

me of my trees with heads but one foot and standing upright, are badly sun-d, even among the limbs in certain and yet not one standing in the former

position least effected where the heads are four feet high and upwards. My observations of this important fact is not alone in my trees, it is a common occurrence.

Now the question why this South-west inclination should give this protection to apple trees. Simply because of its own shade when properly assisted to protect its trunk from the direct rays of the hot summer sun. The leading idea of a professional tree grower is to select a well balanced tree, the bark of which is all over alike healthy, and then keep it so. As to the height of top, and mode of culture, each takes his own choice. From the experience now had among Horticulturalists in Kansas, I think all are in favor of shade to the trunk; and low tops are gaining favor for this reason, but they fail to produce the desired effect under my care and observation without help to stem the heavy South-west winds in foliage time. In growing trees successfully, every planter should first post himself on such points as the professional class agree, and then ever after practice common, not uncommon sense in future culture, and he will seldom go astray.

A few of these settled points are, 1st, avoid standing water to the roots. 2d, prune off all bruised roots just before setting, and plant properly. 3rd, shade the trunk the first few years. 4th, by continued care and culture, hold your tree to its original health, and balance as common sense and prudence would dictate under the varied circumstances of its wants of help to this end.

Some dig holes, others succeed as well by throwing out straight deep head lands or ditches in which to plant. Some set upright and others at an angle, some mulch, others cultivate will instead, (my experience is that if you commence to mulch, it should be kept up for some years at least), some prune, others say not; but when the knife is used, all agree to use wax for protection to the wound, for these knife and saw wounds invite the beetle of the borer, as well as sun-scald or other wounds in the bark to lay its eggs. Just here I would give a caution to those setting very low headed trees—if you start out with such and become in the future dissatisfied with them, never allow yourself, as is too common in such cases, to practice uncommon sense with saw and knife to prune off the lower limbs and raise the head. Fix in your mind when selecting your trees, the light of top to suit your taste, taking into consideration the fact that the higher exposed locations demand a lower head and the more shade, or protection from climatic influence, and practice heading back, rather than heading up, especially on the North side, as they will over balance in this direction without special help. In the past few weeks I have heard different men assert their failures to grow apple trees, one living near Topeka, another on the Arkansas river, of this class, who have stopped with me, and after seeing what I have above asserted with reference to South-west inclination, and the universal health of these trees compared to those upright or leaning to the North, could not resist the determination to try it again.

I showed them a number of trees ten years old and under, with trunks four feet to the head, leaning to the South-west, whose limbs had, by the force of winds, so far grown to the North that neither they nor their foliage could possibly shade the South part of stem, yet they had never suffered by sun scald or borers. I confess I have been surprised at this latter fact, as I had supposed the actual shade by the leaves or otherwise was necessary. But I find that the simple fact of inclination of the stem in the direction as before stated destroys the power of the sun's rays to produce harm, which is the only shade furnished these trees since the first year after setting, as the foot of the stakes holding them to this inclination after the first year, were set two feet to the North-east of the base of the trees, and on an angle of 45 degrees holding the stems about half way between this and 90 degrees or perpendicular, for two years, and since then protected themselves. I have never in Kansas found yet a borer in a smooth healthy bark, except it could be traced back to some wound, bruise or other debility in the tree. I often captured from ten to twenty of the beetles in half that many minutes last summer during their courting season and cut from the bark of one sun scalded apple tree, over thirty young larva and over half that number from one maple tree, have been accustomed to work among them most of my life, and have no fears of their injury to a strong healthy tree. But all newly set trees are more or less sick the first year after setting, and such trees are always in danger. Soap has always been my preferred wash to continue smooth healthy bark on apple, but as I often saw beetles on a fresh soap washed tree, and cut out young larva from trees having been washed three times during last summer, I am inclined to the opinion that soap is not repulsive to this insect, and shall hereafter mix a little lime in the solution to hold a better coat over the bark. Remember you have selected well balanced trees, root and top, the bark of which is all over alike smooth and healthy, and your main idea throughout is to hold and continue it so. Any wash known to produce this effect is good, but no wash or shade can save and continue smooth healthy bark on trees blown to the North, and no kind hand to help them back before it is too late. The fact can be observed in every orchard throughout the country where trees have been left without sufficient protection by stake or otherwise, and nine out of ten throughout most apple orchards, over balance in weight of tops to the North. With all these commonly observed climatic influences, and knowing

that the instincts of the beetle borer always seeks weak spots in the bark to deposit eggs, prompt action, coupled with good common sense culture, will as surely grow fine healthy apple trees in Kansas as in farther Eastern States.

The overflow of sap in the pine tree growth of the past year drowned the borers in every tree worth saving so far as I have learned, hence, reasoning from analogy, we would suppose that for the next few years this pest will not be caught by the thousand, as was the beetle the past year.

A country home without trees might be enjoyed for a night, but when morning appears is a sorrowful sight.

TO THE LOVER OF GOOD RIPE APPLES.

The South breeze is overcome. The borers dead and gone. Come, plant one thousand trees this spring. Don't say, "I stay here,"—but live at home, sir! W. W. TIPTON. Burlington, Kansas.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The people of the United States pay annually about ten millions of dollars for trees.

Through ignorance of the best methods of planting, and a neglect of proper care afterwards, fully one half of this money is lost. This imposes not only a heavy burden upon the planters, but deprives them of the pleasure and profit which successful planting would give and tends more than anything else to discourage and prevent further planting, which is so much needed all over our land.

The causes of success are simple and based on common sense which any one giving a little reflection to the subject will readily see.

A tree is an organized living thing, and its wants though few, are imperative, and not to be slighted.

