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Agriculture.

For the Kansas Farmer

CLIMATIC CHANGES ON THE PLAINS BY THE PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT.

BY REV. L. STERNBERG, D. D.

CONCLUDED.

Such being the effect of settlement on the plains upon its climate, some important practical inferences follow.

The first we notice is, that past failures should not dishearten the tillers of the soil. Success will be more invariably the rule in proportion as the country becomes settled. In winter, cattle will not do so well on the range, but winter grains will do better. Our fall crops, our forest and fruit orchards, our currant and berry bushes, our vineyards and strawberry beds, will no longer be shrivelled and perhaps killed by the hot south winds and long continued drouth of late summer and early fall. I might tell you of my failures in field crops and in tree planting. I might tell you how my strawberry bed, after being well started and yielding one crop, died out in the fall, the ground being as dry as an ash heap far beneath the roots. Things like this do not dishearten me, nor cause me to curse the country, for I feel assured of success in all these directions on account of rapidly changing climatic conditions. A little more forethought and care is all that is necessary even now. And then I remember that in far the most important particulars my efforts have not been failures. My dairy and herd are paying investments. For the last two years my corn crop has been a fine one. On my farm the first wheat was grown in the county, and in spring grain, Hungarian, millet, sorghum and broom corn, my success has been uniform and gratifying. Nor should I neglect to mention my vineyard, consisting of about eighty vines, which for each of the last two years has borne from six to eight bushels of luscious grapes.

True I, in common with my fellow farmers, have suffered from devouring bugs and devastating grasshoppers, native and migratory, but soon these pests will become less destructive by the modification of our climate is undergoing, and by the fact that with the incoming of settlers we also have an increase of those birds that love the haunts of men, and which are the farmers' best friends, though they sometimes play the mischief with his crops. The woodpecker hammers away upon the tree in search of the borer as industriously as the shoemaker upon his last. The quail with keen eye detects and with gusto swallows the crawling bug or worm. Hunters shoot the rabbit, for he girdles our young trees, destroy the gopher for he cuts their roots, trap the beaver for he gnaws down whole groves, but spare, O! spare our forest songsters, who, with their beautiful plumage and their sweet notes delight the tiller of the soil, while with their busy beaks they thin the ranks of his bitterest foes.

In the second place, we need more ample protection in the habits of the people and by legislative enactments from every agency within the human reach that tends to arrest the progress of tree growth or wantonly destroys such trees as we have. Where a man steals timber from Uncle Sam or from railroad lands, he may imagine that he is injuring no one but the government or the company, while he is actually contributing to the aridity of the climate and is inflicting an injury upon every neighboring settler. It were well if we could secure and enforce a law prohibiting the cutting down of a single tree without the planting of another in its stead. The dry prairie grass is often set on fire by careless campers, by thoughtless smokers, or reckless hunters. Sometimes a settler burns off his range so as in a few weeks to furnish his cattle with fresh grass. If he knew the injury he does to all around him, perhaps he would not apply his match. The great offender in this direction, is the railroad company. Its engines kindle more fires perhaps than all the other causes combined. The Kansas Pacific railroad deserves the gratitude of the people of Ellsworth county for the fire guards plowed through the county last season. It is true it would have required considerably more plowing to make the fire guards perfectly effectual,

but I have no doubt they arrested many an incipient fire.

Now let us have more ample protection, both in the habits of the people and in legislative enactments, from the unnecessary destruction of timber and from prairie fires, and the good time coming will soon be here. Every year Ceres, smiling, will pour from her full horn a superabundance of the fruits of the earth into the lap of the husbandman; the nodding trees on the high prairie will clap their hands to those on the rivers bank; the birds will sing of plenty, and the lowing herds will join the chorus.

For the Kansas Farmer.

"HIGH AUTHORITY"—FARM FENCES.

An impression almost as old as our country itself, seems to exist that public roads are public property and that grass which grows upon them is the common property of all the inhabitants, upon which their cattle may be turned to pasture. This is a mistake, and one which requires immediate correction, if for no other reason than that it is a very expensive one to the farmer, through which it passes.

This is the fee simple right. It is very unjust that either he who owns no land, or owning it, prefers to use that of his neighbors, should be indulged in so manifest a wrong.

It is the duty of the legislature of all thickly settled states, to protect the agricultural interests of the country, by providing that cattle shall not run at large; but that every man shall be compelled to take care of and feed his own stock, instead of turning it out upon the highway to deplete upon the possessions of his neighbors.

Public roads are, to be sure, public property, but only for special purposes. While the public have the right to pass and repass over them, they have no other right than this, which the law gives them, and no more substantial claim to pasture their cattle upon the road than upon the other side of the fence in their neighbor's field.

The law allows the public to use the land occupied by the road to travel over, and whenever they cease, either by operation of law or otherwise, to use it for that purpose, it again becomes the property of the owner of the farm.

For the Kansas Farmer.

My Experience with Artichokes.

I planted about one-fourth acre with about one-half bushel cut very small, dropped in furrows two feet and a half apart and about eleven inches apart in rows; gave them about the same attention as potatoes. Early in September I cut them before frost and used the stalks to roof my stable, thinking they were good for nothing else; but I found it very difficult to keep my horse from eating himself out doors. He would leave corn and hay for these stalks. I think I had about fifty bushels on the one-quarter acre. But they were quite small which made it tedious gathering them. I think they were too thick. I shall plant again this year. Top the stalks once or twice in the course of the season in order to make them "stocky," cut before frost, shock as corn, when cured stack and cut them in machine, mix with bran, steam or cook them if convenient.

I think they will furnish a large amount of valuable feed. I think the roots or tubers will grow all winter, when the ground is not frozen. Dig in the spring, or turn your hogs in to dig them for you. They are choice feed for milk cows and coming as they do early in the spring, when succulent food is scarce, help the yield of butter.

KAW HILLS.

If the people of the west could be shown the actual loss to them each year by making second or third rate butter, the figures would be absolutely astonishing. To place it at a per centage we would estimate that there was a loss of not less than fifteen per cent. on all the butter sold, for this cause alone, and when we deduct from the sales the proportion that is good, and place the whole loss of the inferior article, the loss on that would be a very much greater per cent.

The best feed for the brood mare is corn-stalks, or good timothy hay, with four quarts of good oats and wheat bran, equal parts each day.

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

TREELESS PLAINS.

Rejoinder to S. T. Kelsey.

BY C. W. JOHNSON.

The distinguished author of "Sylvia Culture, for shade, for ornament, for windbreaks, for timber, for climatic effect, for profit, etc.," is a little severe on me for presuming to write an "ingenious" article with nothing better to draw from than an atlas. I must own that I have never been engaged in laying off townships of Kansas prairie into farms, clothing them with the regulation quantity of timber, setting orchards, and selling to immigrants these evidences of my eminence in the science of "Sylvia Culture for ornament, for shade, for climatic effect, for timber and for profit, etc.," and if this experience, is so overtowering that the opinions of Humboldt, Hooker, Gray and others who have made the study of the distribution of plants according to the laws of nature, a specialty, to count as nothing, the Professor has an antagonist whom he will easily vanquish.

If I understand the argument of the Professor, he places himself in the attitude of denying the following propositions:

First, He denies that humidity of atmosphere is an essential to tree growth, and per contra affirms, that a dry climate may be rendered moist by tree growing.

Second, He denies that the climate of treeless plains is more dry than sylvan climates; or that if there exists any difference it is so slight that it may be changed, and the distribution of moisture equalized, by tree planting on prairies and deserts, and a judicious thinning out, where forests have caused excessive moisture.

Third, He denies that the climate of Kansas is dry, and per contra maintains that it is even more humid than the climate of the state of New York.

Fourth, He disputes my proposition that a climate may have an humid atmosphere without excessive rainfall and on the contrary will affirm that any climate is sufficiently humid for tree growing that has the rainfall of Kansas, however its fall is distributed, and regardless of the rate of evaporation.

Fifth, He denies that the principal forests of the world are located where the climate is humid, and asserts that if they concur the humidity is sequent in time to the forest, and will disappear with the forest.

Sixth, He denies my proposition that deserts are in the driest parts of the world, and that grassy regions lie between the forest and desert and that the transition from one to the other is gradual.

Seventh, He denies that Kansas is in any manner so mountain locked, that it is dry or could be dry.

Eighth, That whatever may be the value of the study of the geography of one's country in its physical aspects, including its meteorology and botany, as an abstract science, "it is mere intellectual gymnastics" compared with that solid wisdom derived from actual experiment, which in eight years demonstrates the entire feasibility of forest growing on all the treeless regions from the Wabash to the Rocky mountains, and that the planting and growth of these trees, say to the amount of sixteen acres to the quarter section, will break up the sweep of our winds, and if they should any where or at any time be just a little dry, remedy the evil, and maintain the equilibrium of equal and constant distribution of moisture; taking from those regions which have too much, to give to those which have not enough.

I shall not discuss these propositions further at this time, beyond the statement of one new evidence of the law, that I did not think of in chief. It is that the Professor, and author of "Sylvia Culture for climatic changes, etc.," cannot find in any "atlas" he has or can obtain, from any traveler, geographer or scientist, he may know, read or hear of, of any mountain range, or isolated peak which extends above the snow line, that does not at a few hundred feet below the snow line, have its tree line; and where the mountain shoots up out of a desert plain, that does not exhibit

the same transition, heavy timber, light timber, openings, scattered shrubs, grass, composite plants, and finally arid desert; I challenge him or any one else to point to one instance, below the frigid zone, which affords an exception, where the acclivity will present soil to find lodgement. Now the snowfall may be large or small, still the melting snows moisten the roots, cool the air to the dew point, and the saturated air gives life to the timber belt, which no buffaloes can browse out or fire destroy. The "Black Hills" are covered with trees, and they stand in the heart of the great buffalo and fire plain. What has saved the timber; the Black Hills do not rise to the snow line, but they retain their snow late and it falls early. The short summer there does not heat those hills so, but that winds sweeping over them have the dew point lowered many degrees. The professor of Sylvia Culture for climatic effects, etc., is strong in the faith of his profession; I fancy I read his dreams of ambition.

He has redeemed the great American desert, of its old reputation; its existence is a myth: the llano estacado, and the deserts of the Salt Lake basin yield to the magic of his wand; trees are planted in the scorching sands, behold! the miracle is wrought; the heavens open in gentle dripping showers, the alkali is washed from the soil, the lakes are made to find outlets, for the overflowing waters and discharge their bitter burning salines into the seas; mighty forests arise where once were only arid sands; the rough rosin weeds disappear, and with it the grasses known to the plains; the buffaloes finding it impossible to browse down these forests on a diet of cottonwood twigs, betake to the pampas of the south; the herbage no longer drying up in August and September to tinder, the fire finds nothing to burn, the rivers catch the influence and fill their ancient banks from bluff to bluff, the Kaw, the Republican and the Smoky Hill become navigable for boats; swamps and everglades appear, and Malaria finds its home in these foetid shades, until finally we find ourselves drifting back into the carboniferous period, and the wisdom of our legislators saves us by restricting the amount of timber to be planted for shade and climatic effects within proper bounds. Tyndall has demonstrated that aqueous vapor, powerfully influences climate by arresting radiation, and by the law of convection, liberating latent heat of vaporization, so by the influence of this increased humidity, our climate is rendered more equable, until the temperature no longer fluctuates 50 degrees in 24 hours; lemons, oranges, figs, palms and bananas are possible in sheltered places, and in the cool shades of this artificial climate the mosses, ferns and lichens appear. The cranberries find lodgment in its swamps, the huckleberries cluster on the hill sides, azalias, rhododendron and other heath plants find protection in the shades, and all the traditions that Kansas was ever subject to drouth are forgotten.

