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Kansas Agricultural and Mech'l Association:—

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A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.
The President and Secretary ex-officio.

Agriculture.

THE MISSION OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

BY J. K. HUDSON.

By special request we publish the following address, delivered at the Johnson County Fair, Oct. 2nd, 1873.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—At this time, as at no previous period in our history, agitation and discussion are leading the public mind towards reforms in the interest and for the protection of labor. It is certainly appropriate that we on this particular occasion devote some time to the consideration of the causes which for years past have led to the general decay of local Agricultural fairs. That there has been in the past few years a lack of interest among the farmers, mechanics and manufacturers, there seems to be no doubt. To point out some of the causes which have led to this state of things, and indicate what, in my judgment, are the practical remedies within our reach, is the task I have set for myself to-day. While my conclusions, and the theories for progress in this direction may be questioned, the facts upon which they are based are beyond dispute.

It is not pertinent to our subject to go into the history of Fairs, reaching back as it does for centuries in the older countries. The principal feature and object of Fairs among eastern nations was to create markets for their own and neighboring nations, as a means of exchange of produce and sale of stock and merchandise. These Fairs occur all over the world annually, semi-annually, quarterly and even monthly. Donnybrook Fair, once celebrated for the sale of horses and black cattle, lasting fifteen days, was ruined by drunken debauchery, and now is held one week only each year, as a pleasure Fair. In England various large district Fairs are held specially devoted to one object, such as the great Fairs at Weyhill, Ipswich and Gloucester.

Throughout all Europe Fairs are devoted almost exclusively to the sale of stock of all kinds, farm produce, and manufactured goods, while in this country mere display is the only object. It is true there has been some attempt made to hold stock sales during our Fairs, but little or no success has attended that feature, so slight has been the cohesive power among farmers in all co-operative business efforts, that the agitation of the present time will educate us to the point of protecting our own interests by united action in our business as well as in legislation affecting our local affairs, is my sincere hope.

The value of Agricultural and Mechanical Expositions or Fairs, seems to be but slightly appreciated. We take it that their true objects are: First, the encouragement of the best possible system of farming. Second, the introduction of the best breeds of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, etc. Third, the encouragement of trades and manufactures. These Mr. President, I believe to be the legitimate objects of our Fairs. What, I ask, is the present character of these exhibitions throughout the country? To what extent do they reflect the true condition of American Agriculture? Are the true interests of the farm and the manufacturers' shops fostered and encouraged?

In the first place, the present system of conferring premiums, of asking for quantity rather than quality, of bulk instead of superiority, demanding monstrosities of every kind, from the six-legged cow to the mammoth accidental pumpkin, makes a Fair a curiosity shop instead of an exposition of intelligent farming and breeding. The average Fairs of to-day, east, west, north and south, vary only slightly in their character, as is shown by their premium lists and regulations.

For one moment let us examine this matter more closely. An individual brings his cattle in good breeding condition, to show their points as thoroughbred stock, to show their value as breeders. In competition he finds a fancy fed herd, fatted to the highest degree, moving with difficulty, and each animal treated as if it was an invalid. This herd travels for show, to take premiums. The first breeder whose stock is shown in a condition all good farmers will pronounce the best for the animal as well as for profit, will see the crowd rushing past his stalls to see the over-fed monstrosities. It is not uncommon for the committee on awards to gratuitously inform the exhibitor

that his cattle are not in show condition. He profits by this lesson, and unless he concludes to go into the show business, wisely leaves his stock at home thereafter. Pampering and gross feeding to secure show flesh is demanded by the "dear people" for every kind of domestic animal shown at our fairs; swine only fit for soap grease, huge mountains of gross fat, are shown as thoroughbred breeding animals. A greasy joke upon breeders and breeding.

Examine the farm produce hall, where the display generally falls to represent even what could and should be done by a township. There are the usual half dozen samples of corn selected possibly from forty or eighty acres, representing no superior yield per acre, no especial system of culture, though it may have been taken from the best crop in the county, there are no proofs required or given, and it may have been from the poorest. The mammoth cabbages, pumpkins, melons, potatoes, turnips, beets, etc., may be the result of accident, or grown at a ruinous cost in labor and money, or they may be the result of years of intelligent study. If the first is true, they do not deserve a premium, and if the last be true then every cultivator of the soil is interested in knowing how he may do likewise.

While it is desirable to open entrees to the world in all our Fairs, there are special classes which for the development of home interests, and the welfare of the Association, should be restricted at least to the state if not the county. For example, in the horse ring, the man who secures for the state an imported and valuable animal, deserves reward, and those who bring their stock from another state should be recognized in a creditable way.

The special points to which I direct attention, are these: That the average farmer or breeder cannot show against professional breeders, who year after year travel with their stock, and that the prosperity of our county and state depends more entirely upon home exhibitors, who are improving the stock of their own locality. To exclude and ignore foreign exhibitors would be narrow and selfish, and yet the failure to protect home exhibitors has led to the condition of things to be seen in all the Fairs of our state, viz: The almost entire absence of any but professional breeders, and a consequent falling off in attendance and general interest. To allow an exhibition in our own interest, which should be every year an exponent of the agricultural wealth and progress of farmers and farming, to languish and die out, is not flattering to our own pretensions to take care of ourselves. In the exhibition of both common and blooded stock of all kinds, the highest premiums should be given to stock bred and raised in the State. Between stock purchased for showing, and stock bred, discrimination should be made in the premium list in favor of that bred at home. At present, in Kansas, it is impossible for the home exhibitor to compete with the foreign professional breeder, and consequently all small herds are driven from the field. By giving separate classes to home and foreign bred animals, no injustice is done to either, and hundreds of exhibitors will come out who are now practically debared the show ring. There exists a necessity for a separate class for fat animals of all kinds, as distinguished from breeding animals, and proof of the breeding qualities should be demanded for all aged animals entered as such.

In the ring for fat cattle and swine, the cost in feed and care should determine award. The showing of an animal in the fat ring, without any knowledge as to whether it cost more than it is worth, is of no practical value to the feeder or the general farmer. If, however, the exhibitor demonstrates how he secured a gain in that animal of four or five pounds of flesh a day, the information is of utility and value to his whole state. The system of breeding, the treatment and feeding of domestic stock for profit, are worthy subjects to be demonstrated at our Fairs.

In our grains and vegetables, the manner of deciding awards is still more at variance with the real objects of Agricultural Fairs. The premium sack of wheat may be the best in the lot of wheat exhibited, yet that simple fact proves nothing for agriculture. The huge ears of corn exposed, without the name of the grower, may be the best and the heaviest, and yet only represent the exhibitor's perseverance in selecting a few from a large field. We go away without knowing whether the exhibitor

is growing corn at a greater or less cost than ourselves, and without knowing anything of his yield per acre. I have yet to see a committee in Kansas weigh a single bushel of any kind of grain to learn the relative weight per measured bushel of the samples on exhibition.

If the exhibitor was compelled to place upon his exhibitions of fruits, grasses, grains and vegetables, his name, postoffice address, a statement of the preparation of his soil, time of planting, mode of culture, and the average yield per acre, as determined by accurate measurement of a certain number of rows across his field, and this verified, and the premium given for the best and largest yield, we would have a definite and valuable idea. The premiums thus given would represent meritorious effort and intelligent, well directed study. At present they represent an accident. In vegetables, size seems to be the only qualification required for a premium. Again, we find every idea connected with their planting, culture and cost ignored. The quality is even of secondary consideration.

The various industries of the farm and shop should receive recognition in proportion to their value to the state. That the staple crops or wheat and corn should receive only \$3 or \$5, and a scrub race at \$100, is manifestly unjust. The premiums on farm stock and crops should also be liberal, to draw competitors, and must be liberal, to draw competitors. Can it be denied that to-day the principal features of our Fairs are the horse racing, advertising of machinery, goods and wares of all kinds? Breeders who are extending their business, seedsmen, florists, nurserymen and patent right men find the Fair an excellent place for advertising. That is all right; as far as they are concerned, I find no fault with them. All I lament is, that they constitute the major part of all exhibitions.

I am not opposed to the trials of speed at our Fairs, but there is no justice in that element absorbing all the funds and becoming the leading feature; and yet this in a measure is true, and has created an antagonism and in many localities caused the Fairs to degenerate to a third-rate horse trot. There need be no fears that speed will be neglected in Kansas. All the boys, and many of the older children, are hunting "Smugglers." In all the byways and remote places of our state are to be found men anxiously trying to develop speed. All the pacing stock is in demand to be converted into trotters; the mania is abroad, and everybody is after speed. From the minister to the plowboy, all are looking for \$40,000 "Smugglers."

Place speed at an Agricultural Fair where it belongs—among the amusements—not as one of the leading objects to which everything else must become secondary. Among the important undeveloped features of our Fairs is the sale and exchange of produce and stock. If placed under a superintendent, and accommodations given for the holding of daily auction sales, and encouragement given to make the Fair week a time of general exchange among the citizens, this department would do an excellent service. In connection with this will come the necessity of affording camping facilities to those who come from a distance.

The offering of medals or purses for the best display of the products of a township, would in a measure arouse an emulation, and if taken hold of by the people give such an exhibition as has not yet been seen in any county. The highest honors of the Society, whether medals, plate or purses, should be given for the best farms and farming. For the best forty, eighty, one hundred and sixty acre farms, and larger sized farms, there should be offered every year by your societies their highest premiums. If it be true that, as stated before, one of the chief objects of our Agricultural Fairs is the encouragement of the best possible system of farming, the arousing of the laudable ambition of every farmer in your county to gain the Society's honors, will certainly bring, as it should, to your Society's support the best elements in your county.

The mechanics and manufacturers, each in a class and among themselves, may be brought into competition with each other. Our Fairs languish, not because we lack the elements in our communities to make them successful, not because the farmer, the merchant or the mechanic has nothing to exhibit, but because

their energies have not been given to the work, because their energies have not been appealed to, and the exhibitions in consequence are not a shadow of what they should be.

Large District or State Fairs can never usurp the especial place or accomplish the work of your local County Fairs any more than your state capital makes unnecessary your county towns. Every citizen who has an interest in the development of your county, and in advancing the material prosperity of our state, has certainly an interest in sustaining the County Agricultural Society. As one of the educational levers, as a popular Agricultural and Mechanical College, as a holiday week, a relaxation from the labor of the farm and the shop, it appeals to all citizens to rescue it from its present unsatisfactory condition.

Mr. President, it seems entirely clear to me that amusements at our Fairs constitute a feature that cannot be dispensed with. While we believe in giving to these exhibitions practical value, conveying by example and competitive examinations lessons of the highest importance, we must remember that amusement of some kind is essential to a holiday. You are aware that an attendance of three or four days at a Fair is tiresome work. After the exhibition of stock, produce, machinery, etc., has been examined, the absolute poverty in amusements makes even a gamblers' horse race acceptable. The ever present fat woman, the dwarf, the giant, the snake and learned pig shows are patronized because nothing better is offered. It must be confessed that the cheap frauds called "side shows," and the vendors of prize packages, patent medicine men and the whole pack of thimble riggers, thrive at our Fairs because we offer no amusements outside the speed ring. It must not be forgotten that a Fair appeals to every class of citizens for support, and that while they come to learn, to compare notes, to see what their neighbors are doing, they come for recreation and to have a general good time. The difficulty is the want of variety. If there could be witnessed athletic sports, gymnastic exercises, base ball and cricket exercises, the circus, the theatre, concerts vocal and instrumental every day, lectures for those who would listen, and trials of speed in the horse ring, all tastes could be gratified. Keep off your grounds and away from them gamblers and whiskey saloons, but give us plenty of rational amusement, not for one, but for every day. At present all the attractions in the way of amusements are put upon one day, and the big crowd waits for that day. It is a difficult matter to suggest a list of amusements which will bear critical judgment. Practically, however, I have observed among my acquaintances that those who are most opposed to every form of amusement at a Fair, postpone their visit until the big day, when they can be found occupying front seats in the amphitheatre when the races are announced. Equestrianism among both ladies and gentlemen is for some reason very seldom well represented, although a desirable and interesting feature. The baby show, being an exhibition of the best and handsomest yearlings of the country, occupies at this time prominence as an amusement, and it is certainly for the interest of the county that the exhibition should be large every year.

In conclusion, Mr. President, let me say that in the slight survey I have made of the abuses and weaknesses of our present system of holding Agricultural Fairs, it has been impossible to examine in detail each class, or to make suggestions which will arise in the mind of every intelligent individual when once the practice of awarding premiums hap hazard has given way to the more reasonable methods I have endeavored to indicate. When the Fairs cease to be a cheap advertising medium, a flimsy pretext for a horse race, then and not until then will we reap a benefit from them. These grounds should witness each year such a farmers reunion as has never taken place here. Brought together by mutual interest and for recreation and discussion, every citizen of your county should, and will under the proper stimulus, come here and assist in making this Fair a grand success. Every township will have a pride in securing the medal for the best display of its products, and it seems to me that no heirloom could be more highly prized by your sons and daughters, and your great, great grandsons and daughters than the gold medal given for being the best farmer in the

county. No honor that the state could confer would be greater than that of being the best farmer in Kansas. To whom, it is asked, belongs the duty of making these fairs what they should be? I say, most emphatically, to you, the people of the county. Your fair, be it good or bad, is just what you make it. Your officers just what you make and select them. Reforms don't work out themselves, and standing on the outside and crying "failure" won't correct the trouble. Through your organizations you can place your fairs upon the most successful basis, and beyond reproach. The remedy and power are in your own hands.

From the Ohio Farmer.

SUMAC FOR TANNING.

BY F. W. JOHNSON.

CONCLUDED.

The resources of Pennsylvania, so important to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the State at large, which underlie her soil, are hidden from computation. The wisest of our savans cannot estimate their capacity to answer the wants of the augmenting millions of the future for any given period. Not so the resources which stand upon the surface of her soil. They are more easily computed and their duration more accurately calculated. Fifty years ago Pennsylvania contained but little over a million of people. A half century has more than trebled her population. Fifty years ago her hemlock forests covered more than forty of her counties. To-day all the hemlock in the State now standing is comprised in less than twenty of these counties. Fifty years ago these twenty counties contained less than twenty thousand inhabitants. They now aggregate a population of more than five hundred thousand settlers.

Fifty years ago the coal mines which underlie six or eight of these twenty hemlock counties, were almost unknown. To-day the extensive inroads made upon the forests which overshadow the mines, demonstrate their incapacity of answering more than the local demands of the industries connected with the mining interests.

Fifty years ago there was not a single tannery in all these twenty counties. To-day they comprise many of the most extensive sole leather tanneries on the continent, some of them already so depleted of hemlocks as to more than answer the demands of their local tanneries, such as Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, bordering on the Delaware.

Fifty years ago the great pineries of the State, then scarcely invaded, and which promised an abundant supply of lumber for an indefinite future, have now almost disappeared. To-day the lumbermen along the Lehigh, the Juniata, the two branches of the Susquehanna, the upper Allegheny and their tributaries, are making extensive inroads into the hemlock forests of these twenty counties to supply the growing deficiency of pine lumber.

To suppose that the hemlock now comprised within these twenty counties is more than adequate to supply the wants of the local leather trade, and to meet the demands of the population embraced within the counties, in connection with the drain of the increased lumber demand for more than a score of years, is to suppose that the settlements shall cease to expand, and all the elements of waste and exhaustion shall remain dormant.

What, then, can the hemlock forests of Pennsylvania contribute in sustaining the tanning interests outside her borders? When her pineries cease to answer the demands of her lumber markets, these great forests of hemlock will be called into requisition to meet the wants of an augmenting population, which, in connection with the march of progression, the drain of the local population, combined with the elements of waste and devastation, will hasten their final depletion, almost within another decade.

The hemlock forests which once covered so large a portion of Maine have through the expansion of the settlements, lumber operations and their devastation by fires, become almost obliterated, save what are comprised in three or four of the northeastern counties, and the hemlock in these counties—Hancock, Washington, Penobscot and Aroostook—is principally controlled or monopolized for the use of the great tanneries of the Poors and Shaw Brothers. The great conflagration of 1824, which swept over northern Maine and made a blackened waste of a greater part of New Brunswick, destroyed more hemlock than is now standing in that State.

The march of progress and the demands of civilization have swept the hemlock from the States of New Hampshire and Vermont, save what is found along the spurs of the White mountains, the ravines and almost inaccessible declivities of the Green mountains. There is none left in Massachusetts except along the summits of the mountains through Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire counties. The time is not far distant when the hemlock and oak forests will hold tributary to them to a great extent the leather trade of the Middle and Eastern States. The sumac of all the States must necessarily enter largely into these supplies, and consequently the importance of this plant to the leather interests of the country will be enhanced as the supplies of the more staple tanning agent of the trade diminish.

