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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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### Agriculture.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

#### FARMING EXPERIENCE IN KANSAS.

There are many new comers in our State, to whom the crop experiences of an early settler may be valuable, as enabling them to avoid many of the errors into which early and late settlers alike have fallen.

Coming to Kansas before there was a mile of railway or telegraph in the State, I found but few good farmers, or rather, but few farmers who understood the character of the soil and climate, and was frequently told that "Kansas was a poor corn State," and that neither fruit nor potatoes could be grown successfully. It is now well known that this belief was erroneous, but—

The correct answer, I apprehend, is to be found in the fact that the most of the people cultivating the soil of Kansas, then, as now, had removed here from remote sections of the country, where they had learned the art of cultivation in a totally different soil, and under climatic conditions at entire variance from those in their new home. Is it in anywise strange that modes of cultivation applicable to such different conditions should often fail?

I long since found, that in order to secure a good crop of corn in Kansas, it was absolutely necessary to *plow deep and plant early*. I have never yet seen the soil of Kansas too deeply plowed for either corn or potatoes, and there is but little danger of planting either of these crops too early on any but wet lands. I make it a point to plant corn before the first of May, and as soon after the 20th of April as possible, and north of the Kaw river should try to get it in as soon as possible after the 25th of April.

If Kansas farmers will *plow their land deep*—say from ten to twelve inches—plant at the time named, (taking care to plant some prolific and early ripening variety), thin to two or at most three stalks to the hill, *cultivate thoroughly*, there is not more than one season in ten that they will have the slightest cause to complain of a short crop.

I have grown potatoes largely, some years planting twenty-five acres, and have had good crops with rare exceptions. Indeed, the only poor or even indifferent crops of potatoes that I have had since coming to the State, have been when I failed to comply with that first requirement of success in potato-growing in this climate, that is, early planting. I ought however, to qualify this statement by saying, I have thus far failed to get even a fair yield of peachblows, no matter what the time of planting or mode of culture.

In every instance in which I have planted late, I have harvested but little more than the seed. As a case in point, I would cite my experience of the year just closed. March 12th I planted a portion of my crop, cutting the seed one eye to the piece, dropping the pieces ten inches apart, in furrows fully six inches

deep, and covering with the harrow. This piece of ground gave a yield of 180 bushels per acre. Not having a variety which I was desirous of planting, I was obliged to send to eastern Kansas for the seed, which reached here May 11th, and was planted May 15th, on equally as good soil as the planting of March 12th, and cultivated in the same manner. Although the potato planted May 13th is a variety which has heretofore, with early planting, given me a greater yield than any other, yet from late planting, the yield was in this case reduced to less than twenty bushels per acre. The ground for both the March and May planting was trench-plowed fully twelve inches deep.

As for varieties, I have most unwillingly been obliged to discard the peachblow, as wholly unsuited to the climate of Kansas, having never been able to grow over forty bushels per acre of this variety. Grown in sandy soil there is no potato equal to it, (at least in general cultivation), for the table, but it requires so long a season for it to mature that the drouth of our late summer is sure to overtake it and reduce the product to a minimum. Moreover it is the most difficult of all potatoes to harvest, owing to its spreading manner of growth. I now plant only sufficient of the peachblow for family use during the two months preceeding the incoming of new potatoes.

The Early Rose yields well, is easily harvested, but is altogether too waxy and watery to class as a good table potato. Moreover it is with me more liable to disease than any other variety.

After thoroughly trying nearly all the old as well as the new varieties I have settled upon the Buckeye—known in Iowa and Illinois as the Early York—as the potato for the soil and climate of Kansas. I have grown the Buckeye to a great extent during the past seven years, and see no reason to change my views in regard to its complete adaptation to our soil and climate, although I am still seeking something better.

I give the Buckeye the preference for the following, among numerous other reasons:

1. Planted early, say in March, it matures before the setting in of the dry weather of the later summer.

2. In quality it is second only to the Mercer, Neshannock and Peachblow.

3. The yield is far greater than that of any other really good potato. The tops making but a small growth, admits of close planting, say eight inches apart in the drill.

4. A smaller proportion of small tubers than with any other variety.

5. Growing in a cluster about the stem, it is the most easily harvested of all potatoes—a plow turning them all to the surface.

6. It is not only a good winter potato, but is by far the best of all the early ones, being dry and eatable quite as early as the Early Rose, and incomparably better in quality, although ripening somewhat later.

7. It is free from disease, and it is a very rare thing to find one hollow or hard-cored, no matter how large.

8. The eyes being upon the surface, it pares with a minimum of waste, hence is a first rate hotel potato.

Whoever will *plow deep, plant early and cultivate thoroughly* can safely count on a good crop of potatoes from the soil of Kansas, provided he plants some early ripening variety. Sedgwick County, Jan. 20, 1874.

#### WHAT KANSAS MAY BE MADE.

EDITOR FARMER: You did good service by publishing in your last issue an extract from an address of Hon. Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, delivered at Charleston, S. C., for it embodies as much practical wisdom as anything I have read for many a day. May I ask your subscribers to turn to it again?—FARMER of Jan. 14, page 11.

I quote a single clause in which a great and universal truth is expressed: "All countries are poor which export crude, raw material, and import the manufactured article; and the tendency of the people is all the time towards dependence." That is now the condition of Kansas, with all its magnificent agricultural, commercial and manufacturing capabilities. We are poor because our industries are not sufficiently diversified. We export only raw, crude things, and lose half their value in the

cost of transportation; and we import all the more costly things we need, for example, wagons, plows, and even tobacco, hemp; cordage and cheese—things which we can produce better, and at less cost, than the people from whom we buy them.

Of all the men in the world, the farmers ought to be the friends of the manufacturers, and bend their all their energies to have them established among us; because of all others they will be the most benefited by their introduction. Why? Let Mr. Adams answer: "A piece of land near the Lowell cotton factories is worth one or two hundred dollars per acre, while the same quality in Iowa would not bring five dollars." The same principle holds good everywhere, in Kansas just as much as in Massachusetts or in Pennsylvania. Suppose those Yankees had suffered the Merrimac to run idly to the sea, as we are suffering most of our equally strong and permanent streams to run idly to the Missouri and the Arkansas, there would have been no Lowell; and that two hundred dollar land would not have been worth ten. This shows why farmers ought to favor manufactures by every means in their power.

Kansas, owing to its great distance from the Atlantic seaboard, is more in need of diverse industries than any other State in the Union Nebraska only excepted. We must either make it a new manufacturing center or be content with a condition of almost servile dependence upon a long line of speculators, middlemen and transporters, whose exactions will grow in proportion to the volume of business we give them to do, just as the price of every thing else grows with the demand there is for it. Through the FARMER and other papers of Kansas, and through some of the leading journals of the eastern cities, I have called attention to the fitness of many of our large streams for water power; and I am glad to know that the subject begins to attract general attention. I have confidently expressed the opinions, and I reiterate it here, that no State this side of New England has so much available power of this kind as Kansas. This is the substratum of our future prosperity. When our people shall set these streams to work up to anything like their capacity, the farming lands of Kansas will be enhanced in profit and permanent value to a degree which they can never reach in any other way. Our railroads, our central location, our great distance from the seaboard, our abundant building stone and our productive soil and delightful climate all are favorable to such a consummation.

Perry, Jefferson Co., Kan.

LEAVENWORTH Co., Jan. 16,

EDITOR FARMER:—To any one who feels interested in any object its success is a matter of gratification. Such has been the FARMER to me, and its issue as a weekly is a thing in which I rejoice. When the FARMER was in its "day of small things" a monthly periodical, I was a reader of it; when its semi-monthly issue began, I was more satisfied with it, but it was not yet the desirable for every farmer's home. Some weekly publication giving the current news, social, governmental and commercial, as well agricultural and withal of good literary character, with something for the little folks, is what is wanted in the rural household. Such now is what the KANSAS FARMER is about to be. In the market reports of the chief commercial points in the State and of Chicago and St. Louis, etc., every farmer is interested. How and where to sell to advantage and when to hold and when to dispose of products, are matters quite as important to the tillers of the ground as to know how to obtain the greatest returns from a given quantity of seed, or from the cultivation of an acre of land.

To me the horticultural and pomological articles in the FARMER have possessed the greatest interest. I wish our eminent fruit growers (for Kansas must have such, as fruits from this State have often surpassed all other exhibitions) would oftener take their pens and give their less favored or at least less wise brethren the benefit of their experience.

If they would do so, many fruit trees would be planted more than now are, and many growing very indifferently would assume a healthier appearance, and doubtless, a multitude would be saved from destruction. There is many a man who knows well how to culti-

vate his crops, but yet has little knowledge of what is necessary to develop a good orchard, or make a good vineyard. Peculiarities of soil and climate must be understood in any place, to make agriculture a success. And I think Kansas has some of these peculiarities.

I have been experimenting with small grasses and fruits also some with fruit trees, the result of which, (sometimes gratifying, often not), I may give for the FARMER at some future time. For my own success I conclude that Kansas will raise as good winter wheat and is quite as sure for a crop, as Michigan or Ohio.

Owing to the dry weather, wheat came up late last fall and does not look promising.

With present prospects, I should say to those who have wheat on hand for market: Do not be in a hurry to sell. All kinds of grain will bring a good price before another harvest.

Yours, etc., L. A. STONE.

