and common fowls are instances wherein a lack of uniformity in this respect has arisen from careless breeding.

In many of the pure breeds, however, certain invariable colors in the individual are accepted as a hereditary proof of purity. The pure rat terrier is marked with certain proportions of black and tan which he must transmit with little variation. The breeder of the White Brahmas is very strict in bringing his fowls up to a fixed standard of color as well as form. The first-class Berkshire must be black with the invariable exception of four white feet, a white spot between the eyes and a tail tipped with white. In the pure Devon cattle, the cherry red of the body, the striped hoof, the black tipped horn, and the brush of white hair at the end of the tail, are the hereditary signs of purity in the breed. The peculiar disposal of certain different colors on the head of a Jersey cow, such as a dark muzzle, a ring of the same hue encircling the eyes, two peculiar light colored stripes running upward from the muzzle on each side of the face, mark all the individuals of the race and are quite sure of transmission. We may add further that in the Jersey breeds, the yielding of rich yellow milk is a most valuable hereditary trait.

In many races, however, other points regarded as having a higher value have been developed by the breeders at the expense of uniformity of color. The Ayrshire for the dairy, transmits the healthy organs and sound constitution favorable to the production of milk. Since the Short-horns are bred solely for the beef producing qualities, their color, though subject to the caprices of fancy, is really a matter of little intrinsic importance. It is size, early maturity, facility in fattening, small offal, fullness of valuable points, which the breeder seeks in this valuable race and which he secures by descent, in each generation. The reproduction of excellence as meat cattle must be invariable, but their colors may range all the way from pure white to deep red, or may consist of a combination of white and red, in roans, light or dark, or in spots of any size and variety.

WHICH BREED IS BEST.

At the late meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, the value of different breeds of Cows for dairy purposes, was discussed at some length. We obtain the following synopsis from the *New England Farmer*:

Mr. Wells thought that breed the best that made best use of the feed consumed. If butter is sought, Jerseys are the cows, but if milk, then Ayrshires. He places them far ahead of grade Short Horns for milk. His cows are Ayrshires, and ten quarts of milk makes one pound of butter, while each cow will furnish from 18 to 25 quarts per day for market.

Rev. Wm. Clint, "Jim Bunker," favored the Short Horns for milk; it was not the best quality, but as good as can be afforded at the price milk brings. Jersey milk was too good for the price, too expensive to the producer—but for butter, Jerseys are the breed. Their butter brings better prices, and they are the best family cows, it one likes pets. Ayrshires are the best for cheese.

Mr. Webb of N. H. formerly took a great fancy to the Devons, but found they did not give returns large enough. Grade Short Horns do better. He got from one grade Short Horn cow, 8,800 quarts of milk in ten months. His next best was a grade Ayrshire, but she fell short three or four hundred quarts. Short Horns will make as much milk from the same feed as any other breed except Jerseys. Each cow should keep the cows he likes, and if he expects to succeed, he must make the cows like him. He has had Short Horn veal calves four weeks old, dressed from 165 to 200 pounds. Would like the Dutch cattle if they were not so coarse. They were expensive milking machines.

Grades are nearly as valuable for business as pure breeds. He wants no cow to give 30 quarts per day, unless she has a good constitution. Feeds his calves well the first year, but does not want them fat. No 1000 pound yearling for him. Feeds milk to calves, four weeks, then hay tea from the steam chest, with or without milk, till they are three months old.

Mr. H. M. Sessions, editor of "American Devon Herd Book," sets forth the good qualities of Devons. One of their strongest points was their clear, bright, red color, and as milkers their record is good—200 pounds of butter per cow, from herds of 20 cows, have been obtained in one season; two pounds per day for four months, and 13½ pounds in one week, are received from this breed. Their size is the objectionable feature—it takes a great number to do the same amount of business that larger cattle will do. One of his cows gave 16 quarts per day, the past season, and in June 8 quarts made a pound of butter, in September, 6 quarts made a pound.

Mr. Wells formerly kept Short Horns and attempted to raise a superior herd, killing all cows that would not give 20 quarts per day. He found that the little Ayrshires of 9 and 10 hundred weight were giving more milk than his large Short Horns, on two-thirds the feed. He changed to Ayrshires, and was well satisfied.

Mr. Mattoon thought Devons the best for all purposes. They are apt to be neglected; keep them as well as Short Horns or Ayrshires and they will make better comparisons. Well kept from the start, and they will not be small animals. He had Devons weighing over 1,200 pounds.

Mr. Stone started with Devons fifteen years ago, but found they would only just about pay for their keeping. Ayrshires give double the amount of milk. Mr. S. keeps a large herd of breeding and milking stock, steams his feed in water, and is successful with his cattle.

HOW TO RAISE HOGS.

If there is one branch of farming more than another that is not understood, it is pork making. Farmers all raise pork, but do they do it cheaply and profitably? Does it not cost all they get for it, and more too—especially if it sells low? When as high as the past fall, it may pay; but when only half as high, there is a great loss.

Now, one of the secrets of making pork production profitable is, to make hogs do their own work as far as possible. No unnecessary work should be performed. Labor is money, costs money, or will command money. Hogs should be brought up to feed themselves chiefly. But you ask how can they do this? We will tell you.

Every farmer who raises hogs should provide himself with pasture. He should have clover fields and other grass lands. If water runs through the place, all the better; if not, ponds should be made. Hogs on these pastures will get at least seven-eighths of their living, if the pasture is good, from early spring till corn is fit to eat. An ear or two of corn per day can be thrown to them during the summer with great benefit, and early spring pigs, when ready to turn in the corn field, will weigh on an average one hundred and fifty pounds at least.

If farmers have not these clover fields, now is the time to procure the seed and make them. Not another season should pass by. But we have the hogs now ready for fattening. What shall we do with them? Shall we take the teams and men and go to the fields and gather corn for them? By no means. There is no use of consuming all this labor and time. Make the hogs do their own work. Have a movable fence ready to enclose a certain portion of the corn field, and turn the hogs in that. They will pick and eat the corn to suit their own notions, just as they want it. They will save you the trouble of gathering the corn and feeding it to them. They will never suffer from hunger. They eat and fill themselves and lie down, and when again hungry, they appease their hunger and take another snooze. Early spring pigs, treated to the grass and corn fields in this way, will, by December, weigh from three hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds each, not cost five dollars per head, particularly if they are some thrifty, fast growing, easily-fattening breed, like the English Berkshire—the most profitable, healthful and thrifty breed of hogs in existence. I would like to hear from other farmers on the best system of making pork raising profitable.—*Farmer in Rural World.*

"Bub, did you ever stop to think," said a Michigan avenue grocer, recently, as he measured out half a peck of potatoes, "that these potatoes contain sugar, water and starch?" "No I didn't," replied the boy, "but I heard mother say that you put peas and beans in your coffee, and about a pint of water in about every quart of milk you sold." The subject of natural philosophy was dropped right there.—*Detroit Free Press.*

We quote spring wheat at 70 cts, fall at 85 to 95 cents to grade. Oats selling at 62½ and 65 cts.; Corn has advanced some, and is selling now at 85 to 92, owing to cash or time payments, selected seed corn \$1.00.—*Hawatha Dispatch.*

The Apiary.

A NEW PROGRESS IN BEE KEEPING.

For two years I have tested a new method in bee keeping which has proved of great benefit to me, and I think all those American beekeepers who have the top-opening hive of the Langstroth style will also be benefited if they will follow my directions.

To be better understood, I must tell you readers that I keep my bees in straw hives with movable combs. Every hive has a vaulted top and the hive must be turned over to take out the frames. American beekeepers who have top opening hives can take out every frame without more than touching the other ones.

To have the benefit of my method give your hive, that contains twelve or sixteen frames, three entrances; one on each end near the bottom board, and one in the middle of the hive near the top. Then take one or two division boards which fit the hive exactly to divide your hive in two or three rooms, in such a way, that no bee can get out of one room into another. These are the first conditions:

I. To Italianize your bees safely and in the most profitable way, you must send for a good Italian queen to introduce in the strongest colony of your apiary. As soon as the new queen has arrived, take another empty hive of the same size without bees and insert a division board so that you will have on your left hand a little room in the hive for four frames. No take from the colony, which shall have the new queen, two combs with plenty of sealed brood. On one of these combs cage the new queen and bring her with the second brood comb and all adhering bees, but without the old queen, in the little room, and give still two other combs containing only honey. The other brood combs of the colony transfer with the old queen and bees in that room on your right hand, close the hive and then set it on the old stand.

After two or three days confinement of the new queen take out the two combs from the little room at your left hand, cut out every queen cell and seal it with the new queen. The bees of this little colony will do her no harm. From this time you will have two queens in one hive, and each queen will fill the cells with eggs in proportion to the number of her worker-bees in her room. After some days, at your leisure, you may hunt out the old queen in the strong colony. This done you will open some passage of the division board out in it and closed before you have inserted it. Having opened the passages, the strong colony will not build queen cells and so become acquainted with each other. After one day or two you remove the division board, fill up its place with a comb from the room at your left hand and you have safely and in the most profitable way a new queen to a strong colony.

II. TO REAR QUEENS FOR ARTIFICIAL SWARMS EARLY IN THE SPRING.

In the same way I have described (Ad. I), you will divide a strong colony early in the spring, we will say at the close of April or at the beginning of May, as the weather is favorable and the colonies are sufficiently strong. Give the little colony brood-combs with sealed brood, and eggs, and larvae, and let it rear a queen. (To give it a queen cell would be of great advantage.) Do this early that you may have a fertile queen in that little colony in the beginning of the swarming season.

To make an artificial swarm, proceed as follows: Hunt out the queen of the little colony after she has laid her first eggs, cage her and bring her with some brood-combs in a new hive of the same size, remove the old stock from the place and bring the new one with the young queen on the old stand. After two or three days, in the evening, release the young queen and you will have a strong swarm.

The old stock you may remove to any place you like. As the old colony has a fertile queen it will increase. Do not forget to give it some water in a sponge at the entrance during the first two or three days after you have the artificial swarm.