Give it the proper conditions for growing and a tree will always make vigorous and continued efforts for an existence, and it is only overborne by such treatment as actually kills it.

Among the conditions essential for growth are the following:

1st. *Moisture around the roots*, without the land being so wet as to be cold.

2d. *Mellowness of earth*, for the young roots must easily penetrate the soil, as they have no strength to crowd their way into hard ground.

3d. *Fertility of soil*, for the instant the roots begin to grow, they begin to feed, and are just as thankful for good food and thrive just as certainly upon it, as does an animal. The newly planted tree must have no competition for this food. It weeds or grass steal half or more of the moisture and fertility prepared for the trees it shows the theft by its appearance, just as certainly as an animal would, were its manger subjected daily to the same amount of theft. Weeds and grasses send out far longer and more hungry roots than most people suppose. They will do active execution four feet from the plant, and will perfectly fill the four feet of space which is usually considered a generous allowance for a tree if allowed to grow on the border of the ground prepared for it.

In the spring, when there is plenty of moisture in the earth and before the weeds and grasses steal its fertility, thousands of trees start into vigorous growth that in July and August prove unequal to their rank growing competitors. They are utterly unable to live without nourishment, and the poor tree droops and dies for nearly the same reason that a horse would if left without water and food.

This is the mystery about the dying of so many trees simply starved to death.

The rules for successful planting in accordance with the above can be started about as follows:

SELECTION OF SOIL.

The soil should be dry, mellow and rich. If wet in spring, or has a tough subsoil, it should be underdrained.

Apples, peaches, and cherries, do well on sandy or loamy lands.

Pears, plums and quinces do best on clay, or land in which clay is mixed.

Grapes do best on gravelly land.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.

The better it is prepared, the more certain and positive will be the success.

Naturally good soil requires less preparation than poor or cold soil.

For orchards and large plantings it is best to first plow and subsoil the whole surface, then make it thoroughly mellow with the harrow. Where few trees are planted, and in situations where general cultivation is impracticable, a hole at least four feet in diameter should be dug and the turf and soil removed to the depth of one foot and replaced with rich garden loam. This will give the tree a good start the first year. If the turf is used at all, it should be carefully inverted and used as a mulch on the top of the ground, after the tree is planted. It is better however not to use it, as the grass in it is liable to grow.

PREPARATION OF THE TREE FOR PLANTING.

If the tree arrives late in the spring and is dried and shrivelled from long exposure, immediately bury it the whole length, top and all, in mellow moist ground and leave it there from two days to a week according to its condition, giving it an opportunity to absorb the moisture it has lost. In drying the sap thickens in the wood, and the pores of the tree are less open, and the circulation of the sap is almost wholly destroyed. By a thorough absorption of the moisture from the ground, the tree is brought to its normal condition, and circulation is established very much as artificial breathing for a time restores a drowning man.

A tree should never be allowed a moment longer exposure to the sun and wind than is

necessary. As soon as removed from the box or package in which it came, the roots should be dipped in a sort of gruel made of the soil and water, and immediately buried in the ground, or as a nurseryman expresses it, "heeled in"—with great care, so as to allow the soil to come in contact with every part of its roots.

Before planting cut off with a sharp knife any bruised ends of the roots, as they heal much sooner in consequence.

PREPARATION OF THE HOLES.

Dig them all and carefully prepare them before removing the trees from the place where they were heeled in.

When entirely ready for transplanting, take the trees singly as needed from the place where they are heeled in, and at once plant in the following manner: Let one person place the tree in the line in which it is to stand, about the centre of the hole, his assistant placing with his hands the roots in an easy natural position in the same direction as they are growing on the tree, then commence filling in with good mellow fertile soil, provided as before mentioned, the person holding the tree keeping it perpendicular and continually shaking it gently up and down to thoroughly sift the dirt among the roots.

When the hole is about half full throw in a pailful of water which will settle the ground among the roots, then put more fresh earth on them, carefully but firmly treading the earth around the tree, leaving it almost as solid as a post. Then fill in the remainder and carefully rake off, leaving two or three inches of mellow soil without any treading upon the top. After planting the tree should stand about an inch deeper than it stood in the nursery to allow for the settling of the ground.

A good fresh tree so planted and the soil for a space of two or three feet from the tree kept moist and mellow all the season through will rarely die. The writer has known several instances where 2,000 or more trees were transplanted in such a manner as described with the loss of scarcely a tree. Losing trees by transplanting should be the decided exception.

CUTTING BACK THE TOPS.

Generally it is best to cut back the tops of trees one half to two thirds when planted to counterbalance the necessary loss of root caused by taking up the tree. In some instances where the ground is excessively fertile and the season moist, the tree will do just as well without any removal of the top, but as a rule it is best and safest to cut back one half or two thirds of all the top as soon as planted, not a week or two afterwards.

MULCHING.

One of the best methods of retaining the moisture in the ground, and at the same time keeping the weeds from growing is to heavily mulch the tree to the distance of four feet from the tree in every direction. This to be done thoroughly. The mulch may consist of half rotted manure, leaves, straw or sawdust, or any similar article, and should be at least six inches thick. This if applied early in the season, say by the 1st of June will be of immense advantage.

HOW TO DETERMINE IF THE TREES ARE FRESH AND UNINJURED.

The roots of all uninjured trees upon being cut into with a knife will present a white or nearly white appearance. If they are red or black they are injured or killed. The roots of evergreen trees rapidly injure upon being exposed to the sun—the sap becoming so resinous by evaporation, that no after soaking in water will dissolve it. Hence the utmost care should be used in planting evergreens, and not expose them before planting.

SHORT LIST OF IMPROPER PRACTICES.