#### A LOCAL KNOWLEDGE OF FARMING.

There are truths that apply to all soils. But there are also truths—and they are many—that apply only to localities, and these differ according to the locality. Hence book knowledge has only a general application. There must be a knowledge of the particular soil worked. This can only be acquired by practice—by working the soil and noting its effects. Analysis will acquaint us with the material of which the soil is composed. Yet there is something beside this that is of importance; some of this is known, and some is entirely in the dark. Who knows, for instance, what causes the superior quality of tobacco raised in some soils apparently the same as the contiguous land, which produces an inferior kind? This is common in the island of Cuba, where our best tobacco is grown; also an inferior quality. So eminently, with grapes. The same grape does much better in some sections—this often independent of the climate. The grape (some sorts) will also grow thrifty, but bear little in some sections; in others do remarkably and uniformly well, improving the quality. There is some element unknown that has an effect. All this, and much more that might be said on this head, shows that a soil, in order to know its capacity, must be tested. Hence a local knowledge of farming is indispensable to success. Books point only in a general way. A complete science of agriculture requires a knowledge of all the localities, as science is the result of knowledge. It will, therefore, be seen how much there is to do for the farmer; he must rely upon himself, see and note accurately. I have seen this beautifully illustrated in cases that I know of. Only the best heads are the best farmers; and these not necessarily the best educated, but always and necessarily those having the best acquainted with their soil. The two, a local and general knowledge combined, are the highest requisite. Then through work and success is assured, making farming a safe, a profitable thing; as well as a very pleasant and agreeable occupation.—Country Gentleman.

The Horse at Agricultural Fairs.—The Hon. Charles Dudley writes to the Ottumwa (Ia.) Courier to complain of the disparity in premiums on stock offered by the Wapello County Agricultural Society. Last year, he says, they paid \$1,185 on horses, \$100 on hogs, \$210 on cattle, and \$501 on all other kinds of stock. "In that \$1,185," says Mr. Dudley, "we paid \$332 for the best horses and colts for breeders, for roadsters, for all work, for buggies and saddle, and for everything for which the noble animal is useful to the country or to the world, and \$850 for racing, that is of no benefit to any one except sportsmen and gamblers. Is there any wonder that the farmers take so little interest in the society? Shall we continue to lend our influence to make gambling respectable, by calling the race-course an Agricultural fair, and attending it and appointing the judges; or shall we use our influence to make the Society what it should be,—a Society that looks after the interest of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and labors to develop the real interests of the country? Let the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and all that feel a real interest in the welfare of the county, come out at the January meeting and make the Society what it should be."

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

From Ellsworth to Watts, we have never had a man at the head of the Agricultural Department at Washington whose reach of mind would extend beyond the enclosure of the department grounds. What ought to have been a great national institution, spreading its beneficent influences throughout the whole land, is but a petty establishment for the growth of bouquets for members of Congress, for the free distribution of unreliable seeds and the collation of statistics which can be better done by the local agricultural presses throughout the country.

What great national good has this so-called National Department ever achieved? Has it

added one single staple product to our agricultural resources? or has it made a single contribution of value to our agricultural knowledge? Its ponderous tomes and its "tupenny" monthly reports have served but to fatten venal contractors and enrich dealers in waste paper, and the whole concern would be a ludicrous failure were it not a disgrace to the country.

How superior in every respect is the management of the French Agricultural Department, which, fully appreciating the importance of its mission, ransacks the whole habitable globe for new staples with which to enrich the agriculture of France, and which is invariably ruled by a practical man of science, and never by a mere political partisan or his creature.

The ostentatious machinery about the department at Washington all run in the interests of a favored clique of Senators, members of Congress and Government officials, should be suppressed at once, and the munificent revenues of the department should be expended, not in Washington, but at various points throughout our vast territory of various climates in the introduction of new staples and the acclimation of foreign animals useful to agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture was not intended to be a shop for the gratuitous distribution of worthless seeds, or a printing office for the publication of plagiarized agricultural literature.—Turf Field and Farm.

### Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

#### HOW TO MAKE AN ORCHARD.—No. 2.

BY S. T. KELSEY.

When the trees are planted the work of making an orchard is only commenced, and the person who does not cultivate and protect his trees afterwards had better save the purchase money and cost of planting them, for without cultivation and protection it will surely result in failure.

The ground around and between the trees should be well cultivated for at least four or five years, and may be planted in corn, potatoes or some hoed crop to pay cost of cultivation.

Cultivate well during the early part of the season, till first to middle of July, after which time the ground should not be stirred, as late cultivation is apt to produce unripe wood, which may be injured the following winter. A young orchard should never be sowed in small grain or grass. It checks the growth and injures the trees.

The orchard should be carefully guarded against all farm animals. They will sometimes run for days or weeks among small trees without injuring them and then destroy the whole orchard in a few hours, and it is not safe to trust them in a young orchard at all.

Gophers sometimes kill trees by eating off the roots. Their work may be known by the fresh mounds of earth they throw up and when discovered they should be destroyed by trapping or poisoning them.

I have used various devices for trapping them, with good success, but where they are numerous it is easiest to poison them, by putting strychnine (a bit the size of a pin head is sufficient,) in small pieces of sweet potato, parsnip, or any vegetable they like, and dropping it in their holes or under-ground roadways.

As soon as the grass is killed in the fall, the trees should be protected against the rabbits. For this purpose I have tried washing with various preparations, but find no wash that seems a certain protection all winter against hungry rabbits, and I know of no sure way to protect them but to wrap or tie them up so that the rabbits can not get at them. I have used hay, corn stalks, old cloths, etc., wrapping around the trees and tying with twine. One man should tie up 300 to 400 per day. I have seen sheet iron used by cutting in sheets large enough to make a coil around the tree above the reach of the rabbits, as one set can be used as long as the trees need such protection, it is perhaps cheaper than tying.

I urge this because so many people fail to protect their trees and I believe that 25 per cent. of all that are planted are girdled and killed by the rabbits.

Watch carefully for borers and if any are found, cut them out.

Kill off all caterpillars, leaf rollers, etc., and it is well to wash the trees every spring with lye or soap.







population and taxable property, and much of this property will be owing to the settlement of this man in their midst. But, says Mr. John Davis, this man is a monopolist and must be suppressed, "taxation must fall on him like confiscation." His \$1,000,000 must be taxed ten to twenty per cent. to our one, until his foundry, hotel, stores, rock quarries, etc., are closed, his stock sold off and his farms abandoned, and he gathers up the remnant of money left in the bank and leaves the country. He is a "monopolist" dangerous to the State and must be reduced until his wealth does not exceed ours. In other words, he must be robbed and his property divided amongst us.

Alas, for Sir George Grant, and his Victoria investment.

This is communism, and the State of Kansas don't want to be injured by sending broadcast over the land, through the columns of an influential newspaper, such pernicious doctrines. If such opinions have any influence, they are bad, and injurious to the settlement of our State.

I wish it distinctly understood, that I am writing these replies to Mr. Davis, because I believe it is the duty of some one to do so, and from no personal dislike to him, whose acquaintance I have never made. He is an influential man and one of our principal leaders in the great work of reform, and it is his duty as a man of education and experience, to state practical truths.

P. G. LOWE.

Leavenworth, January 19.

For the Kansas Farmer.

#### MORTGAGE EXEMPTION.

BY S. H. DOWNS.

Continued from last week.

Let us then examine another method which will relieve mortgaged property from double taxation, and divide the burden of taxation equally.

The editor of the *Spirit of Kansas* struck the key note of the true principle in a few remarks upon the discussion going forward in his paper. He says, "What we claim is that the land, when so encumbered, should be released from at least something near the proportion of its value that is represented in the mortgage that is placed upon it." That is the true principle—the land ought to be released for the full amount of the mortgage. Let us illustrate by an example: We will say that A has in money, \$5,000; B has a farm valued at \$10,000; C a farm at \$10,000; D a farm at \$10,000, and \$5,000 of stock. Now we have a total value of \$40,000 on which taxes should be paid. Before the assessor comes around, B borrows of A his \$5,000 in money, and gives A a mortgage on his farm. The assessor calls on A and assesses his mortgage, and asks, "Have you any money?" A answers, "No, I have loaned it to B." Now it is the duty of the assessor to find the \$5,000, if he can, and assess it. He calls on B—finds a farm valued at \$10,000 but mortgaged for \$5,000. As he has already assessed the mortgage in the hands of A, he deducts the \$5,000 of mortgage and assesses the farm for only \$5,000. "Any money?" asks the assessor. B replies, "No, I loaned \$5,000 to C, on mortgage." "Then you have a mortgage of \$5,000 which I will assess." So B is assessed for \$10,000, just the value of his farm—just what he would have been assessed had he not borrowed money. The assessor now starts out in search of the \$5,000 in money. He calls on C, and finds he has a farm valued at \$10,000, on which he has given a mortgage to B for \$5,000. As the mortgage has already been taxed in the hands of B, the \$5,000 is deducted from the value of the farm, and the farm is taxed for \$5,000. "Any money?" "No, I paid \$5,000 to D for cattle." "Then you have cattle worth \$5,000?" "Yes." He assesses the cattle, and C's assessment is \$10,000. Just what it would have been had he not borrowed money. Now the assessor starts off again to find that \$5,000. He calls on D and finds he has a farm worth \$10,000. There being no mortgage to be deducted, he assesses the farm at \$10,000. "Any money?" "Yes, \$5,000." The assessor has now caught the \$5,000 that A had, and he assesses it. "Any stock?" "No, I sold my stock to C, and I suppose you have already assessed it in his hands." Now D's assessment is \$15,000. Just what it would have been had he not sold his cattle.

Thus, following this method of assessment through, we find that the assessor has found property to the amount of \$40,000. Just the amount of property that A, B, C, and D had before any mortgages were given. The only change brought about is simply that A, who had the money in the first place, pays one-half the taxes on B's farm, and B pays one-half the taxes on C's farm, and C pays taxes on D's cattle, and D pays taxes on the money which was originally in the hands of A.

Now we seem to have a proper adjustment as between mortgages and other property, and no unequal value has been created. But it will be urged that persons obtaining mortgage on land here, will take the mortgages east, and thus escape taxation here, and our State will be deprived of the revenue accruing from that species of property. The objection is well urged. If the mortgages are not taxed here, in our own State, assessment and taxation are again unequal, therefore we should tax mortgages as shown by the books of the Register of Deeds, and when the taxes are paid it should be endorsed on the mortgage by the county Treasurer, and stamped with his seal. Such a method of assessment is undoubtedly much more equal than to exempt mortgages, or to tax them under the old law.

But the whole method hinges upon assessing property at its actual value. A farm worth \$10,000 may be put on the assessor's rolls, under our present system, at \$3,500. A mortgage may be placed on the farm for \$8,000. To deduct the mortgage from the assessed value of the farm would leave nothing to be assessed, but if assessed at actual value the mortgage may be justly deducted.