III. TO PREVENT SWARMING.

Should the colony (ad. II.) with the old queen have the inclination of swarming after three weeks then you are obliged to prevent this, otherwise, you will get but little surplus honey. Proceed as follows: As soon as the bees incline to build queen cells remove the combs and bees to the left end of a large hive and insert on the right end the division board, whose passages are closed, that you may have here a room containing four or five frames with a strip of worker comb. In this little room place the old queen with some brood combs. All the flying bees at left hand will go in the entrance at the right hand room. You have made an artificial swarm and have now two colonies in one hive. Give the queenless colony at your left hand, some water, in a sponge keeping it before the entrance for some days. Such a late swarm, works usually very fast and fills its place with the finest worker combs. As soon as this is done you will cut out the queen cells of the colony at your left hand, should you not have done it long before; then remove the division board and fill its place with another comb. From this time you will have a very strong colony with the nicest worker combs, and a very industrious one it will be, that will give you much surplus honey. Should the queen of such a colony be old, or will you have in her place an Italian queen, insert in the queenless colony a queen cell such as you like, and let the colony rear a young one and hunt out the old one when the young queen is fertile.

IV. TO WINTER TWO OR THREE QUEENS IN ONE HIVE.

Insert in a hive with three entrances, one or two division boards, having in every room a little colony with a queen and give them sufficient honey. These little colonies will winter very well in the divided hive and you will have in the spring some queens for queenless colonies, or to sell. On the same day you are hunting out a queen of this colony you will remove the division board and join the queenless colony with its neighbor. In this way you may have after hunting out one or two queens, a very strong stock. I sold last spring one hundred and thirty-eight such preserved queens and the colonies in which I had wintered them were the best in the apiary.

For rearing queens in the summer these divided hives are excellent, and you need not have other nucleus hives for rearing queens. C. F. H. GRAVENHORST, IN

Beekeepers' Magazine.

Emigration into Linn county this spring is larger than has been known since 1869.—*Lancaster Journal.*

Patrons of Husbandry.

THE KANSAS FARMER GRANGE PLATFORM.

- I. The abolition of all degrees beyond the Fourth.
 - II. The making of all Fourth degree members eligible to any position in the Grange, from Gate-keeper to Master of the National Grange.
 - III. The removal of the National Grange Headquarters to St. Louis.
 - IV. The abolition of fifth degree Granges and substituting therefor the Business Council.
 - V. The reduction of the dispensation fee to one dollar, and reduction of dues to the simple cost of salaries and office expenses for National and State Grange Headquarters.
 - VI. The return of all accumulated funds in National Grange Treasury to subordinate Granges.
 - VII. The thorough organization of the business features of the Grange, by States and counties, as an absolute necessity for the perpetuity of the Order.
 - VIII. The County Council to constitute the business unit and the concentration of all surplus funds in the hands of the Council, where under the immediate supervision of those who contribute it, it may be applied to practical business enterprises.
- The above is the Grange platform of the KANSAS FARMER. Upon the important question involved, we invite free and independent discussion. We distinctly require of correspondents, that they treat, in their communications, with courtesy and consideration, those from whom they may differ in opinion.—EDITOR FARMER.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Commencing March 29th and ending April 24, 1975, from the Relief Department of Patrons of Husbandry of Kansas.

CASH ON HAND \$1261 02

RECEIPTS:

MARCH 29—Cash of Kirkendall, freight on Corn	\$ 5 00
" Received of the State of Kansas on Douglas county Voucher	97 75
MARCH 30—Cash of White Prairie Grange, No. 1215 Ill.	10 00
" Cash of Blue Mound Grange, No. 641, Kansas,	9 00
APRIL 1.—Cash of Excelsior Farmers Club, Ill.	15 00
" Received on freight returned on corn and wheat.	45 65
" Cash of S. H. Ellis, Master of Ohio Grange/State, for H. M. Vance of Jewell co. from J. B. Mitchell, Grove City, Ohio.	18 00
" Received of Kirkendall, for freight on corn.	2 40
" Cash of Michigan Granges 750 00	
APRIL 2.—Received of Wells, Fargo & Co. on over charges.	7 20
" Cash of Forrest City Grange, No. 46, Illinois.	8 00
" Money returned from Osceola for corn.	875 00
APRIL 3.—Cash of Jefferson Township, Aid Society, of Madison Co., Iowa,	60 10
Total	2664 12

DISBURSMENTS.

MARCH 29.—Paid for postage.	3 00
" " on 43 sacks corn and 4 sacks wheat.	42 70
" Paid freight on box Mdse.	35
" Paid for Telegraphing.	1 00
" Paid freight on corn for Douglas county.	97 75
MARCH 30.—Paid expressage.	1 40
" Paid freight on meal to Allen county.	11 40
" Paid for money orders.	45
" Paid freight on box sent to Ottawa county.	2 45
" Paid freight.	3 10
" Paid G. A. Kress as aid for Sumner county.	3 00
MARCH 31.—Paid freight on meal to Brown county.	18 00
APRIL 1.—Paid H. M. Vance, Cerro Gordo, Jewell county.	18 00
" Paid express charges on box seeds to Rooks Co.	40
" Paid freight on corn for Edward Chilson.	4 40
" Paid J. Armsstrong for services in warehouse and shipping goods.	26 00
APRIL 3.—Paid freight on potatoes to W. H. Biays.	1 00
" Paid freight on potatoes to Shorthill.	1 20
" Paid freight on box mdse for Clay county.	75
" Paid freight.	2 40
" Paid for transfer of cars at Atchison.	2 00
APRIL 8.—Paid for clerical help during March.	25 65
" Paid freight on car to Osage county.	92 95
" Paid for 1 sack flour to Burton & Pierson.	2 20
" Paid for telegraphing.	50
Total	862 65
Balance on hand	2,391 47

RELIEF GOODS RECEIVED SINCE MARCH 29, '75:

- MARCH 29.—One box clothing for Ottawa county donors unknown.
- MARCH 30.—One box sundries for Ottawa Co.
- MARCH 31.—Two boxes—clothing etc.,

- Dr. Jaynes for Marion Co.
- One box—garden seeds by express—donors unknown.
- APRIL 1.—One box—garden seeds by express—donors unknown.
- " One box—Mdse. for Clay county, Donors unknown.
- " One box—Mdse. for Sumner Co. Donors unknown.
- " One box—sundries for Ottawa County, Donors unknown.
- " Four sacks corn for Edward Chilson, donors unknown.
- " 43 sacks corn, and 4 sacks wheat, from Grange at Henderson, Ky.
- " One box for Lorinda Orr, Clay Co.
- APRIL 3.—One box for McPherson county, Donors unknown.
- " Four sacks corn from Alerton.
- " One box for Pottawatomie Co.
- " One box for Wabunsee county.
- " One box for Shawnee county.

RELIEF GOODS DISBURSED.

- MARCH 30.—Ottawa county two boxes of goods D D Hoag.
- APRIL 1.—Marion county two boxes—clothing Thomas W. Bowen.
- APRIL 2.—Clay county—one box mdse J. L. Starkweather.
- " Rooks county, one box—garden seeds, J. A. Shorthill.
- " Cowley county, one box—garden seeds T. A. Blanchard.
- " Sumner county, one box—mdse Thomas E. Reed.
- " Clay Co., one box for Lorinda Orr, J. L. Starkweather.
- " Shawnee county 18 sacks seed corn John Armstrong.
- " 25 sacks corn sold under the instructions of the donors to pay freight and four sacks of wheat sent to mill to be ground into flour.
- " One box to Clay county, J. L. Starkweather.
- APRIL 3.—McPherson county, box—mdse C. P. McAlexander.
- " One box sundries for Francis Davis, delivered to Samuel Beal Shawnee county.
- " Pottawatomie county, one box Almon Benton.
- " Wabunsee county, one box A. F. Wade.
- " Shawnee county, one box John Armstrong.
- Relief goods on hand April 3d, 4 sacks wheat, 4 sacks of corn, 1 box for Susan Stotes.
- JNO. G. OTIS,
Kansas State Agent, P. of H.

EDITOR FARMER:—According to my construction of your meaning in the Grange platform, as enunciated in the FARMER of the 24, inst., I endorse every article fully; except perhaps, the fourth, which I think is ambiguous.

I care not by what name the county organization is called, whether Grange or council, let it be a "thorough organization of the business features of the Grange," and in no way can I see the thoroughness of the county organization better defined than its recognition with authority to use the "work" of the order.

The County Grange as contemplated in the State Grange Constitution, and forms of organization adopted by our State Executive Committee, is far preferable to the late county council.

1st. In that it has an official recognition.

2d. In the thoroughness of the organization, and for these reasons I shall use my influence for the establishment of such a Grange in this county, hoping earnestly and working indefatigably to rid it, in the future, of its bad features. Such excesses as fifth degrees must be lopped off, and the idea too, amongst modern Republicans or ancient Democrats of composing the organization with delegates *ex officio*, men who, when perfect strangers to the rest, were elected to the highest office through compliment, for having worked up the organization, or in ignorance of the superior qualifications of others, is absurd. If such officers or past officers are appreciated for merit, they need have no fear, and at the same time let not the membership at large be, by compulsion, indefinitely bored by one false step.

I have expressed in the foregoing, a determination to be governed, "by the powers that be," but shall have to ask you for instructions, which I hope you will give in the FARMER, such as will enable me to work in compliance with the "form of application for a District Grange."

When and from whom can the delegates who are fourth degree members, Masters and Pastmasters, receive the fifth degree?

Marion county, Mar. 29, '75.

DO WE WANT COUNTY OR DISTRICT GRANGES.

In approaching this subject we do so with a good deal of reluctance. Since, to take the negative of the question, is an assumption of the privilege of questioning the wisdom of both the National and State Grange. But a conviction of the uselessness of the County Grange to improve in any compensating degree, either our social, educational, or business interests, and the fear that its organization will spread further, instead of checking, that spirit of exclusiveness of privilege and pride of place, which finds a lodgment so easy in the human heart, impels us to say something upon this subject.

Believing as we do, that the government of our Grange organization, should be a government of its members through its chosen representatives. That the drift of sentiment should be turned toward Democratic and Republican principle, rather than to swirl around the dangerous reef of privileged classes,

caste, and aristocracy of Masters and Past Masters who are invested with honors and legislative powers in perpetuity.

Believing that the rights of the people will be encroached upon in proportion to the growth and strength of a favored class, we have adopted as a creed the following: We believe in the abolition of all degrees above the fourth degree, for either County, State, or National Grange. We believe a fourth degree member should be eligible to any position in the Order. We believe that when an officer's term of office expires, his honors, duties, immunities, and privileges, cease with his term of office, and that he should return to the body of the members, as one of them with no other privileges only such as they enjoy as members. We believe our State Grange should be composed of delegates elected directly from the body of the members, without other qualification than fitness for the duties of the position.