1st. Sowing oats or planting potatoes in the hole, with the tree, in the expectation that they will benefit the tree.

2d. Placing the manure in direct contact with the roots of trees, this is almost always fatal to them.

3d. Allowing grass and weeds to grow around the tree for the purpose of "shading the ground." Every growing plant is a pump and rapidly sucks up the moisture. The quantity may be estimated by supposing the plant to be cut off at the ground and water applied by a watering pot enough to keep it in as moist a condition as it naturally was when growing. The quantity used would at once be seen to be large. The same amount or more is extracted from the ground by the fast growing weeds to the permanent injury of the tree.—*Fruit Record.*

Farm Stock.

INSECT PESTS AMONG FARM STOCK.

Notwithstanding all that has been written about insects which are especially injurious to our domesticated animals, there is still a large class of farmers who have no idea of the number of species, or their different habits. Of course we can only briefly touch upon this subject at the present time, as it would require volumes to give a full history of all the insects which annoy or inflict direct injury upon our farm stock; hence we will only attempt the naming of a few of those best known and most common. We are prompted to do this by the many letters received of late from subscribers, who ask for information in regard to certain diseases caused by parasitic insects.

Before proceeding to name them, we desire to give the reader one simple lesson in entomology, if he has not already learned it. Insects during their lives are subject to great changes or transformations, and assume very different forms, in what are termed their different stages of existence. The four principal ones are these: First the egg is deposited by the female; from this egg comes the grub, worm, caterpillar, or whatever common name is applied, but scientifically it is a larva; hence we speak of the grub or caterpillar stage of existence in an insect as the "larva stage." These larva or grubs grow from the time of

hatching from the egg, if no accident happens to them, until they reach maturity; then comes the third change or transformation, and the larva becomes pupa, which is also called the quiescent stage, inasmuch as the pupa partakes of no food, and has very restricted powers of motion. These pupae are sometimes naked, as in case of some kinds of butterflies, and are called "chrysalides," while others are enclosed in a thick outer envelope called a cocoon, like that of a common silk-worm; but, whatever be the outward form assumed, they are all said to be in the pupal stage. The fourth change is the bursting open of the pupal envelope and the emerging of the perfect insect, or, as technically termed, imago. The common house fly and the mosquito, as well as the larger butterflies, moths, and beetles, all undergo these four transformations, or metamorphoses; therefore it can be readily understood how an insect may be injurious to plants and animals in one stage of its existence, and not so in another.

THE OX BOT FLY.

This insect is also called gad fly, although the latter more properly belong to those species of flies which annoy stock by puncturing the skin for the purpose of sucking the blood. The bot flies, on the contrary, do not injure animals in their imago, or perfect state, but it is their larva which are directly injurious. The ox bot fly, (*Oestrus bovis*) is a large and handsomely colored insect, which appears during the summer, the female depositing her eggs upon the backs of cattle, where they soon hatch, causing small tumors and sores. The grubs feed upon the flesh of the animals, and grow until they are nearly or quite an inch long, and during the fall or early part of the winter they cease feeding and are transformed into pupae, the latter remaining in the tumors during the winter and the imago or perfect fly emerging in spring. These pupae of the ox bot fly are what several of our subscribers have referred to of late under the name of "wolf" in cattle, a rather singular name to apply to a fly in one stage of its existence; but there is no accounting for the vulgar local names for such things, and "wolf" seems to be a favorite among farmers. The larva of a little grain weevil which is found in barns is called "wolf," and the imaginary disease which is supposed to cause cows' tails to become hollow is known as "wolf in the tail"; then we have "wolf teeth" in colts, another imaginary disease or cause of blindness—in fact, this wolf is a terrible creature, turning up in various forms or whenever the farmer neglects to take proper care of his stock.

The ox bot fly attacks young stock more frequently than old, and we presume the same instinct which guides the female fly to deposit her eggs upon the back, where she can do it with the greatest safety to herself than on other parts of the body, also leads her to young animals whose caudal appendage is not sufficiently developed to be a very formidable weapon in warding off such enemies. Those farmers who may think the long hairs on their cows' tails of no particular use except to switch the milkmaid in the face, or flop into the milk pail during the process of milking, would do well to watch "old boss" in one of her battles with the bot and other kinds of annoying species of flies, and see how skillfully she uses the weapon nature has provided for this purpose. Cattle will also resort to bushes in order to rid themselves of these pests, and rub their backs against the lower branches of trees to kill the eggs and young newly hatched grubs if such means of defense are provided. But there are thousands of farmers who will neither permit shade or shelter for their stock, assuming to know what is the best for their health and comfort, although the poor, sickly, worm-eaten animals are fearful witnesses against such presumptions.

THE HORSE BOT FLY.

The female of this fly is well known to most farmers, as she is usually seen darting about the legs of horses in summer, her long slender abdomen curved upward while seeking a place to deposit an egg. The eggs are generally deposited upon the hairs of the fore legs, where they can be most readily reached by the animal's lips, instead of teaching the insect that if they were deposited upon the hairs of the tail, hind legs, or back, few if any would ever reach their destination, which is the horse's stomach, and they become known as bots. The egg remains attached to the hair, and the grubs hatch in about twenty days, but do not leave the shell until the horse happens to lick or bite his legs, and thus the larvae are afforded an opportunity of leaving the hairs and are conveyed into the animal's stomach, where they find both the food and heat necessary for their wants. Here they remain attached to the inner membrane of the stomach until the period arrives for them to become pupae, when they let go their hold, pass through the intestinal canal, and are deposited in the manure heaps or elsewhere. It is claimed by some authors that the larva passes the animal and spends its pupa stage in the ground. But we have frequently found pupae in advanced stages in the freshly dropped excrement; hence there may be some variations in the time of the appearance of the insect in the outer world.