There is, perhaps no question which effects to so great a degree our social and political progress as that of taxation. In all ages and under all governments it has been a fruitful cause of political disturbances; resulting often in the overthrow of established governments. Jean Baptiste Say, a writer on political economy, says: "All taxes are paid with reluctance, because the equivalent to be expected for them that is, the security afforded by good order and government, is a negative benefit, which does not immediately interest individuals; for the benefit afforded consists rather in prevention of ill than in the diffusion of good." And again he says: "Exorbitant and inequitable taxation promotes fraud, falsehood and perjury. Well meaning persons are presented with the distressing alternative of violating truth or sacrificing their interests in favor of less scrupulous fellow citizens."

We ought, then, as a nation, to accept as a truism in our political economy, and bear it always in mind that light taxation, and its equal distribution, promotes social order and insures us a long continuance of good government. The whole fabric of our institutions hinges upon that, and we should keep it well poised.

For the Kansas Farmer.

Appropos to the demands for the repeal of the mortgage exemption law, I should like to say a few words, giving my ideas of what would be fair play, as from what I have seen so far I do not think any of your correspondents are on the right track.

As the law now stands it favors the rich and oppresses the working class, and should be at once repealed, but to repeal this without a proper substitute will be only going back to the old and greater evil of doubly taxing all money lent on mortgages, or, as your correspondent, S. H. Downs, states, creating fictitious value.

What we want is a law that tax the mortgage, and exempt the mortgager, or, to put it more plainly, let the amount of the mortgage be deducted from the assessed value of the mortgager's property and be added to that of the mortgagee. To accomplish this let each taxpayer in filling out his assessment papers, state how much money he has borrowed on mortgages and who from, and let the amount be deducted from the assessed value of his property and be added to that of the mortgagee, who, as he is receiving interest on the money, certainly ought to pay the taxes.

C. F.

#### WOMAN IN THE GRANGE.

[Read before Damascus Grange, Stephenson Co., Ill., Nov. 27, 1873, by Mrs. P. V. Hathaway.]

It is impossible to raise any class of people unless the woman as well as the man be elevated. Both are integral parts of human society, and in a large degree must rise or fall together. As it is the object of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry to elevate the agricultural population, the founders of this Order met these facts of a human life with a liberal spirit and rare good sense, and made the farmer's wife and daughter, as well as the farmer and his son, sharers in the work and the benefits of the Order.

What is woman's work in this organization? She has a part in the domestic economy of the Order; she helps in the initiation of candidates; she votes on the admission of candidates and for Grange officers, and indeed on all questions that come up in the Grange. She holds office. Ceres, the goddess of grain, comes from the sweet literature of the past, and lives once more in the Grange. Again she walks among the golden grain, and blesses the labor of the husbandman. Flora also appears among her roses and blossoming vines and trees; and Pomona crowning the full year with luscious fruits. These offices are not simply honorary, but remind woman of part of her duties as a good Patroness of Husbandry.

The social feature introduced into the Order by woman's admission, cannot be over estimated in its influence on the organization, and on the class for whose benefit it was instituted. Here, as elsewhere her presence softens and refines. Societies from which woman is excluded, are usually, in their character and influence, much like frontier society where man largely predominates. They lack the balancing power of woman's strong moral nature—of her intuitive sense of propriety and right. In Grange discussions woman confers as well as receives benefits. Her quick perceptions and usually apt words give zest and spice. It is her privilege and her duty to join in these discussions to the full extent of her ability; and if she uses her brain in this way, its ability to act strongly and well will increase like that of properly trained muscle.

In the Grange woman may throw the full force of her influence in favor of truth and right. Here she may make her power felt, not alone at home but afar for good; at her hand the cruel and unjust man may receive a stern rebuke; she may stretch out her hand of love and mercy not only to a suffering brother or sister, but to the often cruelly treated dumb creatures that share man's rural life.

If woman lives up to their privileges and duties in this Order, she becomes an equal co-worker with the men in lifting the rural population into a more elevated and prosperous condition. As a true Patroness of Husbandry she beautifies the earth, her own intellect and heart, and those of her family. She walks slowly but steadfastly up out of the barren fields of gossip and vain and purposeless thought, into the broad lands, aglow with pure thought and high resolve. Here woman may stand, revealed in her noble womanhood, the companion of nature, the intelligent and equal co-worker and co-thinker with man.

The life of Professor Agassiz will be written by his wife.

#### KEEP UP THE PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS.

A few years ago, says the *Prairie Farmer*, about the only exercises at the meetings of Farmer's Clubs and other gatherings of farmers, were the discussions of topics pertaining to farm and orchard. These were generally opened by the reading of an essay by a member appointed for the purpose, and then followed by the experiences of other members, a statement of their practices, the reasons therefor, and the results. By this means the club became an educator of no mean importance.

Valuable hints were disseminated, and, as in many cases, these discussions were reported to the local or agricultural press, the knowledge of one man or one section became the property of all reading farmers. Contributions of this nature became one of the most valuable features of the agricultural and horticultural press; and many a farmer, hundreds of miles away from any organization of farmers, reaped rich harvests of crops and money in consequence of instructions thus received.

But now the nature of the farmers' organizations has greatly changed. Their objects have multiplied, and the range of discussion has widened almost infinitely, and comprehensive questions of transportation, marketing, politics, currency, taxation, legislation, and the thousand things that force themselves upon the thinking farmer in his constantly broadening relations of life in this republican and progressive age. There is danger that in the heat of the interest in these new themes, we shall too much lose sight of the real practical work of the profession.

FARMERS make a great mistake by not communicating more freely the results of their experience through their agricultural paper. A farmer will find that the habit of writing readily is to be acquired only by long practice and experience, but when acquired it needs frequent exercise to keep it. No one can fail to see the great value such an ability becomes, in various ways. A farmer, therefore, gets as much good to himself, as he confers upon others by communicating his observations and experiences for the use of the public. Most practical men of observations have notions of interest and value to other farmers. There is a great body of truly valuable and useful information lying around loose, and if the holders would only communicate, the world might get the benefit of it.

Many young farmers in this enlightened age like to read in odd spells of time, but there are but few who have time to find the matter, if a multitude of words encompass it like an Egyptian fog. If farmers are to be told in books how to make a hill of potatoes, they don't want to begin at the creation, and end with the millennium. Writers who have the information, and have the faculty of being concise are invaluable, and those who are unable to be so should submit to pruning, until a weary workman may read. Information in agricultural papers should not be a squirt, that no one can tell whether it be wind or water, but the facts should come out clear like pistol bullets, unencumbered by too much wadding.

THE GOVERNOR of Iowa is not pleased with the school system of that State as it exists at present. In his annual message he says:

"The number of school districts has increased 932, owing to the organizations of independent districts under a law of 1872, there being only six more township districts than in 1871. As each independent district has five officers, and the larger ones eight, the advance in the number of school functionaries is probably nearly as great as that in the enrollment of scholars above mentioned, viz. 5,393.

The creation of over 900 new secretarieships with no more records to keep, of over 900 new treasurerships with no more funds to handle, and of thousands of new school directorships with no more duties to perform, with the division and almost dissipation of responsibilities thereby wrought, is of itself a forcible argument in support of the views of the Superintendent in favor of a simple township organization. Indeed, the system of almost infinitesimal districts seems to be hardly defensible except upon the theory that the best government is that which comes nearest supplying every man with an office. The surprising mismanagement of school moneys revealed in the superintendents' report, in some counties, will not be improved by a multiplication of fiduciary officers.

#### HOW TO WIN THE VICTORY.

The wrongs which the new movement demands shall be redressed, have literally grown into our institutions. Many of them have become so fixed that instead of trying to eradicate them, we now and then find ourselves apologizing for them—at least excusing their existence. Many people are disinclined to disturb society. Anything which will create a ripple on the surface is looked upon with suspicion. Conservatism never likes to be disturbed. Aggregated capital, however infamous the end it subserves, never courts sudden changes. It makes no ventures in the way of new investments. Do the people demand more light? It says, let the cobwebs remain in the window and be content with the few feeble and struggling rays that force their way in spite of obstructions. Do the oppressed clamor for liberty and the injured plead for justice? It is called revolution, and the leaders are called insurgents and repudiators; and their appeals are mocked and jeered at; and those who plunder the poor in the name of law, and outrage humanity by insulting the weak.—*Spirit of Kansas.*

#### The Difference.

Some men confound the Grange with the Farmers' Clubs, and always speak of it as a political organization. This mistake is more general in the east, than it is here, and arises from a want of a proper understanding of the two organizations. The State Farmers' Association is an open order, and as can be seen from its recent action at Decatur, it takes an active part in politics, condemning alike the two old parties, and sets up to house keeping on its own hook, while the Grange is a closed, or secret order, and though it endorses the farmers' association as far as is consistent with the nature of it so to do, it leaves its members free to act with whatever political party they may, in their judgment see proper, and as a society of parties are concerned. The fact that the State Grange passed resolutions requesting the State legislature not to repeal the liquor law, to enforce the railroad law, condemning the salary bill, &c., shows that it does, even in its official capacity, take a part in the politics of the country, but that part is not partisan in its nature. The two organizations work in harmony with each other, but differ very materially in their organizations.—*Ills. Granger.*

CHARACTER is expressed in a great many ways apart from the use of speech. The following is termed the physiognomy of walking.—Observing people move slowly, heads moving alternately from side to side, while they occasionally stop and turn round. Careful persons lift their feet high and place them down flat and firm. Calculating persons generally walk with their hands in their pockets and their heads slightly inclined. Modest people generally step softly. Timid people often step off a sidewalk on meeting another, and always go round a stone instead of stepping over. Wide awake persons "toe out," and have a long swing to their arms. Careless persons are forever stubbing their toes. Lazy people scrape about loosely with their heels, and are first on one side of the walk, then on the other. Strong-minded people have their toes directly in front of them, and have a stamp movement. Unstable persons fast and slow by turns. One idea persons, and very selfish ones, toes in. Cross persons are not apt to hit their knees together. Fun-loving persons have a kind of halting movement. Good-natured persons snap the thumb and finger. A long stride indicates firmness, courage and persistence. The head thrown backward, as if each of the heels jarred the head, are hasty, weak-minded, and can always be bought. Cautious, reliable people take short steps, and slow persons, long, quiet steps, with a kind of lifting up the body at each step, indicating fearlessness and honesty. Stepping on the toes with quickness and easy spring indicates activity, vitality and confidence.