The conclusions here presented as to the extent and duration of the hemlock forests are fully sustained by the computations of the prominent lumbermen of the country, who from careful estimates of the amount of pine, spruce and hemlock now standing in these States, by men well skilled in the measurement of the forests, predict, from the extent of the lumber demand, and its annual augmentation, that in less than a decade the forests will have become depleted.

Sugar Beets for Swine.

A writer in the *Boston Cultivator* gives the result of an experiment performed on a Suffolk pig, where sugar beets were largely employed for fattening. The animal was about a year old, and the feeding on boiled sugar beets tops and roots, began on the 16th of August and was continued three times a day until the first of October, after which ground feed was given, consisting of two parts of corn and one of oats, three times a day, until the animal was slaughtered, the meal being mixed with cold water. The result was, on the 10th of August, when sugar beet feeding was begun, the weight was 350 pounds; on September 1, 390; October 1, 450; November 1, 520.

THERE is nothing gained by putting seed in the ground until it is warm and dry enough to work easily.

Horse Department.

For the Kansas Farmer.

RYSDYK HAMBLETONIAN AT HOME.

Who has not heard of Orange county horses and Orange county milk and butter, and lucky is he who has not had experience of the quality of said milk as served up in New York city with its component of plenty of water.

The town of Chester, Orange county, is fifty five miles from New York, on the Erie railroad, and is a small, old-fashioned place nearly encircled by hills.

On the east, directly adjoining the town, lies a tract of perhaps two hundred acres, known as the "Meadows," and devoted almost entirely to the cultivation of onions. Better be an onion raiser with ten or twenty acres of this land, than a Kansas Farmer. Some of the choicest of this land is said to be worth one thousand dollars an acre.

On the opposite side of the town, and looking over its whole extent from a hill above, as steep as Jacob's ladder, stands the home of Hambletonian—the most successful sire and ancestor of the present generation of trotters, and trotting stallions.

Here is the only stallion that ever stood successfully in this country for the public service of mares at the enormous figure of one hundred dollars down and four hundred dollars more when the mare proves with foal.

We go up the drive-way, and at the back of a neat but unpretentious white house—the residence of the widow of the late Wm. Rysdyk—we come to the stable. Entering a short covered way and turning abruptly to the right we are in Hambletonian's box.

Imagine, reader, a room sixteen feet square and ten high, with a fine plank floor, littered a foot or two deep with bright, clean straw, worth there \$20 to \$25 per ton, the walls and ceiling neatly wainscotted with grained wood, high windows on three sides, with inside blinds—such is the home of the "Hero of Chester."

The horse is before us, fastened by two reins to the opposite sides of the box. Our poor pen will but faintly describe this picture of probably the most magnificent looking old horse in existence, and but for his baldness, and the drooping of his back, no one could pronounce, from looks alone, that he is an old horse, so full of fire and vigor he appears.

Hambletonian is a dark, rich bay, with black points reaching on the legs almost to the belly—two white hind ankles—a very long, thick and finely set on tail, perfectly straight and free from wave; mane and foretop—let old age be honored—he has none, being entirely bald. When in his prime he was at least fifteen hands and a half high, and we should say from his looks he must now weigh in the vicinity of eleven hundred and fifty pounds. Except in his back and leg bones he is very lengthy and impresses one immediately with his substance and power and his appearance of ability to reach; his frame and bone are very large; his legs are as flat and wide as of any horse we ever saw; his head exceedingly clean and bony looking, and not in the least coarse, although of good size, with plenty of brain room, the poll coming up high between the ears, which are long, fine and well shaped, carried with plenty of movement; the profile is about flat, the eyes large, prominent and clear, and looks like that of a four year old. The head is naturally carried up; the neck not at all thick for a stallion, but lengthy and a little curved on top and tolerably short below, running into a most oblique and well muscled shoulder. Behind his power is impressive—standing at least two inches higher than at the withers, uniting a wide and high loin with a hip perfectly smooth and of great width; he is even deeper through the stifle than the hip. His hind legs are somewhat crooked but perfect, both in shape and amount of bone beneath the hock; his feet are of good size and shape.

We have seen many pictures and photographs of this horse, yet never saw one which to our mind gave one an idea of his great beauty, quality and presence.

There, reader dear, we have done our poor best to describe this horse, which stands fifteen hundred miles from us in Kansas, and although twenty-five years of age, is in full vigor of health and life, and at the height of his reputation, after the most remarkable record of service at the stud, in number of mares covered and of winners produced, as sire, grand-sire and great-grand-sire, ever known.

It may be a matter of interest to some of the readers of the FARMER to know that Hambletonian netted Rysdyk, during the life of the latter, over two hundred thousand dollars in service money received, and that for several years he covered yearly in the vicinity of two hundred mares. Rysdyk remarked to a friend while ascending the hill to the house, "That horse cleared this place inside of three months—twenty-two thousand dollars." C. O. N.

Team Horses.

As the team is kept for work, economy requires that it be kept in good working condition. It is wasteful of feed to keep a team so reduced in flesh that only one-half or two-thirds service can be performed, as it is to underfeed a fattening animal. Besides, it requires less food to sustain a team in work that is in good condition when the hard work begins.

THE chief business of young animals is to grow, but all attempts at forcing, either in food or training, are decidedly injurious.

Farm Stock.

Milking.

It will pay largely:

1. It will pay to milk each cow in the same place every time. She gets the "hang" of it and knowledge begets confidence. Sometimes in the street, sometimes in the pasture, and again in the barn-lot or stable, is not good practice, and demoralizes any animal however fair her general character may be.

2. To confine her either by the halter or between stanchions, and always under shelter. It does not favor giving down the milk readily, or gentleness, or cleanliness, or any other good point we can think of, to corner a cow in the barn-lot with a fence rail, or behind a gate; nor, with the pail in one hand and milking stool in the other, to drive her from point to point until she is willing to stand. Neither cow nor dairy maid will live out half her days. Besides, in the rain, the drippings from the cow's sides are not believed to improve the milk in either quality or appearance.

3. Milk at a regular hour, even to the minute. In large, well conducted dairies, this is never disregarded. No cow is left with distended udder beyond the time she expects to be milked, without more or less injury. Any irregularity tells in the decreased flow of milk, and often occasions disease of the udder.

4. To place something she may eat in her manger before milking commences. It induces quiet content, and the little trouble occasioned is amply rewarded by the increased and regular flow of milk.

5. To milk rapidly, gently and thoroughly. On this point the *Rural American* says:

"It is a fact that a poor milker will spoil almost any cow, and there are but few people who are aware of the fact that in the mere process of milking a great difference is made in the yield of a dairy cow. The ability to bring a cow to her largest yield of milk varies greatly with different milkers, as many persons who consider themselves good milkers are in reality very poor ones."

Owing to the fact that a large proportion of what a cow gives at a milking is secreted during the process of milking, it must naturally follow that unless the cow is in a quiet, contented state of mind, and satisfied with the milker, the unusual secretion of new supplies during milking will not take place. It is generally owing to this cause that cows of sometimes "hold up the milk," as it is termed, and this cannot be obviated so long as the cow is in a restless state of mind and dissatisfied with her milker.

Owing to the intimate connection between the nervous and secretory system of the cow, it should be the aim of the milker to gain her confidence and good will by feeding her with those things she is most fond of. By this means difference in handling and becoming thoroughly acquainted with them, many cows can be made to increase their flow of milk at least a quart a week, and this too without any change of food.

It makes a great difference in the milking qualities of a cow as to who milks her, and how the operation is performed, and in judging of the milking qualities of a cow these questions should always be taken into consideration.

6. To do whatever is necessary to insure cleanliness, order and punctuality in milking and to render the operation one of comfort to the milker and of pleasantness to the milker. —*National Live Stock Journal.*

Importance of Sheep Husbandry.

Some way or other agriculture seems incomplete without a flock of sheep. They are essential to the thick-set longevity of the old grass land; and all the world over, and in olden times; they were esteemed as most important; and in the most improved agricultural country, viz: England, they are cherished by every farmer, from the highest to the lowest.

The income from wool is one which cannot be dispensed with, and the flocks are so managed that the tegs cut heavier and more valuable fleeces than older sheep. In fact, teg fleeces in England not only weigh thirty per cent. heavier than those of the ewes, but make ten or more per cent. higher prices. If any tenant farmer in the regular agricultural districts of England farmed without sheep, he would soon lose his crops, and nobody would rent to a man who did not practice sheep husbandry.

Dressing Mutton.

Everybody knows that the oil which lubricates wool is disagreeable to both taste and smell. In salting and taking off the pelt, it is difficult to prevent a contact of the wool with the flesh along the lines where the skin is first severed preparatory to being stripped off.

The accomplished butcher cannot wholly prevent this contact, and he therefore very thoroughly scrubs the parts exposed with saleratus dissolved in water, which wholly removes the disagreeable odor and flavor.

The farmers, for a long time, were not aware of the necessity of such purification, which should be applied at once, as soon as the pelt, by the greatest activity, can be removed. This done, the meat is free from the taint of wool-oil as the meat of any other animal. —*New York World.*

Care of Sucking Colts.

Those who raise colts usually exercise care in the selection of good stock to breed from, but many greatly neglect to give the colts proper attention during hot weather while they are running with dams. It is not uncommon to see those that were healthy and well developed in early summer puny, and poor, and their hair falling off before autumn. This trouble arises from allowing the colts to draw milk while the blood of the mare is in a high state of heat from violent exertion.

When the dam is used in hot weather upon the farm or road so as to heat her blood, the colt should never be allowed to suck until she has fully cooled off. Let him fill himself before the mother is put into harness, and if it is important that he should accompany the dam, tie him at her side so that he will be unable to draw milk until he is liberated, for it is much better that he should go hungry a few hours than to take his food while it is in a fevered state.

Colts injured by heated milk seldom recover from it for a year or two, and many times never.

Dark Stables.

Any person who has felt the pain and inconvenience of coming suddenly from a dark room into the full blaze of day, will easily conceive the necessity of lighting a stable in a proper manner. This is too often neglected in confined stables, and the consequences are distressing to a humane observer. The poor animal, led suddenly out, shows his pain quickly in unmistakable expressions, stumbles and runs against anything that may happen to be near, until the eye has in some degree accommodated itself to the new circumstances under which it is placed.

Nor is this all. By a continuance of this change from darkness to sudden daylight, the eyes become seriously injured. The retina, or sensitive nerve, becomes dull and more or less useless, the sight is injured; the animal starts and shies at objects which he sees imperfectly, and many a rider who has received dangerous injury, has to thank his inattention to this simple cause rather than to any vicious habit of the animal to which it has been attributed.

Blindness is almost certain to be caused by inattention to the above caution, but even blindness is less dangerous to the rider than imperfect sight.

Files on Horses.

The *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following simple recipe for the prevention of files on horses:

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, and next morning pour the whole into a kettle and let it boil for a quarter of an hour. When cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquid, namely, between and upon the ears, the neck, the flanks, etc.

Not only the gentleman or lady who rides out for pleasure will be benefited by this, but the coachman, the wagoner and all others who use horses during the hot months.

Bee Culture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SPRING MANAGEMENT.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

If bees winter well and are strong and healthy in the spring, there is very little to be done, if they have a sufficient supply of honey to last them until they can procure it in the field, if not, they should be fed syrup made of coffee sugar, in the proportion of two pounds of sugar to one pound of water. A little acid of some kind, or a few spoonfuls of vinegar to the gallon of syrup will keep it from granulating. There are many ways recommended for feeding, and a host of patent feeders, but whatever way is adopted by the bee-keeper, he should be careful not to feed in such a way that bees from any other hive can get at the feed, or he will soon have his bees robbing each other.

It is best to feed in the evening, so that what is given them will all be taken up and stored away before morning. A common quart fruit can makes a good feeder—melt off one end and fill with syrup and tie a cloth over the end, invert it over the frames, placing thin slats under it so that there will be room enough for the bees to work on the cloth. This kind of feeder can be used best where there is a top story on the hive. Where the cover comes close to the frames a cloth can be laid on the frames, and if the hive is set level, enough syrup can be put on the cloth for a feed, and the bees will suck it through the cloth from below in the spaces between the frames. Some are of opinion it is a good plan, if hives are heavy with honey in the spring, to extract it for sale, and feed syrup, as it will not cost more than 8 or 9 cents per pound, while honey is worth more than twice that amount, and by many syrup is considered just as good for the bees, and by others much better. I know by experience that it will answer, for I took all the honey from twelve hives last December, have been feeding syrup all winter and spring, and they seem to do as well as any, and I do not know but with proper care they would come out stronger than colonies not robbed of their honey. There is an advantage by extracting the honey, it gives the bees a chance to get at the pollen or bee-bread stored in the combs, which is always covered up with honey on the outer end of the cell. It has been ascertained that brood cannot be produced without pollen. It often happens that a large supply of pollen may be in the hive, and yet breeding is much restricted for the want of it, as it is sealed over in the honey cells.

The rapid increase of brood in the spring is the main object of the intelligent bee-keeper, and there is no way that it can be produced as rapidly as by giving the bees plenty of worker comb with a chance at all the pollen that the hive contains, and feed regularly all they will consume. I am not in favor of feeding flour as a substitute for pollen, unless every bit of pollen in the hive is consumed, because it often happens that the brood combs are seriously obstructed with pollen to the great disadvantage of brood rearing. Besides, flour stored in the combs, if not soon used, becomes so hard the bees are unable to remove it, or if it is wet, it will soon sour and probably engender disease. I have noticed that in my locality there are more pollen than honey plants. The earliest plants in bloom produce pollen, and there is scarcely a time during the season when pollen cannot be gathered, while the honey harvest of each season is very limited.

Lawrence, Kansas.

Observations show that the secretion of honey is greatly influenced by the electricity of the atmosphere, and bees labor most actively in humid, sultry weather, or when a thunder shower is approaching.

The Flower Garden.

When the frost is quite out of the ground, any hardy herbaceous plants, such as Peonies, Pentstemons, Tritonaeas, Hollyhocks, Pampas Grass, evergreen Candytuft, and Phloxes, should be planted at once. These plants are best planted in groups or patches in shrub borders, not under the shade of shrubs and where they will be overgrown with the roots and tops of large trees, or they will be exhausted and robbed of all moisture by their stronger neighbors. The ground should be stirred deep before planting; it is no use to make a hole just big enough to receive the roots and leave all around it as hard as a road.

LILIES.—If bulbs of Lilliums were not planted in autumn, which they always should be except Longiflorum, which is not quite hardy, plant at once, and in this case do not expect grand results; the lilies make their largest quantity of roots in the winter before the tops commence to grow, which can be seen by taking up roots as soon as frost is out of the ground.

GLADIOLUS.—Plant some Gladiolus for early flowering; it often proves the earliest planted bulb, gives the finest flower spikes, and by making several plantings at intervals of two or three weeks, it will usually give a succession of blooms until frost commences. There are now so many handsome varieties of these flowers that it is difficult to advise what sorts to plant, as it is rather a question of money; but I may say that many of the varieties sent out in the last five or six years are altogether more handsome than the older sorts; at the same time if any one requires a large mass of bright color, the old *Brechelyensis* is unsurpassed; but if a large white, or in some instances a beautiful striped and flaked flower is required grow *Shakespeare*, which is often as handsome as the finest Orchid; and *La Candeur* is as near perfection in flower and spike as a pure white Gladiolus can be.

MIGNONETTE.—Sow a few patches of Mignonette in various parts of the garden; the scent is very pleasant and refreshing and is also useful for bees, which should be kept by dwellers in the country.

SWEET PEAS AND VERBENAS.—Some Sweet Peas should also be sown either against fences or in circles, to be supported by a few brushy stakes. About the third week in the month is a good time to plant Verbenas, or if the weather is favorable, even earlier. We saw some planted very early in the month last year and they did very well, although it was very cold, quite hard frost, and snow after the plants were out. The advantage in early planting is, that the plants get well established before hot weather commences, and spread out and cover the ground with a dwarf compact growth which flowers much better than later planted ones. Verbenas should be planted in a large mass, with the colors nicely mixed to make the most satisfactory show. We have seen a border only wide enough to plant two rows look very well indeed by dotting in the various colors with judgment; but we consider a large circular bed the best to show off these plants; but do not start with a bright scarlet variety in the center, that would fix the eye and spoil the effect of the whole bed; a white or light color is best for a centre plant and then put in as many colors as you wish, placing each plant about fifteen inches from another and about twelve inches from edge; note that the colors are evenly balanced around the bed; any little inequality in their growth can be shortened as the plants cover the ground. It is a mistake to raise flower beds, especially for Verbenas, above the level of surrounding turf; it should rather be below in this climate; it requires all the rain we receive, and if beds are raised the soil dust all runs away, leaving the soil dry. We planted Verbenas a yard apart and they covered the ground, but it was made very rich, to get good cutting for propagating. —*Horticulturalist.*

Seasonable Hints.