Having pinned our faith to this creed, we shall oppose all theories and endeavor to change the practice of Grange government at variance with it.

Our present system of Grange government from the Subordinate to the National Grange, is at variance with such a creed. The legislative powers of our Grange system, and the entire interests of the organization are lodged with those who have been elected to other and specific duties.

The Masters of State Granges are chosen for their fitness as presiding officers, for their executive abilities, for the specific duties of the State organization, and by virtue of his election to that position we make him and he only, the representative of the interests, and sentiment of the Grange organization of the State, in the National Council.

Having been elected to discharge other important and specific duties, does not always make a Master a fit representative of the sentiment and opinions of the great body of the members.

It would be just as consistent to make the Governor of our State, who has been elected to discharge the specific duties of that office; our representative in the senate of the United States.

We not only invest the Master of the State Grange, with such extraordinary power, but we accord him a patrician privilege of remaining for all time to come, a member of the National Grange and eligible among the few, to position as an officer of the National Grange, to which the wisest and ablest of men among fourth degree members can never hope to attain.

A parallel case to our Grange government, would be to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to read, That no person shall be eligible to the office of president except he shall first have been elected to the senate; were such an amendment proposed to the people of the United States, would not the cry be prompt and loud against such an attempt to establish the counterpart of the old, Patrician Venetian, senate, the aristocracy of the council of Forty and Ten, who gradually encroached upon the liberties of the people, until a few men—despotism—took the place of liberty, and the people suffered under the galling yoke of a privileged class.

The parallel is not an unjust one, while our senators lay down their senatorial duties, honors, and privileges at the expiration of their term of office and return to the body of the people from whom they were sent, and become again one of the people. In our Grange organization, we not only continue the honors and privileges of the Masters during their lives, but we deprive all others of the right to be sent as representatives to the councils of the National Grange, or to hold offices of trust or honor; confining that privilege to the college of Masters and Past Masters. As it is with the National Grange so it is with the State Grange. The Masters of Subordinate Granges, and they only, enjoy the privilege of representing the Subordinate Granges in the State Granges, so that they are invested with all of the executive and legislative power and privilege.

The great body of the members are deprived of the right to choose, from among themselves, any one to represent in the State Grange, their sentiments and convictions, upon any question of interest and importance. Their selection of a representative must be made from the college of Masters of the Subordinate Granges of the county, thus endorsing the aristocratic doctrine of priority of title, place and degree.

So that upon our Grange system of government, we have grafted a clan, which we fear, will yield us bitter fruits in years to come. The question now presents itself: Shall we make provision for the further growth and spread of this spirit of exclusiveness of privilege, by the organization of County Granges, composed of Masters and Past Masters, and their wives who are Matrons, with a sprinkling of fourth degree members, who are elected as delegates? The Masters and Past Masters and their wives are members by virtue of having once held office. The fourth degree members elected as delegates are the representatives of the great body of the members. "They are the tribunes of the people." But their usefulness as such is hampered and controlled by a large unwieldy body of members, who, being invested with perpetual honor and privilege, and likely to assert their consequence, and thwart the delegated will of the great body of the members. It is an unsafe principle to commit the busi-

ness or legislative interests of the people, to any but those who are the immediate representatives of the wishes of the people.

Leaving out the main and vital objection of nurturing the growth of a privileged class. Let us see if the County Grange can be made useful to any compensating degree:

It is claimed to be useful to further the educational, social, and business interests of our Order. As a school for education, we do not see its advantages. If as a school for education in the work of the Order, (then to be beneficial, the work must be done (as provided by the State Constitution) in the fourth degree. Then if in the fourth degree, it's the same sort of education we get in the Subordinate Granges, therefore the County Grange is a school for practice, and if a school for practice, it will interfere with the business interests of the Grange. Under the simple and direct methods of transacting business with the councils there were never any meetings, at which the council was not pressed for time to transact the business which came before them. How much less time then, if part of it must be devoted to education in the work of the Order. The educational interests of the Order should be promoted, and cared for in the Subordinate Granges.

The social feature of our Order is one of very great and improving importance; and social enjoyment should be fostered, and encouraged in every way, but our social gatherings should be free from ceremonial or business restraints.

Our Grange pic-nics and socials, are doing good work, and we cannot better the enjoyment by joining them with monthly business meetings.

Through the influence of association and the constant exchange of ideas, comes social, mental and moral culture, an awakening of brain force, an exercise of mental skill, so that the higher aims and objects of our Order are reached by the association of the Subordinate Grange room.

The business feature of our Order is of considerable and growing importance to the immediate interests of Patrons throughout the State, and a county organization of some kind seems a necessity, in order to forward the business interests of the Order. But is a county organization trammelled with a full set of Grange officers, and ceremonials, and hampered with the business of a court to settle disputes in Grange matters, and the ceremonial of a higher degree, a fit organization to promptly and expeditiously transact the business needed. Our business interests demand a plain, practical, direct, and businesslike method. When farmers come from 8 to 30 miles once each month to attend a meeting to further their business interests, they do not want to fritter away their time on adjudicating disputes between Granges, or in discussions about the duties or privileges of the fifth degree. They need only when met, a chairman to put motions, and a secretary, to record the proceedings, and at once to commence business, mark out and perfect their plans, and prosecute their business enterprises with celerity and despatch. It is urged by advocates of County Granges that the business interests of the county can be committed to a delegation, or committee chosen for that purpose. The plan is unquestionably a good one, provided that as soon as the business committee is appointed, the County Grange will adjourn *sine die*, since there is now, no further use for them, unless the committee be required to report to the County Grange for action, in which case, the County Grange with all its paraphernalia and hindrances are again in possession of the business interests of the county. It would seem wiser for each Grange to select a delegate to represent their business interests at a business meeting, and when met to give their undivided attention to business matters, then with a county Executive Committee of 3 or 5, to settle difficulties about Grange matters; and we have an effective inexpensive, and useful organization, and at the same time we check the growth of feeling, of priority, and pride of place and degree.

The desire for a more thorough representative form of Grange government, has grown strong in Kansas, and the delegates to the State Grange felt the desire and had the independence to express the wishes of the members who they represented, and the Kansas State Grange at the last meeting, made the following record:

The following was read, rules suspended, and on motion was unanimously adopted;

WHEREAS, The present system of degrees, above the 4th, being founded upon an election to office, to which only a fractional part of our members can ever attain, which is calculated to create a scramble for office, detrimental to our interests as an Order, and is a great source of jealousies, which may ultimately disorganize our Order, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Kansas State Grange in session assembled, that in view of the facts set forth in the foregoing, we request the National Grange to so change its Constitution, that any 4th degree member in good standing may be eligible to any position, in either National, State, County, or Subordinate Granges, and for this we will ever ask.

Resolved, That our Worthy Master be instructed to present the foregoing to the National Grange at its next session, and use his influence to the fullest extent to effect the change asked for.

This action of the State Grange is the natural outgrowth of the feeling, against the creation and maintaining of a privileged class; and to their honor be it said, it comes from the privileged class themselves, who break with the air of Kansas, a sentiment of just and equal privilege, and are led to believe

that they are in possession of privileges, and occupying positions, which are opposed to the true spirit of Grange teachings, and principles.

Our system of Grange government should be in accordance with the principle announced in the resolutions of the State Grange, that a fourth degree member should be eligible to any position in the Order, and that the legislative powers should be exercised by those who come directly and immediately from the body of the members. The privileges of Masters and Past Masters should be abridged, so that when their term of office expires, they belong once more to the body of the members, and have no privileges or immunities that are not enjoyed by any fourth degree member.

Our system of government, will then be, Republican and Democratic.

It will be a government of the body of the members through their chosen representatives. The Subordinate Granges can send their chosen representatives to the county meeting who will choose the delegates to represent the county in the State Grange, and from the body of the members of the State Grange may be chosen the representative to the National Grange.

Thus we will have a representative form of Grange government, in accordance with our Democratic and Republican national government.

R. H. DOWNS

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

A Man of a Thousand.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When Dr. J. C. Jones was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accidentally to a discovery whereby Dr. J. C. Jones cured his only child with a preparation of Compound India. He now gives this recipe, free to all sufferers of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dispel: Night sweats, Irritation of the Throat, Difficulty of Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Haemoptoe, the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address: C. H. Jones, 1111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

PLASKET'S

BALDWIN CITY NURSERY,

7th YEAR.

200,000 Two year Buds, also even size, in quantities of 50,000, \$1.25 per 1,000. 100,000 One year Buds, \$1.00 per 1,000. 50,000 No. 1 Two and Three year Apple Trees, \$4.00 per 100; the Best Varieties for Kansas. Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Strawberry and a Nursery Stock at prices to suit the times. 10,000 Fine seedling Peach Stock good trees \$2.00 per 100. New Apple Seed \$10.00 per bushel, 50 cents per lb; by mail post paid.

Send for Catalogue.

W. M. PLASKET,

Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.

FRAMES, CHROMOPISTOLS,

Photograph Frames Made each, \$2.00 per dozen; Chromo 5x7, 10x12 each, 75c per doz. 1x12 and 1x13 \$1.00 each. Address cards 50,000 each \$1.00 for 500. Pistols, using No. 1 Metallic Cartridge \$4.00 each. All the above sent by mail prepaid.

WILLIAM BROWN,

Westfield, Mass.

TIN WIRE RINGS.

Will not make a Ring.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

Send for Catalogue.

Free Potato Catalogue.

Illustrating new varieties of potatoes.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year	\$3.00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months	1.50
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year	8.00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year	12.00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year	20.00

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
DR. CHARLES RYNDOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELLEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
MR. COHA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
MR. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MR. BOULD, "RAMBLER."
"BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.
DR. A. S. CHASE, Leavenworth, Kan.
JOHN DAVIS, Davis County.
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkswood, Mo.
W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.
"OLD CENTURY," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENO, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF KANSAS EDITORS.

It has become a custom of the Kansas editorial profession to meet once a year; at which meeting an oration is delivered, a poem read and pleasant little speeches made by its members to each other. Congratulations are extended to every body and their friends that there are so many good fellows alive as the aforesaid editors. There has never been at these conventions any serious attempt made at business, that we are aware of; the general and particular thing aimed at being to have a pleasant good time. An excursion to some distant point is usually in the programme; and those who can find time and have the inclination can secure a free benefit. We do not intend saying an ill-natured thing about these annual conventions, but, as these meetings give us a different impression from that which seems to be prevalent in the minds of others we take the liberty of giving our ideas.