A PREVENTIVE.

All that is necessary to prevent horses being troubled with bots, is to keep their hair clear of bot eggs. This is readily done by scraping them off with a knife, or washing them with some liquid that will soften the glue-like substance by which they are attached to the hairs.

THE SHEEP BOT FLY.

This is a much smaller species than those infecting the horse or ox, but none the less formidable or injurious. The female, like some other kinds of flies, retains her egg in the oviduct until they hatch; at least she has been known to do so, and instead of depositing eggs on nostrils of sheep, lays there minute maggots, which immediately begin to crawl upward. These larvae or maggots remain within the nostrils nearly or quite a year, and cause great inflammation, resulting in a disease known by farmers as "Grub in the head." During the "fly season," it would be well to frequently examine the sheep, and remove the maggots before they have ascended out of reach. We might continue these brief sketches of insects injurious to animals, almost without limit, but the above will suffice to show our readers that the origin of a few of the diseases affecting farm stock is not entirely enveloped in mystery.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

BY THE REV. L. STERNBERG, D. D.

No. 2.

When speaking of the use of the Bible in the public school, a distinction must be made that is commonly overlooked. The Bible may be used as a text book, or merely as a manual of devotion. In the former capacity it stands upon the same footing as any other text book. Its sacredness demands neither its exclusion nor its admission. Its adaptability to the end in view is the only question to be considered, and school-boards may well be left to decide this question according to their own views and the circumstances of their respective districts.

As a book of devotion, the Bible falls under an entirely different category. Matters of religion belong to the individual conscience. How, or when, or where a man shall worship his Maker, or lead the devotions of others, depends upon his own sense of propriety and duty. If a teacher, standing as he does in loco parentis to his pupils, feels it his duty to open his school by a brief devotional exercise, he does it in the use of a prerogative with which no man has a right to interfere. As well forbid family prayer. The recognition of the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, is moreover demanded on the ground of public policy. Whatever may be thought of different beliefs, no one in his senses will question the beneficent influence of reverential worship. Nothing marks man's superiority over the brute creation, more than his capacity to adore and worship the Supreme Being. Worship, to be acceptable, must be spontaneous. Who would force a teacher to open his school by reading a portion of scripture and prayer, though he may believe in neither? Would it be wise, even if it were right, to drive the conscientious, pious teacher, out of the school room, by making it the only place under the canopy where God may not be worshipped?

The moral and religious influence a teacher will be likely to exert, may be taken into account when about to employ him, but once engaged, nothing more can be demanded of him than a correct deportment and a faithful discharge of his duties as a teacher. This is the manner in which the question of the Bible in schools has hitherto, with few exceptions, been adjusted, and where it has been thus left to regulate itself, the schools have been peaceful and prosperous. In New Jersey it is provided by statute, that the teacher of any public school may daily open its exercises by reading a portion of scripture and repeating the Lord's prayer. The same right exists everywhere, without such guarantee.

What, then, is the relation of the Bible to the public schools? We answer, the same as to any other public institutions. Should the people of the United States cease to be Christian, they will no longer record their public acts as done "in the year of our Lord," and will make a new calendar, as was done in the French revolution; the Bible will be entirely dispensed with in the administration of oaths, Sabbath laws will be abrogated, blasphemy will cease to be a crime, there will be no more proclamations of fasts or of thanksgivings, and there will be no employment of chaplains to open our legislatures with prayer, to minister in the army and the navy, to carry the consolation of religion to the afflicted in our asylums, or to teach its moral lessons in our reformatories.

While a Christian people cannot tolerate any prohibitory legislation against the Bible—while all such legislation would be in conflict with the provisions of the constitution of the United States, which secures to every man his rights of conscience; on the other hand, they ask no enactment from legislature or school-board, assigning the "Bible a place in the school room."

The Bible, like that Divine Spirit by whom it was inspired, comes "not by might nor by power." It speaks by self-authentication to the conscience and the heart, and asks no authority from Caesar to make its voice heard or its power felt.

Need we refer to the earlier history of Girard College, to prove that those who would make the Bible a prohibited book in the school room know not what they do? Where in the wide world are public schools so efficient in training the young, as where there is an open Bible in the school room, as elsewhere? Nay, are the masses in any country educated at all—or, at least, so educated as to develop their manhood and fit them for self-government—where the Bible is an unknown or sealed book! If read in the school it is without note or comment. It carries no force except what inheres in its word. Read devotionally, its practical effect is mainly to give a divine sanction to right doing, and to place the ban of divine reprobation upon wrong actions. And does not daily observation teach us, that the ordinary motives to do that which is right and to abhor that which is evil, greatly need such an enforcement? If men are very wicked under the restraints of religion, what would they be without them?

But it is maintained that the public school is a secular institution—that its object is to make good citizens, and has no reference to a future state. Were it admitted that the business of the teacher is as purely secular as is that of the merchant, yet who would deny the merchant's right, at the opening of business each day, to assemble all his clerks in his office for devotional exercises? Few would question the wisdom, more than the piety, of such a course. Christianity is intended for every day life. "In all thy ways acknowledge Him."

WHEREAS, The National Grange did at its fifth annual session refer all business matters to the several States, to be managed as they deemed best, therefore, to carry out this expressed will of the National Grange, and to promote the material interests of all the Pa-

to the best advantage? Do you recommend good for pasture and hay?

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

MARCH.

Yesterday a zephyr wooed me
With a passing hint of Spring;
The air was sweet with carolling
And charms that quite subdued me.

I even thought the far-off wood
Was fragrant with a new-born love,
Below, a sign of green, a blue above;
"Tis Spring," I cried, "I know it's mood!"