BULBS which were planted last fall should have the covering of hay or leaves taken off, and the ground loosened around the plants, which will just now show themselves above the ground.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Set out such varieties as are needed for shade or ornament. Evergreens do best if not moved until May.

ANNUALS.—Sow seeds of the hardy kinds.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS.—Move and divide at once if not yet attended to, as many of the sorts will commence flowering soon. A light, loamy, well drained soil is the best for most sorts.

BIENNIALS.—Transplant such plants as Hollyhocks, Sweet Williams, etc., from the beds to where they are to flower, the earlier this is done the better.

CLIMBERS.—Provide plenty of climbers for ornamenting and covering porches, arbors, and rustic work. Clematis, Trumpet-creeper, Honeysuckle, Wistarias, Akebia and the like are very ornamental both in flower and foliage, and many an otherwise bare-looking spot can be easily covered by these hardy climbers.

HEDGES.—Trim and stir the soil around the plants as early as possible, and if any new hedges are wanted order the plants at once.

WINDBREAKS are very useful, as will as necessary in a flat country, and trees to serve this purpose should be planted wherever needed; Norway Spruce is one of the best evergreens for this purpose, as it is of rapid growth.

DRIVES AND WALKS should be laid out and made at once, for if left until later there will be too much work on hand to do it properly. —*American Agriculturist.*

DUTCH BULBS.—The *Gardener's Chronicle* says the demand for Hyacinth bulbs in England exceeded the supply—the new varieties have been real acquisitions. Tulips were in large demand, but presented no improvement. The trade in Crocuses has fallen off considerably. Hardly any demand for Narcissus. Snowdrops have sold astonishingly, one grower alone selling 1,800,000 bulbs. Lily of the Valley and other roots for forcing purposes, meet with ready sales.

A love of flowers indicates a superior intelligence, a kind heart and affectionate impulses; for the love of the beautiful dwells not with the selfish, the cruel, and the vicious hearted; and the adornment of a home with flowers has a refining [moral] influence upon the inmates.

Patrons of Husbandry.

To Deputies.

The various Deputies will greatly oblige us by sending lists of Granges, when organized, for publication in this column.

It is requested that all Granges within the State report the names and postoffice address of their Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. Spruozon, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas.

It is also requested that each delegation from every county report the names and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges of their respective counties at the coming meeting of the State Grange, on the third Wednesday of February next.

G. W. SPRUOZON,
Sec. State Grange.
Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874.

BE IT KNOWN, That we, the undersigned, M. E. Hudson, Wm. Sims, J. B. Shaeffer, W. P. Popenoe and F. H. Dumbauld, residents of the State of Kansas, acting under authority of the State Grange of Kansas, and in the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Kansas, do hereby associate together for the purpose of insuring against loss by fire, or damage by lightning, the dwelling houses and other buildings and their contents, and other buildings, and personal property on or about farms, or used in and about the business of farming, and intend to execute a Charter and file the same with the Secretary of State of Kansas, in accordance with the Laws of 1868-71.

Said Association shall be known as the "Patrons' Mutual Insurance Association of the State of Kansas."
F. H. DUMBAULD,
J. B. SHAEFFER, Executive Com.
W. P. POPENOE,
M. E. HUDSON, Master State Grange,
W. M. SIMS, Overseer State Grange,
Ex officio Members of Ex. Com. Kansas State Grange.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. POPENOE.

D. T., Cloud co. says, I want you to inform me either by mail or through the FARMER, when our first dues date for our Grange was organized February 16, 1874.

Ans. You have no dues to forward to the State Grange until the last week in June, as your first quarter commences April 1st, this is your monthly dues; the dues for members taken in should be sent at the same time but takes all you have taken in as only Charter members. See section 3, article 7 of National Constitution.

C. H., Grantville.—The Shawnee County Council meets the first Saturday of each month at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. B., Jackson co. Asks if a Grange has a right to reduce the monthly dues of members, below ten cents per month.

They have not. Article 7 of the National Constitution says: "The minimum of regular monthly dues shall be ten cents from each member; and each Grange may otherwise regulate its own dues. That is, you may go higher than ten cents, but cannot go below that sum."

G. W., asks what shall be done with a member that refuses to comply with the rules and regulations of the Order, and refuses to stop talking, when called to order.

Ans. When the brother gets over the excitement of the hour, talk to him and admonish him in a practical way, always holding out the olive branch. If the brother refuses to listen to the words of truth and soberness, you have your remedy—by preferring charges against him as guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of the Order. We now and then have a brother that knows too much and is full of windy words, and you must allow them to let off steam when it is too high, and then the engine will work all right.

M. L., Rice co., asks, has a Grange a right to admit as a member a person engaged almost exclusively in merchandising.

I should think there could be no question on that point. This is a farmers' institution. Read section 3, article 26 of the National Constitution. Any Grange admitting persons contrary to the above requirements, certainly violates the rules and regulations of the Order.

Union Grange was organized on the evening of March 12, by Deputy Geo. F. Care. The following officers were chosen: Master, J. T. Gage; Overseer, J. H. Alexander; Secretary, T. W. Pike; Treasurer, Thos. Lawman. Our dispensation arrived on the 9th inst; and we are now ready to proceed to business in regular order. We have twenty-five charter members, and others are making application for membership. I think Union Grange will number fifty members by January 1, 1875.

The people here are fully aroused as to their duty to become Patrons. Financial embarrassments are the only obstacles that prevent every man and woman in this jurisdiction from becoming members of our Order.

F. W. PIKE.

Please inform the gentleman who wishes to know about W. S. H., that I am answering letters from various parts of the state which costs for stamps and paper alone, over \$10 a month, most of which might be answered by reading the Patron's Hand-Book; and other questions would not need to be asked if we had competent Deputies to teach the work correctly. But I am glad to say we are improving. I have visited granges in five counties this month and instructed four Deputies.

W. S. HANNA.

Junction City, Kan.

Please announce that I am ready to attend to all calls for organizing Councils of the Sovereigns of Industry in Kansas. I shall be organizing along the K. P. road soon. The mechanics and laboring men are ready.

W. S. HANNA,
Deputy National Council.

Letters from the Farm.

At a regular meeting of Center Grange, No. 301, of Ottawa county, Kansas, held March 18th, the center of jurisdiction of said Grange was established at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section eighteen, township ten, and range four west and extends two and one half miles in each direction from center.

L. S. KINSEY, Secretary.

In No. 13, a subscriber wants to know how to destroy gophers. My plan is with a small steel trap. Find the hole, dig a place big enough to set the trap in and so the gopher will have to go over the trap, take a piece of board to cover over them, cover with dirt—you must cover perfectly tight so no light will be seen where the trap is—then on each side of the trap open his hole so the light will be seen by the gopher. It wants to be small; the gopher will be on one side or the other of the trap, he will stop up the hole on the side he is, then to stop up the other he has to pass through the trap. You will get him every time if you do not set the trap too low. They have got in my hedge, and I never failed yet to get every one I found and set trap for. Spring cold and yet winter wheat looks well. Farmers are very busy putting in spring grain.

L. R. BERRY.

Washington, Kan.

I have ten apple trees about twenty-five rods from the house, set in 1861. They commenced bearing in 1867 and have borne fruit each year since.

This winter the trees had more buds on them than usual and since the snow came the the prairie chickens have literally stripped them; they have not left buds sufficient for a bushel of apples to the tree. It seemed to be impossible to keep them out. Cloths hung in the trees did no good; the children would scare them out and in a short time the trees would be full of the pests again.

I thought of setting out a large apple orchard, but if I am to be robbed in this way by a lot of jayhawkers, fostered and protected by our laws, I feel more like leaving the country.

Now, what is the remedy, if any, or will we have to let these birds have the buds and take what pay we can get in very poor fowl flesh.

S. CLARK.

Louisville, Pottawatomie County.

The land lays very fine for farming; it is well drained and but little broken; the soil is very fine and black, and but very little sand but enough to keep it from baking or becoming hard. The water is good and plenty of it by digging from 25 to 35 feet. The timber is scarce, but we understand that there is plenty of coal found in the county. The climate appears to be good and very healthy.

Grain and vegetables of all kinds do well here, and I think I never saw a finer lying county for farming in all either Illinois, Iowa, Missouri or Kansas, than this is right here.

We have a prospect of the Memphis and North-Western railroad running through the heart of our county. Golden City is about half way between Atlanta and Ellsworth, on this projected line. This is a good location for a new town.

If those desiring to find good homesteads, will call at our post office we will take pleasure in showing them around to see the land; or will answer to the best of our knowledge any questions desired by letter, on receipt of a stamp for answer.

W. WEB.

What success have the farmers of Kansas met with in raising timothy grass for meadows if a success? Which is the best time in the season to sow the seed, in the fall with wheat or in the spring with oats, or should it be sowed alone? Which will pay the best for pasture on prairie land, the English or Kentucky blue grass? These are items of importance to the farmer, and should be discussed earnestly, and all the light thrown upon the subject possible, for if we make a failure or two it is very disastrous. So give us all the light you can on this subject.

SUBSCRIBER.

Erie, Kansas.

Experiments by various persons have satisfied them that weighting the ends of apple trees so as to cause them to hang down instead of to mount upwards, causes the limbs so treated to produce fruit more abundantly than when not so treated. If this is not a correct key to the shy bearing of the Northern Spy and Wagner, both upright growers, and is it a fact that upright growers are always shy bearers, and vice versa, as I am but poorly posted in this matter and others may be in my company? I wish all who have observed in regard to these things would send to the FARMER their views, and thus the ignorant might be enlightened.

A KANSAS FARMER.

How much flax seed to the acre; when sown for seeds; when and how to put it in; how many bushels of seed per acre: its value per bushel; the quantity of oil per bushel, and the value of the fiber per acre for the paper manufacturers; what condition must it be in for their use and the process to put it in said condition?

How much seed per acre of castor beans; when and how to plant and cultivate; how many bushels per acre, its value per bushel; how much oil to the bushel, also the cost of machinery minus the power, for manufacturing the two kinds of oil?

Any one answering the above will greatly oblige your subscribers.

A. S. LANE.

Council Grove, Kansas.

The interest in the Grange is increasing, and we think, with many, almost to enthusiasm. The interest appeared to lag all winter in this portion of the county, but since the adoption of the National platform by the National Grange and the ratification of the same by the State Granges, with some other important measures taken by the State Grange, the farmers that had been holding aloof began to join the Grange.

Many of the subordinate Granges are now kept busy initiating members, while now and then, there is a call for the organization of a new Grange.

I have recently organized two Granges; one the jurisdiction of which strides the line between Osage and Coffey counties. The place of meeting is near Caroma post office. This Grange was organized with thirty Charter members. They elected Alexander Martin, Master, and James H. Bywater Secretary. Both of these gentlemen will make efficient officers. This Grange has a promising future.

I organized one on the 27th ult., at Olivet, with thirty Charter members. They adopted the name, Olive Grange and elected as their Master, W. C. Sweazy; H. J. Davis, Secretary. This Grange is full of good material, and we think will make its mark in future.

There are now twenty-seven Granges in Osage county, but a few more will cover the territory of the county. There are a few points yet at which Granges may be organized, and these will doubtless soon fall into line.

Feed is very scarce among farmers, and the weather still keeps so cold that the grass starts very slowly; but the spring is favorable so far to the fruit crop. There is an abundance of fruit buds, and even in the new parts of the county, which is but four years years settled, if there is no frost to kill the bloom, there will be plenty of peaches.

THOS. DONNELLY.

Melvern, Osage co., Kansas.

Prospects for fruit abundant.

Wheat never looked better.

Our Grange met last Saturday—had eight new members. Participated in a sumptuous feast. The calling of corresponding members, by the Master, caused considerable merriment. The toasts were able and appropriate. The FARMER comes to us as a welcome visitor. We like its clean face,—easy and independent.

MRS. R. J. BETTS.

Edwardsville Grange, Wyandotte co., Kan.

Louis P. Flaven, 205½ Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., is a boy fourteen years old, and is very anxious to come to Kansas and learn farming with some man who will give him a good home. Any person desirous of such help on a farm can address as above.

Mr. J. T. Watson, of Waco Grange, Sedgewick county, says: "The Grange in my neighborhood has ruined the offices of Justices of the Peace and Constables. That since the Grange was organized all necessity for those officers has disappeared." This is one of the best practical endorsements of the Grange we have ever seen. It refutes a volume of senseless opposition.

BROOM CORN CULTURE.—I have had some experience in growing and handling broom corn in Illinois, and believe the soil and climate of Kansas well suited to the business. I do not, however, agree with your correspondent, "that it is a very easy matter to secure a yield of two tons per acre." My experience teaches me that a ton to two acres would be considered a good crop in Illinois.

My first crop consisted of eighteen and my last of eighty acres, and yielded about a half ton to the acre. I sold in Chicago my first crop, at about \$800 per ton, and made money; my last crop at \$110, and it paid. It cost me about \$25 per ton to ship and sell.

Brush must bring in the bale at the shed, about \$75 to make it profitable. And, removed, as we are, at this distance from our great market centers, we must, in my judgment, have broom manufacturers among us before we can safely count on making the cultivation of broom corn profitable; and there is surely no reason why we should ship our brush east to be manufactured.

For the successful cultivation of this staple the following will be found necessary: Good strong, clean land; a broom corn drill attachment to corn planter; some kind of a scraper, for any crop less than fifty acres I would recommend a single cylinder, with one horse power; ample barn or shed room in which to cure and handle your brush in the shade and dry, and some kind of a press suited to baling. Help enough at your command to enable you to handle your brush in season, and knowledge enough of the business to enable you to know when and how to harvest and handle so as to command the best market price. With these facilities, in addition to your ordinary farm implements, I think you may safely count on success in producing first class "hurl," and then prices will determine profits.

I think broom corn can be grown and manufactured into brooms, in Kansas with good profit to both grower and manufacturer, but I fear the freights will eat up the profits if you attempt to ship to eastern factories.

SUBSCRIBER.

W. B. S., writing from Oakwood, Kansas, says:

"The farmers of this vicinity have organized a joint stock company, the object of which is the manufacture of cheese. They expect to be ready to commence cheese making the middle of May. The late spring and bad roads have delayed the preparations to some extent."

In a late issue of the FARMER, your correspondent, "Driab," in speaking of raspberries says: "The Philadelphia, Clark, Antwerp and many other sorts that do well in well protected localities do not stand the cold winters here, though the Philadelphia bore half a crop last year on the young growth of last season, the old canes having been winter-killed to the ground."

Now, allow me to suggest whether it is not probable and in fact reasonable, that the varieties of raspberries above referred to as too tender for our climate were really fall-killed instead of winter-killed. It is well known that in our extreme northern states the Philadelphia, at least, was as hardy as an oak, and in not "well protected localities," either, then why winter-kill in our mild climate?

I think our usually warm, dry falls so nearly rob them of their vitality that winter has but little to do to complete their destruction. The canes that grew latest in the season stand the winters best. Hence, some advantage would probably accrue from securing a late growth, by keeping down the young canes until midsummer. I shall try the experiment when I get some to growing again.

WILLIAMSON.

Grand View, Wyandotte co., Kansas.

The KANSAS FARMER has come among our husbandmen and is doing its good work—setting our people to thinking about their labor, that it may be more successful—more profitable. Our friend, Mr. Jackson, of Ellsworth, is entitled to many thanks from the farmers for the interest he has manifested in getting up a club for the FARMER.

We are having valuable accessions to our numbers this spring, and they are men of the stamp who bring families with them, and who are not afraid of toil—men who bring their teams, cows, pigs and chickens along with them. Such men are not afraid of the prairies. They drop down all over the country and attack with courage some cliff or ledge of rocks and in a few weeks they have a good solid substantial stone house. Such people are an important acquisition, and we have plenty of room for many more. One such farmer with fixed ideas of prudent economy and a determination to live within his income, and succeed by his own efforts, is worth more than a dozen others who expect to live fast and make money by speculating off from their neighbor.