We believe these conventions might become very useful to the editors of the State, but so long as they consist only in having a good time at somebody else's expense, together with a free ride on some railroad to be paid by "puffs" of the company and its management, we fall to see where there is very much pleasure, profit, or sense in these yearly gatherings. The impression prevails among people generally that the press is a public institution, a proper object for charity, appealing to all for a display of public spirit in sustaining and encouraging it. For this impression the press is itself responsible, and so it will remain as long as the publishers and editors of the country give and receive something for nothing. For an editor to get up in an editorial convention, and orate upon the power of an independent press, while each issue of his paper begs for cord wood and potatoes, to pay for subscriptions long past due, and dares not expose the frauds upon the people, big and little, for fear its life will be crushed out, or flatters and fawns upon political tricksters for some petty office, does not convince any body of such editor's independence of spirit, nor does it raise, in the public estimate, the standard of the editorial profession one iota.

The editing and publishing of a paper is a business enterprise, and unless it can be maintained upon legitimate business principles without subsidies or charity, there is something radically wrong somewhere, which an editorial convention can very materially assist in righting. We may prate about the independence of the press until dooms-day, but as long as free lunches and free rides are cheerfully accepted, as legitimately due the press for its public services, the intelligence of the public is not deceived. The first step towards making the press of the country independent as well as more useful, is to practically treat those questions of business which will make them financially successful.

THE BOGUS COUNTY BONDS OF KANSAS.

Sooner or later we shall have a legislature with sufficient honesty and courage, to thoroughly investigate the fraudulent issues of bonds in Harper, Ness, Barbour, Comanche, Pratt, Kingman, and other counties of this State.

When this investigation is had, it will be found that the bonds in question, were issued without the necessary population; that, in fact, the organization of the counties named was a fraud. The ultimate result will be, without doubt, the repudiation of the bonds. Those who may have been induced to purchase these bonds, will then demand to know who was responsible for the frauds, and who secured the profits of the thefts. When the purchasers of bonds in the east learn that they have three or four hundred thousand dollars of worthless bonds from Kansas, and our State is heralded from one end of the country to the other as a refuge for men who can thus, year after year, be allowed to perpetrate such wholesale and astounding crimes against the credit of the State, the people will demand a legislature which will have the courage to

fearlessly place the responsibility of the issue of these bonds where it belongs. Every citizen who values the good name and credit of the State, will have to bear his part of the odium of these high-handed frauds. When this chapter of the history of Kansas is truthfully written, it will be the darkest in the many blotched and blurred pages which the next generation will read with indignation and shame.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

We are aware that at this time, it is quite the popular thing to give "to the poor Indian" a kick at every turn, on every possible occasion, and to denounce the Quaker Indian Policy, and especially those who have been appointed to act as agents. The press seems to forget the immense swindling, thieving rings which cursed the old Indian bureau. It seems to be forgotten that, previous to the peace policy adopted by General Grant, the Indians were systematically plundered of their annuities, that little or no care was given towards improving their condition, and that Indian wars and raids, and brutal murders were quite as frequent then as now, if not more so. Whatever may be the faults of the peace policy, it will not be denied that the present system has secured agents who give their personal attention to their duties, distribute the annuities honestly, and prevent the sale of liquor to Indians. Besides this, they have made considerable headway in their schools, which have been kept up with a regularity heretofore unknown. We believe that the Indian should be declared a citizen, given a homestead which he could not dispose of, made amenable to the same laws which govern and protect all citizens, and be thus forced to earn his living like white men. The present system of feeding and clothing Indians is simply paying a premium upon laziness and idleness. So long, however, as the government maintains its present policy of considering the Indians as national wards or paupers, the treaties and compacts should be carried out. There can be no excuse made for the brutal murders attending Indian raids, and the perpetrators should be fully and severely punished. But it is certainly well known to every western man that upon the extreme frontier border, and around Indian reservations, there are always to be found reckless and lawless whites who have quite as much to do with the plundering, murdering raids, as the Indians themselves. In treating the Indian question, while asking to have abuses corrected, we can at least be fair to the Indian. The old hangers on of the Indian rings have grown lean in waiting for stealings, and have been and are swelling the cry out against the peace policy, in the hope that its abrogation will again open to them "green fields and pastures new."

REV. I. S. KALLOCH.

This gentleman has accepted a call from San Francisco, California, and removed from his late home, (Leavenworth,) to take charge of the Metropolitan Baptist church of San Francisco, at a salary of \$5000 per year. Mr. Kalloch's career neither politically, editorially, financially, nor clerically has been a brilliant success in Kansas. As a free and easy, jovial jockey, in religion and politics, with literary tastes and expensive habits, the boys of California will find in him a pleasant companion. As a politician in Kansas, he lacked principle and courage, and as an editor, he displayed neither force nor originality. His mind is well stored with bright literary bits which enables him to veneer the commonest subjects, giving to prosaic ideas, a literary gloss more due to memory than to strong thought or earnest conviction. If the gentleman's career in this State, proves anything to the young men of the country, it is, that permanent success rests upon the substantial foundation of truth and principle.

FIVE DOLLAR COMMERCIAL MAP OF KANSAS.

To meet the large demand in the State of Kansas for a CHEAP and RELIABLE State Map the Kansas City Lithographing company have determined to publish an addition of their large Wall Map, mounted in two sections (the eastern half on one side, and backed by the Western half) making it of such convenient size as to readily hang in any office, and at the extremely low price of \$5.00. As it is printed from the same engravings as their large map is, it will be as perfect as it is in every respect.

Governor Osborn says of it: "I can sincerely commend it to all who desire a reliable map of the State."

Alfred Gray, Sec'y of State B'd of Agriculture.

"After the most critical examination it has been pronounced satisfactory."

O. S. Lyford, Supt. K. P. R. Y.

"Am much pleased with it."

B. S. Henning, Supt. Mo. R., Ft. S. & G. R.

L. & L. G. R. R.

"Very accurate and reliable."

The map will be handsomely colored, varnished and mounted with cornice and rollers.

Agents wanted in every county.

Address, Kansas City Lithographing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.

Cleanse the stomach, bowels and blood from all the acid, corrupt and offensive accumulations which produce functional derangement, and you remove the cause of most diseases which afflict the human family, and thus save large doctors' bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. No cheap wood or paper boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials.

High livers, those indulging in flesh and pleasure, and those of sedentary habits, can prevent Boils, Carbuncles, Gout, Red Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Constipation, Piles, Dropsicalness, Biliousness, and other conditions induced by such habits, by taking from four to six of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets once a week, or, better still, one or two each night. They are sold by dealers in medicines.

No road in the West is doing as heavy a freight business at present as the St. Joseph & Denver City. Over three hundred cars of through freight went over the road last week, and one passenger train had one hundred and twenty-five through passengers.—*Marshall County News.*

There has been a peculiar kind of sickness in this community, which has prevailed of late to a considerable extent. It comes much like a violent cold, is accompanied by pain in the head, and in different parts of the body. It has some of the characteristics of the "indignance" which prevailed in Ohio in 1841 and was nicknamed the "Tyler gripe." No cases have proved fatal, so far as we have known, but a good number of people have been confined to their beds from this cause, and others have been "tormented" with the disease.—*Oskaloosa Independent.*

The next day after the issue of last week's paper, the pleasing intelligence came to us that gold had been discovered in Saline county. The excitement over the discovery became intense, and business and laboring men met in groups about town to discuss the matter. The gold so far, has been discovered in the red sandstone, which lies upon the surface all around us. Some of it has already been assayed at Denver and the certificate is to the effect that from \$25 to \$40 in gold can be realized per ton of stone.—*Saline County Journal.*

The new cheese factory at Americus is rising, phoenix like, from the ashes of the old one! Cheese making is to begin about the middle of April.—*Emporia News.*

Notwithstanding hard times, considerable numbers of fat cattle are being shipped from Miami county. On Tuesday, the 30th, LeLain bought a lot at Somerset, and shipped them to St. Louis. Among the lot was one car-load that averaged 1,616 2-7 pounds in weight, to the steer. This was undoubtedly the best car-load of fat cattle ever shipped from Miami county. They were bred and fattened by Wm. Houghton, one of the most thriving farmers in Miami county. He sold them at 6 cents per pound, or an average price of nearly \$97 per head. Mr. Houghton wears the belt.—*Paola Spirit.*

Wednesday morning 6 o'clock:
The rain fell thick, and as fast as ever it did.

Wednesday 3 o'clock:

The hail, pure and white, tapping, gently tapping on our window.

Wednesday 4 o'clock:

"Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow."—*New Era.*

The directors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, held a meeting last week in this city. Their principle business was to audit the accounts of the institution, which had accrued since the last meeting of the Board. There are now 78 pupils on the roll. Johnson county may justly feel a pride in having the best managed public institution in the State.—*Mirror & News Letter.*

The Waterville Telegraph says a prairie schooner passed through town last Saturday bound further west. On the wagon was inscribed in large letters, "Bound for Kansas," "Will try it again," "Death to the Grasshoppers."

We have already made arrangements to enlarge our paper to nearly twice its present size, and will hereafter, even more, earnestly strive to make the *Recorder and Express* a paper that our citizens will prize as one of the institutions of the county. It remains to be seen whether or not we have misplaced our confidence—whether or not we are disappointed in our estimate of the liberality and public spirit of our citizens.—*Holton Express and Recorder.*

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon Bohan was brought into court and the Judge pronounced the sentence: *Twenty years at hard labor to the State Penitentiary.* Although much dissatisfaction was felt over the verdict of the jury in the case wherein Bohan was charged with the murder of William Anderson, the community should be somewhat pleased that prison walls are to contain so dangerous a character and so distinguished a murderer as Barney Bohan for so long a period as twenty years.—*Saline County Journal.*

Within the year past, our population has almost doubled itself, and promises a further increase for the present year. No better location is to be found in the State than this. More money and capital are wanted to supply the increasing demand.—*Elk Falls Journal.*

Col. S. N. Wood and wife, of Chase county, were charged with embezzling relief goods. After a thorough trial, a verdict of acquittal was rendered, and the prosecution "without probable cause." From the *Chase County Leader* we take the following:

After the jury had retired to the court house for consultation and court was adjourned, the immense crowd that filled Union Hall, where the trial was held, resolved itself into a mass meeting and Mr. Seely offered the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the people of Chase county, regard the prosecution of S. N. Wood and his wife M. L. Wood, on the charge of embezzling aid goods as malicious, dictated by malice and a disgrace to those connected with it.