A robin, on my window-sill,
Sat dancing like a harlequin,
Made overtures to enter in
My window, with a ready will.

And presently he sang a song
Full of love and summer-time,
A little sweet and joyful rhyme,
In tones that to the Spring belong.

"It is true," he sang, "tis Spring!
O mellow sky! O balmy air!
Glory of sunshine everywhere!
Gone is our cruel wintering!"

Saucily he sang, saucily caroled:
"O wondrous day of beery hue,
O wondrous sky of summer blue!
"Tis here, and I, its ancient herald,

Sit at your window, in the sun,
And bring the Spring to your door,
With my ancient heraldic lore
And my song that is never done!"

Awakened bees flew here and there,
All singing of the bright, warm sun,
The dear spring-time—so truly begun—
With sweets ungathered, everywhere.

Doubting not, in faith, I said
Sincerely and true: "I do believe!
These many signs do not deceive!
Thus is the Spring appeared!"

But ah! to-day I find no trace
Of any smiling yesterday:
The herald, false, has flown away
To some more sun enlivened place!

The wind is chill, icebergs hang
From tree-top and from roof;
I find I trusted without proof,
The song the merry robin sang.

And he, the braggart, far away
Sings loud on house-top and on tree,
While here the song-deceived bee
Lies cold,—this wintry day.

GEORGE H. PICARD.

"THERE'S MUSIC IN THE SPRING TIME."
So sang our little three-year-old as she came
in with her two wee feet loaded with mud this
afternoon; yes we mean mud, black, Kansas
mud, for know ye of the far East, and little
faith in drouthy, begging Kansas, that it has
rained, and rained enough to make mud for a
week.

"Mosaic in the spring time," so there is, and
let's see, what else. House cleaning, yard
cleaning, garden making, soap making, bed
clothing washed, curtain starching, flower
seeds to plant, trellises to mend up, fences to
whitewash, spring sewing to be done, and be-
fore that is begun some material has got to be
found that will last on boy's knees longer than
that they wore last year. "O, hum," say one,
"it must all be done, but where shall I ever
begin?" "O dear," says another "I never can
wait, it's getting so late."

But the wise woman sits down to her desk
or table, and (must we say acknowledge it?)
like a man, writes down a plan of her spring
campaign; the plan must be well considered
or no generalship can fulfill it, but after it is
matured and the work to be done first, is de-
cided upon, put the rest out of mind as far as
possible and work to the accomplishment of
what is in hand. The continual coming over
of the multitudinous cares and tasks that lie
before us, is wearing and distracting, taxing
the strength and the mind so that the best
cannot be done for each separate duty, and
making a sort of treadmill existence for wo-
men that sooner or later makes them chroni-
cally tired weak and uninteresting, as well as
incapable of being interested in anything but
their own grievances.

We don't pretend to say that this state of
feeling always arises from mismanagement,
not by any means, it very often comes of over-
work, and women who have a family of young
children are entailing their aches and pains
and dissatisfied hearts upon them, just so sure-
ly as they lead the life of a never resting
drudge, and their first duty is to look about
them and make a way to save some strength
for their children. How they can do that we
do not pretend to say, and it is a question we
think which every mother must work out for
herself; some need more help, some need less
ambition and could live just as comfortably
with less work if they could only make up
their minds to it, some need more energy and
ambition to put their work through and be
done with it; we all have our short-comings,
and we all want to find them out, and even
them up, and begin anew with the springing
year.

We began writing to-day with the idea of
suggesting to the readers of this department
of the FARMER for 76, that we could help each
other along wonderfully in the work of all
the year if we would exchange a little knowl-
edge through the paper. Wise men have
said that something may always be learned
from the humblest, and surely among all the
women of Kansas there are many who can
give us their experience, their tried and true
"recipes," or even send inquiries for what they
most want to know, and thus be the means of
helping each other as well as themselves. Our
old and valued correspondent, Aunt Mary,
promises some more letters to young house-
keepers soon, telling them how she learned to
"make her head save her heels," and we hope
since the return of our literary friend June

Berry, from across the waters to hear from her
occasionally. Mrs. Beers has been sick, but
we know she has another story on her con-
science for the FARMER, and beside these we
want to hear from the prairies far and near
how to do all sorts of work and have all sorts
of good times in Kansas; and from our sisters
in the villages and cities a little gossip, new
bonnets and such frivolities will be very ac-
ceptable.

All this would rest and improve the writers
as well as the readers, and help us all, not on-
ly to bear the burdens, but to hear the "music
of the springtime."

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER
FROM JUNE BERRY.

MY DEAR MRS. HUDSON:—

I can only now allude to our
late trip to Germany, as I have already written
such a long letter. We had a fine passage,
with the exception of a day or two, when we
were fearfully rolled by a nor'-wester, and our
ride up the British Channel was delightfully
smooth, whereas it is usually very rough and
foggy, making it the most disagreeable part
of the voyage.

We landed safely at Antwerp, where we re-
mained several days and spent the time visit-
ing places of interest, and O, how many there
are! The grand old Cathedral, whose chimneys
are so renowned, nearly seven hundred years
old; The museum and picture galleries, con-
taining very many pictures of the "old mas-
ters," not one picture but what is a wonder of
beauty and excellence, and very many that are
too grandly beautiful, too complex, to be de-
scribed. The canvas of Rubens and Titian
are perfectly gorgeous. They belonged to
the school of colorists, and seemed to vie with
each other as to how much space they could
cover, their pictures being some of them fif-
teen by twenty-five feet, and even larger.