We have had a pleasant, open winter, and a vast amount of work has been done preparing for opening out new farms. The spring although not extremely cold, has been cool and backward, and vegetation has been slow to come forward. Old residents (those who have been here four years) say the ground is in better condition than ever known before, and we have encouraging hopes of a bountiful harvest. Considering the great disadvantages under which many of the settlers labor, without teams and without money, there will be large crops put in this spring—some will have thirty, and some sixty acres of small grain.

The last year has proven that wheat is a crop that will bring money, and that is what we need—bring money to us, then we can have our wants supplied here as well as elsewhere. Let every new comer get for himself, at once a few pigs and feed them with the waste grain during the summer, and in the fall he can make his own pork out of them, and find that he will be much better off than sending east for money to buy his meat, or going without it. A neglect of this will be very likely to find him poorly provided for next winter.

We need the enforcement of the herd law very much in this county, but some of the oldest settlers are somewhat opposed to it—they are slow to change their notions of old styles. It is only a question of time, let us not be too impatient and force the measure inconsiderately. The anti herd law men will soon see that they are behind the times, and will yield to the onward march of progress.

Mr. J. W. Fox is making an experiment with sheep and thus far the feeding of sheep upon the mesquit grass has shown that they will do well. Every one admits that the climate is favorable, therefore the production of wool is one of the industries that will be followed to a considerable extent. Mr. Pooler and Mr. Amrine have each of them a small flock of sheep and are experimenting, to compare with cattle. Their flocks are doing well.

We are very much in need of a mill in this county, as there is none nearer than the Saline river, in Lincoln county. Very liberal proposals have been made by the citizens of Columbia township a few miles below here on the Smoky Hill river, where a good site is said to be for the erection of a flouring mill. Whether or not a mill is built, let us do all we can to stimulate and encourage our neighbors to raise wheat, for if they can sell fifty car loads of wheat in Salina, we ought to sell twenty-five car loads in Ellsworth county, and the money for that much wheat scattered among our people would make them quite easy and independent. It takes work and muscle but we need not go a broad for that, for we have it in ourselves.

Wolf Creek, Ellsworth co., Kansas.

Yankers are privileged to ask questions. Has our legislature ever done anything to encourage fish culture? I believe it has become a fixed fact that fish can be profitably raised. Now, as our state can furnish as many good springs and running brooks as can be found elsewhere, why are we not keeping up with our sister states in developing that branch of stock raising? Please enlighten us.

KAW HILLS.

The Patrons' Hand-Book,
The most Valuable Work for the
Grange yet Published.

Every Patron who wishes to be thoroughly informed regarding the history, character, laws, rulings, constitution, decisions and work of the Order, should have one of these books.

It contains everything pertaining to the Grange, except the secret work.

There is no other work like it in extent and value to members of the Grange, or to those who wish to become members.

The principles and character of the organization, its aims and objects are fully set forth, and the objects of the public mind for definite information are here fully and completely answered.

Parliamentary Rules and Usages From Cushing's Manual.

Nearly one-third of Cushing's Manual is inserted, which will be found of great value in all kinds of deliberative bodies. It supplies a want long felt in our Grange assemblies, farmers' meetings, in the Grange and all kinds of public gatherings. This alone is worth the price of the book.

The Manual of Practice as recommended by the Executive Committee is modeled from the Iowa Monitor and well known forms and usages of the Grange room, and is authoritative, coming as it does from the highest and most trustworthy source.

How to Organize a Grange. This alone, will be worth many times its cost to the new Granges of the State.

The careful preparation of this part of the Hand-Book was given to Mr. W. P. Popenoe, a member of the Executive Committee, who is without doubt one of the best informed officers of our State Grange. In a clear and concise manner he has explained away many of the difficulties which have heretofore attended the organization of Granges.

The Patrons of the State will join us in thanking Mr. Popenoe for his most excellent presentation of this subject.

Our Business Agencies. This subject is very practically discussed by our efficient State Agent, Mr. G. O. Ellis.

The addition of the business feature to the Grange, including co-operative buying and selling, cutting down expenses, bringing the producer and consumer nearer together and doing away with unnecessary middlemen brings into the work of the State Grange many difficulties and problems requiring time, expense and much patient labor.

Insurance. On the subject of Insurance, Mr. S. H. Downs presents the claim of Mutual Insurance.

The subject of Life Insurance, however, has, as yet, been but slightly understood by the general public. That the immense insurance corporations which have "gilded palaces, monuments of their power and wealth, have taken extraordinary sums of money from the people for the slight benefits returned, no intelligent man can doubt. We express our confidence that the future will see this subject most thoroughly investigated, and as the farmers are concerned, such a system of mutual insurance will be adopted as will protect them from the rapacious maws of these monopolies.

The Grange Directory. This important feature of the book commences with the Officers of the National Grange, Masters and Secretaries of State Granges, State Business Agents, Officers of the Kansas State Grange, and the Kansas State Grange, County Business Agents, Number and Name of 15, (over 1,200) together with the names of the officers of all the above Granges. The post office address is given of all the above officers, giving over 1400 OFFICERS AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Insertion, 20 cents per Line, nonpareil type. One Month, 15 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion. Three Months, 12 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion. One Year, 10 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion. Special Notices, 25 cents per Line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeder's, Nurseryman's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. This will give advertisement to the card of nearly 30,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
J. H. BERRY, Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. SOULARD.
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"BETTY BADGER," Freep rt, Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth.
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JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
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"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENO, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDDIE, 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.
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 farmer's movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

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J. H. Kissinger, Clarksville, Mo., June 3

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

President Grant has vetoed the bill for the issue of \$44,000,000 additional currency.

To the South and West this action of the President is received with surprise, and for the most part with indignation. To the eastern bankers and bondholders, to the European capitalists who hold our securities, this veto of the President, which increases the value of this property, gives great satisfaction. To the South and West, not yet recovered from the great financial troubles of last year, who are the creditors who have these debts to pay, they find themselves without commercial prosperity and without money to pay these obligations to the East. To them the prospect is most discouraging.

We have no long argument to make to show that our business, and the rapid development of the West, requires a greater volume of currency. To all sane men who are cognizant of affairs in the West, this is only too patent. Moneyed sharks, east and west, glory over the fact that the pound of flesh will have to be paid in full. The Wall Streets of the country all alike rejoice. The producers of the country, on the other hand, are almost unanimous in their condemnation of the veto.

The result will be to postpone indefinitely the better times we have hoped for in the West, and politically to raise a troublesome issue in the republican party—a Banquo's ghost that will not down at the bidding of the party leaders.

"DINNA YE HEAR THE SLOGAN?"

The National Grange at Washington is endeavoring to furnish the subordinate Granges of the States with all the blanks, song books and other printing used in the Grange, free of cost. The song books, manuals, dimit and traveling cards are copyrighted. This immense printing bill is paid out of the National Grange Treasury.

We submit the following considerations for the benefit of thinking, candid members who have the ultimate good of the Order at heart: From the very nature of things the prosperity of the west depends upon fostering and building home interests. The spirit of the Grange movement, as we understand it, secures co-operation and mutual support of interests identical. To secure home manufactures, to avoid the great drain upon our resources, to keep within our borders the results of our own labor, is the business idea we have from the first seen developing in the Grange. Here, at the far west, we are paying out all our profits to have our raw materials returned to us manufactured, and the hope we have had and still have, is that one of the beneficial results of the Grange will be the encouragement and support given to our own manufactures.

We had hoped to see at the meeting of the National Grange, a reduction of the dispensation fees from \$15, to \$5 or \$3, as might be necessary, and a return to the states pro rata,

the accumulations in the National Grange treasury. In both of these we were disappointed. We, here in the west, are financially unable to pay a dollar more than is necessary. Why there should be an immense fund created for what purpose it can be wisely expended we have failed to see. On the contrary, we can easily understand why there should only be a sufficient national Grange fund for the proper maintenance of the officers and doing the legitimate business of these offices, and we can thoroughly appreciate the necessity of asking from subordinate Granges the smallest possible fee.

We do not think the enlightened sentiment of the Granges of the United States will sustain the National Grange in becoming a great printing bureau, buying and selling regalia, seals, books, etc., which can with greater propriety and benefit be printed and manufactured in the states where they are needed. The placing of an embargo upon Grange publications by copyright is an arbitrary and useless exercise of power.

We have no use for an expensive National Grange business agency. The states are amply able to take care of their own commercial interests. For purposes of organization of the vast number of Granges in the whole country, and other executive business, we believe the officers of the National Grange will find sufficient employment. We have said nothing of the unbusiness-like manner in which these blanks were sent out, nor the using of the postage of the National Grange and the names of the officers to advertise an eastern publishing house. We say, with no uncertain sound, that all this sort of thing must be stopped. We of the west, are deeply in earnest in this movement, and we intend that those who are entrusted with power and offices of trust must do our business in a manner above suspicion.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1874 IN KANSAS.

Already the bugles are sounding and the marshaling of forces has begun for the fall political campaign. The various localities are pushing forward candidates, and, as usual, there seems to be no lack of patriots who are willing to be sacrificed for the good of their state.

We do not pretend to more than average political sagacity, but it seems to us most plain, that the time for the politicians who have heretofore "run" townships, counties and the state, agreeing how the offices are to be distributed, who are to run for office this year and who are to wait for another season, has about come to an end in Kansas.

Bonds have been plastered over almost every county in the state, and it has been possible to carry almost any local swindling measure where the half dozen leading men in a township or county have been willing. All this sort of thing is passing away and the people are waking up to the realization of the fact that it is about time for them to think and act for themselves.

The coming election will show, we believe, an independence of opinion upon political affairs, new in Kansas. Whatever may be the results of the new party movement or the action of the old ones, the people at the ballot box will presume to vote for men upon their merits as citizens and individuals more than upon their party affiliations whatever they may be, or may have been. If Kansas is pre-empted for one thing more than another, it is the high average intelligence of the citizens and the absence of extraordinary great or brilliant men. The past record of her public men shows nothing more or less than substantial average sense.

What the people are demanding to-day is not brilliancy in her statesmen, but sense and integrity, and as to these qualifications, we believe each voter will exercise his independent judgment. The successful party in Kansas this fall, will be that party which puts forward the best men. Ballots this year will be cast for personal worth, integrity and official qualification for the offices sought for.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE ITEMS.

The State Board of Agriculture held a meeting at the Agricultural Rooms, Capitol Building, on the 21st, 22d and 23d, inst.

The following members were present: Geo. T. Anthony, President; J. C. Wilson, Treasurer; Alfred Gray, Secretary; J. C. Carter, W. P. Popenoe, Joshua Wheeler, C. S. Brod-bent, M. D. Ellis and H. R. Crowell.

The Premium List was thoroughly revised, premiums equalized and in many cases increased, and will soon be issued to the farmers and artisans of the state, upon a purely mutual and co-operative plan, that is to say, the entire net proceeds of the exhibition, over and above the necessary expenses of its management, shall be divided pro rata, on the basis of this Premium List among those who are entitled to premiums. If such net proceeds do not pay the full amount awarded, it shall be accepted, nevertheless, in full for all liabilities of the Board on account of such awards; and if such net proceeds shall exceed the amounts awarded, the whole shall be divided pro rata on the same basis.

The following Superintendents of departments were appointed:

Class A—Cattle—A. J. Shannon.
Class B—Horses—Wm Martindale, of Madison.
Class C—Sheep—Jason Yurann, of Blue Rapids.

Class D—Swine—H. R. Hubbard, of Baxter Springs.

Class E—Poultry—J. A. Beal, Louisville.

Class F—Agricultural Implements—W. C. Day, Irving.

Class G—Mechanic Arts—Geo. A. Crawford, Fort Scott.

Class H—Farm Products—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton.

Class I—Horticulture—C. W. Wilcox, Wyandotte.

Class J—Pomology—Y. T. Johnson, Lawrence.

Class K—Floral Department—Mrs. M. H. Insley, Leavenworth.

Class L—Fine Arts—Mrs. B. Gray, Leavenworth.

Class M—Textile Fabrics—Mrs. C. H. Cushing, Leavenworth.

Class N—Natural History—Prof. Frank H. Snow, Lawrence.

Class O—Plowing Matches—Isaac B. Shaeffer, Grasshopper Falls.

Class P—Honey—M. A. O'Neal, Black Jack.

Class Q—Boys' and Girls' Department—(Not yet appointed).

Chairmen of the various committees were also appointed, whose names will not be made public until during the Fair.
A committee, consisting of the President, Treasurer, Secretary and Levi Wilson, was appointed to accept the Fair Grounds at Leavenworth—when completed—and to make all needful arrangements for the next Fair.

We do not wish to discourage the prosperous lawyer, merchant or grocer who contemplates going into farming, or the well to do mechanic who earns good wages, but just as a hint to them and others who believe and say that farmers are always complaining of hard times, while, as they say, they have all profit. To the many plucky, true hearted pioneer farmers who are making the wilderness and the prairie a fit place of habitation for the next generation, who are going through this experience, hoping and working for better times, we feel the warmest sympathy. Times are hard—and what of it? We cannot stop or change our business, or change the natural order of things, if we so desired. All that can be done in the way of better farming, heavier crops, and more and better stock, is no doubt an improvement. To concentrate our individual energies and our capital upon such crops and stock as our location, land, etc., indicate as best, is in many cases also a much needed change. But to us it seems most clear that in this country, where corn must be the great staple, and where almost every variety of tame grass can be successfully grown, the raising of cattle and hogs to consume our staple crops, is the solution in great part of the question of profit in our farming.

The constant drain upon Texas for its long horned beef cattle, must inevitably and within a very few years exhaust the supply, and Kansas and Missouri become the great centres for the supply of beef west of the Mississippi river. The export of meat from the United States is yearly increasing, and the consumption of meats within our own borders is each year, creating a larger market at home. As the most economical and profitable mode of converting large, cheap crops into money, feeding for beef or pork appears to us to be the future course for success in farming.

EACH week we shall endeavor to present our readers a variety of new and interesting reading. Our able regular correspondents are giving us much valuable original matter. The "Letters from the Farm" will be a feature, giving practical farm notes, weather and crop items. From the agricultural press of the country we shall skim the cream, and give to our readers the benefit of a wide range of topics. Each week will be presented some new column especially devoted to one subject, and varying to give spice. The trouble with agricultural papers is that they often grow stereotyped and dull for the want of life and variety.

THE Annual Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has received many very flattering notices from the eastern press. The crop statistics, compiled for this volume, are being received and quoted throughout the country as authoritative. Those heretofore given in the various crop reports from Washington and elsewhere have done Kansas great injustice, failing as they have, to give the state credit for anything like the actual productions, stock and wealth of the state.

OUR article, "Who shall be Eligible to Office in the Grange?" published in the FARMER April 1st, was copied by the New York World, and the position we assumed fully sustained by that paper. We have observed the same article quite extensively copied, and the sentiments contained in it without exception were fully and unequivocally endorsed.

We shall begin next week a series of excellent Letters from the Farm, by Dr. Chase, the old editor of the FARMER. The Doctor is farming in Leavenworth county, and his letters will be no fancy sketches.

THE publication of the Laws, this year, dates April 25th, 1874. Mr. Geo. Martin, the public printer, presents the volume nearly a month earlier than it has ever been issued before. Last year the publication day was May 20th; the year before, June 20th; and in years past, the day of publication has varied between May and August.

The present volume is a fine specimen of typography, and, what is better still, is honestly put up, without spreading to make "fat."

THE PUBLIC PRESS ON THE VETO.

The New York Tribune says the President deserves the thanks of Congress no less than years ago when he defended the country against the assaults of a no less dangerous enemy. He has had to resist the politicians, and the importunities of that reckless and unprincipled coterie who have, for the last year, made themselves his especial champion, but the voice of the business community reinforced the President's own convictions, and has been stronger than the demagogical clamor with which they sought to defend their views. The whole country will thank him to-day for his simple act of honesty.

The New York Times (Republican), says that the great majority of prudent and intelligent business men will be satisfied with the veto of the finance bill by the President, and with the message accompanying it.

The Herald devotes a column and a half to the message, and in conclusion expresses its hearty and profound commendation of the President for his brave and manly act. It says that the veto of this bill will stand out as the most conspicuous act in his memorable career, and will remain in our political history as one of those shining acts that certify a great man's claim to greatness.

The World praises the message for its firm language concerning the further issue of paper money, and adds that the veto will be supported by the great mass of citizens, and will encourage men of all occupations to conduct their regular business undisturbed by the present hopes or fears of a further flood of debased paper currency.

The Sun, (Independent), says that Grant's veto of the bill to inflate the currency is the smartest thing he has ever done since he was elected President.

The St. Louis Democrat believes that the course of the President will be productive of great injury to the business and agricultural interests of the country. It says: "It is plain that so long as the President remains in his present state of mind on the subject, no measure will become a law which will allow the addition of a single dollar to the circulation of the country, either in greenbacks or national bank notes, except so far as the issue of the latter is authorized under existing laws."