The fame of the Great Tree Grower for climatic effects travels abroad, and at length reaches the Tibboos of the great Sahara desert—he is invited to conjure nature in that sterile waste; a chair devoted to the science of "Sylvia Culture for ornament, for shade, for timber, for wind-breaks, for climatic effects and for profit," is founded at the agricultural college of Iowa and Franklin B. Hough is invited to it as lecturer, and S. T. Kelsey, the great redeemer of the American desert, is chosen director of the practical details of tree planting for climatic effect; there is no humus, so they make some, by first sowing in clover, and by repeated plowing under, they succeed—grasses are next planted, and under the cooling influences of this mat of green herbage and the thorough pulverization of the soil, the clouds are no longer dispersed by heated sands; grateful dews glisten upon the blades of grass—for who has not noticed that more dew falls on grass than on bare land—the Simoon abates its fury, and the thermometer no longer falls from 120° at midday, to the freezing point at midnight; the country now wears the bright aspect of those grassy plains which lie between deserts and woodland where buffaloes and fires are sole agents which keep down the timber, and it only needs that they should be checked, that magnificent forests may bloom up in the desert.

Trees are planted, cottonwood taking the lead, and under the screening effects of these, other trees may be planted, the soft twigged tender leaved undergrowth may follow; creepers, vines and parasites, when the moisture becomes more abundant are introduced. And so the once sterile desert "blossoms as the rose," in fact, being under the equator, Sahara becomes the counterpart of the Selva of the Amazon, teeming with animal and vegetable life. Delightful vision! "Oh Sylvia Culture for climatic change!" What potency in thy charms!

How like the "baseless fabric of a vision," is the scheme when its logic is followed to its final conclusion. Its champions probably think this is overdoing the picture. But as they all refuse to define the limits of their powers of transformation, and yet boastfully claim they can transcend the limits of nature, it is not fair to change that theory, proclaim they can work the magic I have depicted. It is just to "I" that I say to him that I am most anxious to be convinced; but I cannot be convinced by pointing me to scrawny cottonwoods and decrepit soft maples of his prairie home, or those within the range of my vision, as I am writing. This is like Dr. Johnson's refutation of the "Ideal" theory of matter, by telling its author to kick a stone and be convinced of the unsoundness of a theory which eliminated matter from the universe.

Tree planting has been tried in much less vigorous climates than ours. On the prairies of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa.

Let us hear from those who have planted trees. Let the experimenters tell us how far forest trees, apple trees and pear trees have been planted by them from water causes, how long they lived, how old are the living and how the dead ones perished. I have in mind my father's large orchard planted in "Looking Glass Prairie," Bond county, Ill. It has in twelve years from planting, had a few years of alternate fruitfulness, and when I saw them last, most of them were dead—all dying. On a farm two miles further into the prairie, a gentleman planted a grove of Lombardy poplar, they grew stately for ten years, blasted and died. Sugar maples lived longer, but finally succumbed; beech fared no better, and elms grew well from fifteen to twenty years and gave up the ghost.

The apple orchard of Walter R. Gage, at Capiomia, Nemaha county, Kansas, stands well out on the prairie. It is one of the oldest in the country, and was planted I think in 1859 or 1860. I saw this orchard last summer, nearly all the trees were blasted on the sunny side, and decay had set in, in such cases at the ground, and the winds had blown them over. Many long gaps and dead stumps, told where trees had been; twig blight was apparent on many trees, not visibly otherwise injured. Several trees had a knotty scab on the leaves, the fruit and the young wood. The orchard is clearly dying. Dying in my judgment, because excessive evaporation from the leaves gradually enfeebled the trees, so that they matured early—and quickly passed into the decline of old age. My father always thought it was the drouth of 1854, which killed his trees, and as it was the next summer the effect became most visible, the saying was partially true, and partially only plausible. I think trees fruit early here, and I believe early maturity is a token of early decay, in all organic life.

With respect to irrigation, it is my purpose to compile some tables, in which I propose to show to the Grangers, some reasons why they grow poorer year by year; and why the mortgagee gets their lands once in about five years, and that the smallest part of their misfortune can be traced to railroads or middlemen. I have only to remind them, that in five years they have had but one crop which paid them the cost of production, for them to guess the solution of the problem I propose. If when these views appear, they bear evidence of advocating irrigation, to enable the writer or any friend or favorite of his, to fatten at the public crib, owned by our impoverished people, I shall deserve the unkind innuendo of the author of "Sylvia Culture for ornament, for shade, for wind breaks, for climatic effect, etc." In the course of those articles, it will be necessary to institute a good many comparisons more pertinent than the parallel between New York and Kansas; where, corn, cribs and granaries, are taken as the measure of fertility rather than rain gauges. And yet, I expect to show, there is some general correspondence between the figures of the rain gauge, the hygrometer, the exportation of timber, the depth of soil, yield of corn, yield of wheat, hay and many other products. I shall compare Southern Kansas on the same meridian, as nearly as the tables will permit; Eastern Kansas with Western Kansas on the same parallel of latitude as near as may be obtained. If the figures show a general decline of all the elements of comparison, I have above enumerated from east to west, I shall deem the figures from New York sufficiently answered; if they show the decline in the other way, I shall take up a claim nearer the foot of the Rocky mountains, and devote my life to the practice of "Sylvia Culture for ornament, for shade, for wind-breaks, for climatic effect, for profit, etc.," by securing the aid of eastern capital, to enable me to lay off a few townships in farms with orchards, trees, hedges, etc., for sale to the disciples of tree planting for climatic effect. This work to be of any value, needs care and thought, and will consume my leisure reading of the summer months, meantime I invite the assistance of those who have any facts bearing on the subject.

Farm Stock.

For the Kansas Farmer.

PORK RAISING AS AN INDUSTRY—ITS FUTURE.

BY F. DWIGHT COLUMB.

In my January number of the *National Live Stock Journal* I find a very able editorial article on the above named subject, in which is discussed the probable future demand for the hog products of this country, and more especially the demand that is rapidly growing up on the opposite side of the Atlantic.

It gives a most encouraging view of the subject, and argues that those who have felt apprehensive of its future, and oppressed by a dread that another year or two at most would see it overdone may as well dismiss the fears.

The great problem with the dense populations in European countries is cheap food, and the cheapness of pork compared with other meats, together with the ease with which it can be cured and handled has steadily brought it more and more in demand.

From the block in a Chicago packing house a thousand tons of sides and shoulders are taken rubbed in salt and loaded upon the cars and sent to the seaboard. Here the product is packed away in the hold of a ship with layers of salt between occupying but little room, costing nothing for package, and by the time it reaches Liverpool is fully cured and ready for the smoke-house. An equal quantity of beef would have required coopers worth nearly \$20,000, and a pound of beef will not go near as far towards sustaining the laborer who consumes it as a pound of pork.

There were imported into Liverpool in the year ending September 30th, 1867, 35,087 tierces of beef and in 1862-3 40,000 tierces, not an increase of one thousand tierces per year.

The figures of the pork movement into Liverpool tell an altogether different tale.

YEAR ENDING	PORK.	BACON.	LARD.
Sept. 30.	Bbls.	Tons.	Tons.
1866-7	10,800	12,619	6,505
1867-8	23,755	19,016	8,584
1868-9	28,997	23,905	6,956
1869-70	32,675	16,446	3,736
1870-1	63,215	25,016	12,986
1871-2	35,109	63,837	29,104
1872-3	31,067	82,576	30,864

From this we see that three times as much barreled pork was exported in 1872-3 as there was in 1866-7. Nearly seven times as much bacon and over three times as much lard. There was as much bacon exported in 1872-3 as there was in the two years preceding, and almost as much as during the five years preceding September 30th, 1871. This is truly a stupendous increase in the traffic of a single class of products. On the first of September, 1872 the merchants of Liverpool were carrying a stock of 21,500 tons of bacon.

It has been the history of American products that when they once secured a fair introduction into European markets they have rapidly advanced in public favor, and meet with an enormous and rapidly augmenting demand.

It can now be considered that American pork has been brought to a general and favorable notice there, and it requires no gift of prophecy to declare that the circles of popular demand will widen much faster than our powers of production.

The country having the cheapest corn has by virtue of that advantage the pork markets of the world at command.

In this respect, our country has no peer, and the importations of corn into Europe for human food is increasing in almost as rapid a ratio as that of pork itself; so that it is hardly fair to suppose that Europe will ever seriously compete with America for the production of pork for trans-Atlantic markets. From this, the conclusion is drawn that as a leading department of our agricultural industry, the production of pork is on as sure a foundation as any other industry of the farm.

It is one of the fixed institutions of the country and every effort should be made to reduce it as far as possible to a science and system. The first step of course is to improve our swine. Well bred hogs should be introduced upon every farm; the historical pazor-back be classed among the extinct species, and then so master the subject of feeding and handling as to make the greatest number of pounds from the fewest bushels of corn.

Farmers of Kansas, give the subject the thought and care it deserves. We do not need more hogs so much as we need better ones.

Let improvement, care and perseverance be the watchword, and we can some day beat the world with our hogs, as we are certain to do with the number and quality of our cattle.

There can be no question about the profit realized from raising swine; but, as in everything else, the largest returns are made by those who exercise the best judgment and send to market the best stock. A nice, smooth, fine-boned and well fattened hog commands full prices, while rough, coarse, poorly fattened animals are always heavily discounted, no matter how good the demand may be. These remarks apply equally well to all weights, light as well as heavy. And those who send light weight hogs to market should have small animals well fattened, and not large hogs half fattened. And aside from the difference in price when offered in the market, it is poor economy to send hogs half fattened to market, since the additional weight can be made to pay much more than the corn would cost.—*National Live Stock Journal*

Horse Department.

Turf Statistics—English and American Thoroughbreds.

It appears from the English Racing Calendar for the year 1873 that there are twenty-eight hundred and seventeen thoroughbred brood mares that are accounted for and returned for the year ending Jan. 1, 1874, divided as follows: Eight hundred and thirty-four produced colts, eight hundred and forty-six fillies, six hundred and thirty-five were barren, seventy-six slipped foals, one hundred and fifty-two were not bred the previous year, fifty-eight were covered by half-bred horses, one hundred and five died before foaling, and one hundred and eleven were exported. The interest of the breeders in this matter of making correct and reliable returns enables the Messrs. Weatherly to keep up the publication of the English Stud Book, without the trouble and expense incident to the same in this country. We have reported to us for the past year three hundred and thirty-eight brood mares, divided as follows: One hundred and sixty-nine were colts—of these ten have died; one hundred and sixty-seven were fillies, six of which died; two slipped twins, and two foals were half bred horses. The number not bred, slipped and died we have been unable to find out. We have labored zealously to keep a correct record, but notwithstanding our constant and urgent appeals through the columns of this paper and through correspondence, we are unable to get correct returns. This adds greatly to the labor and expense incident to compiling and keeping up the "American Stud Book." The American breeder does not interest himself sufficiently in the sale of a work which is indispensable to the proper preservation of the stock of the country, and to the detection of frauds in pedigrees. It is difficult under these circumstances to estimate correct numbers of thoroughbred brood mares in America; but we hazard the opinion that they will not much exceed four hundred, or less than one-seventh of the number accounted for in England. This great disparity in numbers readily accounts for the number of first-class racehorses in England, and the comparative dearth of them in the United States.

In Great Britain during the year 1873 there were run nineteen hundred and fifty-one races at different distances, divided as follows: half a mile and under, 216; over half a mile and under one mile, 1,049; one mile, 203; over one mile and under two, 307; two miles and under three, 91; three miles and under four, 18; four miles, 2. In the United States there were run eight hundred and forty-six races at different distances, divided as follows: under one mile, 900; one mile, 115; mile heats, 190; mile heats, 3; best in 5, 65; over a mile and under a mile and a half, 44; one and a half miles, 39; mile and a half heats, 3; over a mile and a half and under two, 23; two miles, 37; two mile heats, 35; over two miles and under three, 13; three miles, 10; three mile heats, 3; four miles, 1; four mile heats, 8; hurdle races and steeplechases, 44; no distances mentioned, 22.

In 1873 there were run at all distances only 595, showing an increase of 251 events in 1873 over those 1872. The total number of horses of all ages which ran in Great Britain was 2,079, divided as follows: two-year olds, 694; three-year olds, 602; four-year olds, 356; five year and upwards, 427. The hurdle races are not included in this estimate. The number trained and run in the United States did not exceed 200. Thus it will be seen that 2,079 horses ran in England, in the year 1873, 1,951 races, none of them heats, while in the United States less than 200 horses ran 846 races. Of these 403 were heat races, 92 being three best in five. The 200 horses run in the United States have averaged over four races each, and the horses in the British Isles (2,079) have not averaged one race each. Deducting from the total number of mares, 2,817, accounted for in Great Britain, 368, the number not bred, dead and reported, and we have 2,449; of this number 635 were barren—over one-fourth. This may be accounted for from the fact that mares do not have free range as in the United States, and to the prominent cause, overfeeding and obesity, which is always fatal to certain breeding. We do not mean to convey the idea that brood mares should be kept poor in flesh, but simply in good, strong, healthy condition.—*Turf Field and Farm.*

WALKING HORSES.