Then there are pictures of De Vinci, Correg-
gio, Rambrandt, Van Dyke, and others of dif-
ferent schools, as those are whose names I
have mentioned. Flemish, German, French
and Italian, they hang side by side, many of
them seriously cracked and disfigured by age.
Space would fail me were I to attempt to tell
you even the half of what we saw that was
new and interesting while in Antwerp.

From Antwerp we went to Brussels, spending
some charming days in that miniature Paris—
visiting the galleries, museum, venerable cathe-
dral, the palaces and ancient buildings,
and going to the opera and theatre Royal in
the evenings.

Next to Cologne, where we had a delight-
ful time. Visited the cathedrals, said to be
the finest in Europe, gray with age and so
rich in grand pictures, and stately and carv-
ing inside (though all the cathedrals that we
visited abound in them). All works of art of
course by the greatest painters and sculptors.
We went to the establishment where the cologne
is manufactured—genuine Maria Farma
cologne—and brought away enough with us
to last me until I go back again, and enough
to give each of my friends a small flask, too.
Expect a little bottle of it for yourself by mail.

From Cologne to Coblenz, and from there to
Bingen, sailing up the Rhine to go there in a
beautiful Rhine steamer. Remained at Bin-
gen some time, visiting beautiful homes—Ger-
man homes—so different from ours. I would
like to describe them, or one of them as an in-
stance, but it would require too much time
and space. We visited also old historical ru-
ins, and those of romance, as well as more
modern castles. We went up the mountains
into vineyards, and ate grapes until we could
eat no more. Our drink was wine instead of
water; they were just making wine, and in
the midst of grape harvest when we got there.
I cannot tell you how interesting it was to us;
so beautiful, so like pictures I have many a
time seen both from pencil and pen, only it
was the original. The weather was balmy
and delicious all of the time. We visited the
Mouse Tarn, going there in a little row boat.

The older children had a great desire to see
that place, where, as the legend goes, Bishop
Hatto was eaten up by the rats. Nearly every
spot on the Rhine has its legend, and some of
them are so quaint and fanciful, but nearly
always are not without some foundation in
fact, having descended as legends, and by tradi-
tion, from generation to generation for ages.
Everything in Germany is venerable, especially
their old Roman bridges, over two thou-
sand years old, having been built before
Christ, and still standing as perfect as ever.
There is one at Coblenz and one at Bingen.
Those are the only two we saw.

From Bingen we went to Darmstadt, a resi-
dence. The Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt
resides there, and Princess Alice, Queen Vic-
toria's daughter, you know, who married
Prince Louis, of Hesse. Besides, many
lesser princes and many of the nobility reside
there. It is a charming city, very modern,
however. F. has many friends residing there,
and we had such a delightful time among
them that I was quite unhappy at leaving
there. We went to the theatre and opera ev-
ery night. There they are supported by the
Government—I mean both opera and theatre
and they are perfect as regards excellence of
performance and artists. A poor singer or
player is not tolerated in such a place as
Darmstadt or Brussels. We there visited pic-
ture galleries, museum, etc.

From Darmstadt we went to Mayence.
Staid long enough to visit all places of inter-
est or note. The cathedral there is nine hun-
dred years old. It is full of old pictures and
carvings, and riches of all kinds, gold and sil-
ver, and rare and costly ornaments. It and
Coblenz, are two of Germany's strongest fort-
resses. Mayence is the strongest. Such for-

tifications! I think the "frothy French" will
be detained outside of those walls time enough
to allow their fire to cool, and then may be
they will think better of it. Germany seems
to me to be invincible in soldiers and fortifica-
tions, and all that goes to make up a great
military power. F. has some splendid speci-
mens of soldier cousins, one of them has his
breast covered with decorations, won in the
last war, among others the Iron Cross, which
I regard with a great deal of interest.

From Darmstadt we went to Weisbaden,
one of Germany's famous watering places,
where we staid several weeks. That is the
most beautiful city I have ever seen: elegant
and lovely as costly residences and grounds
can make a city that is beautifully located, al-
though it has not the Rhine. I drank the
waters of its mineral springs every day. That
makes me think that you wished to know
about my health. It has never been better,
not even in the halcyon days of youth. I com-
menced gaining health and strength as soon
as I left Kansas City. While in Europe I was
just as well as I possibly could be. I grew
quite fleshy while there. The sea voyage
benefited me. The whole trip was truly en-
joyable and charming, still we were quite
glad to get home once more. We had so
much care, having the children all with us,
and there were so many to look after in trav-
eling. Besides, we had so much baggage, or,
as they call it there, "bag-gosh," that being
the kind of English the porters there indulge
in.

But I will have to write you several letters
to tell you of what we saw. Beautiful as the
old country is, and it really is like one great
park, or rather like a succession of them, we
were all glad to get home. "There's no place
like home," although it be on a Kansas prairie.
Adieu.

ESSAYS ON SOCIAL SUBJECTS.

The London Saturday Review excels all the
periodicals of the day in the directness and
vigorousness of style which characterize its
writings. No matter what the subject, it has
no soft words, but says in the plainest, and at
the same time most classical English, just
what it means. However much we may dispute
the truth of its statements, or deny the sound-
ness of its positions—and we have good reason
to do both, for it is among the bitterest
and most unscrupulous revilers of our nation
—we cannot deny that they are ably and forc-
ibly sustained. In no other journal does more
uniformly good writing appear.

This periodical has been for some years the
vehicle of a series of essays of great merit.
The writer gives evidence of high powers of
observation and of keen discrimination, and
seems to have studied human nature to good
purpose. He is searching and impartial in
the analysis of the motives of human action;
merciless, and yet not unkind, in the expos-
ure of folly and humbug, and attains a just
appreciation of that which is noble and wor-
thy. There is nothing that is commonplace
about his writing. Even where his facts may be
old, there is an originality and force in his
way of putting them which gives them all the
charm and much of the value of novelty.