Resolved, That the thanks of the entire people of Chase county, especially the destitute, are due to S. N. Wood and his wife M. L. Wood, for securing supplies and aiding the destitute, and they have our entire confidence and sympathy through this malicious prosecution and in which they have been so gloriously vindicated.

Mr. Young, Postmaster of Ness, Ness county, writes an account of finding three men in a dug-out frozen to death. From his letter in the *Elworth Reporter* we take the following:

"One was a large man the other two, of medium size; we could not tell any thing about their ages. One man had a day book in his pocket, with the name of James Hammons in front part of it. One man had a bill of sale given to Oliver Rowley, at Bluff creek, Kansas. The third man had a registered letter bill, given at Wilson, Kansas, November 22nd, to Kasmie Johnson. There was a three barrelled needle gun in the camp. We dug a grave near by and placed the bodies in it, just as they died, and buried them the best we could under the circumstances. Who they were may be explained sometime, but they were not known to any one in this country. If you have this letter published, their friends may learn of their sad death."

OFFICERS KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

MASTER—M. E. HUDSON, Mapleton, Bourbon county.
OVERSEER—W. M. SIMS, Topeka, Shawnee county.
LECTURER—W. S. HANNA, Ottawa, Franklin county.
STEWARDS—C. S. WYETH, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
ASSISTANT STEWARD—JAMES COFFIN, Hill Spring, Morris county.
CHAPLAIN—E. J. NASON, Washington, Washington county.
TREASURER—JOHN BOYD, Independence, Montgomery county.
SECRETARY—P. B. MAXON, Emporia, Lyon county.
GATE KEEPER—W. P. PATTEN, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
CERES—MRS. BINA A. OTIS, Shawnee county.
POMONA—MRS. P. BATES, Marion county.
FLORA—MRS. A. C. PATTEN, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st DIST.—W. P. POPPENO, Topeka, Shawnee county.
2d DIST.—F. H. DUMBAULD, Chairman, Jacksonville, Neosho county.
3d DIST.—A. T. STEWART, Winfield, Cowley county.
4TH DIST.—A. P. COLLINS, Solomon City, Saline county.
5TH DIST.—W. H. FLETCHER, Republican City, Chase county.
S. H. DOWNS, Secretary Patrons Fire Insurance Association, Topeka.
Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer Patrons Life Insurance Association, Lawrence.
John G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

THE APRIL ELECTIONS.

The Connecticut election resulted in the election for Congress of Geo. M. Sanders, democrat, in the first district, over J. R. Hawley, republican, by a majority of 484; W. H. Barnum, democrat, in the fourth district, by 1,000 majority; Phelps, democrat, in the second district, and Starkweather, republican in the third district.

There are large republican gains on representatives, and the house is probably close. The majority for Gov. Ingersoll over all is about 6,500.

In Topeka, T. J. Anderson was elected Mayor; G. B. Holmes, Police Judge; P. D. Cook, Treasurer; P. C. Lindsay, Marshal; and B. J. Ricker, Attorney.

The result of the local elections in Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and elsewhere, do not seem to have much political significance.

LETTER FROM MR. POPPENO.

In answer to numerous correspondents, I would say that the Constitution of State and National Grange and the Proceedings of last meeting of State Grange, are published, and are being sent out as fast as possible.

Any subordinate Granges that have not received the same, can have a copy, by addressing the member of the Executive Committee in their district, or P. B. Maxon, Sec. of State Grange, Emporia.

The State Board of Agriculture have a quantity of seeds for distribution; they are being divided and sent to the most destitute counties, to be turned over to county commissioners for general distribution.

J. G. Otis, State Agent, is using all means at his command to pay freight on all seed corn, oats, potatoes, or any thing else in the seed line, that has been donated or forwarded through the agency; if he is satisfied, it is for seed or seed among the destitute; the agency is in this way doing a great deal to assist in furnishing seeds. This seems to be all we can do, and the brethren must depend on their own resources, if they are not supplied.

The last Legislature appropriated very generously, \$5,000 to pay freight, provided we could get our charitable friends in the East to donate grain to us. They also appropriated \$1,800 to buy chewing tobacco for the inmates of the Penitentiary. Such unparalleled generosity will long be remembered by us and we will have the satisfaction of knowing that, if we do not get seed to enable us to raise a crop, and should be obliged to purloin our neighbors goods to keep our little ones from starving, and in case of arrest and conviction we will be assured by the action of our Legislative friends that they will remember us in our time of need; and although our families may be destitute of the necessaries of life, we shall not be deprived of our tobacco.—Kind, and considerate!

Apple Trees and Grape Vines.—I have a fine lot of two and three year old apple trees which I am offering at five and six dollars per hundred, as I wish to close out the three year old trees this season; also some two year old Concord grape vines. LUTHER PALMER.

W. K. Davis, of Cowley county the other day lost his stable, hay, farming implements, and a mule, and came near losing his own life, having been kicked nearly senseless by the mule in an endeavor to save it, and being in consequence sadly burned by the fire which lighted his barn from the burning prairie.

Meteorology.

For the KANSAS FARMER

WEATHER REPORT FOR MARCH, 1875.
Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow of the State University.

Station Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Tennessee and Pinekey streets: elevation of barometer and thermometer 884 feet above sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; anemometer on

the University building, 105 feet above ground

Mean temperature of the month 37°10, which is 4°35 below the March average for the seven preceding years. Maximum, 83° at 3 p m on the 29th; Minimum, 9°5, at 7 a m on the 2nd; range of temperature 72°5. Mean at 7 a m 30°45; at 2 p m 46°; at 9 p m, 36°. The lateness of the season may be inferred from the fact that no fruit trees have blossomed as yet. Soft maples were in blossom on the 25th, and elms on the 29th. Mean temperature of the coldest day, the 2nd, 15°7, of the warmest day, the 29th, 68°3.

Rain and melted snow, 2.61 inches, which is 0.50 inch above the March average. Rain or snow fell on 7 days. Depth of snow, one inch. Entire depth of snow for the past five months, 26.5 inches.

Mean cloudiness 44.84 per cent. of the sky, which is 8.22 per cent. below the average for the month. Number of clear days 16 (entirely clear 1; half clear, 7; cloudy, 8 (entirely cloudy, 3). Mean cloudiness at 7 a m, 48.39 per cent.; at 2 p m, 49.03 per cent.; at 9 p m, 37.10 per cent.

Wind: N W, 26 times; S E, 20 times; S W, 17 times; N E, 10 times; N, 7 times; W, 4 times; E, 4 times; S, 4 times; calm once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 15,023 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 434.61 miles and a mean hourly velocity of 20.19 miles. The maximum velocity was 55 miles an hour, from 2 to 3 p m on the 16th.

Mean height of barometer 29.051 in.; at 7 a m, 29.073 in.; at 2 p m, 29.033 in.; at 9 p m, 29.059 in.; maximum, 29.471 in., at 7 a m on the 24th; minimum, 28.539 in., at 7 a m on the 13th; range for the month, 0.941 in.

Relative humidity: Mean for the month, 64.93, at 7 a m, 74; at 2 p m, 49.42; at 9 p m, 71.36; maximum, 93.1, at 7 a m on the first; minimum, 90 at 2 p m on the 27th. No fog.

REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1875.

Station Ellinwood Barton County Kansas, Latitude 38° 21 min. N; Long. 98° W; elevation, 1802 (7) feet above level of sea. Thermometer shaded in open prairie 5 feet from ground.

B. B. SMITH, Observer.

Mean temperature for month, 25.2°; mean for 7 a m, 16.6°; mean for 2 p m, 37.7°; mean for 9 p m, 21.3°.

Highest daily maximum, 73° at 3 p m on the 28th; lowest daily maximum, 9° at 2 p m on the 3rd, mean daily maximum, 29°.

Highest daily minimum, 25° at midnight on the 28th; lowest daily minimum, 8° below zero at 6 a m on the 3rd; average daily minimum, 12°.

Highest daily mean, 43.3° on the 28th; lowest daily mean, 0° on the 3rd; mean, 25.2°.

Monthly range, 80 degrees.

Mercury below zero, four observations on three different days the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. Above 50° on seven different days.

Depth of snow fall for month, 5 inches. Rain or melted snow, 0.53 inches. Thunder storm at 2, 30 p m on the 28th.

Per cent of cloudiness for the month 41; for 7 a m, 52; for 2 p m, 46; for 9 p m, 25. Stormy days, in which rain or snow fell, 6; totally cloudy days 2, totally clear, 3.

Winds; N, 21 times, at an average velocity of 20 miles per hour; S, 17 times, 8 miles per hour; W, three times, 4 miles per hour; E, once, 8 miles per hour; N E, 16 times, 11 miles per hour; N W, 10 times, 12 miles per hour; S W, 10 times 11 miles per hour; S E, 5 times, 13 miles per hour; calm once. Average velocity, 11.3 miles per hour. Prevailing winds, north, as in January.

Refracting mirage occurred on four mornings at sunrise; reflecting mirage, once at sunset during which, distant objects were seen reflected against the sky.

REPORT FOR MARCH.

Temperature. Mean temperature for the month, 37°; mean for 7 a m 28.6°; mean for 2 p m 48.7°; for 9 p m, 33.7°.

Highest daily maximum, 29th, 3 p m, 90°; lowest daily maximum, 2nd, 2 p m, 25°; mean daily maximum, 50°.

Highest daily minimum, 28th, 6 a m, 54°; lowest daily minimum, 2nd, 7 a m, 10°, mean 27°.

Highest daily mean, 29th, 70.8°; lowest, 2d, 16.3°; average, 37°.

Greatest daily range, 28th, 43 degrees; least daily range 31st, 8 degrees; monthly range, 80 degrees.

Snow fall for month, 1.93 inches. Days on which rain or snow fell, 7.

Cloudiness for the month, 44 per cent, for 7 a m, 47 per cent.; for 2 p m, 60 per cent.; for 9 p m, 35 per cent. Totally cloudy days, 5; totally clear, 5.

Winds—Direction, N, 40 times; S, 31 times; W, 6 times; E, once; N E, 2 times; N W, 3 times; S E, 8 times; S W, 0. Prevailing winds, North. Calm 0 times.

Average velocity, miles per hour, N, 23; W, 9; E, 10; N E, 6; N W, 6; S E, 11; average, 17.