One of the most desirable and valuable gait for a horse is a walk, and it should be the aim to first develop this gait in the handling of the colt. The good walker will always make good time on the road when a day's journey is to be made, without wearying himself, while the slow mover must be constantly kept on the trot if time is to be made. A horse that will walk five miles per hour will go as far in a day, confined in this gait, as an ordinary horse can be driven when kept half of the time to the trot, and with much greater ease to himself. If one-half the pains were taken by farmers on the farm that is usually taken to make them trot, the result would be much more beneficial, and we would find plenty of teams that could do their five miles an hour with ease. But instead of this, as soon as the colt is bridled, the sole aim of "the boy" is to make a trotter of him, and both gaits are spoiled.

Make the colts walk boys, make them extend themselves in a long, sweeping, square walk, and don't be satisfied with anything less than five miles an hour. When he gets to trotting he will go all the faster for this preliminary training to the walking gait; and if he cannot trot fast enough to beat *Dexter* or *Goldsmith Maid*, or *Occident*, he will have a gait that is invaluable for business purposes. We hope to see more attention paid to fast walking than heretofore, and we respectfully urge upon agricultural societies the importance of offering liberal prizes for walking horses at the fairs for the coming year.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

CRIBBING.—Wisecrates are considerably exercised over the best possible preventive to cribbing in horses. Three several plans are laid down, each being the best, of course. The first, to muzzle the horse immediately after feeding; the muzzle to be made of thick steel wire, after the pattern of a dog muzzle. The second is to place the horse in a square box or stall, with no manger, or any woodwork about it but the bare walls; at meal times the horse to eat his food in a nose-bag, and his hay from an iron rack. The third is to coat the manger and all other woodwork about the box or stall with crude petroleum. Here are three remedies; try them all and adopt the best.—*Buffalo Live Stock Journal.*

Poultry Notes.

WE take the following notes from a prize essay, read at the Iowa State Poultry Association:

The yards, if small, should have the earth renewed by spading or plowing, if fowls are constantly kept upon it; a better, where room will permit, is to have duplicate yards, even if smaller, and transfer the fowls to a fresh yard every week or two, raking and cleaning the vacated yards and permitting the grass to come fresh and new before returning the fowls to them. It is highly important that the drinking fountain and feed boxes or vessels should be thoroughly cleaned each day and an application of carbolic acid of lime once a week will be found very beneficial. The nests should also be renewed and dusted with carbolic acid of lime once or twice a month, and care taken that no eggs be broken therein, and should be so constructed that the droppings from fowls cannot be deposited in them. Dusting baths of lime or ashes are an imperative necessity and should be in places of access and where as much sunshine as possible will reach them. The fowls house should be under no consideration be crowded too full of fowls, and be well supplied with light and pure air.

Diet is the second consideration and it is one that not only affects the health of fowls, but if not judiciously attended to, soon depletes the purse of the breeder. The habits of fowls should be carefully studied and a course of feeding followed as near to that of nature as possible. The fowl in its natural state, rambling through woods and fields, captures bugs, worms and all kinds of small insects, besides picking up oats, wheat, barley and buckwheat, as they pass along. They also scratch up the decayed leaves and herbage, and find many a hidden and coveted morsel, also blades of grass and an occasional pebble. The exercise and time required to secure the feed thus obtained keeps the organic system in a healthy state, so that it defies disease.

Ventilation is our third consideration, and it is very difficult for people who build houses for human beings to live and sleep in without a particle of ventilation to be made to understand how important it is to have pure air in poultry houses. The ventilation should be good and thorough, without drafts; fowls will not roost in a draft if it is possible to avoid it. In fact it is better to let them roost in the open air, winter and summer, than to crowd them into an ill-ventilated house, or compel them to roost in drafts. The perches should be as low as possible, and have the ventilation above it. It is not sufficient to have a single vent, there must be two or more, in order to force the bad air out rapidly and replace it with fresh. It is better to have some below to admit pure air, and some above to discharge the foul air as it rises to the top of the room. It should be so arranged that the temperature would be as even as possible.

A fowl permitted to gorge itself with grain and then have free access to impure water will, sooner or later, show signs of disease, in fact I have known fowls to be affected with diarrhoea when there was no known cause for it except lack of water and eating snow. The assertion of some writers that "Cholera will occur in a flock if it is not well cared for," I think questionable. The first symptom is a stupor, soon followed by green droppings, then thin and whitish; if severe it will be accompanied by fever and dizziness, resembling the blind staggers. If remedies are applied immediately after the first symptoms are discovered, a cure in most cases will be effected, but if the disease is far advanced the chances of recovery are few, and the hatchet should be used if a dose or two of laudanum fails to give relief. I would advise a teaspoonful of proof spirits to be administered in the first stages of this disease, if relief is not obtained, and the disease gains in severity, within a few hours give a teaspoonful of laudanum, not allowing drink or food, except a bolus of corn meal, scalded, and pulverized cinnamon, equal parts, the size of a pecan nut, every hour. At the first symptoms use disinfectants in roosting houses, yards and vessels used for watering purposes.

Bee Culture.

ABOUT BEES, THEIR CARES, PROFIT &c.

From the proceedings of the North Eastern Bee Keepers Association, we take the following, from the discussions published in the *American Bee Journal*. Speaking of Bees, Mr. Alexander said:

"Their polity, their government, their way of doing things, I think is somewhat instructive. They cannot be said to be strictly communists but thorough co-operationists, which I think is as far as they have gone, and farther than we have gone. I think we might take some useful lessons from them; for instance, from their manner of disposing of gentlemen of leisure, though on humane and philosophical principles, I am opposed to capital punishment; but I am willing to let them try outdoor exercise even if the corner these gentlemen are credit mobbers in the hive or out, or only go in for watering stocks, I will not attempt to say, but the patrons of husbandry of the hive seem to consider them as middle-men, only to be used when absolutely necessary, and at all other times worthy of immolation. Whether they go for salary grab, or civil-service reform, seems entirely inconsequential to the internationalists, Italian or otherwise. Indeed the gold-ringed counts seem to be as radical as our black republicans. And then there is the woman question; here, perhaps we differ some, the most of our lady apiarists maintaining, I presume, that it is the best government ever devised by bees or men—queen in regal dignity, presiding with graceful authority; while others—and that they should have the Quinby authority in their favor; that it is a strict democracy.

Mr. Quinby. For forty years I have kept bees, and during the last two years I lost many more than usual. I propose to inquire into the causes of the fatality. If the cause is in the honey, or in the temperature, we should know it. The honey has probably not changed from year to year. The cold weather has been severe and protracted.

Experience should be related upon this question of causes. L. C. Root. In wintering bees, there are three things necessary: Proper condition when going into winter quarters, proper temperature, and quiet. Bees are usually in best condition to go into winter quarters, when the honey is stored from time to time during the season—the amount being increased as the brood diminishes. This leaves empty comb where bees cluster. The principal objection to late fall feeding is the hive contains no brood, and the honey or sugar feed is stored too much in the centre of the combs.

For the Kansas Farmer.

FARM NOTES.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

The genial rays of the sun will soon invigorate and bring into life the dormant state with which nature in her wintry garb has been enircled.

Old Boreas, during the wintry months has reigned supreme; he has given us notice that he is about to take his departure to the mountains of the far north. He has in no way been over severe, during the winter, in exercising his power in inflicting an unusual degree of suffering on the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air. His reign has been tempered with many spells of delightful weather. Sunshine, and fair weather has helped to cheer the cold and dreary solitude of the winter.

While we feel thankful for his moderation during his sojourn amongst us, we rejoice that the season of the year has come for his departure.

It was a beautiful emblem of the change of the seasons, when our ancient progenitors represented Boreas with wings and his head with white hairs. Less acquainted with the laws of the physical universe, than we are, they believed that the piercing winds of winter came from the Hyperborean mountains of the far north. They honored him with festivals and worshipped him as a deity.

Are we ready for the change of the seasons? Have we gathered up the implements of spring husbandry? Have we examined our plows, to see if they need mending, or the shear needs sharpening? Do not put this off till the hour that you need them. How often it is the case, in the spring of the year, to witness several dozen of plows at the blacksmith's shop, waiting to be repaired. Each one anxious to have his job fixed first. Economize your time, and have all these necessary arrangements ready for the hour when needed; it costs no more, and saves a vast amount of time, and vexation of spirit.

The hour for active industry has arrived; the first few weeks in spring frequently determine the profits of the coming year. A delay in putting in a crop at the appointed time, is generally attended with disappointment and loss.

There are many farmers who feel despondent, a lack of energy from the unfavorable state of things which has marked the pursuits of the agriculturist during the last year—but this should not prevent him from exercising his usual skill and energy; for the farmers do not stand alone. All business has been prostrated and crippled, and if we will only compare notes, we will find that the agriculturists as a class have not suffered more than others who have been engaged in other useful occupations.

I have seen something of the ups and downs of life, the vicissitudes which cross our path, in cities and in the rural districts, and I am convinced the *magnum bonum* which is the wish for prize, and which all are in search of, is not confined to any locality, rank or station in life, occupation or calling. It may be found in the most humble tenement as well as in the residence of the more wealthy. Contentment with our lot or situation in life, is the chief prize, without this we become morbid and dissatisfied, and victims for the "blues."

Although the farmer is frequently disappointed and troubled by drouth, overplus of rain, chinch bugs or grasshoppers; yet he can never experience that distress and anxiety of mind, which frequently accompanies the occupation of other callings in life.

Many years since, I accompanied a ship owner to the pier, which ran a long distance into the sea. A violent storm was raging, blowing towards the coast, the waves were striking the pier with tremendous force. My friend had been on the lookout for his vessel for several days, for she was then past due. Three vessels were seen off in the distance, mere specks on the broad ocean, perhaps one of them was the expected price. What a world of anxiety was manifested in his countenance, not a word he spoke, nor did he seem to hear those who spoke to him, but looked through his spy glass watching the movements of the vessels. As they neared the harbor, he cried out, there she is, to the north east—she is taking for the harbor. As they crossed the bar, they were buried in the trough of the sea and not a vestige could be seen of the vessels save the rigging.

The first vessel struck the southern pier, and drifted outside the harbor on the rocks and became a total wreck. The second, seeing the disaster, changed its course, and struck the opposite pier, drifted to the north and she became almost a total wreck. The third vessel came dashing into the narrow passage, she alone was saved. A hundred voices, as with one impulse, rose above the roar of the waves; it was the involuntary outburst of a safe delivery from the perils of the ocean.

A dozen or more friends of the ship-owner rushed towards him, and congratulated him on the fortunate success of his vessel and cargo. And thus it is through life, we all have our moments of despondency; our cares and anxieties; our troubles and fleeting moments of pleasure.

Lane, Kansas. Can any of the readers of the FARMER tell me the best plan of destroying or getting rid of gophers. They dig up and eat seed of different kinds, and are quite a pest. If you know of any way of getting rid of them, I would be pleased to learn how. Please answer through the columns of the FARMER.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Patrons of Husbandry.

To Deputies.

The various Deputies will greatly oblige us by sending the State of Kansas, 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. SPURGEON, 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. SPURGEON, Sec. State Grange.
Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. F. POPEHOE.

D. Green, Barton co.—Granges can work with a dispensation, as well as a charter. All charters will be forwarded to Subordinate Granges, as soon as they can be prepared and filled out.

If you want more definite information on the subject, write to G. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville, Kansas.

M. H., Humboldt.—Granges wishing to consolidate should get a permit from the Master of the State Grange, then if one Grange agrees to give up its charter and join the other, returning the charter to the Secretary of the State Grange and notify the State and National Secretaries of your intentions. Let the other Grange, at a regular meeting, vote you all into their Grange. This, I think, would be the best plan. You can call a special meeting for that purpose, if you wish to, by calling it at your regular meeting or in a proper manner, so no advantage will be taken of any one.