Take him all in all, we have little hesitation
in putting him at the head of contemporary
essayists. Some of the best of these essays
are now made accessible to American readers,
through the *Essays on Social Subjects*, from
the *Saturday Review*, published by Ticknor &
Fields, of Boston.

SNUBBING.

A fine example of power of analysis is given
in the essay on Snubbing, where the reader
will have no difficulty in knowing exactly
what this author, at least, means when he
uses that term:

"When we endeavor to analyze it, the im-
mediate effect of a snub is to induce a feeling
of deprivation and exposure. Its physical sen-
sation is like the sudden loss of a garment,
and the consequent rush of cold; and we do
in fact lose, in the surprise, the snug cov-
ering of our usual self-respect. We are depend-
ent creatures. We are apt, on the instant of
others not respecting us, to feel ourselves not
respectable, small, inferior, incompetent, un-
able to hold our own; and hence the main an-
noyance. That which predominates in a snub
is the pressing difficulty how to take it. We
are caught at unawares without our weapons.
There are assaults and aggressions of a na-
ture to rouse our courage and to quicken our
powers, which call for and suggest an answer,
which may be resented on the spot without
injury to our dignity; but this is not one of
them. All that can be done generally under
a snub—all, at least, that we actually do—is
to pull up suddenly with an inner blank sense
of tingling, a doubt as to where we are, a
confused feeling of having the worst of it,
which our instinct teaches us to keep to our-
selves as much as possible. For it must be
noted that a snub is of necessity a sudden
blow, given when we are at a disadvantage,
careless, and at ease in the security of social
intercourse. Social intercourse takes sym-
pathy for granted. It assumes a general
sentiment, a disposition to follow a lead,
to pursue subjects in the spirit in which they
are started. A snub is a check, a blank, it is
a curtain suddenly drawn down, it is pulling
up against a dead wall, it is a cold obstruction
and recoil. Either the snubber has authority
on his side, and we have laid ourselves open by
some inadvertence, by a misplaced trust in his
condescension, and we have seen parents pain-
fully snub their children in this sort, first al-
lowing them liberties, then stopping them with
a harsh check in mid-career, and this in the
presence of strangers—or, perhaps, we have
given way to enthusiasm, and are met by
ridicule; or we think tender, and it is received
with indifference; or we are told a story, and
are asked for the point of it; or we are given to
understand that we are mistaken where we
have assumed ourselves well informed; or our
taste is coolly set at naught; or we talk,
and are reminded we are noisy; or we talk,
and are brought face-to-face with our ignorance in a
way to make us feel it most keenly. The
strength of a snub lies in the sudden apprehen-
sion that we have committed ourselves, and
a consequent painful sense of insignifi-
cance—that there is somebody quite close to
us, regardless of our feelings, looking down
on us, and ostentatiously unsympathizing.
This is an elaborate description of perhaps a
momentary sensation following on an encoun-
ter probably as short, after which each party
may seem to pursue his way unconsciously;
but in human affairs time is not the measure
of importance, and one of the two at least

treasures a memory of it in his heart bearing
no proportion whatever to the time it took in
acting.

"Perfectly collected and self-satisfied per-
sons are impervious to snubs. Sam Weller is
represented as receiving one from his master
(we need not say well merited) with perfect
smiling serenity. So are the happy few gifted
with the power of repartee and rejoinder,
who may be called social debaters, whose glo-
ry is an emergency, who can collect their
powers on the instant, and give the check
they take with usury. When M. Scribbs, ac-
cording to the newspaper story, answered the
millionaire who wanted him to lend him the
use of his genius for a consideration, that it
was contrary to Scripture for a horse (so he
wrote it) and an ass to plough together, it
was a perfectly fair snub. The man deserved
anything he got, but he must have felt tri-
umph rather than mortification when, on the
spur of the moment he could demand what
right had M. Scribbs to call him a horse. But
these cases are too few to be taken into account,
and the practiced snubber has generally the
game in his own hand, and secures a victory.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,
Manufacturers of
HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,
BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This estab-
lishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good
work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to
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Best and Cheapest SEEDS in America or
Money Refunded.

Buy direct from the Grower, postage or express paid,
and get fresh, true and reliable seeds. I can and shall
beat any firm in America in quality and low prices.
Beautiful Illustrated Seed Catalogue and Garden
Guide free. Special prices to Gardeners. Address, K.
H. SHUMWAY Seed Grower, Rockford, Ill.

GOOD SEEDS
grown with care and painstaking from selected stocks
always pay. Try mine. See advertisement "All
About Gardeners."

J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Illinois.

BERKSHIRES
A SPECIALTY

At Oak Grove Farm
Bred from the most approved strains of Imported
Stock, selected from the best Herds of England
and Canada. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices.
Address, JOHN M. JAMISON,
Hoxsall, Ross Co., Ohio.

Florida! Florida!

Maitland Grange serves all Patrons wishing
to locate in Orange County, that they may be kindly
cared for, and amply assisted in selecting a home in
our midst. Her members are scattered over a large
area of the best part of the county, which is now rapidly
settling up, and the object is to protect immi-
grants to our section from imposition. Address
V. E. LUCAS,
Maitland, Orange County, Florida.

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4 Ton Hay or Stock Scales - \$30.
All other sizes at great reduction. All scales war-
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Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins.

Price, One Dollar Apiece.
Bronze Turkeys, Five Dollars a Pair.
Eggs for hatching.
Address, D. HARTSOCK,
Elm Grove Poultry Yard, Topeka, Kan.

PURE CANE SEED.