Total miles traveled from N, 7,800; S, 3,908; W, 432; E, 80; N E, 96; N W, 144; S E, 704; total for month, 12,784.

Mirage appeared on four mornings, first appearance of birds—geese, 3rd, ducks, 9th, meadow larks, (*Sturnella neglecta*), 13th, killdeer, 25th, crows, 27th, long-billed curlew (*Numenius longirostris* Wils.) and "blue crane" (*Ardea herodias*), 28th, swans, 29th, "snow-birds" (*Peepia bilineata*?) last seen March 8th.

Young grasshoppers hatched out on the 28th and 29th, were destroyed in the storm of the 31st.

Literary and Domestic.

SPRING STYLES.

The latest and most reliable reports we have concerning the "new bonnet," come from a New York correspondent who says:

"If reason will accept such a statement, I will mention that bonnets are bigger, uglier, and less becoming, than before. That is to say the bonnet in all its original bareness, is all this. After it is trimmed, it is mitigated to some extent, because attention is attracted. As to form it has none. It is a collection of dents, rolls, jogs, uncertainties, and disproportions. Often it is impossible to distinguish between the front and back, and it is of no consequence, for they look about as badly one way as the other. Say all that can be said in their favor, and they are still bold, forward, unladylike, let alone their total lack of intrinsic beauty.

Hats, or what are known as hats, differ in no perceptible degree from bonnets. Such difference as exists being in the garniture, it is desirable to be able to detect the dividing line, lest staid, old ladies be sometimes suspected of youthful folly, and girls of seeking their grandmothers' privileges.

The flaring brim which flouted modesty to the winds all winter appears intensified in every variety of straw. Occasionally a stiff bend tones it down a trifle; but usually it thrusts its upstart edge into your very face. To decorate a hat properly, you must have either gros-grain silk or damask ribbon,—both if you can; a basket full of roses or other flowers; lace as much as you please; and finally the neck of putting them together. However much the trimming may appear a matter of accident, when you offer yourself as a victim to such an accident, you find it an accident of practical skill. Besides how could untrained hands hope to contend with these materials (exhibited on a single bonnet); a yard and a half of gros-grained silk, four yards of damask ribbon, twenty full blown roses, eighteen buds, and sixteen sprays of forget-me-nots with accompanying green.

Flowers prodigious in size and quantity, mark all the new head gear. As if large enough ones were not to be found, the makers are taking to exaggerating the little ones, and everywhere you see mimonette with a head the size of a mullen stalk, and buttercups as big as tulips. Aside from the exaggeration, many of the flowers are really beautiful. The roses for instance are so fine that, with a breath, you can open them to their heart's core.

With such an elaborate description we think no one can fail to construct a becoming bonnet, if only they have the web of silk, the bolt of ribbon and the half bushel of roses. One item not mentioned, is that it is essential no two sides shall look as if they belonged to the same bonnet, and we can assure our readers that some of the bonnets made strictly according to these directions are "lovely," for we have seen and examined them with a woman's eye, and there are few things more interesting to a woman than a spring bonnet; but to a man, of all the articles of his wardrobe, his shirt is the "apple of his eye," and for his benefit we would like to tell what we know about fitting a shirt.

"A day or two ago, we overheard two ladies talking about a new dress, and one of the ladies remarked that, 'when I tried it on, I asked Rob if it was a good fit about the waist,' and he replied, 'well, I should say not. It fits about as well as a home-made shirt.' There was a volume in Rob's reply. As a rule, home-made shirts don't fit at all. They will draw in at the back and over the shoulder, so that extent that a fellow don't know whether he is encased in a shoulder brace or a straight jacket. The neck band may not go twice around and tuck in behind, but it usually laps about three inches, or else it sits so low in the neck that a twenty-four inch collar is required to reach the collar button. In leaning forward when sitting, the bosom crumpled in at the sides and projects in the middle, looking more like a badly demoralized dust-pan than any thing else. The sleeves are so short that the large, twenty-five cent pair of cuff buttons, selected with great care, either tickle a fellow's elbows, or dangle around his finger nails, never arriving at a compromise between the extremes. The shirts are generally of an abbreviated character, making the affair resemble an overgrown roundabout. Men do not like to find fault, knowing that their wives meant well enough, and worked hard in making the garments, but when away from the house they do not hesitate to say that the desire of their hearts is that their wives should go out of the business."

Many wives would no doubt be glad to do so, for every time they make a shirt they have to rip off and put on the neck band about three times, change the buttons all around two or three times more and finally hear the encouraging remark that their better half "don't see the reason a woman never can fit a shirt." The most frequent cause of the poor fit of home-made shirts is their too great width, when the bosom sets like a "dust-pan" it is because it has nothing to hold it in place; shirts that are cut like bags, and gathered around the neck as if they had a string in them should not be expected to fit like a coat. In the first place then if you want a bosom to stay smooth and look like a "store shirt," make the garment as narrow as it can be got off and on comfortably. Make the shoulder seam as short as the shoulder of a coat; measure the wrist and allow three good inches for lap and seams on the cuff; measure the sleeve by a coat sleeve allowing for width of cuff, and if you want it to wear well face the top; measure the neck and make the band of cloth that has been shrunken; don't put a gather around the neck any place; don't cut the neck so low that it will make a man look like a prize fighter, nor so high that he will look as if he was in the stocks; ask him how long he wants the skirts; and unless you have a good deal of ingenuity to begin with, send all of these measures, together with one around the chest, to a shirt manufacturer and buy a pattern, or borrow a shirt that has been made there and sit down and study it, and take my word for it your husband will rejoice if you adopt this style for his spring shirts.

TEMPTED.

BY M. STRATTON BEERS.

The more he thought about it the stronger grew the temptation; so he stepped softly and swiftly across the floor until he stood by the drawer; he drew it carefully out, looked around quickly, saw no one; listened cautiously, heard no one but the merry voices out in the yard and Judy in the kitchen singing the old-time hymn in her shrill counter which bore her words aloft clearly and distinctly:

"O, was there e're a heart so base,
So false as mine has been;
So faithless to its promise,
So prone to every sin!"

June stopped to listen to every word of the whole verse in spite of his haste to secure the prize just below his hand, and there came to his mind the early teachings of his mother whose first lesson to her sons had commenced with the simple couplet:

"It is a sin
To steal a pin."

And for a moment he was inclined to shut the drawer and hurry away, but the evil one would not thus quietly abandon the field, and loudly he whispered in June's ear, of the ease the possession of the money would bring him; so June lifted the package out of the drawer, concealed it under his coat, closed the drawer and went back to the window to gather up his tools to carry out to the shop and put away.

CHAPTER II.

The game of croquet in the yard was a long one, and the sun had risen in the heavens ere it was completed, and Mrs. Hampden went back into the house, to remember that she had left the key in the drawer; she was very tired and did not think to look in the drawer; she found the key in the lock, apparently just as she had left it; she turned the lock and dropped the key in her pocket, then went into her own room to rest, thinking how fortunate it was that June was such an honest fellow, so that she could trust him anywhere, and feel safe.

Later in the day her cousin came over, and declared his intention of staying to tea. It was so delightfully pleasant here, cousin Millie, and so decidedly dull at my hotel," And Mrs. Hampden, although really wishing he would stay at his hotel forever, could not help giving him a half invitation to remain, as he had proposed.

Late in the afternoon, Mrs. Hampden's lawyer came out to tell her of an opportunity of loaning her money at large interest, just the opportunity for which she had been waiting, and which he had expected to have been able to have brought her several days before, but for some reason he had not been able to effect the loan sooner.

Together they repaired to the library, to attend to the matter, and Mrs. Hampden, taking the key leisurely from her pocket, and fitting it to the lock, said:

"I'm glad you came out to-day for this money, I have felt so nervous about it all day, and had concluded to send it to the bank to-morrow if I did not hear from you."

Her eyes rested on the open drawer, empty, alas! of the package of money she had seen there in the morning when she had opened it. Where could it have gone? She stooped down and peered to the other side, nothing there.

"Mercy! Mr. Bishop, there is no money in here, somebody has stolen it!"

She turned toward her lawyer her white face and anxious eyes, not only to catch his astonished gaze, but that of Justin Riley's triumphant one, he having followed them uninvited, clear to the library door, where he then stood: he was always, taking such liberties, however, on the score of relationship, but Mrs. Hampden could not bear it to-night; her face fairly flamed with the passion she felt, and she tried to speak her indignation: but the words would not come. Riley was the first to break the silence.

"Ah! Cousin Millie, so your treasurer is non est, and my prophecy fulfilled, what do you think now of your trusty man, eh?"

Lawyer Bishop, looking at the man, as he fairly hissed these words between his teeth, thought he had never seen more complete embodiment of malicious triumph written on a man's face, than was depicted upon Riley's flushed and eager one.

"My money is gone Justin, but I think no less of June than I ever did; I believe him as honest as a new born babe, and shall continue to think so until I know to the contrary, your insinuations are not in the least convincing."

She spoke vehemently and strongly, while her heart quivered within her, "Can it be that June took that money this morning?" Then she remembered having thought when she saw him carrying the tools to the tool house, that it had taken him a long time to repair the fastenings of the curtain; still she could not find it in her heart to think him guilty of the theft.

"Who knew of the fact of your having the money, beside yourself, Mr. Bishop, and June?"

"No one."

"Then the case is clear as the light of heaven, to my mind; is it not to yours, sir?" But something in the ring of the man's voice, grated on Mr. Bishop's ear, and he did not answer his question, a fact Riley noticed, and which excited his anger, but he only closed his pale lips the more tightly, and there was a brighter gleam in his red-brown eye.

The lawyer turned to Mrs. Hampden and

asked her to "please state all the circumstances," which she did in a clear and concise manner, then waited almost breathlessly, for Mr. Bishop to advise her how to act.

"It certainly looks badly for your man June, Mrs. Hampden; has he been off the place to-day?"

"Not to my knowledge sir; Oh! what shall I do, what ought I do?"

"Arrest June Ruggles at once, as the thief; I have always known him to be, from the first moment I set my eyes upon him, broke in Riley.

Mrs. Hampden did not move her eyes from the face of the lawyer, or signify in any manner, that she had heard Riley speak.

Mr. Bishop thought a long time, and then suddenly starting up, he asked Mrs. Hampden if he could have a few moments conversation with her, in private.