A special meeting can be called for any purpose, but no business can be done, only such as the meeting was called for: as you might take advantage of others by transacting any business other than that for which the meeting was called.

Granges can agree to consolidate by a majority vote of both. Any not-wishing to unite can take a dimit and join elsewhere, if in good standing.

No person has an individual interest in the property of the Grange. It can be voted away or be used in any manner that a majority vote may designate.

A charter can only be revoked by the State Grange or its proper officers.

It is not expected that the Master of the State Grange will revoke a charter unless he is satisfied that it is for the good of the Order, and everything is regular, and without doubt a minority has a right and should make their statement.

I do not think a Deputy has the power to hear and determine differences between members, that should be referred to your trustees, or three arbitrators, each party choosing one and the trustees one, if the parties in dispute are not satisfied with the trustees.

It would be perfectly right to refer the matter to your Deputy, if the parties are agreed and willing by his decision. Of course we cannot all see alike and there will be little differences of opinion on many subjects; let us discuss them pleasantly, allowing each the privilege of being heard; all remembering the Golden Rule, and we will get along in peace and harmony.

A correspondent, J. W., if a Grange has the entire control of its funds, why may they not vote back into the pockets of the members, the amount they paid in? Well, sir, they could, but it would not be right, as the constitution says, "we shall not take a person into the Grange without his paying a certain fee;" and there must be some reason for this.

Your Grange needs all the funds it has, to carry on its business, I should suppose. You would have a weak institution, if you had no fund in reserve; therefore, economize your fund, and try to increase it, instead of scattering it by dividing it up, as you speak of.

Frank C., Cowley co., asks, "Are Subordinate Granges furnished with blanks to make out reports to Secretary and Treasurer of State Grange; if not, where can they get them? Answer through the FARMER, and you will oblige many Patrons.

Ans. Each Grange has to purchase its own blanks, or write them out; they cost little. The FARMER has issued a full list of blanks. You can get a supply by addressing the editor, or he will send you a sample, if you drop him a line.

P. G., Linn co.—I do not suppose the editor or will object to your asking questions, or having them answered through the FARMER, appertaining to agricultural affairs, as this certainly is the aim of a well regulated farm paper, to disseminate useful knowledge; and I know of no better way for farmers to give and receive information, than by asking questions, comparing notes and discussing questions in regard to planting crops; best manner of tending and harvesting; best varieties of seeds, etc. So don't be bashful, let us have your views, and as we claim to be an M. A., i. e., Master of Agriculture, having served an apprenticeship of forty years in the business, and at it yet; we probably can assist you some, as you lately have commenced to study the profession.

For the Kansas Farmer.

DISCUSSION ON TAXATION.—Concluded.

BY JOHN DAVIS.

Our system of national revenue pursues the farmer in every locality. It is heard in the sound of the hammer that drives the nails and the click of the mower that cuts his grass. It enhances the cost of every pound of salt or sugar he uses. It visits his meal tub and flour sack, diminishing their contents or degrading their quality. Even the poor widow on her distant claim, lying prostrate on her bed of straw in the lonely dug-out, who is considered an object of charity by the local tax-gather and the entire vicinity, does not escape the burdens of national taxation. To escape these, one must cease both to eat and to wear. In other words, must cease to live! Nor is he even then exempt, unless he dispenses with the usual formalities of civilized sepulture.

This system visits our schools and churches, enhances the cost of every building, every desk, every book and every other appliance. It clips alike the sermon of the divine and the sheets of the public press, adding to the burdens of direct taxation in a thousand forms and detracting from the public morality and public intelligence. Surely such facts as these are sufficiently "Lowe-cal," to suit Mr. Lowe.

How do they come about? Under the guise of raising revenue and the protection of American manufactures, a system of national class legislation has grown up, controlled by "rings" that manipulate all the law, so that, instead of protection to the weaker manufacturers, as appears to have been the original theory, we have protection to the strongest rings, that are best able to pay for votes.

These rings are adverse to the erection of competing manufactures, and our finances and other collateral subjects are so managed as to keep up the rates of interest, so that there can be no general manufacturing prosperity, beyond what they themselves may control! Yet their cry is "protection and prosperity to home manufacturers," and under this head they hamper and cripple our commerce with other nations, binding us to patronize them alone, at their own "ring price!"

These rings are connected, and form a chain with each other. In any serious attack upon any one of them by the consumer, they make common cause. They are but the separate arms of the same devil fish, with their myriad mouths and suckers, that absorb the substance of the country.

The system originated in Europe and is still connected with the interests, and receives the aid and favors, of the old world rings and monopolies.

Now to correct an evil we must study its nature and origin. The farmer who pays thirty dollars for the plow which should cost him but twenty, finds himself ten dollars less able to pay taxes or support his family than he should have been, and no amount of scolding at his local county officers will remedy the evil. He must look to the rings of iron masters and plow manufacturers in the states east of here.

The laborer who pays for the dozen tin cups used in his family the sum of one dollar when the same should cost him but fifty cents, must look for the primal cause in the "tin ring" of Cornwall, England. A ring so strong and powerful that it has thus far controlled all the tin mines of the world and at this moment supplies the world with their products at its own prices.

These are but specimens of the stupendous systems of class legislation, which we have derived from the systems of the old world, and which are sapping the very foundations of free government, "creating poverty" and concentrating wealth in comparatively few hands.

Mr. Lowe refuses to discuss poverty "or the non-property owners in any place—taxation is the question," etc. Now that is really too thin. If it was not so serious a matter, it would be a regular joke! Every one knows that paupers are supported at the public expense. This increases TAXATION. As pauperism increases, taxation increases, and if we have in operation a great national system for the production of paupers, then that mill must be stopped or there is no end to pauperism and taxation, until the great mass of the people are leveled in the dust at the feet of the few.

How does Mr. Lowe propose to reduce taxation unless he reduces the necessity for it? The national revenue laws now squeeze from poverty nearly all our vast revenues—this reduces hundreds of thousands of laborers to pauperism every winter. This is a temporary expense. Thousands of them do not recover from their helpless condition when spring comes—they become a permanent charge to the vicinity. This increases taxes. Other thousands are unable to educate their children, furnishing proper books and clothing, on account of the cost of living. Increased ignorance and crime is the result. Our courts cost double in consequence. There is more taxation, by way of official fees and salaries and court house expenses.

At the close of Mr. Lowe's article he seems to feel some sorrow at the course the discussion has taken, and in the extremity of his grief he volunteers some good advice to the parties in this discussion. To myself he says: "Mr. Davis might give us something on nurseries—I believe that is his business, though he keeps very quiet about it, don't like it perhaps."

Now this remark is characteristic, and perfectly illustrates Mr. Lowe's habit of throwing out personal insinuations without any foundation for them. I beg to be indulged in a little personal self-defence. During the past three or four months I have furnished under contract, a series of fourteen articles on "tree planting," for the Tribune in this country. These articles have been mentioned by some of the papers of this and other states, and, I think once or twice by the KANSAS FARMER. I have, also, standing contracts with three weekly journals, published in Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, for miscellaneous farm and horticultural papers. These contracts are of several years standing, and have proved mutually satisfactory to all the parties. Does this look like being "very quiet" on such matter? Perhaps if Mr. Lowe would wake up, and get out of his own little nut shell and look around a little, he would find that other men had been out a long time. I can scarcely believe that he is a farmer at all; his voice sounds just like a professional politician who is afraid that his craft is in danger.

He wishes Cameron, Davis and all that stripe of men to stop writing and mind their work! The same advice comes to us from the old political hacks, just as the slave holders advised Elihu Burritt, to "buckle on his apron and stick to his anvil," and allow them to manage the country. Slavery was said to be as "old as the world and universal as man," yet it melted away at the bidding of outraged justice. So will our present system of class legislation. The conflict has commenced. Like the other one it is "irrepressible!" The result is but a question of time.

If Mr. Lowe has no relish for the smoke and thunder of battle, perhaps he had better retire to the heights that overlook the field, as did the regiment of "gentlemen" (?), under the direction of Wellington on the day of Waterloo.

Junction City, Kansas.

For the Kansas Farmer.

REFORM LEGISLATION.

BY NOAH CAMERON

Many of us cherished hopes last fall election, that we would during the winter of 1874 get some wholesome legislation. After spending a week at the capital during the early sittings of the legislature we were satisfied that we would get nothing of the kind, but we did expect that the legislature would shut down on class and special legislation and job and ring bills. But in this we also have been mistaken. We shall occasionally call attention to some of the laws passed this year. We will now refer to an act relating to the killing or wounding of stock by railroads.

This bill no doubt was prepared by a lawyer (there is a lawyer in the wood pile). It is a regular put up job in the interest of lawyers solely, and to pull the wool over the farmers eyes so they will not see it.

In the first place the law is unjust. Instead of holding railroads liable for stock killed, stock owners should be held liable to railroads for damage to road by stock obstructions. Let us have a law requiring stock owners to take care of their stock. Suppose a railroad runs through my pasture, now if I turn stock in there on the road without first fencing I take my risk. I know the cars run through several times a day and if my cattle go on the R. R. property and get killed or injured, I would never think of asking the company for pay; but if the cars run off the track over on my property and kill my stock, then I would consider the company "responsible." But aside from this view, let us look at the matter as it now stands.

This law above referred to, provides that a person having stock killed or injured may sue and recover; now this is a huge joke. Just as though there was something to prevent them from suing and recovering heretofore. The main point of the bill is where it directs the court or jury to find against the defendant, the plaintiff's attorney's fee; and this is where the wool pulling comes in, it is expected that every body that has an old animal of any description that is of no use, will set it out on the railroad and then be fool enough when it is killed, to think that it will cost nothing to prosecute the railroad. If you examine the bill you will find there is no provision in it that relieves the plaintiff from the responsibility of paying his own lawyer. Now when railroads agree to pay farmers for lawyers they hire to prosecute them, they will undoubtedly do it; until that time bear in mind you will pay your own lawyers, and your own hired men of every description. Railroads will pay your hired help on the farm just as quick as your lawyer's bills.

Now if there had been in the bill a proviso that in all cases arising under this act, the plaintiff's attorney shall neither ask or collect any fee for service to plaintiff, the bill with such a proviso could not have been passed. That in reality would have been striking out the enacting clause. The title to this bill should have been "AN ACT to fee, and fatten lawyers at the expense of farmers and others."

The great demand is for reform. The law referred to in this article is not of that kind, and it will do to leave at home next season every legislator that voted for it. If they voted for it ignorantly then they are not competent legislators, if otherwise then they are not reformers. This law does not change the state of the case as to collecting of railroads one iota. They are not required by law to fence and it would be just as unjust to compel them to fence as it is to compel farmers to fence for

the benefit of other neighbors that profit by pasturing their stock on other people's crops. We believe that it has been the practice of railroad companies to compromise all cases of stock killing by paying one half of the value and not admitting that they were under any legal obligations to pay any, and we would advise all persons that have stock killed to take what they can get and keep out of law. While you could undoubtedly beat the railroads before a jury, they would in all probability beat you in the higher courts. In any event it would cost you more than you would get to carry a case through the courts. Some however are so constituted that they will cheerfully spend fifty dollars to recover five. Let us keep out of debt and out of law, and denounce all such damnable laws that are specially calculated to deceive the unsuspecting, and fee liars.

For the Kansas Farmer.

ON THE WING.

BY MRS. CORA M. DOWNS.

The question of "help" settled satisfactorily, and it was only a question then of,

"To go or not to go, there was the rub."

The "pantalons" in our family are of the nineteenth century sort; that is, they think a woman needs the rest and recreation of a change of atmosphere and surroundings, just as much as men need occasionally to get out from behind the desk and ledger.

A woman gets like a tin basin when laid up on the shelf a long time; dampness and disuse will tell upon the surface; she gets dim and rusty, and she ought to get down and clatter about. Metaphorically, I mean the metal surface; dear me! I don't know any women who don't clatter about physically. To think of what is before me in balmy April days, when this brief sojourn is over; the windows and the floors, the closets, the corners, the carpets, and the curtains; the upturning and the overturning, the chances and changes of house cleaning! Blessed be the denizens of one floor occupancy, with the flour barrel overtopped by the moulding board, spread with a newspaper. Who wants a better center table? The cooking stove in one corner, and the bed in another, a drygoods box for a cupboard, and a chest serving as clothes closet and ottoman at the same time. But for the lust of the flesh and the pride of life, what a faction we might make of housekeeping!