The St. Louis Globe says the message is an honest reflex of intelligent public sentiment, and that the veto is a faithful echo of every Republican platform adopted since the first issue of paper money by the General Government.

The St. Louis Republican thinks that while there will be much noisier unfriendliness towards the President for vetoing this bill, the sober, thinking business men of the country will applaud his course.

The St. Louis Westliche Post says the message contains hard common sense, and that the President is the exponent of an enlightened public opinion, it heartily thanks him for his action.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says it plainly indicates that the veto would not approve a bill for even free banking until there should be specie resumption. It adds, that the premises upon which the President founds his conclusions are most extraordinary and will cause no qualified surprise and regret among the industrial classes everywhere.

The Chicago Times commends the President's action, and says there is now some ground for a new hope that the repudiationists will not be able to get the country on the high railroad to the devil before the people can apply the brakes.

The Chicago Tribune says that the President is entitled and will receive the thanks of all reflecting persons, East and West, North and South, for his veto of the finance bill.

The Chicago Journal approves of the veto, and says that the hero of the battle of the Wilderness is as brave and clear headed at the head of our civil affairs as he was persistent and indomitable at the head of the army.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that President Grant has hitherto done few things so well calculated to give him honorable distinction as his veto of the Senate finance bill.

The Cincinnati Gazette says, that had the President sought popularity by signing the bill, for the time being, that temporarily a majority of the people favor inflation, but when the effect of the conservative course adopted shall become apparent there will be a change in the sentiment, which is at this time on the side of inflation.

EVERYBODY WANTS A HAND-BOOK.

The Patrons' Hand-Book has filled a want so universally felt throughout the country, that it is meeting a warm reception and a hearty endorsement. We are sending them all over the West and East, in answer to the daily demand. Send on your orders, we can send them to you by return mail.

WM. McCAGG, State Agent of the Patrons of Husbandry for Nebraska, says of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK, "It is a neat and compact volume, and a very valuable acquisition to the Patron's library."

THE PATRONS HAND-BOOK.—From J. K. Hudson, of the KANSAS FARMER, we have received a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. It is a compilation of all the gathered material pertaining to the Order, and should be in the hands of every member.—Garnett Weekly Journal.

J. K. HUDSON, of the KANSAS FARMER, sends us the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. It is a neat little book, containing a great deal of valuable material. It is a compilation of all the gathered material pertaining to the Order, and should be in the hands of every member.—Garnett Weekly Journal.

THE PATRONS' HAND-BOOK, published by J. K. Hudson, editor and publisher of KANSAS FARMER, is received and warmly endorsed. We are pleased to say, as a self-structor, it cannot prove other than invaluable to every member of the Order. It carefully reads, containing as it does Constitutions, By-Laws of National, State and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to members or those wishing to become informed upon the subject.—Minneapolis Independent.

J. K. HUDSON, proprietor of the KANSAS FARMER, has our thanks for a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK, a well bound pamphlet of forty pages, which contains Constitutions, By-Laws of National, State, County and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Decisions, Directions, etc.—Holtan Express.

J. K. HUDSON, of the KANSAS FARMER, has sent us THE PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. It is a neat little book, containing a great deal of valuable material. It is a compilation of all the gathered material pertaining to the Order, and should be in the hands of every member.—Garnett Weekly Journal.

A HANDY BOOK.—We are indebted to our friend, Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, for a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. No Patron can well be without it, and it is furnished by Mr. Hudson at such low figures that every Patron can afford to own and keep a copy. The only way to be supplied with a limit to the sale of the book in Kansas.—Parsons Sun.

WE take pleasure in calling attention to the card of Mr. T. Haynes, engraver and seal maker, of St. Louis. Mr. H. has had thirteen years experience in this business, is a first class workman, and a reliable business man. Having seen several of his Grange seals, we pronounce them very beautiful and almost perfection.

Trading with Z. M. Hall.

Very favorable reports continue to reach us concerning Grange dealings with Mr. Hall, the wholesale grocer of Chicago, the first to deal directly with the members of the Order. The following is a specimen of the letters we continue to receive:

Will you be pleased to insert in your columns the following concerning our trade as a Grange, with Mr. Z. M. Hall, wholesale grocer, Chicago, Ill., with whom we have been trading since shortly after the organization of our Grange up to the present time, and whom we find the man to do business with, and would recommend the same to any of our brother Patrons who desire to deal directly with wholesale establishments. We do not hesitate to acknowledge that we saved at least 25 per cent in dealing with him. We wish him prosperity in his efforts.

J. GREVENHORST.
COR. ILL.
—Prairie Farmer.

State News Items.

THE Arkansas Traveler says that in boring for water near Salt Spring, a vein of salt one and a half feet in thickness was penetrated, at the depth of some one hundred feet.

In daily operation we have six steam power presses, every one of which is complete in itself. Every one is of the most approved pattern of the kind, and years of experience was put to use in their selection.—Atchison Champion.

THE Lawrence Spirit, edited by ex-Senator Ross, has the following to say on the corn question:

"We hope the 'cultivate more brains and less corn' nonsense of some of our reformers of last summer, has had its run. The State of Kansas has not lost less than five hundred thousand, and more probably a million dollars during the last six weeks, by not having more corn to feed her cattle. The wisdom of the Spirit's rendering of that aphorism is now apparent—'cultivate more brains, that you may get more corn.'"

It is the having things to sell, and selling them, that makes money plenty. When Kansas turns off ten or fifteen millions of bushels of wheat a year, a million or so of hogs, an equal number of fat cattle, five or six million pounds of cheese, we shall begin to have plenty of money and to hear less about hard times.—Lawrence Journal.

THE last county seat election in Linn county resulted in Pleasanton winning the prize by 250 majority.

MR. EDWARD BALLLAINE and Mr. Shoup each put out twenty acres of trees.

MR. A. T. Love, residing in Baker township, intends planting five or six acres of cotton this season.—Girard Press.

MORE wheat will be sowed in Osborne county this season than ever before.

COAL has been discovered on Lawrence Creek, in the northern part of this county.—Osborne Times.

THE Humboldt Manufacturing Company have made arrangements to begin at once the manufacture of the Economical Gang Plow. They expect in time, to add other implements and if properly encouraged by the farmers of southern Kansas, a general agricultural implement factory will be the result.—Humboldt Union.

THE peach trees are in full blossom at Baxter Springs. So says the Republican.

MAJ. T. J. ANDERSON, of Topeka, has been appointed general ticket agent of the Kansas Midland railway.

WE would suggest to our delegation in Congress not to disgrace themselves and the state by keeping up this fight longer. If any of them expect to be returned, they must stop these personal fights for patronage, and all fight together for the state. They will then amount to something there and Kansas will amount to something here.—Leavenworth Call.

MAKING the briefest possible mention of the "low state of religion and the scanty church attendance here," we last week said: "We wish we were a preacher! How we would like to give 'em an old fashioned Methodist howl, for about six months."—Parsons Sun.

THERE are dangers ahead of us. We should be maniacs rather than patriots to think so well of our country as to suppose it incapable of taking harm. We are threatened by dangers from the increase of criminals, from the enlargement of the pauper class, and from the decay of political sense and political virtue among us. True wisdom consists in frankly admitting these dangers, and in honestly searching for the best means of counteracting them.—Educational Journal.

THE dentists of Kansas believe in professional good-fellowship, and the comparison of notes. They have organized a state association for the purpose of the discussion of the improvements in their valuable art, and social reunion, and it now comprises quite a large number of practicing dental surgeons.—Commercewealth.

AN unusual amount of interest has already been developed in the fair to be held in Manhattan this fall. If all signs don't fail, it will be the largest ever held west of Topeka, and the most attractive. The society, which is now incorporated, has a ten years lease of the city park, and had enough left last year after paying all premiums in full, to pay off most of the debts which came down from the old society.—Nationalist.

IMPROVED.—The Times, North Topeka, has lately enlarged, put on a new dress, and generally improved itself. It is now a fine looking paper, and we wish it success.—Oskaloosa Independent. That's our opinion.

WE know not what others may do, but the Journal intends to maintain its independent character, and fight political dead beats whether they belong to one party or another; more especially, however, if they seek to foist themselves upon a party with which we are acting, and which is aiming at honest and genuine reform. We hope we have made ourselves understood, and call upon the independent element of the state to stand by us in our efforts at political decency and thorough reformation.—Ottawa Journal.

PRENTICE of the Junction Union, giving an account of a recent visit he made to the Agricultural College, at Manhattan, says:

"The present management is a success, but it will take time to bring the facts before the people of the state. Kansas newspaper men especially, labor under the impression that the old outfit are still lingering near, and that more boarding house jobs are in the near distance. It will take time to disabuse them of this impression and enable them to realize that another ancient Kansas fraud is as dead as Pomeroy, and that something honest has taken its place."

THE Kansas editorial convention meets at Fort Scott in May.

ALL of the five representatives of our State in Congress voted for the Currency bill and for free banking. They would not have represented Kansas had they voted against the measure.—Ellsworth Reporter.

OUR Attorney General, A. L. Williams, in giving his opinion as to whether corporations were obliged to issue liquor licenses, gives the following encouraging reply:

The Laws of Kansas have never yet and never will, I hope, undertake to make any tribunal grant a license to deal out liquid damnation, to destroy property, to ruin lives, to bankrupt its citizens in brain, in body, in mind and in character; to make a wife worse than a widow by chaining her to a besotted wretch incapable of supporting her; by linking in indissoluble bonds the living and the dead, in fact. So that any tribunal which authorizes the sale of liquor must do so upon its own responsibility, and cannot by any pretext or compulsion shift the responsibility.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

CHARLES SUMNER.

The nation is mourning again
Because at the Father's behest,
The greatest among its great men
Has passed from his labor to rest.

Not mourning because he is free,
But grieving because he is gone,
For where in our country is he
Humanity claims for its own.

So strong and so eager to do
For those who are weak and oppressed,
Who'll never stand waiting to know
How soon for his work he'll be blessed.

The sun of sweet liberty's day,
He's labored so faithfully for,
While driving oppression away,
Though aided by tumult and war.

Is rising in brightness o'er all
And shedding its warmth and its light,
And covering with glory his pall,
While banishing slavery's night.

How deeply the colored man feels,
While bearing his body away,
How quickly and willingly kneels,
How fervently, honestly prays

Our Father to take him to heaven
Who labored for us in this life,
Though blows or insults were oft given,
That he should desist in the strife.

We're mourning because he is gone,
Not grieving because he is free,
For where is so mighty an one
The weak to defend as was he?

Sumner co., Kan.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

CHAP. III.

As little Katie's "deed an' double sequet"
will keep nicely another week, unless she
finds the burden too great to bear, and has to
share it with somebody else, we will leave her
with it and take a peep into the home of the
Dailles.

Nearly a week has already flown away since
we were there, and this morning we find the
gentle wife and good mother looking very
weary as she leans upon the sill of an open
window, looking over into the fields where
are her husband and two sons and several
men busy cutting and binding the golden
grain; to them all seem happy and from where
she stands she can hear their shout to each
other, and the sound of laughter rises above
the din of the buzzing reaper as it rapidly cuts
the grain, but the sound finds no answering
echo in the heart of the watching woman; she
is thinking of the work to be done below,
of the two meals to be cooked for the hungry
men, of her extreme disappointment in not
getting any help through the busy week
which had commenced, and the shadow deepens
on her face, as she thinks also of baby
Freddie who has been feverish and fretful for
several days.

With the thought of her child, she leaves
the window and going into the sitting-room
bends over the sleeping babe, and is startled
at the change in his countenance, his cheeks
are carmine and his breath comes quick and
short. "My poor baby! he needs all the time
I have; I don't see how I can get along with-
out help, with him so sick," she said to her-
self, and then, as he was sleeping, she sat
to work with all possible speed making arrange-
ments for dinner. While thus occupied, Dora
Stearns came to bring home the book her Ma-
ma had borrowed the previous week, and to
stay "just half an hour."

While she stayed, Freddie woke crying, and
would be contented only when his mother
held and soothed him, he took no notice
whatever of Dora (who was usually a great
favorite with him), but moaned as if in severe
pain. Mrs. Daille knew not what to do, din-
ner hour was fast approaching, when the men
would come in with appetites whetted by
their hard forenoon labor, so seeing no al-
ternative she set to work, with her sick babe
in her arms, trying to get the meal ready;
finding this extremely difficult work she con-
cluded to send a note to Mrs. Stearns asking
her to send Dora to the school house and ask
the teacher to excuse Ella and Maud.

When Mrs. Stearns read the note Dora
handed her, she arose immediately and de-
clared her intention of going to Mrs. Daille
herself.

"I can do so much more than those girls
can; but run, Dora, and tell them their mother
needs them," and hastily arranging for the
comfort of her own family, and sending Katie
and her dollie out in the field to George until
Dora's return from the school house, she set
out with hurried steps for her neighbor,
reaching there just as the men stopped work-
ing in the field preparatory to going to din-
ner, and without taking a minute's time to
rest, she assisted in getting the meal Mrs.
Daille had managed to get cooked, upon the
table.

How grateful Mrs. Daille was to her friend,
who thus came to her assistance in this time
of great need, she could not tell in words, but
the pressure of her hand and the look of her
eye told the rest, as Mrs. Stearns made known
her good intentions, and most faithfully did
the lady carry them out, relieving Mrs. Daille
entirely of the dish washing after the dinner
was over, insisting that she remained with
her baby who moaned piteously whenever his
mother was out of his sight.

Later in the day the two women saw that
it would be necessary to call in medical ad-
vice, they having done for the little fellow
all within their power to relieve his suffer-
ings, and still he seemed to be growing
worse, so when the harvesters came in for
supper one of the boys was hastily dispatched
for the village physician, who answered the
summons immediately.

The anxious parents watched closely his
countenance as he examined the child, but
found therein nothing to comfort them; and,
even while he held the tiny hand trying vainly
to keep it still enough to count the rapid
pulsation the child went into convulsions.
For hours they worked with him, but, alas,
no human skill could avail, the kind-hearted
doctor did not leave for a moment, and the
mother's fortitude was amazing. Every ex-
pedient suggested by Dr. H— was speedily
put into execution, but ever with the same re-
sult.

Mrs. Stearns had taken the whole charge of
the supper and the work attending it, but
assisted as she was by Ella and Maud, she did
not find it so very hard. She had just finish-
ed it all when her husband came to accom-
pany her home; but when she found Freddie
grew worse instead of better, she quickly de-
termined to spend the night with them, and
Mr. Stearns set off alone.

Toward morning there was a change in the
sick child; the convulsions ceased and he lay
for some time breathing more quietly, and
seeming to be in less pain. Hope began to
rise in the hearts of the parents again, and
when he opened his eyes and looked from one
to the other of those about him until, resting
on his mother, he uttered his one word,
"Mama," her heart fairly leaped within her,
for very gladness.

"He knows me again, he surely will get
better now! oh, my dear baby, how glad Ma-
ma is!"

But almost before she had finished speak-
ing his face changed again, the lips closed
pressed, and soon the eyes closed for their
last, long sleep.

It was some minutes before Mr. and Mrs.
Daille could realize that their baby really was
dead; it was all so sudden, and seemed to the
stricken ones like some dreadful dream, from
which they must soon waken. Mrs. Stearns
was glad enough she had remained through
the night, and did all she could to comfort
her friends.

After the little one had been robed in
snowy white, and all had been done she could
think of to do, she called Mr. and Mrs. Daille
to come and take another look before they
went to try to get a little rest—if not sleep,
for she felt sure it would comfort them. The
strained death-look had gone, and the face
wore its usual sweet, baby expression and
looked as if sleeping.

She left them together and went out, but
was glad when she heard them go into their
sleeping-room. The day was peevish over the
eastern hills before either of them could
sufficiently compose themselves to fall asleep.
When they awakened it was at the call of Mrs.
Stearns, who had prepared breakfast, and
waited for them. They realized now more
fully than ever that a great grief had fallen
upon them.

Hitherto, death had never entered their
home, and the brief rest of body and mind
which they had taken in sleep and the forget-
fulness it brought with it, seemed but to have
held in check for a time the flood of sorrow
that it might sweep with more terrible force
over the hearts so stricken and desolate.