#### WATERING HORSES.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* makes some suggestions on this subject well worthy serious consideration. There is much culpable negligence in supplying water to horses while at work, which, aside from being cruel and inhuman, often results in the loss of or permanent injury to the animal itself. The correspondent referred to says, with much truth, that since the introduction of mowing and reaping machines, the work in harvest is comparatively light; however, every farmer who has cradled heavy wheat or mown lodged grass, in company with durable and skillful workmen, must know something about excessive thirst, and what a dreadful punishment it was in those circumstances to work half an hour or fifteen minutes, without water, through whose cooling and refreshing influences alone he would be enabled to continue his work, and also that at such work he would require water every hour, whereas at more moderate work, he would do perhaps with two drinks between meals.

The principles that apply to the master are equally applicable to his horse. Their thirst is increased according to the severity of the work and the temperature of the weather. Hence the necessity and duty of the owner seeing well to the frequent and imperative wants of the noble (though dumb) animal, whose life, whose comfort and future usefulness depends so much upon the humanity of his present master.

It was stated that a horse watered but three times a day would not sweat so much as those watered oftener, which was therefore used as an argument in favor of that practice. Admitting the truth of the above assertion, it does not follow that his comfort is promoted, nor yet his power of endurance increased thereby. No good driver would think of speeding his horse without first sweating thoroughly. Nor does a man feel comfortable in a moist with perspiration, which carries off the surplus heat, thus controlling the temperature of the body, and to a great extent neutralizing the effects of the sun.

Men working at furnaces drink freely and perspire profusely, without which the skin would actually burn off them, and those who do not perspire cannot endure the heat, and are obliged to seek other employment. If therefore a horse ceases to sweat from absence of moisture in the system, it is the most positive proof he needs water; that he is in a suffering condition, and every moment it is kept from him is only adding fuel to flame, which would in a short time of continued exertion terminate his existence. As often said, a horse may look well and appear well with such treatment; nevertheless his life, like that of many men, is shortened and rendered miserable by irregularities. In the absence of other proof, we think the following facts sufficient to prove our position, namely, that in the long days of summer, farm horses should have water at least five times a day.

When a horse has worked two or three hours, and sees water, or hears its peculiar sound so grateful to the thirsty animal, he will look, and often call for it in quite as intelligible a manner, and those familiar with his habits, as if he were to express his desire in plain English. And again, give him his liberty after having worked three hours, and he will go directly to his trough and supply the demands of nature. Now when his thirst is so great in moderate weather, with three hours exertion, what must be his condition, in or six seven hours, one of those sultry, oppressive days we frequently experience, in the latter part of summer?

It is true horses are sometimes injured by water, but it is when they have been too long without it, and when their respiration is very rapid. Nor is it strange under such circumstances he would drink too much, when man endowed with reason will do the same. It is no uncommon thing in harvest to hear men say, I don't feel well, I worked too long with out water, and when I got it, drank too much.

Our practice when traveling has been to ride or drive slowly a short time before watering, which we would do as often as we thought the horse was thirsty, and in the evening we would go very leisurely after watering within a mile or two of our destination, thus bringing the horse into his night's quarters in good condition.

#### What Becomes of the Sons of Successful Men?

Next to the inquiry: What becomes of the peas? an interesting question would be: What becomes of the sons of successful men? A few names and a few firms are in the hands of the founders; but these are exceptions. The old name and the old trade generally pass into the hands of others. "Do you see that man shoveling in coal?" Well, his children, and children like him, will jostle your pampered sons and rule this land," said an old New Yorker, the other day. The old names have ceased in the pulpit. The famed men of the bar seldom have successors. The eminent jurists carry their honors with them to the grave. Merchant princes are obliterated. The reason is clear. The fathers laid the basis of business one way and the sons build another. Men who earned their fortunes by hard work and diligence, and who knew sixteen hours' toil by personal attention, who were their own bookkeepers, salesmen, cashiers, and often

porters, are followed by sons who do as little as possible; who delegate to others all the work they can, and who know more of the road than the ledger. Famous hotel men were gentlemen, men of intelligence, men who were the equals of the best in the land, and never sunk the gentlemen in their trade. Young men, who fling the example of their sires to the winds, find it easier to squander a valuable name, run through a fortune quicker, than it was earned, and find themselves, while young, at a point from which their fathers started. One thing is quite marked in New York. It is the fact that the heavy business is getting into the hands of foreigners. The heavy importers, the great bankers are foreigners, and much of the trade of value is slipping out of the hands of Americans, as the trade of England got into the power of the Lombards.—*New York Letter to Boston Journal.*

#### Anecdotes of Landseer.

Nor long since a gentleman purchased a head of an elderly man cleverly drawn in chalk on blue paper in a frame, lettered, "Old Landseer, by his son." He took the liberty to send this to Sir Edwin, with a note, offering it for his acceptance, saying that if it was what it pretended to be, it ought to be in his own possession, and if it were an imposture, it could not be too soon consigned to the flames. He received, in reply, a very kind letter, returning the portrait, and asking him to accept his thanks for his friendly intentions, adding: "The sketch sent, for my verdict was done by me long before I was out of my teens, and was thought a very accurate likeness of a porter belonging to the Royal Academy, when the annual exhibition was held at Old Somerset House. The old man's name was Sam Lorill."

The dealer who sold the treasure and himself was not as pleased at the result as the buyer. It had often been said of Landseer that he was too apt to find fault with the work of others of his fraternity, both past and present, and there have not been wanting those who have accused him of indulging a carping spirit of criticism and a jealous disposition. But his criticisms never really sprang from so mean a motive; they were simply the outcome of a nature keenly critical on all points of art. If Landseer was quick in detecting a fault in another, it must also be allowed that he was not slow to admit one in himself. The following characteristic anecdote will illustrate this trait: A friend of the present writer accompanied him to the Kensington Museum on the first occasion of its exhibition by gaslight. He stopped short before his large work, "A Visit to Waterloo." "I must have been mad," said he, "when I painted that," and walking up to the picture, he placed his hand over the part which had attracted his criticism.

An attendant policeman shouted his polite caution:

"Now then, take yer' ands off that there!" "My good man," said Sir Edwin, "I was merely remarking how bad that was." "Then why don't yer go and do better?" said "Bobby," who had no idea to whom he was speaking, and thereby causing considerable merriment among the artist's friends.

"Quite right—quite right! I should do better: I am ashamed of it," returned Sir Edwin, half sadly. And so, in his pleasant manner, he discovered himself to the astonished guardian of the peace and pictures, who of course collapsed. Sir Edwin had that picture home and retouched it. A short time since, at one of the Royal Academy "distributions," there was an original work by Vandyck exhibited together with the student's copies of it. Upon being asked his opinion on them, Sir Edwin replied: "They are all very bad, but I think I should give the medal to this one," pointing to the original picture.

There are many similar anecdotes of him, for Landseer was quite celebrated for the neatness and point of his criticisms, dashed as they were with an occasionally caustic vein, which gave them additional piquancy.—*Chimney Corner.*

#### Parents Blamable for Children's Cruelty.

Chief of police, Kennedy, of New York, relates the following experience with boys and sparrows: "The Common Council of our city determined to import the English sparrow for the destruction of worms which were ruining foliage and flowers; they first passed a law inflicting severe fines upon persons who made war upon these useful and beautiful little birds. Of course we expected that the chief offenders would be boys, whose habits of cruelty at home gave them a relish for wounding, maiming or killing anything that was not specially guarded. Stinging birds, cats and dogs was the normal condition of our New York childhood. As soon as the bird arrived, I took good care to have them liberated in their new home, in the afternoon, in a district which was well stocked with police. In a very short time the birds had roused the destructive passion of the boys, and a small army of them had commenced a vigorous assault upon them with stones. At a favorable moment the police emerged from their hiding places, and gathering up a large crowd of the ornithological assassins, marched them off to the station-house, about the time the children would be most likely to be missed from their supper. This coup d'etat produced a widespread consternation in the neighborhood, culminating in an outburst of threatening indignation. I took care that no means could be invoked sufficiently powerful to liberate the boys before the next morning; when, taking position as magistrate, I heard in turns the complaints, and administered, respectively, such a lesson of manners and humanity, that it was followed with a transformation of the character of New York boys, and showed me that the boys were much better than the careless parents, who, seeing such habits of cruelty in their children, had never given it sufficient consideration to reprove or correct them. Now you see these charming little creatures, which we have substituted for the worms that were destroying our flours and foliage, flying round with the greatest familiarity, and yet no boy is ever seen stoning them or driving them from their new premises of contentment."—*Animals' Friend.*

#### Preventing Rust in Iron.

The following mixture is stated to be an excellent brown coating for protecting iron and steel from rust. Dissolve two parts crystallized chloride of iron, two parts of chloride of antimony, and one part tannin, in four parts water, and apply with a sponge or rag, and let dry. Then another coat of the paint is applied, and again another, if necessary, until the color becomes as dark as desired. When dry it is washed with water, allowed to dry again and the surface polished with boiled linseed oil. The chloride of antimony must be as nearly neutral as possible.—*English Mechanic.*



## The Kansas Farmer.

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

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00  
 One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00  
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One Insertion, 20 cents per Line, nonpareil type.  
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 Special Notices, 25 cents per Line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

## SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeder's, Nurseryman's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 25,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

## AN EXPLANATION.

Our mammoth weekly supplement is made up from the daily *Commonwealth* and printed for the writer, for the FARMER. For the opinions and expressions upon men and measures in these reports, the editor of the KANSAS FARMER wishes it distinctly understood he is not responsible. The reports are given as news, and not intended as an expression of the political sentiments of the editor of the FARMER.

## THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Greenville (Pa.) *Argus* copies the "Politician's Serenade to his Love," which originally appeared in the *Atchison Champion*, and says: By all means read the poem on our fourth page entitled "The Youthful Granger to his Love." It marks the beginning of the decline of the so-called Farmers' Movement in the West, because, whenever satire sets in, in any serious matter, it is time for the friends to gather round and take a parting look.

Every movement or effort since the world began, which had for its object the amelioration of labor, reform of public abuses, moral or political reforms of any kind, has been received with ridicule, scorn and sarcasm. The history of every country and age supports this proposition. The above extract from the Pennsylvania paper, is only an expression of a common sentiment among those who are very willing to see this movement die. We do not propose to go into a history of the Farmers' Movement or to urge arguments to show that there is a necessity or occasion for such a movement. The burthens of high taxes, high freights and the extravagances of rings controlling townships, counties and States, taken together with the very low prices realized on all productions of the farm, have made the business of farming the last four years, one full of many deprivations and losses throughout the Great West. The absence of good cash markets is incident to our new country, and while we expect something from cheaper transportation and much more from manufactures, it must be remembered that we have burthens, not to speak of shame and disgrace, imposed upon us, not by the popular will, but by the leaders in our counties and in our States. These leaders, self constituted, are political barnacles, and have so long given direction to legislation and controlled the affairs of even our townships and counties, that this movement on the part of the farmers of the State to secure co-operation in their business operations, and to give some expression of their disapprobation of the past management of their affairs, it is taken as a presumption, and so entirely outside the usual order of things. Such an assumption in a class heretofore so easily moulded and guided that sarcasm, ridicule and contumely of every kind is heaped mountain high upon the movement by those who, by instinct and education, have never had a sympathy in common with the laboring people of the country. We do not wish to make class distinctions nor to appeal to the narrow prejudices made by demagogues to stir up a collision between labor and capital, but we do protest against every exaggeration, every wild blunder of empirical schemers being taken as an expression of the aims and objects of this movement.

This movement means a higher social and mental training not only for farmers but for the masses who labor with their hands denied the privilege of a liberal education and social culture by circumstances over which they have heretofore exercised no control.

This movement also means for the agriculturists of the west a better remuneration for their labor and such a voice in public affairs as their numbers, wealth and intelligence entitles them. We recognize in all this that intelligence and not numerical strength is the test of power. This movement throughout the west has done noble service in making men think and read and reason, where before they never did anything but work, work, work, the common drudge, because they have never presumed to be anything else. That this is more the fault of ourselves than that of anybody else is also true. In this movement the wonder is that in its first development of strength and power there has been so much that is temperate, that it has been so free from dangerous principles. It is now crude and undisciplined, but in this the great heart of the people means well and the 30,000 farmers of Kansas who are members of the Grange ask only what every reasonable just man will concede to.

There need be no fear that the movement will lack in intelligence and discretion to guide it. There is too much earnest determination, too much sober, candid common sense among the people to be led very far astray by designing politicians or to favor excesses harmful to the general good of society. What they do want and they will do is to protect themselves, a privilege and right enjoyed by every citizen of the country.

The popularity of hay-seed jokes is passing away and if judgement and sense governs the future of this great movement, as we most certainly believe they will, it will prove a great blessing to every part of society. The movement, as far as Kansas is concerned, has no need to fear criticism or sarcasm.

## OUR LEGISLATURE.

We do not wish to ask impossibilities of those representing the farming interests in this legislature, but we do hope before the session has passed that some of the important measures demanded by the people will be acted upon. The attempt to cast contempt and ridicule upon the farmers' movement by absurd bills and exaggerated efforts of men having little or no sympathy with the spirit of the present movement should be met, not by attempting to "out-herod Herod," but by a wise and discreet course directed to the three or four measures most earnestly asked by the people. Agitators extreme, and chimerical are necessary in the pioneer work of reform; but in legislation for a whole people common sense guarded by intelligent study and honest intention should direct. Long-winded speeches upon bunkum resolutions to make a record seems to be as much a necessity of the machinery of legislation as the annual row over the newspaper steal. To force the issue of party measures for political effect, to drive men into extreme measures under party lash, or to attempt on the other hand the creation of a new party in some caucus-room, we submit are not among the duties expected of representatives. What the people want in whose interests men are sent here to legislate, is the repeal of laws now oppressive, prevention of class legislation and retrenchment in public expenses. In a word, to guard the interests of their constituents and not to expend time in making new parties for political tricksters to secure offices or manipulate for their own ends.

## OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED POSTER.

To any friend of the FARMER who will find a place to tack up our large, beautiful illustrated poster—such as a store, shop, station, or other public place—will confer a favor by sending us his name. We will send sample copy of paper and poster free upon application.

## AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Persons desirous of purchasing any agricultural works, published in this country or England, can do so through our agency.

The Groundswell.—"A History of the Origin, Aims and Progress of the Farmers' Movement, embracing an authoritative account of Farmers' Clubs, Granges, etc.; a full discussion of the Transportation Question and other grievances, and a history of industrial education in the United States; together with Sketches of the Lives of Prominent Leaders, etc., by Hon. Jonathan Periam, editor *Western Rural*, First Recording Secretary of Board of Trustees and Superintendent of Agriculture, Illinois Industrial University; Vice President Illinois State Board of Agriculture; Secretary Northern Illinois Horticultural Society for 1872; first President Chicago Agricultural and Horticultural Society, organized 1857, etc. Published by Hannaford & Thompson, Chicago.

## HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

In our first issue the excellent practical article on "Flax and Flax Seed" was written by our regular correspondent, Mr. Josiah Copley, of Perry, Jefferson county.

The review of Mr. John Davis' article on Taxation, signed "P. B.," is from the pen of our correspondent from Leavenworth county, Mr. P. G. Lowe, who continues the subject in this issue.

We wish always to give honor is due—and in this connection it is only proper to state that the omission of Mr. Lowe's name to the article mentioned was an accident, and not at all the wish of Mr. Lowe to avoid any responsibility in his criticism.

## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The following complimentary approval of the views we have advanced in regard to the proper sphere of these institutions, and the range and character of the instruction they should provide, is from a professor whose department is conducted with unusual ability, and should therefore command respectful consideration:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

Dear Sir: Permit me to tender an expression of the pleasure derived from the perusal of your article in THE JOURNAL, entitled "The Kansas Agricultural College," or rather that portion of it in which you refer to and discuss the organic act. A few of us have been contending for some years for the very ideas and principles you there so clearly enunciate in regard to the field agricultural colleges should occupy, and the work they have to do. Your interpretation is so just and so fully in accord with the letter and spirit of the act, that it is astonishing that intelligent men herein can differ. The time of our skilled mechanics in the shops of trade all over the land leaves nothing for state and national authority to do in teaching mere handicraft, and the average farmer will teach the mere manual of farm operations as thoroughly and efficiently, and far more economically, than agricultural colleges can ever hope to do.

Of what avail to the farmer is an improved implement if he does not possess the means viz., the medium of commercial exchange—the money—whereby to make it his own, and to reap the benefit of its use in his farm

work? In like manner, of what avail to the agriculturist are the researches and discoveries of science if he does not possess the means viz., the culture and education, by which to make these discoveries his own, and to intelligently apply them to his art? The relation of the scientist to the practical or professional farmer is just as vital as that of the manufacturer of agricultural implements, and he should avail himself of the labors of the one equally with those of the other.

The field agricultural colleges should occupy is that of placing at the disposal of the student of agriculture all that science and art can contribute to the complete mastery of the profession, and to enable him, amid the active professional life, to follow, to grasp, and to utilize the labors of the professional scientist.

I would have him a thoroughly educated skillful farmer; completely a farmer, not a Jack-at-all-trades and master of none—a mere farm laborer while running opposition to the business of the blacksmith, carpenter, tinsmith, shoemaker, harness maker, tailor, merchant, manufacturer, carrier, lawyer, doctor and preacher—but in the fullest sense of the term a farmer, skillful, intelligent, cultured, respected and prosperous in his chosen profession and walk in life—the peer of all men.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

The above letter is from the pen of Major Fred E. Miller, Professor of Practical Agriculture and Farm Superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Major Miller has made a brilliant record in our College as a practical illustration of the views he promulgates.

ROSSVILLE, SHAWNEE CO. KAN.

January 22, 1874.

EDITOR FARMER: The FARMER comes to hand with late improvements, filling the bill to the satisfaction of all.

Kansas farmers have now an agricultural journal of which they may be proud, and should take interest accordingly. Why not let each relate his or her experience in various farm matters, failures and successes, with various suggestions and queries, etc., thus learning from each other; profiting by others' mistakes, taking courage from those who do win, thus making it a farmers' home journal, valuable for counsel and reference, instruction and recreation.

We have probably been about as bountifully dealt with in this part of the vineyard, as regards the produce of our acres, as will be found in most parts of the land. The wide river bottoms in this vicinity will produce paying crops every year if man does his part, a surplus or a deficiency of rainfall the contrary, notwithstanding. The main thing is to plow deep and often, keeping down the weeds, and all goes well. There is quite a surplus of corn in these parts, going fast at 40 cents. Stock doing well. Winter wheat not so well, since the ground has been naked with alternate freezing and thawing. Still, with a favorable spring, we will get a crop yet. Grange stock at a premium, Triumphant, No. 306, increasing at a rate of about 100 per cent. per month.

Yours truly, PLOUGHBOY.

CROOKED CREEK, KAN., Jan. 1874.

EDITOR FARMER:—We, (four of us), have been waiting patiently for our paper with its new dress, as our time does not expire until April, and we hardly knew what you would do about sending it to us every week, but on Tuesday last they came. I, for one, was delighted at the change, in both appearance and reading matter, and all who have taken them from the office have expressed themselves likewise, and I will do all in my power to raise a larger club for the FARMER.

As you said in your last issue you would cross all the i's and dot all the t's, I will tell you what we are doing in this part of McPherson county, and leave you to correct all errors.