Well Aunty and I set sail for St. Louis, via the old established Atlantic and Pacific R. R. and we were handed over to the tender mercies of a sleeping car conductor who looked as if he might be a young English nobleman, his mutton chops were so faultless and his manners so gracious.

One cannot expect perfection in this world, and one ought not to look for its quintessence in a railroad conductor of all other persons, but this prince in disguise beguiled us into his castle and waited upon us with much honey in his voice presence, very much as a velvet spider whispers to an uncertain and rustic fly. In a very short time however, he gave us a mystic looking card which assigned us No. 4. And then he charged us two dollars! To think that even a gracious presence and elegant manners have a commercial value in this world.

All night long the Atlantic and Pacific rocked us to slumber. Once I awoke under the impression that I was in the torrid zone, scorched by devouring heats. (It was that colored porter. Why don't Railroad companions understand that colored porters get up a temperature in a sleeping car that folks cannot endure?)

I sprang to a perpendicular, wrapping my water proof about me, rushed to the end of the car for a breath of external air. We were at Jefferson City. Here occurred a little episode which I did not understand. An outsider (evidently) entered the car and demanded to see the porter. "He is sleeping, sir!" said the conductor politely; "But I want to see him."

"He is sleeping, sir!" just as polite, but more resolute. The stranger was one of those disagreeable pertinacious fellows who are bent upon pursuing a purpose to its bitter end. Down through that narrow shadowy passage fled the stranger followed by that, over taxed conductor, and just as I was wondering what was to be the result, another fellow opened the door and spoke peremptorily to the stranger to come out, "a man man wanted to see him," and as with lantern in hand he turned to go out again, he said to himself, sotto voce, "Dampfool!"

The identity was thus disclosed in the twinkling of an eye. I knew who he was. Indeed I was sure I had met him before. Even you my dear Farmer, have met him in street cars and railways, at hotel tables and public entertainments and while you say "How are you?" in an off hand sort of way, you say, "Dampfool!" under your breath.

The train started and as I saw "Dampfool" no more, I concluded that our conductor of the handsome mutton chops, had gently deposited him upon terra firma from the rear end of the car.

I went back to my couch moralizing to myself and wondering if any of the pleasant and charming people I have had the good fortune to meet in this life, had ever epitomized my characteristics under their breath in some such telling significant and sarcastic way, "Dampfool!" no use of writing out a man's life after that. Its title page, compendium and finish all in one word.

Did you ever travel with an old lady who was afraid of collisions and other such bugbears? who would nudge you just as you entered dream-land and shriek out in a muffled voice, "Ough, what was that?"

Morning arose gloriously over St. Louis, and we were clattered over the streets at sunrise to take the T. W. W. Railroad, across the Father of Waters.

How curious is the awaking of a great city. It is like stirring up a hive of ants. How the people crawl out, sleepy-eyed and listless at first and pursue their devious ways. By and by what a rush and hum and bustle, what a smoke and steam and hum.

There is no pleasanter, safer and swifter route of transit for the Kansan traveler than the Atlantic and Pacific and thence by the Toledo Wabash and Western Railroad.

Seated in their palace cars with plenty of entertainment in the way of books and papers, and with the spring sunshine illuminating the prairies, how rapidly glides the time away in a few brief hours we are in Toledo.

To-day, the 17th, is St. Patrick's day, and a magnificent parade is filling through the streets; bells are ringing, cannons are booming, bands playing and steamers floating. Gov. Allen is here; if he ever wants to be Governor of the great state of Ohio again, he is sure of the Irish vote. Dio Lewis is here also trying to organize a women's crusade.

I asked a lady what manner of man he is; "Oh," said she, "he is a real womanish man." I find that the testimony of the first and best men and women of the land is for woman's suffrage.

The temperance movement has undoubtedly killed the success of the suffrage question in this state for the present.

Yesterday I was pleased to welcome the Farmer. It came in upon me like an old friend about breakfast time, a little wrinkled and rumpled like any traveller after a long journey.

This is a lovely day. How charming is the spring after a long winter of slush and sloop. I shall be on the homeward wing next week. Till then adieu.

Wyandotte, Kan.

EDITOR FARMER: I take the liberty to address a few lines to your valuable paper. It is something new for me to write anything for publication. But I am now a Patron, and desire if possible to be of some benefit to the Order.

I would say the Independence Grange had a feast last night, and I am sure it was not misnamed. I never saw so much provision on one table in my life, and the school house was filled to overflowing. I wish to suggest an idea that was advanced by a brother last night, in reference to taking our places at the table. It may be adopted at other feasts; I am sure it was enjoyed with us. When supper was ready, the secretary put on small bits of paper, a number, commencing at one and proceeding up to thirty, as that was the number of ladies present, and passed them in a hat to the ladies letting them select or draw out a number, and then prepared numbers the same for the gentlemen, and let them draw a number. Then the Master called the numbers for supper commencing at one, and as the lady with that number took her place at the table, the gentleman with corresponding number came forward and took his place as her partner for supper; so no one knew who his partner was to be until their number was called. The Master thought he was in luck to get number one, but when he saw his partner he was not flattered; she had two babies and he had one to nurse at the table, and as there were three tables full it was necessary to say who should eat at the first table, and we found it very convenient in that way, and I assure you we all had a hearty laugh over the drawing. I must say, I think it was the most pleasant gathering ever in this place. It was merely a social feast, no business transacted. We only have three or four in this neighborhood who are not Patrons, and I think now they will come in immediately for they were so anxious to come to the supper. There never was anything that so completely brings all on friendly terms and good feeling as a social feast. I would say to all lodges, to have a general social feast.

A. B. Independence, Doniphan Co.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

CAN WE DO ANYTHING TO AVERT THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT.

BY S. B. KOKANOUN.

In consequence of the peculiar climate and soil of this country, the farmers of Kansas must expect to have frequent periods of drouth. What then can we do before they come to diminish their effect.

Could we not by trenching or sub-soiling, in a great measure overcome the effects of drouth? The deeper we loosen the sub-soil in preparing our gardens and fields for seed-beds the more rain they will hold, and retain moisture for a longer time, in exact proportion to the depth the soil was pulverized. So too in case of our hoed crops, the more frequently we cultivate them, we render the freshly stirred soil more able to absorb the refreshing dews of the night, and the occasional showers of rain, which would be lost when falling on a hard crusty surface.

During the last nine summers, I lived in a part of the country where the farmers suffered more from excessive wet weather than from drouth, so that I have come to the conclusion, that with the above thorough preparation of the soil, it would really be better for farmers to have a deficiency of rain than an excess during the summer season. We have enough of snow during winter and rain during spring and summer, to see our crops through to maturity, if we do our part in opening and loosening the sub-soil to hold it until the plants can appropriate it to their own use. Then it will be so agreeable to have fair weather to harvest and garner our golden crops. Let us hear from others on this subject.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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 Three Months, 12 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.
 One Year, 10 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.
 Special Notices, 35 cents per line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeder's, Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 200,000 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 H. WOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
 S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
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 "JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
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 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENO, ALFRED GRAY, PROP. SNOW, PROP. KEDZIE, PROP. 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 farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Short Horn Cattle Sale—C. C. Parks, 102
 Red Cedars—T. L. Bailey & Co., 102
 Pure Essex Pigs—J. D. VanDoren, 102
 A Bargain—John Rindon, 102
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WHO SHALL BE ELIGIBLE TO OFFICE IN THE GRANGE?

The Grange in its form, character and teachings is republican. The secrecy attached to it is only such as is necessary to protect it from intrusion and abuse. The forms, ceremonies and work of the Order is elevating in character, and will assist in bringing neighborhoods into more friendly and social relations. This phase of the Order leaves little to be desired. In the legislative branch we believe there is a change demanded to more thoroughly make the organization conform to the republican spirit of its teachings. We refer in this connection to the distinction raised between the members of the Grange and the Masters and past Masters. All past Masters have privileges not accorded to the non-official member and this, we believe to be contrary to the most thoroughly republican form of government. None but Masters of the State Granges are eligible to the position of Master of the National Grange, and only Masters of State Granges are permitted to vote for officers of the National Grange. The Masters of State Granges must be selected from the Masters of Subordinate Granges. What we object to is this, in making of certain privileged official classes. We believe every fourth degree member ought to be eligible to any office in the Grange from Gate Keeper to Master of the National Grange. This is the popular idea we have of government and we are too thoroughly grounded in the faith of this broad democratic doctrine to see the necessity making a privileged class out of our officers and those who have been officers. The great claim this organization has upon the people to-day, is its being within their reach and for their help and benefit.

The discussion of this subject before the meeting of the next National Grange may assist in securing such changes, as to do away with centralization of power and its monarchical tendencies. We hope to see every year such accessions of strength and power in the Grange as to perpetuate the organization and secure to the laboring men and women of the next generation, the benefits of a thorough and perfected Order. That the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is doing good, that it has been and is to-day a help and a source of gain to the farmers of the country, socially, mentally and pecuniarily, no observing man can deny. We believe every earnest and honest Patron will labor to secure the Order from the encroachments of influences likely to become antagonistic to the aims and objects of the Grange. In this spirit we propose to discuss in the future such features as we may believe should be changed.

GLEN FLORA HERD.

The second annual sale of the Glen Flora Herd of Short Horn cattle will take

place at Waukegan, near Chicago, Wednesday, May 20, 1874. The proprietor, Mr. Parks, is well known throughout the country as the possessor of one of the finest herds of Short Horns in the West.

Among the sixty-five cows and heifers and the twenty bulls and calves, the most fashionable and well bred strains are largely represented. The catalogue is well worth an examination. See address in his advertisement in this paper.

We had descriptions of the Jersey cattle and some account of their fine butter qualities for this paper, but the excess of communications has pushed it over until next week. In this connection it may not be amiss to call attention of those acquainted with the high character of the Jerseys as butter makers, to the fact that no western state has a finer bred herd of this stock than can be found at Lawrence, the property of Mr. E. A. Smith. Mr. Smith has had ample means to buy only the very best of imported and domestic thorough bred Jerseys and will satisfy any skeptic of their superior butter qualities who will visit his farm near Lawrence.

A NEW FEATURE OF THE FARMER.
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
TOPEKA, KAN., March 26th, 1874.

To whom it may Concern:
 For one year from April 1st, 1874, the Syllabi of the Supreme Court will be published in the KANSAS FARMER.

GEO. W. MARTIN,
PUBLIC PRINTER.

The readers of the FARMER will observe by the card of the Public Printer that the decisions of the Supreme Court will hereafter appear in the FARMER. Continual improvement will be made in the style and character of the paper, with a view to presenting the people of the west, an agricultural and family paper, equal to any published in the country. Independent and outspoken discussions of public men and measures are believed to be within the scope of such a journal as is here presented. The intention is to give also one column of State news, one of General news, one Scientific Miscellany, Meteorology, and contributions upon Art, Music, Literature and Education. A course of popular articles in Physiology and Hygiene are also promised.

A series of elegant illustrations of actual western scenes, illustrative of the Texas cattle trade, blooded cattle, horses, sheep and swine, will appear within a few weeks.

THE PATRONS HAND-BOOK.

In answer to many enquirers who are ordering this work, we are able to say that we shall be able to commence mailing the book by Saturday or Monday. The size has been increased and the difficulty of securing a correct list of the Granges of the state so great, that delay has been unavoidable.

In answer to the question, is it a pamphlet, we say say no. It is a bound book in two styles of binding.

To keep the price within the reach of every member of the Grange and at the same time, include the wide range of subjects which was deemed of importance to the organization, it was found necessary to print the book in fine, but at the same time plain faced and easily read type. If put up in the ordinary coarse print of books the volume would reach 150 or more pages. Examine the Table of Contents, and send in your orders.