Mr. Daille and wife, though excellent peo-
ple, of good principles and more than ordinary
intelligence, having reputations untarnished
as citizens and neighbors, and displaying un-
usual tact in the arrangement of their child-
ren, still had never learned to trust implicitly
in God. They acknowledged his divinity,
and regarded all they had in life as gifts
from his hand, in some sort of a way, but
now, in the time of this the greatest woe that
had ever crept into their lives, they neither of
them even thought of going to Him for com-
fort, instead, although unspoken, there was in
each of their hearts a half-undefined feeling
that it was cruel in their Creator to thus af-
flict them.

It was through the long, dreadful day that
intervened between the time decided upon for
the burial of little Freddie and his death, that
Mrs. Stearns proved herself the greatest com-
fort to her friend. Step by step she led her to
see that God never willingly afflicts any, that
it is his love alone that induces him to chastise,
and gradually she was rejoiced to see the
clouds of sorrow gently lift, and that the sun-
light of trust was shining in, though as yet,
but dimly, into one, at least, of the aching
hearts.

To be continued.

"UNPAID TOLL."

I wish to make a few remarks on a portion
of Mrs. Downes' letter in the FARMER of April
8, that portion which reads thus: "Don't we
know of the back aches and heart aches, and
the dull, anxious hours of unpaid toll? I
heard a nice, kind, pleasant and easy sort of
man say not long ago, that his wife had been
doing her own work for six months, and he
thought she deserved a new silk dress, so he
bought one for her. I figured up her wages
as a hired girl for that length of time; the
amount she had earned in his kitchen was
\$72.00. It did not occur to him that she
might have preferred to have the amount paid
over to her in solid cash—I should like to
know what she might say about it in print."

Now, I, perhaps, am not the individual re-
ferred to, but I am so similarly situated, and
if you will print this she will know what I
have to say about her miserable, sordid view
of the married relation; just as though a wife
was a hired girl and must be paid in cash if
she condescends to do any work!

It seems to me, that she fails to compre-
hend that man and wife are one, that their in-
terests are identical, that all the work she
does is just as much for herself and children
as for him and his children, that it is her
kitchen just as much as his and that just as
long as there is "love at home," the wife has
her share of everything.

We have felt the financial panic in our re-
gion and rather than have my husband go in
debt (he manages our financial affairs) I dis-
posed with the girl and have done the work
myself. It has not hurt me a bit, but if my
husband should offer to pay me for the kitchen
work, I would regard it as an insult. I have
had my pay in a happy home, board,
clothing and warmth and the present of a silk
dress extra was worth more to me as a mark
of his love, than any amount of cash.

I am not one who believes women were
made to be "supported," nor that in true
married life they ever have to sigh for a "sal-
ary of their own" and a "little independence,"
though I sincerely pity women who are so un-
happily mated that they consider all work
done in their own house as "drudgery" and
"unpaid toll." The sooner such dissatisfied
husbands and wives make a business arrange-
ment of it the better; there is no other way
for them to get along amicably, and even that
will not give them the "blessed little inde-
pendence" they long for.

There is no happiness on earth to be com-
pared to that enjoyed in marriage—true mar-
riage, where love abounds; do not let us
degrade it to a measure of dollars and cents.
Farmers wives, as a class, do not desire any
such championship, they have hard work and
a great deal of it, and want to learn the best
and easiest ways of doing it, but this is demor-
alizing any doctrine. It is a welcome sug-
gestion no doubt, for unhappy and lazy wo-
men the world over, and we would be glad to
see almost any plan adopted to relieve the
former; the latter are not worth considering;
a lazy woman is no better than a lazy man,
and who does not despise him? They are
both a fungus growth upon society, good for
nothing, and more worthless as hired help
than anything else. JANE.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 15.

BY KAMLEER.

London Bridge is one of the sights to be
seen in this great city. One hundred thou-
sand persons pass over it every twenty-four
hours. It is built of block granite, with sev-
en solid arches. It is 900 feet long and 54
wide, and cost upward of £2,000,000. It has
no draw, consequently vessels cannot go above
it.

Four miles below this bridge are the Lon-
don Docks, and below these again are the
East India Docks. The London Docks cost
nearly £4,000,000 and cover an area of ninety
acres, thirty four of which are water; the rest
being warehouses and vaults. In these vaults
are said to be packages of liquors which have
been in store for more than two hundred
years.

The East India Docks are also very exten-
sive and have the appearance of having done
more business at some former period than at
the present time, many of the warehouses be-
ing entirely empty—we should say from ap-
pearances that London is not a large shipping
port—not doing the amount of business that
either Hull or Glasgow are doing in that line
of trade.

Having in our wanderings, taken the read-
er to the east end of the city, we will now
travel back again, stopping at the Mansion
House. This is the residence of the Lord May-
or. He is elected from the Board of Alder-
men once a year; his salary is £8,000—quite
a snug little sum. The Lord Mayor in all the
city celebrations takes precedence of members
of the royal family. We had the gratifica-
tion of seeing his honor drive by in his pri-
vate carriage. It had four horses, with out-
riders or postillions dressed in a gorgeous liv-
ery with boots and spurs and riding the near
horses. At the back, on a platform for that
purpose, stood two footmen also in livery,
shoes, long stockings, knee-breeches, claw
hammer coats, three-cornered cocked hats and
powdered hair. It is the duty of one of these
lackeys to ring the bell and announce his
master to the servant who answers the bell,
while the other lets down the steps and as-
sists His Honor to alight from the carriage.

So much pomp and show strikes an Ameri-
can as ridiculous in the extreme when almost
on the next street one can see so much poverty
and degradation. Such is the effect of roy-
alty. We thank our lucky stars that we hail
from a free and enlightened nation, where
the poor man is at least respectable.

Guildhall is another of the public buildings
in London. It is of modern structure and no
particular style of architecture. It is used
upon all public occasions for banquets and
festivals. It is where the mayor gives his in-
auguration dinner to the government minis-
ters and law officers of the crown. The prin-
cipal hall is 150 feet long by 50 broad and
contains a choice library of some 30,000 vol-
umes.

The General Post Office is a spacious build-
ing, not far from the Mansion House. It is of

ionic style of architecture with a lofty central
portico. No person is allowed inside of the
working department but by a special permit
from one of the commissioners. We were es-
corted by an attendant to a gallery in one end
of the building, which was occupied as an
office for the superintendent. From here we
could look down on an army of 2,000 clerks at
work assorting and distributing the mail. We
were informed that there are 3,500 men em-
ployed in this department alone, besides
those in the money-order and telegraph offi-
ces, which are here connected with the postal
service, and from what we could learn, is of
great convenience to the people. A message
of twenty words can be sent to any part of the
kingdom for a shilling.

The government is now erecting a very
fine building immediately opposite the gen-
eral office, for the accommodation of the money-
order and telegraph offices, the present
quarters being inadequate for the increased
business.

The Bank of England is the most extensive
banking institution in the world. It is situ-
ated on the corner of Princess and Threa-
needle streets. The building is quadrangular
in form, rather low, and peculiar in appear-
ance, having no windows on the sides. To
gain admittance to the most interesting apart-
ments it is necessary to have an order from
one of the directors. Through the influence
of friends we succeeded in getting the neces-
sary passport and accompanied by an attend-
ant were first shown the bullion office. Here
were piles of silver bars and bricks—some we
noticed had the stamp of the Nevada and
California mints on them. Then there were
piles of gold and silver coin which clerks
were weighing instead of counting, throwing
it into the scales with little scoop-shovels,
handling it as if it was so much corn. We
next passed into the apartment where the bank
notes are printed. Here is a steam engine
which moves printing machines, plate-presses,
trimmers, etc. Our attendant permits us to
take into our hands a package of 500 one
thousand pound notes, equal to \$2,500,000.

For the Kansas Farmer.

WHAT GIRLS CAN DO ON A HOMESTEAD.

No. 1.

BY IVY GREEN.

I was thinking this morning, as I read the
last FARMER, in how many and what widely
different homes that same sheet was being
read. In handsomely appointed city homes,
where the pleasant articles of Mrs. Marr, Mrs.
Downs and Mrs. Beers and the fight of Prof.
Kelsey and Mr. Johnson, and the editor's cut-
ting hits at the *Spirit*, are the articles of inter-
est to the fortunate reader who cares nothing
about how to prepare soils, what to plant, or
how to care for stock. In comfortable farm
houses, surrounded by handsome yards well
cultivated, neatly fenced fields, large orchards
and vineyards, well sheltered and watered
stock yards, where fat, contented looking cat-
tle and swine are reveling in their morning
appropriation of corn, and all the in and out
door belongings which so plainly says the
owner is "well to do," the farmer is leaning
back in his large wooden rocking chair, softly
stuffed, enjoying his paper, while wife and
daughters are getting breakfast and the boys
are doing the chores. He reads the first, sec-
ond and third pages of the FARMER carefully;
if he is a Patron he devours the Bro. Popenoe
column, if not, he turns it over with "Humph!
nonsense." In this same home, when the
work is done, one of the girls will read aloud
to her mother and sisters as they take their
afternoon rest, Mrs. Hudson's cozy home de-
partment and they will comment and enjoy it
all hugely.

Another widely different class of farmers'
homes comes before my mind's eye. A frame
house, sixteen by twenty-four, clapboarded
perhaps, more likely "boxed." A door in the
centre, front and rear, windows on either side
of each door and one up stairs in either gable
end. Inside unfinished unless it is by build-
ing paper tacked to the studding. At one
end is the stove, near it a homemade table on
which stand the milk pans and pail. In the
corner a rough cupboard; under the window
on the other side is the dining table. The
other end of the room has a rag carpet, a bed,
bureau, wash-stand, rocking chair and light
stand—that is provided the occupants were
wise enough to bring their furniture with
them when they came to Kansas, for nothing
save necessities have been bought since they
came here. Up stairs a partition of bed quilts
or carpet makes two rooms from one. In one
the stairs open and this belongs to the boys,
the other is the girl's room. Perhaps it has
only a homemade bedstead and trunks and
boxes thrown in *ad libitum*, but more likely
there is a carpet on the floor, a large packing
box with shelves inside covered with sheets
or old dress skirts forms a bureau, and a small
box similarly covered for a wash stand. A
long narrow box, stood on end and finished
with a sheet door, does duty as a wardrobe.
A set of corner hanging shelves hold books
and nick-nacks. In spite of pasteboard walls
a couple of brackets and a few pictures are
hung about the room. This is a sort of sanc-
tuary after the necessary bare belongings of
the lower room and is to these girls' souls
more of an inspiration than the most hand-
somely appointed suit of rooms would be for
its coziness, is all the result of their own labor
and taste. Probably the other side of the par-
tition is far different; but it is the "boys' room,"
so what matter? Oh, much abused, long suf-
fering boys, how they do feed you on husks

the world over! In one corner of the room is
the home made bedstead and this is the only
trace of a sleeping room to be seen in there.
One side does duty as kitchen closet, where
boiler, tubs and washboard are kept when not
in use. One shelf holds the bars of hard home
made soap, the jar of apple butter, and the
sliced tomato pickles, the few cans of fruit
brought from the distant home in the east;
another holds empty cans and glasses, to be
filled again—when?

The whole of this is set down on a seem-
ingly boundless prairie, here and there a house,
which outwardly is the exact counterpart of
the one we have described, and inwardly dif-
fers only as the nature of its inmates are dif-
ferent from one another.

From ten to thirty acres are broken ready
for sod corn; a sod stable, with a roof of prairie
hay and corn stalks, a pig yard enclosed by
a sod fence, and a small "corral" where the
cattle are kept nights, are all the "improve-
ments" visible.

Three years ago this farm of ours presented
just such an appearance, now, however, it be-
gins to look like the cozy eastern home we
left.

Knowing just what this life is, I have a
warm feeling for the girls in such homes, and
I am presumptuous enough to think possibly I
can give them a hint or two which may make
their homes less desolate in outward seeming.

Too often people thus situated think it a
waste of time to beautify their homes until the
utilitarian part of the work is done.

These same people go through the first five
years of their frontier life hungry—sick of the
dreary monotony of both work and scenery—
longing for the flesh pots of their eastern
homes. Still they think it would be useless to
attempt any adornment until the fences, at
least about the door yard, are up.

Now let me tell you what we did—two lone
women, neither of us large or strong—with
the help of two boys who had arrived at the
mature age of three and six respectively.

To be Continued.

New Advertisements.

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Sweet Potato Plants.

Immense Stock. 5,000 Square
Feet of Hot Beds.
1,000,000 Sweet Potato Plants.
300,000 Cabbage & Tomato Plants

WE are sprouting the above stock on the premises
of J. V. Carter, five miles west of Emporia, and
by the first of May shall be able to furnish 30,000 daily.
From our base of operations at Emporia we will fill
all orders, either at wholesale or retail, or to clubs, on
one day's notice. Responsible dealers on the lines of
the several railroads leading out of Emporia will find it
advantageous to order from us, as our immense stock
will enable us to fill orders at the shortest notice and
at the very lowest rates. Please send for price list.
Address CARTER & ESTABROOK, Emporia, Kan.

SWEET POTATO

Valley Farm
KAW
We are prepared to supply every
demand for plants of all the
leading varieties at the
lowest rates. We are no novices in the business,
but twenty years of experience, study and obser-
vation renders us capable of producing
plants of the very best quality. We have the ad-
vantage of the best shipping centre in the west, and
all orders will be filled with promptness.
Our beds are located on Shawnee road, 2 1/2 miles
from Kansas City and on the farm. Plants packed to
carry 1,000 miles. WILLIAMSON BROS., Box 211 Kan-
sas City.

Hedge Plants, \$1.

Times are hard, and down comes the price of Hedge
Plants, 20,000 packed and FREIGHT PREPAID
for \$20. On smaller orders \$1 per 1,000 at the depot at
Lee's Summit. Will warrant my plants sound and in
good order when received, also full count. Terms, Net
Cash with order. State where you saw this adver-
tise. Address C. H. ALLEN, Wholesale Hedge
Grower, Lee's Summit, Jackson co., Mo.

Maple Seed.

SOFT or Silver Maple Seed by express, well packed,
\$1 at \$3 per bushel; \$2 per half bushel or \$1 per
pound by mail—less in large quantities. Order at
once. Seed ready let to 15th of May. Refer to Col-
man's Rural World, St. Louis, Mo. Address JOHN
HUGGINS & SON, Woodburn, Ill.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

I HAVE several young pure bred Berkshire Male
Pigs for sale at a very reasonable price. For par-
ticulars address WM. C. WEYMOUTH, Topeka Kan.

HOME LIFE IN THE BIBLE.

BY the author of "Night Scenes in the Bible" and
"Our Father's House," of which nearly 200,000
have been sold. "Home Life" is recommended by minis-
ters of all churches as "the author's best book," "full
of precious things," "truths precious as gems," "a
choice book for every family," etc. Steel engravings
rose tinted paper, binding, and for rapid sale use
quailed. Agents, Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and
Clergymen, wanted in every county. \$75 to \$100 per
month. Send for circular. ZIGLER & M'CURDY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

\$6 TO \$25 A DAY

MADE in canvassing for the most Popular House-
hold Contrivance of the age. Every family will
have one. It is the most rapid and saleable article ex-
perenced in the hands of agents. Agents wanted ev-
erywhere for this useful and time saving invention.
For circulars, terms and territory, in which you will
be protected by patent, address Wm. R. DUBOIS, 415
Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE STRAY LAW.

STRAYS.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 5. No person shall take up any unbroken animal as a stray, between the first day of April and the first day of November, unless the same be found within his lawful enclosure; nor shall any person, at any time, take up any stray, unless he found upon his premises, except as in this chapter otherwise provided.

Sec. 6. No person shall take up any horse, mule, ass, ox, bull, sheep, swine or other animal, under the provisions of this article, unless he be a citizen and householder, and enters into bond, with sufficient sureties, to the state of Kansas, for the use of the owner, in double the value of the property proposed to be taken up, to be ascertained by the justice before whom the person wishes to post such stray, which bond shall be filed and preserved by said justice.

Sec. 7. If any animal, liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and the owner of such premises fails to keep up such stray for more than ten days after being notified of the fact, any other citizen of the same county may proceed to take up such stray, and proceed with it as if taken up on his own premises.

Sec. 8. If any person take up any stray, he shall immediately advertise the same by posting up three printed or written notices, in as many public places in the township, which notices shall contain a full description of the stray.

Sec. 9. If such stray shall not be claimed and proved at the expiration of ten days after it was taken up, and advertised, then the taker shall go before a justice of the peace of the township and file his affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, and that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there; or that it was taken up on the premises of some other person, naming him, and that he gave such person ten days' notice, and that he has advertised such stray ten days, and that the marks or brands have not been altered since, to his knowledge, and giving a true and correct description, giving age, sex, color, marks and brands, and cash value of such stray at the time the same was taken up.