"Of course you can! Justin, you will do me an immense favor, if you will finish your visit some other day," and going to the door, she motioned him out, and closed the door after him. Long and earnestly did Mr. Bishop and Mrs. Hampden confer, and finally concluded to search the room June occupied.

To Mrs. Hampden's consternation, they found a fifty dollar bank-note lying between the shirts, in his trunk, and a twenty dollar note, under a paper which covered the bottom of the trunk; this was all the money they could find, but it seemed sufficient proof to even Mrs. Hampden, who was so loth to believe that June Ruggles was the guilty one, and finally she consented to have him arrested, upon Mr. Bishop's saying that he felt sure he would confess his crime, immediately upon being arrested.

An hour later Mr. Bishop returned from the city with an officer of the law, and June was formally arrested. Anyone, to have seen him would have thought him innocent of the crime.

"Me!" he said, "me! stole! Mrs. Hampden's money? I did not! I am not guilty; the money is in the drawer where she put it, I know it must be, unless she has taken it out," and when told he had better confess at once, he leaped against the tree by which he was standing, and cried like a child.

"Mrs. Hampden! went down to the yard where he was, and cried too.

June looked round at her, "Do you believe me guilty of stealing your money ma'am?"

He looked full in her eyes as he waited her answer, which, when it came, surprised even herself.

"No, June, I believe you are innocent, but why I believe this, I do not know; everything is against you."

"I am innocent, I did not steal, oh, do not send me to the jail, I can prove to you that I am innocent."

But when told of the money found in his trunk, he could not explain it at all; he said he did not know it was there, and even Mrs. Hampden's faith grew faint again, and finally June was taken away to the county jail to await his trial.

It would be useless to tell all the ways that Mrs. Hampden tried to bring proof of June's innocence, but everything only went to prove his crime; and, heart-sick, she prepared to attend his trial.

Just almost at the last minute, she thought of going to get the letter Mr. Bishop had written her telling her of the sale of her property, and remembered she had slipped it into her Japanese work box, which always stood upon her work table; she went to get it, and lo! it had flown also; she thought back to the day she had received it, and remembered that her cousin, Justin Riley, had been sitting near her at the time, and suddenly it flashed over her, that he had not only taken the letter, but in all probabilities, the money also.

Acting upon the impulse of the moment, she rushed out, jumped into her carriage, and drove to Mr. Bishop's and told him her suspicions and the grounds upon which she based them; he shook his head at first, but consented to go with her to her cousin's hotel.

They went up to his room, and knocked, Justin Riley opened the door immediately, and started back astonished at seeing his cousin and her lawyer there.

Mrs. Hampden stepped quickly into the room and said:

"We came for that letter you took out of my work box, on Tuesday the 16th, written me by Mr. Bishop."

The lawyer was astonished at her words, and so was Riley; his face turned white, white as if he was a corpse, he choked, and tried to speak, but his tongue seemed paralyzed and he trembled visibly.

Mrs. Hampden took one step toward Riley and extended her hand.

"Give me that letter, or I will have you arrested,—do you believe me?"

Riley's hand instinctively sought his breast pocket, and after a moments fumbling produced the identical letter Mrs. Hampden demanded.

She took it in her hand, and without taking her eyes from Riley's face, passed it over to her lawyer.

"Now, Justin Riley confess your other crime and tell us where to find the money and you shall go free, refuse or hesitate to do so, and you leave this house only in charge of the police, which will you do?"

To Mr. Bishop's amazement, Justin Riley dropped down on his knees and begged for mercy at the hands of his cousin, and not only this, but he confessed to having crept into the house while Mrs. Hampden and her children were playing croquet, without letting them know, of his presence upon the premises; of

having taken the money from the drawer, and then going as stealthily out again; of concealing himself near by, until June was occupied in the gardens, and then, going up into his room over the stables, and secreting the seventy dollars in bank-notes in June's trunk, that the suspicion might be strengthened, which he intended to be ready to turn against him, feeling sure, that could be easily done, as he knew very well that June had been sometime alone in the library.

Had Justin Riley not been a coward as well as a thief, he would not have been thus easily frightened into a confession of his guilt, but from the direct manner in which Mrs. Hampden had met him with her charges, he felt assured that something had happened to expose his theft to her, and her promise of freedom, in case of his honest and full confession, brought it all out, even sooner and more fully than even she had taken time to expect.

Poor June, when he found that the money had been found, and the thief also, and that he was not only set free, but was cleared of all suspicion, was too happy to contain himself, and that night he also had a confession to make to Mrs. Hampden, how he had been tempted almost to the last point of resistance but how, at the last moment he had returned the money to the drawer, and gone forth to his daily toil, resolved to *drudge* until he died if necessary, but never to barter his soul for the means of living without toil.

HOW DOLLS ARE MADE.

From a letter to the *New York Herald*, written from Sennenburg, we glean some information of the processes in making the pretty wax dolls, which are so dear to little girls, and perhaps they can tell their mamma's something about them, which will interest them too, after reading this description of the way they are made. The process is quite long and tedious. First the legs, body and arms are made and filled out with moss or cotton, this is done by young women. Then comes the moulding of the head, this is done with a kind of whitey paste, which when hard, is almost indistinguishable, the head is moulded in two halves, and then joined together with paste. They are made by the hundred and thousand, are very ugly looking at this juncture of the process. Afterward these pasteboard heads are dipped in boiling wax, and when finished up they make a very nice appearance as an imitation of the real wax doll. But the real wax doll is made quite differently.

A mold in two pieces is made of Plaster-of-Paris, these pieces are put together, leaving a small hole in the top of the head, through which the boiling wax is poured in. It is gently moved around until the wax is cooled, when the moulds are taken apart, and there is a delicate, hollow shell in the form of a head. This is then lined with a soft paste, to the thickness of a cardboard, which soon hardens, and gives strength and durability.

After this, the head is placed over a hot fur sac and slightly melted, when it is dusted with a powder made of potato meal, and alabaster, which gives it a delicate flesh tint. Then it is taken to a room where the eyes are kept, and to find two eyes, which when put in will give a natural look, it is quite a nice task to do. If the workman in selecting them is not very skillful, his dolls will be squint eyed, and this is an unpleasant defect. Then another workman, who has this for especial work, takes the doll and finishes off the front appearance of the eyes, scooping off the wax and forming the lids. Then eyelashes have to be affixed, and then the mouth must be attended to, for our little lady has as yet no teeth. The doll dentist puts these in one by one, and now she is ready for the hair dressing room. She goes in complete, all but her little bald head, and now we will look on while she is being provided with a beautiful head of fashionably dressed hair. The hair is first worked into a mesh which fits the head so nicely one can hardly tell but what it grew there, but it is rough and undressed. The female hairdresser takes it, and with comb, brushes, curling irons and her good taste, she soon transforms it into a fashionably dressed head. Then the head is fastened on the body and a nice chemise is put on, and she is put in a basket with a hundred or more companions, either to be put in the market or to go to the doll milliner, to be provided with a wardrobe, ready for her appearance in the world.

There are various other processes which our writer says she would like to give, such as making dolls whose eyes will open and shut, those who can say papa and ma-ma, etc. We know all our little girls love dolls, and we hope shall have given them some pleasure, when they have read this letter.—*Western Farm Journal*.

In the office of one of the hotels, recently, a gentleman snapped his finger to a boot black, and as he put his foot on the box he said: "you look like a good, smart boy." "See here mister!" replied the boy as he rose up, a brush in either hand, "I've had that game played on me a dozen times, and now I want to know whether this is a cash shine or whether you're going to pat me on the head when I get done and tell me that I'll be Governor of Michigan some day?"—*Ibid*.

A few days since, one of our popular attorneys called upon another member of the profession and asked his opinion upon a certain point of law. The lawyer to whom the question was addressed, drew himself up and said: "I generally get paid for what I know." The questioner drew a half dollar, "fractional" from his pocket, handed it to the other, and coolly remarked: "Tell me all you know and give me the change." There is a coldness between the parties now.

As three or four men were riding in a horse-car in a Western city, one of them called out: "Has anyone here got any chewing tobacco?" "Yes, I have," answered another. As he was making no move toward hauling out his box, No. 1 finally asked: "Well, will you give me a chew?" "No sir," replied the second, "because I made a promise to my dying mother, never to lend any man any chewing-tobacco, and I don't propose to break a dying promise." Conversation turned to the Beecher scandal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits.

THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMEN, are prepared with express reference to these things:

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

In addition the special object of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE, and no contingent fees, except for use of planes and organs.

Boarding ranges from \$3.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution does not perform. The NEXT TERM begins August 20, 1874, when New Classes will be formed. For further information apply to J. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

BEST AND CHEAPEST SEEDS IN AMERICA OR Money Refunded!

Buy direct from growers cheaper than dirt. Can be the world on prices, quality, reliable, fresh, genuine seeds, true to name. A nice illustrated Floral & Garden Guide free. Write for Seed Catalogue to R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

Sweet Potatoes!

I HAVE for sale Red and Yellow Nansemond and Early Bahamas Potatoes, and will have plants in their season. D. G. WATT, Lawrence, Kansas.

Grange Seals.

THE Missouri State Grange Executive Committee has arranged with T. HAYNES, 304 North Third St. St. Louis, to supply Seals for the Granges of the State at the lowest possible prices. Granges desiring Seals should compare his samples with those from other houses. Send for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

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

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

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

We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5 00

On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15 00
policy fee of..... 2 00-17 00
which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons Association rates are,

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

On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25 cents on each \$100..... 2 50

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

A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years of..... \$5 00

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

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

Membership fee..... \$1 50

Premium for first year..... 1 25

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

Note for remaining two years..... 2 50

Total cost for three years..... \$5 25

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

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

PRIME FRESH ORANGE SEED.

1 bush., \$1.50; 2 bush., \$1.4; 3 bush., \$30; 4 bush., \$25; 5 bush., \$30. F. K. PHENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

500,000 GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.

CHEAPER than any where else. Concord—1 year, \$30 per 1,000; extra, \$40; 2 years, and extra select 1 year, \$45 to \$55 per 1,000. No one dare undersell me. Delaware (Martha, Iona, Diana, Emerald, Norton, Herbesmont, Catawba, Croton, Hartford and all other varieties cheaper than any where. Also all small Fruit Plants. Address Dr. H. SCHROEDER, Bloomington, Ills.

Flower Seeds.

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

Spooners Prize Flower Seeds. Spooner's Boston Market Vegetable Seeds. Spooner, Boston, M

LET US SMILE.