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2. History of the National Grange.
3. Declaration of Purposes of the National Grange.
4. Constitution of the National Grange.
5. By-Laws of the National Grange.
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7. Address of the Master, M. E. Hudson, at the meeting of the State Grange, February 18th, 1874.
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11. How to proceed to Organize a Grange, by W. P. Popenoe, member of the State Executive Committee.
12. Our Business Agencies, by John G. Otis, State Agent.
13. Recommended Constitution for County Granges.
14. Recommended Constitution for Subordinate Granges.
15. Manual of Practice for Granges, as recommended by the Executive Committee of the State Grange.
16. Parliamentary rules and usages as given by Cushing, for the conduct of deliberative bodies.
17. A full and correct list of all Granges organized up to date of publication of this work, giving name and number of Grange, name of Secretary and Post-Office address.
18. List of Delegates attending State Grange at Topeka, 1874.
19. Calendar for 1874.

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J. K. HUDSON,
 Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMER SERIES OF
GRANGE BLANKS, LETTER-HEADS, ENVELOPES, CARDS, ETC.

This series is now ready to send to Granges, and for typographical beauty, systematic business forms, nothing like them has been presented to the Granges. They are all of uniform sizes, for No. 6 and No. 9 envelopes. On the back of each blank a filing and memoranda not printed on any other Grange blanks. The treasurer's and secretary's receipts, and orders on treasurer are provided with stubs, on which the officers keep their correct check accounts. Each of these will be found to check upon the other, for the protection of the officers themselves, as well as the members. No officer can be so ignorant as to err in his duties with the blanks to assist and guide him. The efficient business man will find in them a convenience and help in his gratuitous duties which has long been needed.

There can be no doubt that the only way to prevent confusion and complication in the affairs of the Grange is to do the business in a systematic manner.

Letter-heads, for Granges and farms, envelopes for officers of the Grange or for individuals, with their Grange card, name of their farm, postoffice address, are printed in every style and color. Visiting cards or address cards, of various styles and tints are printed according to the price list, now ready to mail.

LEAVENWORTH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution was organized on the New York plan of Normal Schools, which differs from the old plan as follows: by the old plan the State erected all of the buildings and paid the current expenses; by the new plan the city or town in which the school is located, erects all of the buildings, the State only paying the current expenses, thereby saving to the state a large outlay for brick and mortar.

All who immigrate to Kansas can find as good school accommodations as in any other state, and even better than are found in many of the states.

No state has better common schools, and no state offers better inducements for a thorough preparation in the theory and art of teaching, than are offered at the State Normal School, at Leavenworth.

The future of the Union is in her public schools. We need better schools, but better schools cannot be secured without better teachers. There is now no excuse for that teacher who is not well prepared for the work of teaching. Normal schools are established at state expense in nearly all of the states, and every inducement has been presented and offered to those who wish to educate themselves for teachers.

We have two normal schools in this state, and supported by the state for the especial benefit of the teacher's profession. At the normal school at Emporia the text books are furnished free of charge and the tuition is only six dollars per year; and at the normal school at Leavenworth the tuition, as well as the text books, is free, so that a person can prepare for teaching, at this institution, where, according to the State Board of Commissioners, "the facilities for normal training are excellent," at a cost of not one cent, or, in other words, a teacher can have all the advantages for preparing himself for teaching, by paying his board.

We understand that most all of the young men now in attendance at the normal school, are boarding themselves on \$1.50 per week, and that the total expense, including washing, and everything, is only \$1.75 per week; that over twenty young ladies, by boarding themselves, are now going to school at a cost, including everything, of only \$5.00 (five dollars) per month.

As there are forty school weeks in a year, a young man can attend this school for one year at a cost of only \$70.00; and a young lady, at a cost of only \$50.00, which is as cheap as they can live at home.

A boarding hall is provided by the state, where young ladies can live for \$3.50 per week.

The question naturally arises, why are so few availing themselves of these opportunities?

There are 4,075 teachers in the state; of this number only 1,330 hold first grade certificates; 2,086 hold second grade certificates, and 1,235 hold third grade certificates. A teacher cannot be considered competent to teach unless he can show a first grade certificate. A second grade teacher may attempt to teach, but he is not competent. A third grade teacher should never be engaged to teach any school.

Instead of having only 250 attending our normal schools, we ought to have all of these third and second grade teachers in attendance. The average salary per month, for males, was \$38.40; for females, \$30.64.

The average time schools have been taught is 5 3/4 months.

When we compare the cost of attending a normal school with the wages received, we think most all of these second and third grade teachers could attend a normal school at least three months a year.

From these facts, we are compelled to say, that while teachers are always ready to draw their pay and grumble about the small salaries they receive, they have neither the desire, nor the will, to prepare themselves for their work.

X. Y. Z.

News Items.

GOVERNOR OSBORN made the following appointments March 30th:
 Trustee for the Insane Asylum—Jacob Rhodes, Esq., of Linn county.

Board of Centennial Managers for the state of Kansas at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876—Hon. Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth county; Col. E. W. Dennis, Shawnee county; S. T. Kelsey, Esq., Reno county; A. J. North, Esq., Atchison county; Prof. D. J. Evans, Topeka.—*Commonwealth.*

WINTER wheat in Jackson county is now looking splendidly. In the vicinity of Tiptonville, Ben. Hafer has about 25 acres, James Hafer 24 acres, N. Chase 25 acres, John H. Davis 20 acres, Joe. Fitzsimmons 20 acres, and nearly all the farmers in that vicinity have from 5 to 15 acres. In proportion to the amount sown we anticipate a big wheat crop.—*Holton Express.*

The Council Grove Democrat says of the growing wheat in Morris county:

We have talked with farmers from almost all over Morris county, and have been abroad some, and do not hesitate saying that the wheat crop now growing will be one of the best that has been harvested for years. It would be difficult in riding a distance of ten miles through thick settlements, to find a bad looking piece of wheat. We predict a heavy yield.

We are glad to learn that work is about to be resumed on the Paola & Fall River Railroad. The gentlemen who have worked this measure up have triumphed over obstacles and discouragements that would have daunted most men. The greater their triumph now if they shall succeed in building the road!—*Lawrence Journal.*

GARDENING has begun all over town. Many of our business men, with their usual enthusiasm at this season, have purchased tools and seeds and gone to work at a lively rate to "make their own garden." This is epidemic in the spring of the year, and continues raging for a time between one and three weeks, when most of those attacked recover from the influence of their enthusiasm, retire as gracefully as possible, and either put their gardens into experienced hands or allow the plots to grow of their own accord.—*Garnett Plain Dealer.*

A correspondent of Junction City Union thinks the "Hayseed Legislature" an improvement upon all former assemblies.

MONSTROSITY.

A singular case of monstrosity was left at our office by J. N. Flaherty, in the shape of a calf, which had a head like a hog, devoid of an under jaw, a bag shaped body without legs and with a tail.—*Arkansas City Traveler.*

An ox-yoke factory is one of the institutions of Wichita, so says the Eagle.

SALMON has been caught in the Little Arkansas this season, so says the Newton Kansan.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Yesterday Judge Sherry of the Criminal Court granted the application of Geo. S. Smith, Ex-Treasurer of this county for a change of venue. The case was transferred to the Second Judicial District, and the trial of the Ex-Treasurer on the charge of embezzling \$67,000 will take place in Atchison, probably during the term of court which begin in June next.—*Leavenworth Times.*

THE Grasshopper, speaking of comments of the FARMER and Commonwealth upon the manner in which the R. R. Preferred Stock Bill was passed, says:

The honor of our state demands that every leaf which properly belongs to the foul chaplet should be placed there that the world may know that Kansas punishes her criminals. Let the investigations proceed.

THE wheat crop is looking finely; the warm weather and rains have saved that which was partly killed by the frost, and the result is a fine stand at present, with a prospect of an abundant harvest.—*Fort Scott Pioneer.*

FARM houses are springing up in every direction, and the prairie is becoming dotted over with these evidences of thrift and prosperity.—*Barton County Progress.*

EVERYBODY agrees that Hayes is honest, for that Hayes has only transacted his business as other Treasurers have before him, and furthermore, as his term will expire shortly, it might perhaps have been just as well to have dispensed with the costly trial by impeachment—especially as the probability is that the Treasurer will not be convicted.—*Longton Ledger.*

THE great questions before Mount Oread is "Who shall be chancellor?" Gen. Fraser and Prof. Kellogg await an answer.—*Lawrence Standard.*

A SALT LAKE dispatch mentions that a man was arrested at Marli, claimed to be old man Bender, from Kansas. He will be held for identification.—*Chunute Times.*

This Bender family is altogether too numerous. They are everywhere—give us rest. SOME of our farmers in various parts of the county are engaged in plowing, and should the weather continue favorable, the first of April will find much of the ground prepared for the spring crops. A larger variety of crops will be put out the present spring than has been the custom hitherto, including hemp, flax, castor-beans, tobacco and other products not usually raised to any considerable extent.—*Miami Republican.*

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by Gov. Osborn and Sheriff Seip, calling an election of State Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Joseph C. Wilson. The election takes place on the 7th day of April.—*Atchison Champion.*

THERE were fewer accidents on the Kansas Pacific road last year than upon any other road in the United States. One engine only was off the track.—*Wabunsee Co. News.*

THE Cawker City Sentinel says five hundred Indians are encamped at Red Cloud, thirty miles north of Cawker City. They are a medley of Otoes, Pawnees, Sioux, Iowa, Pottawatomies, Kickapooes, Shawnees, and Winnebagoes. They are returning from the winter's chase, having some very fine robes at a high price and not less than four hundred ponies held at rates one third above their value.

This disposes of the "religious amendments" tinkering at present, as far as Congress is concerned. Now if God can be put into the hearts of the people, the country will be safe, in spite of sectarian seeds.—*Topeka Times.* We took a horse back ride the other day in a south eastern direction, going three or four miles from town, and saw much to please us in the way of farms, orchards, and thrifty looking fields of wheat.—*Wilson County Citizen.* The prospect of a big fruit crop this season seems to be excellent.—*Parsons Sun.*

General News.

KENTUCKY LIBRARY DRAWING.

Louisville, Ky., has been full of excitement in anticipation of the public library drawing April 1st. It is announced by Gov. Bramlette that 45,000 of the 60,000 tickets only having been sold, the drawing will be scaled down 25 per cent making the capital prize \$184,500 instead of \$250,000, all others being reduced in the same proportion. The hotels are all crowded, many strangers having come to the city to see the commencement of the drawing.

APPROPRIATIONS.

In the appropriation bills already reported there has been a reduction of between 11 and 12 million dollars from the revised estimates of departments. The committee confidently expect to be able to effect an aggregate reduction of \$25,000,000 in the total appropriations this year has compared with those of the last session. Outstanding legal tenders \$382,000,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The voting for U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Massachusetts shows but little change. The vote to-day March 30th, was as follows. Whole number of votes cast 356; necessary to a choice, 129. Dawes received 85, Hoar 79, Curtis 75, Adams 15, Banks, Amasa Walker, Pierce, Washburn and Whittier, 1 each.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

Arrangements have been made whereby passenger trains are permitted by the strikers to go through, but the road is completely blocked again. Sheriff Helm has telegraphed to Governor Hartrout for 1,800 troops.

The Governor telegraphed that Gen. Osborn has been ordered to move his division. THE Swiss Times notices some American singers now abroad. Minnie Hauck is a favorite at the new Opera Comique, Vienna, Alice Urban is singing with great success at St. Petersburg and Moscow in such parts as Selika and Saffo, and Marie Louisa Dumand triumphs at the Scala, Milan, as Margherita.

THE Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Miss Anna Thacker, of Wolverhampton, England, the war medal, with ribbon, and the insignia and diploma of this decoration, for services rendered to the sick and wounded in the hospital at Cologne. This is in addition to the cross already received by Miss Thacker.

THE Farragut prize money is to be paid without further delay, the prize list having been forwarded to the fourth auditor. Total amount of prize money proper is \$530,000, and \$200,000 additional bounty on the destruction of confederate vessels. The number of United States ships taking part in engagements is 44, and the number of officers and men sharing in prize awards is between twenty hundred and three thousand. The Farragut estate will receive one-twentieth of the whole amount, or about \$35,000. The three division commanders will receive one-fifteenth each, and the other officers in proportion to their pay.

THE Grange, though a recent organization, is not a device of satan. The pope has proclaimed it, upon an appeal by a Minnesota legislator from the decision of the local priesthood, an organization which a catholic may join, "if he finds nothing therein conflicting with his conscience or the creed of the Catholic church."