The district west of me has voted \$1,000 in bonds, and built a very neat school house, 20x30, and we expect to build as good a one in the spring. We have organized a literary society which meets weekly, and we generally have a crowded house and lively as well as interesting times. We also have a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, said to be the strongest in the county, having started with 30 charter members, with A. S. Eastlick, Master; E. G. Young, Treasurer, and J. W. Edwards, Secretary. Winter wheat in this locality is looking very well, with considerable amount sown. Considerable spring wheat will be sown. It is reported that most of the railroad land around here has been sold to a colony of Russians, 600 families, who are reported as an industrious people.

We wish you success in your new enterprise. Yours, J. W. E.

ENTERPRISE, KAN., Jan. 18, 1874.

EDITOR FARMER:—Will you please answer through the columns of your paper, for the benefit of farmers:

1. What amount of sunflower seed can be raised on an acre of ground?
  2. What distance apart for the hills?
  3. How thinned?
  4. Where is there a market for it?
  5. What is it worth per bushel?
  6. Where can seed be obtained for planting?
- The prairies of Kansas are suited to the raising of sunflowers, so much so that in some places they have become a pest. Now, where the wild grow so luxuriantly, it would seem the same can be raised to advantage and profit, and if these questions are answered through your newspaper, it may be of great benefit to the farmers in general.

Very respectfully, S. G. READ.

[Any reader of the FARMER who possesses the information asked for above will confer a favor by giving an answer through these columns.—ED.]

HUTCHINSON, KAN., Jan. 23, 1874.

EDITOR FARMER:—I have a cow which since last May has been troubled with what we call garget. Her appetite and general health are good, but she has bunches upon her udder which sometimes form tumors and discharge pus. Can you inform me of the best means to effectually cure her? We have been using a liniment made of linseed oil and lime water, which helps her for the time, but not permanently. By answering this in the FARMER you may benefit others as well as your obedient servant, E.

WILD CAT, KAN., Jan. 1874.

We have a Grange of 34 members, and hope to increase it. We have got to work. Stock looks well, when they are tended well.—we have plenty of hay to winter our stock. Corn is 42c; oats 35c; wheat 85c@\$.15. Our corn crop, last fall, was bad, not over 20 bushels per acre; spring wheat from 15 to 18; winter wheat about the same; oats from 30 to 50; barley, 25 to 35; potatoes hardly worth digging, and now worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel.

I am in hopes of soon filling my club of 25, when I will send it to you.

Very respectfully, J. W. STEPHENS.

## Business Notices.

## TO AGENTS OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

Persons who have been empowered to act as agents for this paper, will please to bear in mind that no subscriptions are to be taken except at the rates and upon the terms published in the paper and circulars. The "Hard Pan" offer which is 25 copies, one year, for \$25.00, only applies where the number and amount is sent at one time, in one order. The subscriptions may be taken for any post office and in any number over 25, but must be sent in one order. Additions can only be made to the same club afterwards by sending ten or more at one time. Beyond this special offer for large clubs, there are no rates except given in our clubbing list with other payers which will be found very liberal. We have adopted uniform rates not only for subscription but also, for advertising, which will be strictly adhered to.

## OUR MAMMOTH WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT.

We present our readers to-day with a supplement containing the proceedings of the Legislature. We do this in obedience to the expressed wish of many members of the farmer family, from all parts of the State. At no previous time in the history of the State has there been so great a desire on the part of the people to be thoroughly informed upon all public issues. They are watching with interest and anxiety the course of this Legislature. This supplement will be sent free to all subscribers during the session. As the new feature is added at very considerable expense, we ask, on the part of our friends such exertions in extending the circulation of the FARMER as its merits may recommend.

## GRANGE STORE.

196 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, keep on hand a large stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Carpets Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades and Grangers' Supplies. Specialty orders from any part of the State, will receive prompt attention. First door south of the Post Office.

KEITH & BILLINGSLEY.

WANTED—A partner, experienced in the nursery business. A rare chance. Address, P. G. Carter, Emporia, Kansas.

Improved Hogs.—The editor of the Louisiana (Mo.) *Press*, in relating what he knew about farming, touches upon the hog question in this style: "To make Berkshire pigs out of your hazel-splitters, select a cool day, and stand them on their hams, tied to a sapling, and drive their noses back into their shoulders, leaving about an inch protruding. If you look at the agricultural papers you will see that all blooded hogs are fixed that way. If you have any whose noses are longer than the rest of the body sell them to an artesian well company for drills, as you cannot drive the noses back without telescoping the whole pig."

It is told of the Vicar of Wakefield that he had hung in his parlor a beautiful pictured face which he called the portrait of his wife, not that it did really at all resemble her, but that she should strive by her life to grow into such an expression of countenance. So it seems to me it might be well if we had framed some of the beautiful things that good friends say of us, but which we certainly could not say of ourselves, that we may grow up to the picture they draw of us.—*Julia Ward Howe*.

Mrs. Marshal Bazaine is a beautiful Mexican woman, only twenty-eight years of age, and with bright, intelligent features. She is said to favor Adeline Patti, and to love her husband devotedly. They have two children, a boy and a girl, the first five years old. No wonder the old man became so excited when his sentence was announced.

It is reported that a trial is soon to come off at Baltimore, which a certain class of husbands will watch with great interest. A woman of that city has been arraigned on the charge of being a common scold. The laws of Maryland make no provision for the punishment of such an offense, and she is to be tried under the old English common law, which defines such an offense as common barratry, and provides as one of the modes of punishment, "boring a hole through a tongue."

The glass blowers' strike, at Pittsburgh, is nearly over.

## General News.

## GOV. OSBORN'S MESSAGE.

Of the state finances the Governor says: The reports of the Auditor and Treasurer exhibit the financial condition of the State. Our total liabilities are \$1,345,400.07 and our resources \$576,878.51. Of our bonded debt \$335,125 belongs to the permanent school and sinking funds, and is in the vaults of the treasurer.

The receipts into the treasury for the general revenue fund during the past year amounts to \$744,856.09, and the expenses of the Government, as appears by the exhibit of warrants issued by the Auditor, \$446,376.70. There has also been paid out, in the redemption of warrants outstanding at the beginning of the last fiscal year, upwards of \$200,000, leaving a balance in the treasury belonging to this fund of \$89,091.16. For the first time since the organization of the State the year has closed with no warrants outstanding, and a balance in the treasury.

He also recommends semi-annual payments of taxes, optional with the taxpayer. He gives as a good reason the following: "The producer is compelled to go into a full market with his products, at an unfavorable season, to obtain money to pay his taxes, a large proportion of which remains in the treasury, unused for months. By making the payments semi-annually, say in November and May, and providing for a small discount for full payments in November, the public interest would be equally well served and protected, and the producer who might desire to take advantage of a spring market, in the disposal of his commodities, would be greatly benefited."

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MARYLAND. William Pinckney Whyte, Governor of this State, received a majority of votes in both houses of the Legislature for United States Senator to-day, in place of W. T. Hamilton, whose term expires March 4, 1875. The Legislature, in joint convention to-morrow, will compare their votes and ratify the vote of to-day.

## THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

A special despatch from Jackson, Miss., to the *Avulanche*, of this city, says that the Legislature of the State assembled at noon to-day. J. D. Shodd, colored, of Worden, was elected Speaker of the House, H. W. Warren Clerk, and George R. Pease Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senate elected V. C. White Secretary. There are at least a dozen applicants for every subordinate position, and there are numerous aspirants to fill Ames's unexpired term as United States Senator.

## RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly convened its adjourned session in this city to-day. Governor Howard delivered his message reviewing the condition of the State. The State debt has been reduced \$75,000 during the year, being now \$2,563,500. The Governor recommends legislation for the greater protection of savings banks, and for the improvement of the laws of the collection of debts.

## THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature to-day passed a resolution congratulating Texas upon her release from Radical rule; also thanking President Grant for his impartial decision in the Texas matter.

The central branch of the Union Pacific railroad have again brought their case before the judiciary committee—the purpose being their right to land and a bond subsidy, from the present terminus of the road, one hundred miles west of Atchison, to a point on the Union Pacific near the one hundredth meridian.

## REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The indications are that the internal revenue receipts will foot up \$9,500,000, of which one million, it is estimated, will come from the semi-annual tax on banks other than national banks.

Outstanding legal tenders, \$381,707,737.

## PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS.

Senator Logan has introduced a bill in the Senate which provides that a pension of eight dollars per month shall be given to each honorably discharged surviving officer and enlisted man, including militia volunteers of the military and naval service who served sixty days in the war with Mexico and also to the surviving unmarried widow of such officers and soldiers.

## NOMINATIONS.

The president to-day sent to the senate the following nominations: Isaac T. Gibson, of Iowa, to be agent for the Osage and other Indians; Mahler Stubbs, of Kansas, agent for the Indians of the Kaw agency, Kansas; Geo. Tyng, to be marshal for Arizona.

## THE CANTABRIGIA INSURRECTION.

The iron-clad Numancia, accompanied by the men-of-war Victoria and Carmen, has arrived at Cartagena. Admiral Toppet, Minister of the Marine, has gone to Cartagena, with full power to investigate the circumstances of the insurrection. Senator Zavala, Minister of War, takes charge of the Ministry of the Marine in the absence of the Admiral.

## THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says it is rumored that the King of the Ashantes has sent an embassy to Gen. Wolseley suing for peace and offering indemnity.

## INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

The Federal Council of Switzerland, has appointed the 15th of October, 1874, as the day for the opening of the International Postal Congress.

## THE QUARANTINE IN POTUGAL.

The Government has removed the quarantine restrictions recently imposed on vessels from the Gold Coast.

## LOWE AND GLADSTONE.

A contradiction is given to the report that Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the State for the Home Department, would retire from the Cabinet in consequence of disagreement with Mr. Gladstone in relation to the appointment of the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

## ANOTHER PAPAL CONSISTORY.

The report that the Pope would hold another consistory next month was erroneous. The consistory was held to-day, when the final ceremonies of installation of the recently appointed cardinals were celebrated and a number of bishops were appointed.

## DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Dr. Livingstone in the interior of Africa. He died of dysentery, while traveling from Lake Bembe to Uyanembe. His body has been embalmed and is being conveyed to England by way of Zanzibar.







## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## CHERSIPHON.

When to their utmost we have tasked our powers,  
And Nemesis still frowns and shakes her head;  
When, wearied out and baffled, we confess  
Our utter weakness, and the tired hand drops,  
And hope flies from us, and in blank despair  
We sink to earth, the face so stern before  
August will smile—the hand before withdrawn  
Reach out the help we vainly pleaded for,  
Take up our task, and in a moment do  
What all our strength was powerless to achieve.

Unless the gods smile, human toil is vain.  
The crowning blessing of all work is drawn  
Not from ourselves, but from the powers above.

And this none better knew than Chersiphron,  
When on the plains of Ephesus he reared  
The splendid temple built to Artemis.

With patient labor he had placed at last  
The solid jambs on either side the door—  
And now for many a weary day he strove  
With many a plan and many a fresh device,  
Still seeking and still failing, on these jambs  
Level to lay the lintel's massive weight.  
Still it defied him—and worn out at last,  
Along the steps he laid him down at night.  
Sleep would not come. With dull, distracting pain  
The problem hunted through his feverish thoughts  
Till in his dark despair he langued for death,  
And threatened his own life with his own hand.

Peace came at last upon him—and he slept:  
And in his sleep before his dreaming eyes  
He saw the form divine of Artemis,  
O'er him she bent, and smiled, and softly said,  
"Live, Chersiphron! Who labor for the gods,  
The gods reward. Behold, your work is done."

Then, like a mist that melts into the sky,  
She vanished—and awaking, he beheld,  
Laid by her hand above the entrance door,  
The ponderous lintel level on the jambs.

## THE PLOWMAN.

BY LYDIA A. WHITE.

God speed the plowshare! Tell me not  
Dirigee attends the toil  
Of those who plow the dark green sod,  
For till the fruitful soil,  
Why should the honest plowman shrink  
From mingling in the van  
Of learning and of wisdom, since  
"This mind that makes the man."

God speed the plowshare and the hands  
That till the fruitful earth,  
For there is in this world so wide  
No gem like honest worth:  
And though his hands are dark with toil,  
And flushed the manly brow,  
It matters not, and God will bless  
The labors of the plow.

## A WORD TO OUR READERS.

The KANSAS FARMER is not yet able to employ the special services of writers as popular as Mrs. Stowe, Gail Hamilton and Daisy Eyebright, but we are quite sure that there are many among ourselves who are as good housewives and "chicken mothers" as they, and some who have not a little literary fame, if they do not get five hundred dollars an article, (it is said by newspaper folks that Mrs. Stowe is the only woman in America who has ever received that price for a single magazine article), and we also feel pretty certain that no Kansas writer, professional or amateur, has composed anything under more difficulties in the way of thinking than have surrounded the writer of this, while trying to get a quiet moment to devote to this department.

Three babies with the whooping-cough—one in arms, and one on either side—are not the best helps in the world to the nice putting of ideas, yet we have found that even under such circumstances have we been able to write a little, that the worthy editor of this paper has been pleased to publish, and this is why we feel justified in asking our lady readers, to contribute to the Literary and Domestic columns of the FARMER. Such work is a pleasure to many, and would be found profitable in numerous ways to others who have never tried it—if not financially, at least spiritually—and if farmers can benefit each other so much by an interchange of thoughts and experiences, why not farmers' wives?

Apropos of the whooping-cough—we have received from friends and neighbors two or three dozen recipes for cures, some of which were said to have worked wonders with them, and we do not in the least doubt the statement, but our experience would lead us to advise very little medicine. Common cough and cold syrups and lotions do no good at all. Most of the old-time remedies were a mixture of oil with sugar or molasses, and if this is found beneficial it is because it creates a little nausea, and during a coughing spasm excites the expulsive force of the stomach and esophagus, and helps the child to throw off the secretions. Croupy children are apt to suffer most from it, and where there is a predisposition to this disease, we say unhesitatingly, put a wet compress on the throat, with plenty of flannel over it. If the child is subject to spasmodic croup, this will, we believe, save and cure it, if applied in time and persevered in; but with membranous croup, emetics will have to be used, and the services of a physician, or some one who knows, secured immediately.

We strongly recommend a plain diet for children at all times, but in this, as in all other diseases, it is indispensable to successful treatment; so also is a loose condition of the bowels; warm clothing and protection from damp weather; we do not think, however, that it is advisable to confine children to the house too closely, even if the weather is cold, but bundle them up well and let them take some fresh air each day.

And now we have told all we know about whooping cough. We will be glad to learn more from any one else, and desire to extend a cordial invitation to our readers to send us contributions upon all the pleasant subjects they can think of.

Mrs. Lieutenant Philip Read, formerly Miss Minnie Beals, of Topeka, Kansas, has made a successful debut as a singer, in Florence, Italy.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

## A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 2.

BY HAMBLEN.

We find the Crown Hotel to be of very modest proportions for a first-class hotel in a city of over four hundred thousand inhabitants, but remembering that we are not in America now, we select our room, leave our order for dinner, and prepare for a stroll through the town. St. George's Square is near the centre of the city, on the north side of the river, and has about two acres of ground, enclosed with an iron fence, and contains several very handsome monuments and statues—one a bronze figure, by Chantrey, of James Watt, who it is here claimed, first applied steam as a motive power. Another, an equestrian statue in bronze, of the late Prince Albert, is a splendid work of art.

We pass up George street east, and are attracted by a large, church-like building to the left, and making a turn that way, we find it to be an old cathedral built in the year 1142 by Achaius, bishop of Glasgow. It is a massive gothic structure, in the form of a latin cross. The door is open, and, passing inside, we are struck with the beauty of the workmanship—the massive pillars and arches of solid granite elegantly carved—the handsome stained glass windows, through which the sun casts a soft, mellow light upon the old paintings on the opposite wall. We gaze at them with awestricken admiration, when we reflect that they were painted by the masters of more than six hundred years ago, and are yet well preserved. Next we visit the crypt under one side or arm of the church, which was originally intended to be the resting place for the magnates of the cathedral. The style and architectural beauty of this place is exquisite in the extreme. Having looked all through, we return, with several other visitors, and as we pass out of the door are accosted by an individual of official appearance, with a wide gold band around his hat, who politely salutes us with the words, "Sixpence each, please, sirs"—and we fork over.

Seeing a beautiful terraced cemetery back of the cathedral, we wend our way towards it. At the sexton's lodge, or gate, we are requested to register our names and place of residence, which we do, and after donating another sixpence, we enter this old church-yard, called the "Necropolis." It contains some very beautiful monuments, the most conspicuous that of John Knox, stands on the highest elevation, and is a doric column thirty feet high, on the top of which stands a twelve foot statue of the stern old Scotch reformer, holding in his left hand an open bible, and with his right pointing towards the cathedral, as if still rebuking the ancient priestcraft.

Glasgow has two very fine parks—West End and South Side, or Queen's Park. The former contains forty acres of ground, situated in a very picturesque position and close by, are the Botanic Gardens. Their situation is most delightful, and the assortment of flowers and plants are very extensive. Queen's Park, on the south side of the river, contains one hundred and forty acres, and is laid out according to designs by Sir Joseph Paxton, and from the appearance of the handsome dwellings which are being erected around it, will soon rival the more fashionable West End. Our hack driver tells us this spot is where the battle of Langside was fought, and history says this is where the hopes of Mary Queen of Scots were crushed by the troops under the regent, Murray.

We next visit the Corporation Picture Galleries, in Sanchiehall street, consisting of three very handsome rooms, and containing copies of many of the most celebrated masters and some few originals. A large number, to our eyes, are very indifferent paintings.

In our next letter we will make the trip to Ayr, the birth place of Scotland's favorite poet, Robert Burns.

## "WHERE IS THE BABY?"

People are accustomed to associate everything that is dreadful with the idea of death, and generally feel willing to suffer anything rather than that dreadful loss, which is so entirely irremediable. At the same time they constantly wish for changes and circumstances which are to take place sometime in the future, and which involve a hundred deaths almost as terrible as the actual loss of life.

We had a little baby at our house once, sweet as all babies are, with pink toes, and wide open eyes, and a smile worth at least a dollar to see. But, though every one loved, no one was satisfied with the baby. One wanted it in short clothes, another wished it could talk, and even "mama" could hardly restrain her impatience to see it older and bigger, and different from what it was. Well, one morning we looked for the baby—lo! it was not there. We felt an intense longing to see it try to play with its toes, and look up with its loving little smile once more. But the baby was gone, and in its place was a great, noisy, headstrong boy, who would burst into the room like a small tornado, despised bread-and-milk, as "girls' feed," and insisted on sliding down stairs on the banisters. The baby, with his beauty and his gentleness, is to all intents and purposes dead, and the mother sometimes feels like weeping—not because that which she had hoped had come to pass, but because, to gain her boy she has had to lose her baby, who was never so pretty, and cunning, and altogether delightful, as now that he is gone.

Other babies may come, but they will not be that baby; and ask any mother if two babies in any family were ever alike, and if they did not each of them possess original and bewitching little ways of their own, which no other baby, in or out of the family, could ever imitate.

Do not be in haste, O mother! to see the little nursing, which you can fold so securely in your arms, changed to the proud, wilful boy or girl, who may slight your counsels, and refuse their confidence, to give it to others unworthy, and have never borne with or suffered for them. You expect much happiness now when your children shall have grown to be society and companions for you; but in years

to come, when the soft cheek which nestles to your bosom shall have acquired the richer tints of man and womanhood; you look back with passionate longing to the time when the bright curls lay nightly against your heart, and the just budding intelligence and childish desires were subject to no temptation which your hand could not ward aside. Take care of the baby.

## What Shall We Teach Our Daughters?

Give them a good, substantial, common education.

Teach them how to cook a good meal of victuals.

Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.

Teach them how to make shirts.

Teach them how to make bread.

Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, the dining-room and the parlor.