"It isn't loud praying which counts with the Lord so much as giving four full quarts for a gallon," says an Arkansas circuit rider.

At the spelling school in Indianapolis, all the lawyers, editors, clergymen and teachers went down on "Ipecacuanha."

It is no harm to shoot a cat in Vermont but if you happen to miss the cat and kill a boy the authorities make an awful fuss over it.

"There! that explains where my clothes-line went to," exclaimed an Iowa woman, as she found her husband hanging in the stable.

"Julius, why didn't you oblige your stay at the Springs?" "Kase, Mr. Snow, dey charge too much." "How so Julius?" "Why, de landlord charged dis colored individual, wid stealing de spoons."

Above all things learn your child to be honest and industrious. If these two things don't enable him to make a figure in this world, he is only a cypher, and never was intended for a figure.—*Josh. Billings.*

An Indianapolis paper says of an Indiana Senator: "His chagrined look when he clutched that pointed beard to milk his brain, and they won't 'give down,' has a most depressing look to all beholders."

"We measured the riotous baby against the cottage wall," is the beginning of a poem in a Milwaukee paper. This is certainly an improvement on the old plan of sitting down on the refractory squaller.

"Will the boy who threw that pepper on the stove please come up here and get a present of a nice book," said a Sunday-school superintendent in Iowa; but the boy never moved. He was a far seeing boy.

NUMBERS is what does "the business," shouted a man who lives on Mechanics street. "When my wife is alone I can reason with her and run things to suit myself, but when her mother is around, I am not even a stockholder in the concern."

The following is one of the sweet little ditties of the western spelling school:

O, lead my infant feet to walk
Into the spelling school;
Let other children sneer and laugh
At orthographic rule.

But me that better way still lead
Till perfectly I spell;
So may I shun the path that leads
To where Josh Billings fell.

A sleeping genius having bought some pigs, said to his neighbor: "I have just been purchasing some thine two thousand and pigth." "I want to put them in your pen till I can find a plath for them." "Why," exclaimed the neighbor, "my pen will hardly hold a dozen!" "I don't thay two thousand pigth, but two thousand and pigth!" exclaimed the sleeper. "I hear you; two thousand pigs, why, you must be crazy!" Again exclaimed the man, angrily "I mean, not two thousand pigth, but two thousand and two pigth!" "Oh! eh? Well, the pen is at your service."

NORMAN HORSES.



Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

E. DILLON & CO.

Allen's Planet Jr. Drill and Hoe.
Newly improved "like a churn," and how, plows, subsoils, opens and covers, better, easier, and faster than the hand hoe. Made by S. L. ALLEN & CO., 118 E. 4th St., Philadelphia. A LIVE AGENT WANTED in every town.

EPILEPSY or FITS.

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address: Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

ONE MILLION

Choice Medium

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.

Must be Sold.

TERMS CASH AND PRICE DOWN TO

RED-ROCK.

Sample and price list on application to

MOORE & BENNETT, P. O. Box 946,

Lawrence, Kansas.

LIBERAL PRICES TO KANSAS,

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS

VEGETABLE AND

FLOWERING PLANTS.

Our Annual Catalogue free to all on application

D. H. BROWN & Sons, Seedsmen, New Brunswick,

New Jersey.

THE THOMAS

SMOOTHING HARROW,

The best harrow for pulverizing the ground.

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

The best harrow for covering seed.

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

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

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

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

COLMAN & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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

Commission Merchants,

Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Refer by permission to

D. N. Holder, Cashier Home Bank, Bloomington, Ill.

S. F. Funk, Mayor City of Bloomington, Ill.

James Porter, Bloomington, Ill.

A. H. Peacor, Kansas City.

John H. Foster, Cashier Anderson Co. Savings Bank, Garnett, Kan.

Hen. W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State, Topeka, Ks.

J. K. Hudson, Editor Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Ks.

\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agents everywhere, to sell our

STURTELL WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES.

Sample free. Address the HUPSON WIRE MILLS, 158 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

A Good Garden

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

The "Planet" Double-wheel Hoe

Best in the World. Send for Circular.

Wells' "New Regulator" Seed Drill

Sows all kinds of Vegetable Seeds with regularity. The ground made smooth, and the seed sown deep, durable, and easily worked. Simplicity, durability, and ease of use. THE NEW REGULATOR. Give your order to J. B. LUMMA & Co., 20 S. Market St. Boston, Mass.

Comstock's Seeder, Hand Cultivator,

Combined or Separate.

The Best in the World. Send for Circular.

Plant Seed Company, Wholesale

SEED DEALERS,

St. Louis, Mo.

Attention.

NURSERY A general assortment, warranted not

STOCK. Send for wholesale price list.

W. H. MEADE,

Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS

THE TEBO NURSERIES COMPANY

CLINTON, MO., offer in special quantities, Hives,

and other Grapes, Peach, Wild Goose Plums, Apples, Apple Seedlings, and Root Grafts. Send for prices.

The State of Oregon

Offers great attractions to

those in search of new

homes, to-wit:

Healthy and attractive diversity of surface.

Grand scenery.

Mild climate. No excessive cold or oppressive

heat. Average temperature, summer 67° winter 39°. Thunder storms rare, hurricanes unknown.

Death rate lower than in any other State.

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

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

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

Variety of timber of exceptional excellence for industrial purposes.

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

Fine natural water system, vast water power.

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

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

Every advantage enjoyed in civilized countries.

Liberal laws. Good schools. Moderate taxes.

Only nominal State debt.

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

Eastern Office.

Oregon State Board of Immigration,

Room No. 8,

Transcript Building,

Boston Massachusetts.

ATTENTION GRANGES!

The CLIMAX MOWER and REAPER,

A first-class machine in every respect, we offer to

Patrons at wholesale rates. Send for Pamphlet, &c.

GIBBS & STERRET MAN'F'G CO.,

No. 5 South Main street,

St. Louis, Mo.

J. H. IRWIN, Manager.

SHANNON HILL STOCK

FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight

Bred Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

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

Address: J. SHANNON & KNAPP.

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

EARLY CHAMPION

GRAPE

BEST Early Grape known. 3 weeks earlier than

the "Superior" in both beauty and quality.

Text books are furnished free of charge. Students can enter at any time. Students can board themselves cheaper in Leavenworth than in any other place in the State (see Report of Board of State Commissioners 1874, pages 93, 94, 95). Eighty per cent of the Normal students are now boarding themselves at a cost (including everything) of \$4 per month. Board in private families \$2.50 per week and upwards. Incidental (including everything) of \$4 per month. Circular sent free on application. Write for information. Do not enclose stamps; we pay our own postage.

JOHN WHERRELL, President.

SHANNON HILL STOCK

FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight

Bred Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

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

Address: J. SHANNON & KNAPP.

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

EARLY CHAMPION

GRAPE

BEST Early Grape known. 3 weeks earlier than

the "Superior" in both beauty and quality.

Text books are furnished free of charge. Students can enter at any time. Students can board themselves cheaper in Leavenworth than in any other place in the State (see Report of Board of State Commissioners 1874, pages 93, 94, 95). Eighty per cent of the Normal students are now boarding themselves at a cost (including everything) of \$4 per month. Board in private families \$2.50 per week and upwards. Incidental (including everything) of \$4 per month. Circular sent free on application. Write for information. Do not enclose stamps; we pay our own postage.

JOHN WHERRELL, President.

KAW VALLEY

Sweet Potato Farm,

KANSAS VALLEY SWEET POTATO FARM

CATALOGUE, sent free on application. Twelve

varieties, stock largest in the West, and up

to usual standard of excellence.

Address: WILLIAMSON BROS.,

Box 1105, Kansas City, Mo.

KAW VALLEY

NURSERY.

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

100,000 Two Year Hedge Plants.

50,000 Apple Grafts \$5 per 1,000.

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

30,000 Budded Peaches, also 50,000 seedlings for

grapes or fruit, 3 to 4 feet, \$3 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

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

E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kan.

GRANGE PICTURE.

Size 19 by 24, in Oil Colors.

Single copies 55 cents.

Recommended by leading officers.

Letter and Note Heads copied from same.

Samples for inspection.

AMERICAN OLEOGRAPH CO.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Sweet Potatoes.

Best varieties, lowest rates, by the grower.

ABNER ALLEN,

St. George, Kansas.

THE

GLOBE CHURN

Every One Using it

once will use no other.

Three sizes made, holding

five, seven and ten gallons.

Circulars sent free.

Canvassers wanted where we

have no agents.

FREE

THOMAS, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,

Kansas City, Mo.

General Agents

for the

W. H. BANKS & CO.

84 & 86 So. Canal St.,

CHICAGO.

Canvassers wanted where we

have no agents.

NURSERY STOCK.

I have as general an assortment of Trees, Shrubs

Plants etc., as can be found in the State. As my city

grounds, comprising 20 acres must be closed this

spring, surplus stock I will trade for land if location

units, or for available property of any kind on descrip-

tion. Park, Nursery and City Gardens.

P. P. PHILLIPS,

Lawrence, Kansas, March 10, 1875.

WHITE MULBERRY

FOR SILK WORMS.

Trees 3 years old from 4 to 6 feet high \$1.50 per doz;

10 cents each for 50 or more; will make special rates

for orders of several hundred.

Address:

N. CAMERON,

Lawrence, Kansas.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED

For \$5.00 per bushel. Guaranteed fresh, by

H. B. MCMASTER & Co.,

North Topeka.

TOBACCO GROWERS:

SEND stamp for description of Ellsworth's IMPROVED TOBACCO DRYING HOUSE, by use of which the value of tobacco is enhanced 500 per cent.

C. MAXWELL BUEL, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

LOMBARD and other choice Plums

1 yr. 2 ft. \$12.50 \$110

Early Beatrice Peach 1 yr. 1 ft. 15.

Alexander & Amedee 1 yr. 1 ft. 15.

Asparagus Giant 1 yr. 1000 \$2.25

Conovers Colossal 1 yr. 1000 \$3.25

Rhubarb choice seedlings

1.00 5.00

Ash White 8 to 10 ft.

10. 60.

Black Walnut 10 to 14 "

5. 50.

Elm White 10 to 12 "

12. 60.

Honey Locust 8 to 10 "

7. 50.

Silver Maple 12 to 15 "

10. 60.

Mountain Ash 8 to 10 "

6. 60.

Pine Scotch fine 3. 4 ft transplanted & root

pruned