THE annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shows a surplus net profit for 1873 of \$2,198,764 14, the total earnings being \$9,445,703.74. The net profits are a million and a quarter greater than in 1871.

THE steamship canal, with the remains of Dr. Livingstone, arrived Tuesday last at Aden, on the Gulf of Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea.

Sixty thousand shad were shipped from Portsmouth, Va., on the 14th, for the New York and Boston markets.—The general conference of the Methodist Church South will be held at Louisville, Ky., on May 1st. It is expected to be a very large one.—It is said that the locomotive engineers in St. Louis and vicinity will soon make a demand for higher wages, and strike if not granted.

THE Eastern Railroad has been running a cheap train between Boston and Lynn for a year past. The experiment has been satisfactory, and has developed a new class of travel on the line of the road. The fare was twenty tickets for a dollar.—A Knoxville firm has shipped four hundred and twenty-eight barrels of eggs to New York.—More than thirteen thousand persons in Maine, over ten years old, can neither read nor write.—The California Assembly has passed a Bill to make women eligible to educational offices.—Beecher's church has appointed a committee to reply to any invitation of the coming church council.—There are 2,000 professional thieves in New York City.—The suspension of the steel works in Jersey City for want of coal throws 100 men out of employment.—Two more bodies have been recovered from the Drummond Colliery, Nova Scotia, making the whole number recovered sixteen.—Captain Brady, who saved the steamship *Pennsylvania*, refused the \$1,000 presented him by the Company, and he brought suit against them for salvage.—The smallest salary paid to a Postmaster in this country is \$3, and a large number receive sums ranging from that amount to \$12.—Carpenters, painters, plasterers, and other workmen, are brightening up things generally at Virginia City, and a lively business season is anticipated with the opening of spring.—From twenty to thirty feet of snow has accumulated in some places on the road leading from Eberhardt, White Pine, in Treasure Hill, Nevada.—An old edition of "Morse's Geography" says: "Albany has 400 dwelling-houses and 2,400 inhabitants, all standing with their gable-ends to the street."—A storm and snow-slide in Weber Canon, at Devil's Gate, Utah, tore down the telegraph lines and interrupted communication.—Large coal-fields have been discovered in Arkansas. The coal will find a market in New Orleans via the Mississippi River, and the distance is only 1,000 miles.—So far as the Rhode Island states are concerned, there is absolutely no limit of age at which parties may contract marriage.—Nearly all the British troops belonging to the Ashantee Expedition have embarked for home.—A Carlist force of 35,000 men is threatened in front and rear by Republican troops.

THE Acheenes are mustering for a general attack on the Dutch.—An urn containing a large number of Roman coins has been found near Milan, by some workmen who were engaged in laying the foundation of a house at Torre del Tertio. Sir Garnett Wolsey will go to Malta or Aden to meet the remains of Dr. Livingstone and escort them to England.

THE return of the Conservative Party to power was celebrated in Derry by a torchlight procession and bands of music.

Market Review.

-50¢55c.
 LEY-65¢90c.
 -Per ton, \$1 00¢4 50
 TOKES-\$1 25¢1 50
 R-Spring wheat, \$2 75¢350; Fall wheat, \$3 25¢4 50.
 M-MEAL-Per cwt, \$1 25¢1 50 bolted.
 PER-Per lb, 21¢25c.
 -Per dozen, 20¢22c.
 -Per lb, 8¢10c.
 -Gross, 3¼¢4c; dressed, 4¼c.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

WHY?

Why is the wrong so strong,
And the right so weak and poor?
Why goes black bread to the patient man,
And gold to the evil doer?

Why dies the noble cause
While the baleful growth of an upstart sin
Overshadows a nation's grave?

Why died that widow's son?
He was all she had to bless.
The children round the selfish heart,
And gain but a cold carcase.

Who reads the riddle right?
And who can answer why
These clouds sweep over our mortal life?
Not you, brave priest, nor I.

Why came a throbbing pain
To that heart so firm and fair,
While the crown of wealth and of blithe-
some health
Some lesser angels wear?

Why went that young life out
On honor's perilous road?
The curling tongue and the jealous mind
Stay here to wound and goad.

A picture once I saw—
Three crosses against the sky;
And the heaviest cross was the highest one
Perhaps that answers why.

To wave the banner and wreath
Was the privilege of the Jew;
But the boon to carry that heavy cross
Was reserved, dear Lord! for you,
—M. E. W. S., in *Galaxy* for April.

THE ART OF COOKING.

The West is noted for its bad cooking, and, after a little trip through the country, we can not much wonder that it is. In a land where the farmers' families live so much of the time upon poor bread, one need not expect to see a very near approach to perfection in the preparation of their dishes. It is said that the degree of civilization which a nation has reached, may be judged correctly from the condition of its roads, and we think it might be decided with equal justice, from the quality of its bread. When that is heavy, and sour, and burnt and yellow with soda, badly cooked vegetables and muddy coffee will be pretty sure to accompany it.

Of course, the best of cooks have their ups and downs with bread, it is not always just right, but there are some people who have it poor all the time, who do not know that if they have good materials, it is quite as easy to make good bread, as bad, and a great deal more satisfactory, wholesome and economical. And indeed we presume there are a good many who do not know what good bread is; let alone how to make it; they belong to a family of poor bread eaters and don't know it, they make bread just as their ancestors did, and if you give them a recipe for making good bread they say that is exactly the way they have always made theirs. According to the letter it probably is, but they have not been inspired with the spirit. They may have good flour, and good yeast, put together and set away to get cold, and then hurried up, and finally half-baked inside, and burnt outside. We know of nothing in which common sense, and experience, are more essential, than in the making of good bread; how to do it, is one of the hardest things to tell, yet we feel that it ought to be told a little better than it has been; and old rule which runs thus:

Fresh yeast, good flour,
Raise quick and bake an hour.

tells it all to those who understand, but it does not say, that the sponge should be made warm, and kept as nearly as possible at the same temperature until light, not a while in the corner, and then a little while on the stove hearth, alternately, but covered up closely, with a few warm irons or bricks around it, if the air of the kitchen is cold and changeable. Neither does it tell the young housekeeper that one of the most particular points in nice bread making is not to disturb it too soon in the second rising, it cannot be hurried then, and should not be touched until it is almost ready to fall with the pressure of the hand; if left until it falls itself, it will be sour, but if disturbed too soon, it will be dark and heavy. It is safe to say it cannot be kneaded too much the more the better, and it is best made in loaves of medium size, put in to bake when it is not quite as light as before it was moulded, and baked rather slowly, until it is well done, but of a delicate brown color and with thin, even crust.

Good yeast, good flour, and salt and water, will make superfine bread, if rightly proportioned, and managed, but milk and potatoes, both or either, improve all flour and very greatly improve bread made of poor flour.

Americans are prejudiced against dark colored bread of all kinds, they think that to be good, it must be snow-white, and as long as we adhere to the use of bolted wheat flour, that is the correct idea, but it would undoubtedly be more healthful to use more Graham or unbolted flour, and perhaps, also, more rye. Western people do not need to be told to use more corn, it is so plenty and cheap they are obliged to use it to a great extent, and it too, we believe, might be made more palatable as well as more healthy if it was leavened with yeast instead of soda.

Europeans complain very much of our fried dishes, and with very great reason, for they are in many instances an abomination. The philosophy of frying, is to have the fat, of whatever kind it may be, boiling hot, before the thing to be cooked is put into it, then it is instantly seared on the outside, and quickly cooked through.

There is, or used to be, a fried potato man at Niagara Falls, who sells potatoes that were cooked in boiling lard, but would not grease

the little paper cones that they were put up in. We think Professor Blot would call that the perfection of cooking and there really is no better way of cooking potatoes if it is done just right, but if simmered in warm lard, they are so filled with it they are not fit to eat.

Another mistake we make, is in not eating more soups, or else in not adopting a different method of boiling meats.

A piece of poor, tough beef may be made rich, as well as tender, if boiled in a little water covered closely and turned often in the pot, or will make an excellent dish of soup if boiled a long time in enough water to cover it, but it is wasted if the best of it is extracted and thrown away in the water in which it is boiled.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 11.

BY RAMBLER.

From York to Hull we pass over one of the few single-track railways in England. They are not run by telegraph as in our country, but the engineer carries a club something like a policeman's baton, made of hard wood and tipped with silver. On the tip is the name and stamp of some government official, and no train is allowed on the road without this baton in possession of its engineer. There can be but one train on the road at the same time, even if running in the same direction. How would our railroad men like to work under such strict government rules? They don't intend to have any accidents or sacrifice the lives of their passengers.

From the physiognomy and general deportment of the employees we are inclined to think that this is the only perfectly safe method that could be devised to run trains on a single-track road in this country. It is in perfect keeping with the character of the people and their manner of railroading.

Hull was formerly the principal sea-port of Great Britain, but of late years Liverpool has taken the lead, particularly with the trade of the West Indies, South America and the United States.

Hull is admirably situated at the mouth of the rivers Humber, Ouse and Trent, and still retains the shipping of Holland, Norway and Sweden, in fact, all the trade of the North Sea and the Baltic, passes through her custom house; the duties alone amounting annually to over half a million pounds. Your correspondent's grandfather was the Prussian consul at this port for over fifty years, and was relieved from his trust only by death, which overtook him at the ripe old age of ninety-seven.

Lord Wilberforce was a native of Hull. He was the Sumner of Great Britain. A handsome column and statue was erected in his honor on the first day August, 1834—the day of negro emancipation in the colonies—and stands near the end of Princess Bridge.

The seat of Washington's ancestors is at South Cove, a few miles from here. They emigrated to the United States in the 17th century. It is said there is a handsome portrait of George and his little hatchet, at Cove Castle.

After spending several days visiting our English relations we take the train for London.

At Newark we change cars and are delayed several hours on account of the trains not connecting, but finally find ourselves seated in a carriage of what is called the Scottish Mail, on the Great Northern railway.

Our train consists of nine carriages, one mail and two luggage vans; and we make the 120 miles between Newark and London in exactly two hours and eighteen minutes, which is at the rate of 52 miles an hour. This is the regular time for this train to make and is the only one that makes as fast time in Europe.

One of the many things that annoy the American traveler in this country is being obliged to see his baggage transferred from one road to the other, and also to purchase tickets. They have no check system as we have and no coupon tickets. In our country one can purchase a ticket from New York to San Francisco by way of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Topeka, Denver and Salt Lake City, over twenty different roads, and not be put to the trouble of purchasing a ticket from each one. Our English cousins have a great deal yet to learn in the art of railroading.

For the Kansas Farmer.

REPLY TO BETTY BADGER.

When we read Betty Badger's questions, we thought she wanted to test the knowledge of us Kansas housekeepers. The questions, and coming as they did from a Pennsylvania housekeeper, we could not but think so. For where is there a class of women who pride more in their domestic affairs than those of the old Keystone state, especially in the art of making butter, light bread and hard soap. By the row of milk vessels which we have seen turned to the morning sun, near every farm house, after having been well washed and scalded, is proved that they understand one method (and a very good one) of sweetening milk vessels, if they have not discovered a mode of purifying old butter firkins. In addition to the above some boil their milk-crocks once or twice a season, and when the days are cloudy pour about a half pint of boiling water in each and stack them. As light bread is their staff of life, and as they pride in having it good without which they cannot have, unless they have good yeast; we should have thought it presuming on their intelligence to

have sent any of the wives or daughters of Pennsylvania a recipe for making yeast. We spent nine years of our early life in that state, and do not remember of ever eating a biscuit. Short-cake and batter cakes are resorted to when the bread is likely to run short or to help out the last crust on bake day morning, which day occurs once or twice a week owing to the season. Then a batch of bread is baked which is expected to last the ensuing week or until the next bake-day.

They who have ever been in a Pennsylvania housekeeper's garret, have seldom failed to see hard soap in some part of it. If it is spring, the newly made is arranged on a board to dry, cut in pieces from a half pound to a pound each. Suspended from a joist they have seen a sack with several pieces which, the hostess has told them, with a self satisfied air, was two or three years old. Some will not use their hard soap until it is a year old. If they do not know how to make good hard soap, who does? With all the experience of their grandmother's day, and with new ideas added by their mothers since, we should have thought a method would have been secured by this time, which would serve all future generations without fail.