Teach them that the more one lives within his income, the more he will save.

Teach them that the further one lives beyond his income, the nearer he gets to the poor house.

Teach them to wear calico dresses—and to do it like a queen.

Teach them a rosy romp is worth fifty delicate consumptives.

Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes.

Teach them to foot up store bills.

Teach them that God made them in his own image, and that no amount of tight lacing will improve the mode.

Teach them, every day, hard practical common sense.

Teach them self-reliance.

Teach them that a good, steady mechanic, without a cent, is worth a dozen oily-pated loafers in broadcloth.

Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperate and dissolute young men.

Teach them accomplishments—music, painting, drawing—if you have the time and money to do it with.

Teach them not to paint and powder.

Teach them not to wear false hair.

Teach them to say no, and stick to it; yes, and stick to it.

Teach them to regard the morals, not the money of their beaux.

Teach them the essentials of life—truth, honesty, uprightness—then at a suitable time to marry.

Rely upon it, that upon your teaching depends in a great measure the weal or woe of their after-life.

## Rain-Drops.

Tot is at the window-pane,  
Watching little drops of rain;  
Down the glass they pitter-patter;  
Totty wonders what the matter.  
Thoughtfully she lifts her eyes  
Upward to the darkened skies;  
Earnestly and long she gazes,  
Very sad her little face is.  
As she turns and questions—"Why,  
Mamma, do the angels cry!"  
—West. Agriculturalist.

## ARRANGEMENT OF THE HAIR.

From the earliest ages, the arrangement of the hair has claimed a considerable portion of the time and attention of humanity. To curl and plait it, cover with ornaments and perfume it, has as much a matter of personal concern in the days of Esther as now. And the great care for it and pride in it were by no means confined to women; for men have shown excessive vanity in this respect. It is interesting to know what "crimping pins" existed in the old Scripture times, as did also veils, circlets and nets. It is evident, therefore, that the decrees of fashion concerning the manner in which the hair should be worn, were as arbitrary then as in our own times. Nothing shows so conclusively the consequence with which people have invested their hair, as the fact that in so many nations it has been the custom to cut it off, or wear it neglected, in time of mourning. The Jewish women tore it and allowed it to hang about their faces in a most disorderly manner, while the men plucked out their beards by the roots. The Arab women rend their hair; Nubians shave it close; the Hindoo widows do the same; and the old Creeks had a like custom; but the women, valuing it too highly to part with it wholly, shaved the requirement, and answered it as they thought, at the same time by merely clipping off the ends of which goes to prove that a sacrifice of what was considered a precious adornment, was implied.

The fashion of signifying by one's hair that one was in mourning, was not confined to the ancients nor to the East, for there have been instances when ladies of the English court have been required to wear it plain on the death of some royal personage. With some Orientals, short hair was a badge of servitude. Among the Visigoths, only noble personages were allowed to wear it long, and to have it cut was considered a terrible disgrace. The Danish sea kings had the same feeling, and delighted in their long hair of tawny gold, which fell in a mass about their shoulders. In later times, when the fashion of thus wearing the hair was introduced by courtiers, the sturdy English "flow locks," and the clergy preached against "lovely locks," and their own hands did harbor's service, mercilessly shearing off the cherished curls. But, notwithstanding this, the fashion of wearing the hair long re-appeared from time to time; and it was not until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who prohibited curls and long hair, that short hair was permanently worn by Englishmen.—Young Peoples Rural.

To Color Chamolis on Half-Wool Garments.—For 10 pounds, of material, prepare, in a perfectly clean kettle, with soft water, a bath of about one-fourth of a pound of annatto; heat, add the garments, heat to boiling, and boil for half an hour; then rinse well, pass through a weak warm sulphuric acid bath, and again rinse well.

Of Sara Coleridge, whose "Memoir" and "Letters" are attracting so much comment, Aubrey de Vere, the poet, says: "She had a keener appreciation of the highest thought than of subjects nearer the range of ordinary intellects. She moved with the lightest step over the loftiest ground. Her feet were beautiful upon the mountains of ideal truth. For her they were not barren, but honey came out of the flinty rock. She was more at ease when musing upon the mysteries of the soul than when dealing with the humbler topics of literature." The same might have been appropriately said of her father.

Anna Dickinson won't tell the name of her new novel, and there is a general call for handkerchiefs and salts.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

## PAPER.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

The vast increase of machinery, in all the varied departments of industry affords one of the most extraordinary epochs in the history of civilization.

It is an interesting study, to trace step by step the various improvements which the busy mind of man has invented and perfected for the benefit of his fellow man.

The general diffusion of knowledge has facilitated and developed the rapid march of the spirit of invention. A few centuries ago and no such gigantic strides as we have witnessed within the last half century could have been achieved. Knowledge goes hand in hand, one improvement adds another, they are links in the great chain of progression. To see the locomotive propelling tons of freight the steam engine drawing water from the mines and propelling a thousand spindles to manufacture our clothing, etc. These things are visible to the naked eye, they impress the mind with a force of their intrinsic value, they are rarely comprehended by the beholder but a sheet of paper on which we make characters, read and understood by others, is of such common occurrence that we never give it a passing thought, as if it was a mere trifle, not worthy of our consideration.

If we were to assert that the invention of paper has been of greater importance to mankind than the multiplied motive power of the present day, perhaps we might be laughed at. Perhaps the student who is absorbed in his books, or the writer who pens his thoughts to be read by others, or the magazine or newspaper publishers who monthly or weekly issue a vast fund of intellectual nourishment to arouse and instruct mankind—they perhaps, might agree with me that the invention of paper is one of the most useful that has ever been introduced into the world.

Printing in the 16th century was a great advance over the old order of things, but to render it available and of general utility, paper was first necessary to print on. The invention of paper has been by slow processes. It has taken centuries to develop this useful and necessary material.

In ancient times, it seems, writing or engraving was inscribed on stone or plates of metal, and it is said the poems of Homer and Hesiod were written upon plates of lead. On some occasions, wood was used, and sometimes a coat of wax was spread over the surface on which letters or characters could readily be inscribed, but this was easily obliterated. The instrument used for this purpose was called a style or pen—hence we have retained the term "style of writing." Leaves of trees, of an Asiatic species, were extensively used in ancient times, and it is said by travelers, that so well adapted from their smoothness and cheapness, that in Asia, at the present day they are still used.

The bark of trees was extensively used, the latin term "liber," signified newly formed bark, which also, has been retained to apply to all kinds of books; and the term "book" is known to be the Saxon word which signified bark, and the beech tree berry named from its bark (see Webster) from which it was derived. The bark of trees was deemed valuable, as it could be rolled up without injury, thus the name "volume" a thing rolled up, is now applied to books, differing it is true, from rolls.

Linen appears to have been used to a limited extent, as manuscript have been found folded around the mummies in Egypt. The skins of animals were also used in former times for writing upon, and it is supposed from this practice, parchment came to be used. Until within a few years all important documents were written on parchment, and it is still used in some countries. All the old deeds issued by the United States to the preceptor on public lands were of parchment.

An article called papyrus, from Egypt, came into use, it being a great improvement over all former material. The introduction of this plant gave a great influence to the diffusion of literature; this material has also been discovered in numerous cases, and in the excavation of the Herculaneum.

Cotton and linen was generally substituted for other materials about the 14th century, and since that time the improvements in the manufacture of paper has been slow and gradual.

This short synopsis of the introduction of paper must suffice, we have only glanced at the question. It will be seen that so long as the premature materials as stone, metal, leaves or bark of trees, etc., were used, that the process of writing must have been of a slow and costly process, hence, none but the wealthy and more fortunate in life, could ever be the owner of a book, consequently, till a cheaper and easier process of spreading knowledge was invented, the greater mass of people were living in a cloud of ignorance. The common article of paper, we claim, therefore, has been one of the leading auxiliaries in the hands of civilization to the diffusion of knowledge, and has contributed to the general happiness of mankind.

Lane, Franklin County.

Women Journalists.—The other day we stated our belief that Mr. Church, of the O'wosso Press, was the only male local editor in the State, but it seems that she must divide the honor with Mrs. George P. Sandford, of the Lansing Journal, who finds and writes up an immense amount of local matter. She is also said to be one of the readiest political writers on the State press.

## Read the Club List.

KANSAS NEWSPAPERS.

Topeka Commonwealth and Farmer for	\$3.00
Leavenworth Times,	" " 2.00
Educational Journal,	" " 2.00
Topeka Record,	" " 3.00
Evangel, (Baptist)	" " 2.00
Nationalist, Manhattan,	" " 3.00
Tribune, Lawrence,	" " 3.00
Shaft, Osgo City,	" " 3.00
Grasshopper, Gr'r Falls,	" " 3.00
Pioneer, Fort Scott,	" " 3.00
Pharos, Girard,	" " 3.00
Mirror, Olathe,	" " 3.00
Monitor, Fort Scott,	" " 3.00
Border Sentinel, M'd C'y	" " 3.00
Dispatch, Hiawatha,	" " 3.00
Progress, Great Bend,	" " 3.00
Record, Marion Centre,	" " 3.00
Republican, Augusta,	" " 3.00
Observer, Pleasanton,	" " 3.00
Leader, Cottonwood,	" " 3.00
Chronicle, Burlingame,	" " 3.00
Democrat, Belle Plain,	" " 3.00
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Times, Chanute,	" " 3.00
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Courier, Seneca,	" " 3.00
News, Hutchinson,	" " 3.00
Express, Holton,	" " 3.00
Gazette, Wyandotte,	" " 3.00
Herald, Wyandotte,	" " 3.00
Medical Herald, Leaven'th,	" " 3.00
News, Lincoln Centre,	" " 3.00
Pioneer, Lindsay,	" " 3.00
Reporter, Louisville,	" " 3.00
Messenger, McPherson,	" " 3.00
Beacon, Manhattan,	" " 3.00
Homestead, Manhattan,	" " 3.00
Independent, Minneapolis,	" " 3.00
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Chief, Neotoma,	" " 3.00
Kansas, Newton,	" " 3.00
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News Letter, Olathe,	" " 3.00
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