Sec. 10. At the end of a year after such stray was taken up, the justice of the peace in the township where such stray was taken up shall issue a summons to three disinterested householders to appear and appraise such stray, which summons shall forthwith be served by the taker up of such stray; which service shall be without charge, or not demanded at the time of making the appraisal.

Sec. 11. The householders, or two of them, shall proceed to describe and appraise such stray, stating the sex, size, color, age, marks and brands, and value of the same, which description and appraisal they shall reduce to writing, to which they shall append their affidavit that the same is a true description, and a fair and impartial appraisal, which shall be filed by the justice, and recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall report to the justice for that purpose, and the justice shall also take into consideration the cost of keeping such stray for the period of one year previous to their appraisal, and also consider any benefit the taker up may have derived from the use of such stray, and shall report the allowance for the same on the appraisal list.

Sec. 12. The justice of the peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up make out and deliver to the county clerk a certified copy of the description and appraisal, which shall be filed in the office of the county clerk, and the taker up shall receive a certified copy from the justice, and record the same in a book kept for that purpose; and whenever the appraised value of such stray or strays shall exceed ten dollars, said county clerk shall, within ten days after receiving such certified description and appraisal (unless the animal shall have been previously reclaimed by the owner), forward, by mail, a notice containing a complete description of said stray, the day, date and time when taken up, the appraised value, the name and residence of the taker-up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice, which sum shall be in full payment for the publication of such notice, and the Kansas Farmer, for a failure to publish said notice, shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided in this article in case of a failure of the county clerk or justice of the peace, to perform the duties enjoined upon them; and it shall be the duty of the publisher of the Kansas Farmer to furnish the county clerk of each county in the state a copy of said paper, to be kept on file in his office.

Sec. 13. Any person who takes up a stray, lawfully taken up by him, with care and moderation, if he does not injure or abuse it.

Sec. 14. The owners of any stray swine, within two months, and the owner of any other kind of stray stock, within two months of taking up of such stray, up, prove the same before some justice of the peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up, in writing, of the time and place when and where, and the justice before whom such proof will be offered, and if such justice is satisfied from the evidence that the stray belongs to the claimant, he shall, upon payment of all costs and expenses of keeping, order it to be delivered to the owner, and the justice shall certify to the county clerk that such stray has been reclaimed, and stored to the proper owner within twenty days from time such proof is made.

Sec. 15. The clerk shall make an entry of the fact stated in such certificate in the margin of the county record, opposite the name of the taker up of such stray, before whom such stray was appraised, which entry shall cancel all lien the county may have upon such stray.

Sec. 16. If the owner and taker-up cannot agree as to the amount of costs and expenses of taking up, it shall be decided, on application of either party, by the justice of the peace before whom the proof of ownership was made, who may compel the attendance of witnesses, if necessary, and in making up his decision shall take into consideration whatever service the taker-up may have had of such stray.

Sec. 17. If the owner of any swine, within two months, or of any other kind of stock, within two months, fails to comply with the provisions of this article after the time of taking up, and the taker-up shall have proceeded according to law, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

Sec. 18. In all cases where the title to any stray shall vest in the taker-up by the lapse of time, the taker-up shall pay into the county treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up and posting, and taking care, one-half of the remainder of the appraisal value of such stray, to be by the county clerk, and in default of such payment, the county shall hold a lien on such stray, to secure the payment of such moiety to the county.

Sec. 19. If any person shall sell or dispose of any stray, or take the same into his possession, he shall have vested in him, he shall forfeit and pay to the county double the value of such stray, and may also be punished by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

Sec. 20. If any person unlawfully takes up any stray, and fails to comply with the provisions of this act, or uses or works such stray before advertising the same, or shall drive the same on his premises for the purpose of taking up of such stray, or shall keep the same in the county more than five days at one time, before he acquires a title to it, he shall forfeit to the county not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 21. Justices of the peace, in their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction and take cognizance of all actions for the violation of this article, and enforce all the penalties and fines against persons who may be guilty of such violations, and it shall be the duty of any county officer who knows of a violation of this article to report the same to the nearest justice of the peace of the county.

Sec. 22. Upon the affidavit of any citizen of the county wherein such stray is held or so taken up, being filed with any justice of the peace of the county, setting forth that any person, naming him, has disposed of any stray, or in any manner violated the provisions of this article, and describing the stray in full, said justice shall issue his summons and writ, as is provided in civil cases, commanding the officer to take the stray into his possession, and summons the person who may have thus violated this article to appear and answer, as is provided in cases of replevin.

Sec. 23. All trials before a justice of the peace, under this article, if demanded by the defendant, shall be by jury, of six competent men, to be selected as in civil cases, who shall find the defendant guilty, assess the fine to be paid by him, or the imprisonment to be inflicted, subject to an appeal, as in civil cases.

Sec. 24. If, upon examination and hearing, it shall appear to said justice that this article has been violated, he shall assess the fine to be paid by the defendant, and shall order the officer to deliver the stray to any person who will give good and sufficient bond to the county to keep said stray until the expiration of the twelve months, at which time the title shall vest in him, as it would have done in the taker-up; and if the defendant is subject to the same liabilities and requirements as the taker-up.

Sec. 25. All the fines collected under the provisions of this article shall be paid into the county treasury, for the use of the common school fund.

Sec. 26. There shall be allowed for taking up strays (not for taking up heads): For taking up every horse, mule or ass, fifty cents; for every kind of neat cattle, twenty-five cents; for all other kinds of cattle, fifteen cents per head.

Sec. 27. The county clerk shall receive, for recording each certificate of strays, or forwarding a description of the same, as heretofore provided, thirty-five cents, whether such certificate contain a greater or less number of strays, and fifty cents additional for each animal described therein, to pay for the publication of the notice, as heretofore provided.

Sec. 28. The justice of the peace shall receive the sum of thirty-five cents for making out and recording each certificate of appraisal, including the oath administered to the appraisers, whether such certificate contain a greater or less number of animals, and forty cents for each certified copy of all proceedings pertaining to such stray or strays: Provided, That the fees charged by such justice of the peace in any one case shall not be greater than one dollar and fifty cents. The appraisers shall be allowed for their services each fifty cents, and in no case shall they receive mileage.

Sec. 29. If any stray, lawfully taken up, gets away or dies, without the fault of the taker-up, he shall be liable for the same.

Sec. 30. If any county clerk or justice of the peace fails to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this article, he shall forfeit and pay to the county not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and pay to the party injured not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds the value of the county of origin, and within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day, date and time when taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Stray List for the Week ending April 22, 1874.

Oswage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by H. D. Craig, Junction tp., Nov. 14, 1873, one red and white Steer, underbit on each ear, 3 years old past. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by F. E. Sowers, Junction tp., Nov. 27, 1873, one red and white 3 year old Steer, both horns off, branded J K on right hip, tips of both ears spotted to be frozen off. Appraised \$11.

STEER—Also, one red and white Steer, 1 year old, face white, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$11.

STEER—Taken up by R. D. Watts, Junction tp., Nov. 14, 1873, one white Steer, 3 years old past, red ears, red around the nose, a little red on front of both fore legs. Appraised \$23.

COW—Taken up by Geo. McCullough, Junction tp., Nov. 14, 1873, one dark red cow, 18 months old, hind legs just above knee. Appraised \$16.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Robert Sutherland, Walker tp., one 2 year old Steer, color pale red, tip of tail white, some white on the sides of the neck, with a little white in forehead, crop of right ear, underbit on left. Appraised \$18.

Stray List for the Week ending April 22.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by James Allen, Atlanta tp., one dark red cow, swallow and underbit on right ear, branded N on left hip, 4 years old. Appraised \$20.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by W. J. Trammel, Potosi tp., Nov. 1, one white and black spotted Cow, 4 years old, upper half crop in light and under half crop in left ear, Texas or Cherokee Appraised \$11.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.
HOGS—Taken up March 30, by E. S. Robits, Pawpaw tp., two spotted sows and one white one, two spotted sow shows and dark male shag, no ear marks on any of them. Appraised \$32.

Stray List for the Week ending April 15.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Joseph Stager, Union tp., Mar. 1, one gray horse Pony, about 8 years old, branded S on left shoulder, no other marks. Appraised \$40.

Clay County—E. P. Hustan, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Simpson Jr., Grant tp., March 23, one light bay Horse, 8 years old, white stripe down the face, white spot over left eye, both hind feet white. Appraised \$40.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Henry Tolbert, Delavan tp., March 16, one sea-bitten gray horse Pony, 15 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, saddle marks. Appraised \$—.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. W. Stinson, Waterloo tp., Mar. 9, one small red cow, 7 or 8 years old, large white star in forehead, white on each side of jaw. Appraised \$40.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by W. W. Burtz, Wabunsee tp., Mar. 23, one small sized horse Colt, 3 years old this spring, iron red hind cast, right hind foot white nearly to hock, left hind foot white part way up to fetlock, white stripe in face, no marks or brands. Appraised \$40.

DO YOU WANT A FAMILY PAPER?

Your sons and daughters need good healthy reading matter. They want to keep up with the world, and the small sum asked for a weekly journal like the FARMER pays a hundred times over its cost during the year in the satisfaction and benefit it is to the young folks who receive many useful ideas, hints and plans during the year. The wife and mother finds many words of cheer and comfort from the many good women who are assisting us in giving a home paper, that will be welcome as a friend and companion. The home department will make in the year a valuable book, worth many times its cost in every family.

DO YOU WANT TO SEND A COPY OF THE FARMER TO YOUR FRIENDS EAST?

If you do, we offer this special inducement: We will send the FARMER to any address in the state and to any address out of the state, one year, for three dollars. We wish to increase our already large list outside of the state, and make this proposition in answer to numerous enquiries from those who wish to send a paper to their friends which will give full and reliable Kansas News.

SEND for a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. Every Patron needs a copy.

WHY THE FARMER SHOULD TAKE AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

He should take it first because if it is properly edited, the market reports will be corrected every week and they are essential to every man who buys his supplies or sells his stock and produce. He should take it because it contains the experience, and the failures and successes of other farmers, in all the various branches of the business. How men breed and care for their stock, how men plant and cultivate this or that crop are subjects of the greatest

importance to every breeder, farmer and fruit grower as well as those who may wish to become so. A farmer should take an agricultural paper because it keeps pace with the world and gives the improvements and discoveries bearing upon agriculture. He should take a paper devoted to his especial interest because it furnishes reading for his leisure hours, assists in making a more intelligent man out of himself and is a help and benefit to his children.

Breeder's Directory.

ANDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Stock for Sale. Correspondence solicited.

THEODORE EADS, "Maple Dale," Corning, Adams co., Iowa. Breeder of Short Horn cattle, Berkshire hogs and Dark Brahma Fowls. All of the best quality.

LUIGI DESHA, Gentryman, Kentucky, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM—J. B. COOLIDGE & SON, Breeder of Thoroughbred Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Animals warranted as represented. Sale of Stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois.

M. RIEHL, Potosi, Missouri, Breeder of Improved Berkshire Swine. Prices low. Stock guaranteed.

H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Prize Poultry, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Pigeons. Fifteen First Prizes, 1873. Young Fowls for sale in season.

JAMES HALL, Paris, Ky., has on hand at all times, at private sale, Pure Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle and Berkshire Hogs of late importation, and of the purest blood.

ARK HILL STOCK FARM, Kellogg, Jasper co., Iowa, Breeder of Thoroughbred Cattle, Sheep and Swine, and Berkshire Pigs. Stock at all times for sale. Cat alogues sent on application.

ATHEW RYAN, Leavenworth, Kansas, Breeder of Short Horn and Imported Stock.

S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, Iowa, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

COOK, Iowa, Allen Co., Kan., Breeder, Importer and Shipper of Pure Poland China Pigs and Short Horn Cattle. Send for Price List.

J. FIERY Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Durham cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable price.

B. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millersburg, Illinois, Breeders and Dealers in Improved American Merino Sheep. We defy competition. Stock for sale.

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YSAANDER W. BABBITT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Breeder and Shipper of pure Chester White and Jersey Cattle. Send for Circular and Price List.

M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of dark Brahma and Buff Cochins Fowls. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Chickens laid. Address J. M. Gaylord, Paola, Kansas.

A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of thorough bred herd book Jersey CATTLE. Heifers and bulls for sale at eastern prices.

Nurserymen's Directory.

NORMAN & INGHAM, Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kansas, Dealers in Forest and Fruit Tree and Garden Seeds in bulk.

LENN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ALLEN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale.

ANAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, Proprietors, southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bedding Plants, Nursery Stock very low.

LATITE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN., General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the Depot. E. F. DIEHL, Proprietor.

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Seedsmen's Directory.

LANT SEED COMPANY—Established 1845—Incorporated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable Seed. Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.

ERN. STEBER & CO., SEEDSMEN, 211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

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

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ALLEN'S NURSERIES. 1,000,000 Hedge plants. 100,000 Apple, Pear and Cherry. 10,000 Peach Trees. 10,000 Evergreens and Shrubs. 3,000 Roses for flowering. 20,000 Roses for planting. 800 bu. Seed Sweet Potatoes. 100,000 Cabbage and Celery plants in season. 1,000,000 Sweet Potato Plants in season. Greenhouse and Bedding Plants in variety. The above stock is well grown and pure seed and healthy condition. Address ALLEN BROS., KANSAS CITY, Mo.

1,000,000 Hedge Plants for Sale. PER 100,000, \$90 00—\$1 00 per 1,000. Second class, 75 cents per 1,000. First class Apple Trees, 2 to 4 years, \$40 per 1,000—\$5 per 100. General supply of Nursery Stock equally as low. Send for catalogue. Baldwin City, Douglas co., Ks. WM. PLASKET.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN. OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements. We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List. Proprietors, Lee's Summit Nurseries, 1873-1874. Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

Send for circulars of the

THOMAS' SMOOTHING HARROW

To COLMAN & CO., General Commission Merchants, St. Louis, Mo., to whom all orders should be addressed.

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SHORT HORN CATTLE.

"Crescent Hill Herd," Chas. Lowder, Prop'r, Plainfield, Hendricks co., Indiana.

PURE Short Horn Cattle, of both sexes and of all ages, for sale. Also, fine Berkshire Pigs bred and for sale. Catalogues and Price List furnished on application of parties wishing to purchase.

Hard Scrabble Hill Poultry and Pet Stock Yards.

F. W. MARSHALL,

BREEDER AND DEALER IN

FANCY POULTRY, PIGEONS, BIRDS, Rabbits, and other Pets. EGGS, for Hatching, from the best of stock, including, Houdans, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Bronze Turkeys, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, etc. Jan 7-ly FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

FIRST CLASS POULTRY & EGGS.

EGGS for sale as follows: Dark Brahma, Partridge and White Cochins (Todd's stock), \$3.00—Light Brahma, White Leghorn, Grey Dorkin and Houdans, \$2—per setting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name. Address NELSON R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kan.

H. D. RICE, J. BRAGUNIER, RICE & BRACUNIER, (Successors to J. BRAGUNIER.) Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour & Feed, 246 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

THE very best bargains are offered for cash at this Store. All goods delivered in the city. Cash for Country Produce.

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Loans made upon unincumbered real estate in Kansas, Minnesota, amounts of \$500 and upward, running from one to five years.

Parties applying should write full particulars, and be sure their title is unclouded.

Money on hand for Loans in sums of \$1,000 to \$5,000, upon Improved Farms in well settled Counties, provided the land is worth at least three times the amount of Loan desired.

NEW CROP FRESH AND GENUINE WETHERFIELD ONION SEED

And Other Choice Vegetable Seeds.

MARKET GARDENERS' STOCK.

Best Wetherfield large red Onion, choice stock lb \$3 00

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The above and many other varieties sent by mail on receipt of price. My Annual Seed Catalogue and Price List for gardeners, farmers, and growers mailed free on application. Special rates to Grangers who apply officially through their secretary or purchasing agent. Address R. D. HAWLEY, Seed Merchant, Hartford, Conn.

THE subscriber has been retained by Mr. CHAS. E. COFFIN, MILLER, PRINCE GEORGE CO., MD., to sell his ENTIRE HERD OF

SHORT-HORNS,

ON—

Wednesday, 13th day of May next.

Mr. COFFIN founded his herd with animals either direct or strongly in-bred to Bates, Booth, Princess, List, and other great strains, imported and home bred. Having a personal knowledge of the Herd, I can recommend to all gentlemen wishing good individual well-bred cattle, the purchase of one or more of the following named animals: Royal Briton and Lord Abraham, Booths; Lord Mayor of the Princess tribe, and the extra stock BATES BULL, Earl of Oxford.