As for the knitting, we took our first lessons of our grandmother, who was a Pennsylvania, and when we wore stockings used to knit one of them in a day and do her work. She did not teach us how to knit double heels however, though she may have known.

Since we have told Betty what we thought she and her sister knew, we will presume to tell her what little we know about some of the questions asked. To make yeast we take three good sized potatoes, pare and boil them in about three-pints of water, when done take out and mash well, add to one quart of flour, scald the flour with the water, stir all together, when sufficiently cool add about a half pint of sweet yeast if we have any, if not, let it stand in a warm place until it rises, which is not longer than twenty-four hours. It is then ready for use, or may be thickened with corn meal and cut in cakes and dried in the shade. It is more easily kept when dried.

To break hard water for washing, we boil some good ashes, fill up the kettle and let it settle. This we prefer doing the evening before washing, with a tub or barrel drawn with sufficient water for washing, pour off the lye in this until the water begins to curdle. By morning it will be well settled; lime sediment all at the bottom. We have used water broken in this way without injury to the hands. As there is but one rule we believe for knitting double heels in socks, and as that has already been given twice, we will add nothing.

To make good hard soap, we must first have good soft soap, have it thick, add some weak lye and boil it, add salt until it begins to curdle, pour it in a tub or let it stand in the boiler until next morning; the soap will be on the top which if smooth and solid cut out in pieces and lay up to dry, if soft add a little more lye and boil again; do not use the lye in the bottom of the kettle; salt is seldom used the second time in boiling.

We know from experience that furs kept closely tied up in a linen or paper sack, will be free from moth without the use of camphor or tobacco. We think the moth worse in Kansas than any where we have seen; never had balls of yarn or light woolen fabrics which were loosely thrown in boxes, nor cloths packed in trunks disturbed by moth before. We used gum camphor among such things. B. E. S.

HOME HINTS, No. 2.—THE LITTLE ONES.

BY BETTY BADGER.

Mothers watch the little ones, entertain them, take an interest in their childish joys and sorrows, and encourage them in their attempts to learn the lessons and duties of life.

The children in all their plays imitate their parents, the little girls keeping house and working like mamma; the boys plowing, planting, reaping and trading in their imitations of father; the parents should take advantage of these desires of the children and teach them to work, teach them the proper ways of doing such things as are not beyond their strength, and make the little ones great helps, and not hindrances.

I have known a little girl to sit and watch her mother knitting for a long time, and then thinking that she had mastered the mystery, she would patiently tangle a bit of thread on four broom splints, anxiously watching the nimble movements of her fingers, and now and then glancing up at mother's stocking to get an inspiration, and after "knitting" silently for some time a disappointed look would come over the ruddy little face as she found that she was not accomplishing any thing, and that she could not knit in that way. How little time and trouble it would have been to have initiated the little fingers into the mysteries of "casting on," "widening" and "narrowing," "heeling" and "toeing off" and how many pleasant hours might the little woman have enjoyed in knitting socks for baby brother, or mittens for papa, while the mother would have the satisfaction of gratifying the child and at the same time teaching it a useful employment. When the children show an inclination or desire to learn, you should take the time and trouble to teach them, and you will find that it takes less time and trouble to teach your sons and daughters habits of industry when they are small, than to attempt it after they are grown up. Teach them to wait on themselves, to put away their playthings when done with them and to be cleanly and orderly; teach the girls and boys too, to help

and assist you, giving them a word of praise when they have done well, and patiently showing them the right ways of doing whatever they have to do; let them wipe the dishes and set the table, dust the furniture and feed the chickens; teach them to knit and sew, to hem towels and handkerchiefs, to sew on buttons and many other little matters that will employ the children, and save you many steps, and your children will grow up great helps to you, and will gradually relieve your overfull hands of many burdens; but don't drive the children nor overburden them with cares and labor, remember their childish desires and inclinations, and reward their labors with some indulgence, and take part in their frolics, that your children may regard you as their friend and companion, not as a task master whom they obey only from fear of consequences, and whose commands they would shirk if possible.

The Flower Garden.

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

FLOWERS FOR A CONSTANT BRILLIANT SHOW.—These will be found principally among the plants that bloom the first season, and are undoubtedly familiar to most of our readers. We would recommend the Aster, Antirrhinum, Balsam, Dianthus, Delphinium, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Portulacca, Salpiglossis, Stock, Verbena, Double Zinnia, and many others.

ORNAMENTAL LEAVED PLANTS.—The ornamental leaved plants are becoming very popular in all sections of the world. They produce a fine effect when grown in a group of half a dozen or more. The Reticus, Amaranthus, Zea Japonica, fol Variegata, Perilla, Nankinensis, Cannabis and the Caladium. Esculentum are found useful in this respect, and we dare say there is nothing better. The seed of all the above mentioned varieties with the exception of the two last may be sown in the open ground, and will produce a fine effect the first season; or they may be transplanted from the hot-bed. The Cannas does best started in heat; the Caladium must be grown from roots; they are quite certain to produce good plants the first season, the leaves of which are gorgeous.

FLOWERS DESIRABLE FOR FRAGRANCE.—The Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Pea, Erysimum, Stocks, Pinks, Plectotes and Carnation, are among the most desirable for fragrance. The Tuberose and most of the Lilies are also very fragrant. The perfume of some of the latter is really wonderful.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—These are particularly valuable for covering buildings, fences, old stumps, &c., and are unequalled for making the unsightly object look beautiful.

TIME OF SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.

HARDY ANNUALS may be sown in the open border from April to June. Before sowing, which should be done on a fine, dry day, carefully prepare the soil, and, in covering, regulate the thickness by the size of the seeds. Small seeds should be very lightly covered. Success in growing annuals, depends, in a great measure, upon their being properly thinned to regular distances, so as to give plenty of room for the full development of each plant. This, in too many instances, is entirely neglected; hence the dissatisfaction so often expressed as to their use.

HALF-HARDY AND TENDER ANNUALS may be sown in March and April, in pans, and placed on a slight hot-bed, and, when strong enough, pricked out into a cool frame near the glass, where they may get hardened and well established for transplanting into their blooming quarters in May, or potted off singly for greenhouse or conservatory decoration. Under ordinary circumstances, most of the varieties will bloom freely if sown in the open ground about the middle of May.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.—The more select and tender varieties for Summer and Autumn blooming, may be sown in a gentle heat in March and April, and treated in the manner recommended for half-hardy annuals. The hardy kinds may be sown in the open border from April to August, in prepared beds, and, when strong enough, potted off singly, or transplanted to the open ground, where they are intended to bloom the following year. During the winter, protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or coarse manure.

We would dissuade from the purchase of unknown things and expensive novelties, nine-tenths of which will probably never be found to answer the expectations excited by the descriptions. Many of the plants puffed in catalogues are never seen in gardens, showing that our country is unsuited to them, or that they require professional gardeners for success. Of flowers, there is no scarcity from which to choose. Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, China Asters, Balsams, Dianthus, Delphiniums, Petunias, Phloxes, Salvias, Verbenas, and Zinnias. The Alyssum, Candytuft, Calliopis, Marigold, Pansy, and Portulacca, should never be omitted, and they require very little care. As a general rule, no dealers in any branch of business, are more reliable or disinterested than florists, so that purchasers ignorant of their own wants are safe in sending orders to be filled at their discretion. Persons unaccustomed to the management of bulbs may find some to disappoint their expectations; the Tuberose for example, not unfrequently refuses to flower. Dahlia, the Gladiolus and Lilies of various kinds are easily managed, and bloom freely.—*Gardeners Monthly*.

The climbing Honeysuckles may be readily trained as shrubs; all that is required is a little patience in getting them once well established. Even a grape vine trained as a shrub with its drooping branches loaded with grapes is not a bad ornament upon the lawn or flower garden. Those who have few varieties may make up for the deficiency in a variety of forms.

HAND SEED DRILL.—A very simple, and at the same time an expeditious and effective mode of planting small seeds is to put them in a wine bottle, with a quill inserted in the cork. If the seeds are extremely small, and it is necessary to sow them thinly, mix the seed with dry sand before it is put in the bottle.

New Advertisements.

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.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

Manufacturers of
Lead-Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead and Lined
Oil.
70 North Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILLS.

A BARGAIN!

50,000 APPLE Root Grafts, best made, choice kinds, \$3 per M.
100,000 Orange Plants of extra quality, 1 year old, \$1.25 per M. 50,000 3d class almost for nothing, 3 years old Concord Vines, heavy rooted, only \$3 per 100. Grape cuttings, 2, 3 and 4 eyes, per 5 or 10 M. \$1.
100,000 3d class Apple and Pear seedlings, nice budding stock, your own price. All stock boxed and packed free of charge.
JOHN RICHMOND,
Bloomington, Illinois.

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. postpaid, \$1. Carpenter's seedling, 4 lbs. \$1. J. D. VANDOREN, Fish's Corners, Winnebago co., Wis.

Red Cedars and Forest Seedlings.

Special Rates to Grangers and Farmers.

RED Cedar a few inches high, per 1,000, \$5
Red Cedar, 4 to 8 inches high
1 1/2 (Popular) seedlings, a few inches high, \$1.00
Redbud, Maple, Ash, and all varieties of forest seedlings. Best of references given. Send stamp for catalogue. Address
T. L. BAILEY & CO.,
Makanda, Jackson co., Ill.

H. D. RICE, J. BRAGUNIER.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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

GLEN FLORA HERD.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

WAUKESHA (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 WAUKESHA, ILLS. (30 miles from Chicago, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway), on Wednesday, May 20th, 1874, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. sharp. The sale will include the ENTIRE HERD, except a portion of the Glen Flora and embrace about

65 Cows and Heifers,

20 Bulls and Bull Calves.

Among the animals to be sold are Gwynnes, and, Hope of Sharrons, Lou Ann, Butterfield, Princesses, and representatives of other popular strains, together with several imported animals of high merit. Such a large number of animals must of course include those of different lines of breeding, among them will be found individuals which will sell at prices to suit the circumstances and purposes of all. Among the bulls are the 2d Grand Duke of Ardrie, the imp. bull Royal Duke, Booth's Britton, a son of imp. Royal Britton, several 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. Waukesha is of easy access by railroad from Milwaukee on the north, and Chicago on the south. Two trains leave Chicago in the morning, reaching Waukesha in time for the sale. Three regular evening trains from Chicago. Catalogues on application.

C. C. FAIRBANKS, Waukesha, Ills.

Pres. Glen Flora Stock Breeding Association.
COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer, Waukesha, Ills.
On Thursday, May 21st, occurs the sale of Mr. Wm. S. King, at Dexter Park, near Chicago.
On Tuesday, May 19th, occurs Mr. E. S. WADSWORTH's sale of trotting stock, near Waukesha.

HEIKE'S NURSERIES.

OUR locality and conveniences for handling stock enable us to ship earlier and with greater promptness than any other establishment in the Northern States. Our assortments are full, comprising the following in large quantities: Apples, Straws and Dwarf Peaches, Grapes, Currants, Mt. Seedling and Houghton Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Plum Seedlings, Peach Seedlings for transplanting, Osage Orange, Golden Dwarf Peaches, Blood Leafed Peaches, &c. The Heike's Nursery Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Small Fruit Plants.

KITTATINNY Blackberries, per 1000, \$10 00
Do Little Cap Raspberries, per 1000, 10 00
Wilson Albany Strawberries, per 1000, 4 00
I have thirty varieties of small fruits, all unimpaired and true to name, at very low prices.

Also 30 colonies of pure Italian Bees. In BEEs in good movable frame hives, at \$15 00 each. G. F. MERRIAM, Topeka, Kas.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

THE Great Discovery of the Age.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling which it will not subside, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. It is no humbug; the recipe is printed around each bottle. A circular containing certificates of wonderful cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lockjaw, sprains, swellings, burns, salt rheum, ear-ache, &c., and the recipe of the Liniment will be sent gratis to any one. It is the most wonderful healing and pain-relieving agent the world has ever produced. It sells as no article ever before did sell, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. One bottle of the Centaur Liniment for animals (yellow wrapper) is worth a hundred dollars for spavined, strained or galled horses and mules, and for screw-worm in sheep. No family or stock-holder can afford to be without Centaur Liniment. Price, 50 cents; large bottles, \$1.00. J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil.

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