Muirkirk is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 15 miles from Washington, D. C. Three trains each way in the morning.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. TERMS—Cash on sums under \$200. Over \$200, approved paper at 6 per cent, or a discount for cash of 10 per cent. No postponement, no reserve. Residence, 300 feet from railroad.

Catalogues ready early in April, for which address owner or Salesman, JOHN R. FARR, Sennett, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The Sale of C. C. PARKS, Esq., Waukegan, Ill., on Wednesday, May 13th, Col. KIRK's sale, at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Thursday, May 21.

GLEN FLORA HERD.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE

WAUKEGAN (near Chicago), ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1874.

THE subscriber announces the Second Annual Sale of Short-horn Cattle from the "Glen Flora Herd," to be held at WAUKEGAN, ILL., 28 miles from Chicago, on Thursday, May 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M.

them think there is a great deal of science producing those grasses, but I can assure em that there is no more trouble or knack it than there is in raising wheat.

Timothy sowed broadcast with the drill at same time that the wheat is drilled in—m the first to the middle of September—ll make as good a stand as the wheat will, d the ground that is good for one is good the other.

If clover is to be mixed with the timothy, young Gwynne Bulls, and bulls deep in Bates and Booth blood.

TERMS—Six months' credit on satisfactory notes, drawing interest from date at 6 per cent. Five per cent. discount will be allowed for cash.

Waukegan is of easy access by railroad from Milwaukee on the north, and Chicago on the south. Two trains leave Chicago in the morning, reaching Waukegan in time for the sale. Three regular evening trains from Chicago. Catalogues on application.

C. C. PARKS, Pres. Glen Flora Stock Breeding Association, Waukegan, Ill.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. On Thursday, May 21st, occurs the sale of Mr. Wm. B. Kirk, at Dexter Park, near Chicago. On Tuesday, May 19th, occurs Mr. E. S. Wadsworth's sale of trotting stock, near Waukegan.



[The new Tribune Building stands upon the old site and will be the largest newspaper office in the world. It will be nine stories high, and will cost, exclusive of site, one million dollars.]

New York Tribune.

The Leading American Newspaper.

"NEVER SO GOOD AS IT IS TO-DAY."

The unanimous and unsolicited verdict of the hundreds of thousands of readers of THE TRIBUNE is that the paper was never so good as at the present time. During the past year it has enlarged its field and improved its facilities in every direction, and enters upon the year 1874, which is to be one of the most important in public and political affairs, with most encouraging prospects.

THE TRIBUNE, however, believes in deeds rather than in words, in results rather than in promises. It points to its record, and its columns for the past twelve months, as the best evidence of what it has done, and the most satisfactory pledge of what it will do. All the distinctive features of the paper will be preserved and strengthened, the "EXTRAS," whose sale has reached hundreds of thousands, will be continued; the front of its new building completed, and the present admitted pre-eminence of the paper, not only maintained, but still further advanced.

As an invaluable paper for the farmers of the whole country, THE TRIBUNE fully maintains its well known and admitted position. It publishes much more matter of interest to farmers, with most encouraging results. The "AGASSIZ AT PENIKESSE," a series of lectures, the front of its new building completed, and the present admitted pre-eminence of the paper, not only maintained, but still further advanced.

As an invaluable paper for the farmers of the whole country, THE TRIBUNE fully maintains its well known and admitted position. It publishes much more matter of interest to farmers, with most encouraging results. The "AGASSIZ AT PENIKESSE,"

KANSAS State Agricultural College,

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

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POLICY BOARD OF REGENTS.

Extract from Minutes of the Board of Regents, September 3, 1873.

For the purpose of defining the policy of the Board of Regents, and as a guide to the Faculty in preparing a new curriculum:

Resolved, 1. That the object of this institution is to impart a liberal and practical education to those who desire to qualify themselves for the actual practice of agriculture, the mechanic trades, or industrial arts. Prominence shall be given to agriculture and these arts, in the proportion that they are severally followed in the State of Kansas. Prominence shall be given to the several branches of learning which relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, according to the directness and value of their relation.

2. Upon this basis, the Faculty are requested to submit to the Regents three courses of study, each requiring four years for its completion; the first to be especially designed for those who wish to become farmers; the second for those who desire to become mechanics, or industrial artisans; and the third chiefly for young ladies, that they may be prepared to earn an honorable self-support, and to adorn the highest stations of life.

3. Degrees shall only be given to graduates, yet the Faculty are requested to indicate what studies would, in their opinion, be best for pupils who can spend but one, two or three years in either of the above departments.

4. Thorough instruction shall be given in the English language, and neither Latin, German nor French will be required as a part of either the full or partial course, but shall be optional with the parent or pupil.

CALENDAR:

FALL TERM.—September 11—December 24, 1873; 15 weeks.

WINTER TERM.—January 1—March 25, 1874; 12 weeks.

SPRING TERM.—April 2—June 24, 1874; 12 weeks.

EXPENSES. Tuition is absolutely free, except a charge of six dollars a term for those receiving instruction in instrumental music. No contingent fee. Boarding can now be obtained at from three to four dollars a week.

SPECIAL COURSES in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Commercial Law and Telegraphy are contemplated. Correspondence solicited from persons desiring such special instruction.

For further information, apply to

J. A. ANDERSON, President.

PUBLIC SALE!

THE ENTIRE LYNDALE HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Dexter Park (Stock Yards), Chicago,
Thursday, May 21, 1874.

IN consequence of the contemplated subdivision of his farm adjoining the city of Chicago, the proprietor announces a public sale of the Entire Lyndale Herd of Short-horn cattle on Thursday, May 21st. For the convenience of buyers, the sale will be held at Dexter Park (Union Stock Yards), Chicago, where the stock may be seen from and after May 18th.

The sale will embrace 62 Females and 22 Bulls, all of which will be of desirable families, some such as may be secured or other cause become unfitted for sale.

Among the females will be Lady Bates, Princess, Lady Belle, Gwynneth, Mazurka, Peris, Lady Sales, Ruby, Rose, Booth, and representatives of other desirable families. Some of these females have six or seven successive Bates crosses.

Among the bulls will be a PURE DUKK BULL, believed to be the only one in the world for sale at the present time, two PURE BOOTH BULLS, the grand show bull Baron Hubcock 3d 1869, and other bulls of fine breeding, some of them with as many as six or seven Bates crosses upon the very best foundations.

Terms.—Six months' credit on satisfactory endorsed notes (interest at 7 per cent. added). Five per cent. off for cash.

Catalogues now ready, and mailed on application to the NATIONAL LIVESTOCK JOURNAL, Chicago, or to the subscriber, W. E. HARRISON, Minn.

On the day preceding this sale, C. C. PARKS will sell about 85 head of Short-horn cattle at Watertown, 35 miles from Chicago, and the day preceding this sale, Mr. E. S. WADSWORTH, of Chicago, will sell about 100 head of trotting stock. On the day following the Dexter Park sale, Gen. S. MERRITT & SON will sell Short-horn cattle at Cambridge City, Ind. Parties can attend all four sales without inconvenience.

On May 18th, CHAS. E. COPPIN will sell his entire herd of Short-horns, at Mukirk, Maryland.

STUBBS, HARRISON & CO.,
Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.

PLANTS BY MAIL

PACKING AND POSTAGE FREE

AUCTION SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on
FRIDAY, MAY 22d, 1874.

AT OUR FARM, ADJOINING
CAMBRIDGE CITY, INDIANA,
(35 miles east of Indianapolis), 15 Head of bulls and bull calves, and 40 Females, consisting of cows, heifers and calves; also, a few Grades, some Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

The stock consists largely of our own breeding, to which have been added choice selections from the sales of last season—making it a valuable and attractive list.

Send for Catalogue containing full particulars.

Terms.—On sums over \$50, a credit of six months, with approved security, with six per cent. interest. A discount of six per cent. for cash.

Cambridge City has direct railway communication with Ft. Wayne and Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky.

Persons attending the sales of C. C. PARKS, Waukegan, Ill., May 20th, and Col. W. S. KING, Chicago, May 21st, can leave Chicago at 9 P. M., and arrive at Cambridge City at 8 A. M. following. Comfortable sleeping cars have been arranged for those wishing to make this trip, at very low rates, and from depot on day of sale.

S. MERRITT & SON,
Cambridge City, Ind.
Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Garden and Farm Seeds.

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

GRANT, MABBETT & CO.

525 and 527 Shawnee Street,
Leavenworth City, Kansas,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS;

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

Garden City Plows.

Champion Reaper and Mower, Kansas Wagons and Carriages, Buckeye Grain Drills, Vibrator Threshing Machines, Pumps, Washing Machines, Wringers, Fan Mills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Marsh Harvesters, Victor Scales, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, Spades, Shovels and Garden Tools in great variety.

Aquaria, Gold-Fish,

Bird Seed, and everything that is kept in a first-class Agricultural House.

Prices lower than any house west of the Mississippi river.

Do not fail to call and examine the stock, or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted.—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans.

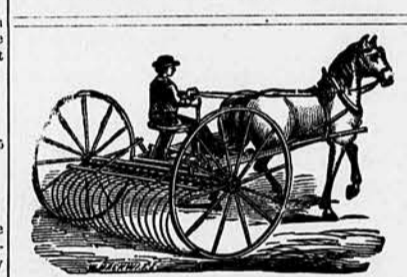
SEEDS: VEGETABLE AND FLOWER.

Plants, Koscs, Dakias, Fuchias, Geraniums, Bedding Plants, Gladioli, etc. Send for Dr. Grant's Garden Calendar, 168 pages, illustrated, with practical directions, mailed free. Special discount to Grangers. HENRY A. DREER, 714 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Seed Potatoes.

EARLY MONSEES is a new seedling, originated in 1866 in Central Missouri. A very strong upright grower. Very productive. Of large size. Eyes not deep. Of best quality. A great keeper, and as early as the Early Rose. It is a great acquisition. Price, 4 lbs. by mail, \$1.00; per bush, by express, \$1.50 per bush, \$5.00. Address JOHN H. MONSEES, Smithton, Pettis co., Mo.

Farm Implements.



W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO.

220 KANSAS AV., TOPEKA,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Agents for a general line of

FARM MACHINERY.

Special rates to clubs on application. Terms exclusively Cash, and prices accordingly low.



BUILDING FELT

This waterproof material resembling fine leather, is for outside work, (no tar substance used), and inside, instead of plaster. Felt Carpetings, etc. Send two 3 cent stamps for circulars and samples.

C. J. FAX, Camden, N. J.

WANTED-AGENTS—\$75 to \$250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, braid, blind and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Blind Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from \$75 to \$250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass. New York City, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill. or St. Louis, Mo.



HILL'S PAT. HOG RINGER, RINGS AND TONGS OR HOLDER.

H.W. Hill & Co.

DECATUR, ILLS.

If your Hardware Dealers do not have for sale, send for circulars.

Pure Essex Pigs

At reduced prices. Also

NEW SEED POTATOES:

COMPTON'S Surprise, 1 pound, postpaid, 75 cents; 3 lbs. \$2. Extra Early Vermont, 2 lbs. \$1.00.

1. Carpenter's Seedling, 4 lbs. \$1. J. D. VANDOR.

REN, Fisk's Corners, Winnebago co., Wis.

MAPS

CHARTS, Prints, Frames, Etc. G. WATSON, 19 Beekman st., N. Y., has a Branch Store in Chicago, where all his goods are sold at New York prices. For particulars write to R. A. TENNEY, Manager.

64 Lake street, Chicago.

LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA!

LARCHES. EVERGREENS.

1,000,000 Evergreen Seedlings;

12,000,000 European Larch Seedlings;

4,000,000 Transplanted Evergreens;

2,000,000 European Larches;

200,000 Mountain Ash Seedlings, &c.

All grown from Seeds, upon our own Grounds, and they are better and cheaper than imported Stock. Send for Catalogue.

R. DOUGLAS & SONS,

10-19-17 Waukegan, Illinois.

Attention, Grangers!

Do you intend purchasing a Sewing Machine? Investigate thoroughly and Buy the Best.

The New American Sewing Machine

Is the Best Finished and Cheapest;

Has the Most Room Under the Arm;

Never Breaks Thread or Slips Stitch Backward;

Does not Break Thread if Run Backward;

Regulates Stitch from Above the Table, and while the Machine is in Motion;

Has Short, Deep Bobbin, which Winds Rapidly, and Delivers Evenly;

Excludes Dust and Lint from its Working Parts, does not soil thread by touching oiled parts.

Is Self-Threading and Light-Running.

By its simplicity the most inexperienced are enabled without any previous instruction to at once understand and operate it successfully.

There are No Holes to thread in the Shuttle—injury to the cloth and patience of the operator—but the Shuttle is ready for use just as soon as the Bobbin is placed in it.

The Tensions both of the upper thread and in the Shuttle are Self-Regulating and can in a moment be easily and perfectly adjusted to work from the finest to the coarsest spool cotton.

All its wearing points are adjusted on steel centres, thereby avoiding friction and making it at once the most perfect and durable machine now before the people.

The State Grange of Kansas has selected and adopted it as the STANDARD MACHINE.

It has been adapted to the constant, every day use of their Patrons.

When exhibited before the State Grange of Missouri while in session at Booneville it elicited remarks of admiration and praise from all who saw it operate.

We are in constant receipt of orders and communications from Grangers throughout all the western states and territories, and solicit correspondence with every member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry who is desirous of purchasing the best, cheapest and most durable machine in the market. Send for circulars, sample and special terms to Grangers, to D. A. BUCK, Manager, No. 608 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

JOSEPH MILLS & CO, Gen'l Agents,
(Successors to Vile & Mills.)
10-9-17 214 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

FITS CURED FREE?

ANY person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Price, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

FREE.

Dr. Price is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for trial bottle. It costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU, no matter how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials sent with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Address DR. CHARLES T. PRICE,
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All kinds of illustrations in the best style of the art.

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MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

FREE instruction is offered to all, with reasonable compensation for student labor, on the farm, in the nursery and shop.

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Spring Term begins April 2, 1874, ends June 24.

Inquiries relating to the sale of School Bonds or Nursery Stock should be addressed to the Secretary, J. A. ANDERSON, Pres. 10-12-17 E. GALE, Sec.

For Sale, or Exchange for Land.

1,000 GALLONS Native Wine, and complete

Wine Apparatus, consisting of Press, Mill, Casks, etc. Inquire of Box 181, Topeka, Kan.

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To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

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Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

\$1,000 00

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample free to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,

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THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.

\$450,000 Given Away!

\$100,000 FOR ONLY \$2.50.

A Grand Legal Gift Concert

IN AID OF A

JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL at Leavenworth, Kan.

Drawing April 30, 1874.

One Prize guaranteed in every package of eleven tickets. Single tickets, \$2.50; 5 for \$12; 11 for \$25. But few tickets left, and as our sales are rapid, purchasers should order at once. Any money arriving too late will be returned. Good, reliable Agents everywhere. For particulars address SIMON ABELER, Leavenworth, Ka.

GROUND OIL CAKE.

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

Most Valuable Feed.

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

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Manufacturers of

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70 North Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILLS.

\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agents everywhere, to sell our INDESTRUCTIBLE WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES.

Sample free. Address the HUDSON WIRE MILLS, 128 Malden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

FLORENCE

The Long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over \$250,000.

Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.

THE ONLY FLORENCE Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

Sold only by the CLUBS and DEALERS.

April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

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SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING THE best Piano-For. Do not decide what to get until you write for our Illustrated Circular, which we mail free. The

THE ARION PIANO

is the BEST

Contains four patented improvements, that make it more durable than any Piano in the market. Write for Circular.

All are Fully Warranted.

THE

ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN

CONTAINING the new and beautiful Vox Jubilate and Vox Humana Stops, not to be found in any other Organ. See new style cases, and hear their rich pipe-like tone. It takes less money to buy them than any others. Nearly 50,000 now in use. Five thousand made yearly. All warranted. Prices, \$50 to \$750.

Circulars mailed on application. When writing, please state in what paper you saw this advertisement. Sheet Music and Musical Instruments supplied at the lowest cash prices.

JOSEPH MILLS & CO, Gen'l Agents,
(Successors to Vile & Mills.)
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THE POPULAR

One-Price Clothier

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS, TRUNKS, GLOVES, &c.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE

IN THE CITY.

3 FLOORS TO SELECT FROM.

The Most Reliable House

Where every article is marked in

PLAIN FIGURES.

No Union Cloth for All Wool is sold.

Every Article Represented as it is.

Satisfaction must and shall be given, or money refunded.

No Misrepresentations made to effect sales.

\$75,000 WORTH

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Of all Grades, for