VARIETIES:—Liberian, Regular
Sorgo and Omeo-cane. PRICES:—
By Mail, Postage paid, 50 cts. per lb.;
by Express, 25 lbs. or less, 30 cts. per
lb.; over 25 lbs., 20 cts. per lb.; pack-
age included. The Omeo-cane is drop-
ped from the list. We recommend the
Liberian for general cultivation. Two
or three lbs. required per acre. Money
will order.
The Sorgo Hand-Book, containing
valuable information on the culture of
Cane and making Syrup, and descrip-
tion of the celebrated Cook Evaporator
and Victor Cane Mill, sent free.
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO.,
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Seed Sweet Potatoes.
Red and Yellow Nansamond Bermuda, Brazilian,
Southern Queen, and St. Louis Red, at lowest rates.
For price list address, OUTTEN & WARE, care of
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THE PARAGON TOMATO. Now so popu-
lar, I introduced six years ago, I now intro-
duce the **ACME.** It is ten days earlier than
the Paragon, and is a solid, round, red,
personally over a same time; rich color, delicious flavor,
very productive, producing until frost kills the
vines, and none imperfect. Forty seeds, 25c.; 100
seeds, 50c. **Liverston's Premium Cabbage.**
Bermuda Onion—Very fine; pkg., 25c.
New White Globe Onion—Will grow 15 inches in circum-
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one season (mild and good keepers). **Golden Head**
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The purpose of this board is to bring the **ACME**
Tomato to its maximum, the best Tomato that is raised,
the purpose of raising on my table. With shares in this ex-
pression of estimate with me. Try yours. J. B. LIVERSTON, Co.
25, 1875. EST. "Mr. Liverston, the best Tomato and grower,
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Catalogue free.
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Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.
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The undersigned have opened a sales-room at 605
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In offering our seeds to the public we can assure
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Having added many novelties to our collection of
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AT SILESVILLE, WILLIAMSBURG P. O., KANSAS.
White kind—cuttings selected among the best var-
ieties, \$4 per 1,000; \$30 per 10,000; Rooted ones, 2 or
3 years old, 10 cents a piece \$8 per 100.
Seedlings, from 1 to 3 feet high, \$4 per 100.
Sample of 50 to 100 eggs sent postage paid for 50 cts.
Eggs of Silk-Worms, \$8 an ounce.
A Treatise on Mulberry and Silk Culture, 10 cents,
sent in advance.
Cuttings of Lion Mulberry, 1 cent apiece; 50 cents
per 100. But a few for sale, just now. We will have
plenty next year. Address,
L. S. CROZIER,
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Will thrive in the shade? Which on a light shady
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Albino Clover Seed, per lb. \$3.50
Ex. Grass, Blue Grass, " " 25
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Send for Price List of Fresh Garden Seeds
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ington, Ill. Price lists free. Catalogues, 25c.

Compton's Surprise, Brownell Beauty and
Howe's Potatoes. Price List Free.
E. A. REINH, Alton, Ill.

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending March 15, 1876.

COW—Taken up by Shep Fales, Shannon Tp, Atchison P. O., Feb 26, 1876, one red cow, white face and legs, crop in right ear, 5 or 6 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltz, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. M. Watt, Jackson Tp, Feb 26, 1876, one mare colt, mouse color, 2 yrs old last spring, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

BILLY—Taken up by Phil Masterson, Lincoln Tp, Nov 23, 1875, one iron gray filly, 2 yrs old last spring, blaze in face, left hind foot white, no other marks or brands.

Chautauque County—E. B. Hibbard, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Renny Martindale, Center Tp, Feb 15, 1876, one spotted steer, 1 yr old last spring, some white in forehead, left fore leg white, other legs white from knees down to feet, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Ira Easterling, Crawford Tp, Feb 16, 1876, one bay mare colt, 3 yrs old, black mane and tail, right hind foot white, small white spot on nose, about 15 lbs light. Valued at \$25.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Hugh Ulick, of Willow Springs, Feb 12, 1876, one light or light bay mare colt, supposed to be 2 yrs old last spring, small wart on left hind leg above the knee joint. Valued at \$25.

Greenwood County—W. S. Hecker, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up Feb 14, 1876, by H. J. Willis, Eureka Tp, one small white steer, 1 yr old past, no marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$20.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Owen McMahon, Jefferson Tp, one dark red steer, 1 yr old past, some white hairs in face, white tail. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by David Carter, Jefferson Tp, one light bay mare colt, 3 yrs old past, black legs, black mane and tail. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Also, one light bay mare colt, 2 yrs old past, black mane and tail. Valued at \$15.

Leavenworth County—O. Dieckendorf, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Buchanan and posted before Geo O Sharp, J. P. of Kickapoo Tp, Feb 12, 1876, one roan cow, about 9 yrs old, no marks. Valued at \$15.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Geo O Sharp, J. P. of Kickapoo Tp, Feb 12, 1876, one small black cow, 14 yrs old, some white on hips and shoulders, both dark rumped, with black with white about face, about 14 months old. Both valued at \$14.

McPherson County—John R. Wright, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Frans Johnson, Jan 26, 1876, one dark red Texas steer, 2 yrs old past, branded "A." Valued at \$15.

STEER—Also, one red and white Texas steer, 2 yrs old past, branded "A." Valued at \$11.

Miami County—C. H. Miller, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by P. Carman, Richmond Tp, Jan 26, one red roan heifer, 8 yrs old, branded "O" on left hip, underbit in each ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by M. P. Gibbons, Osage Tp, Feb 1, 1876, one bay yearling filly, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Neosho County—C. F. Hauber, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by P. McGuffey, Big Creek Tp, Feb 18, 1876, one white and sorrel spotted pony gelding, about 14 lbs high, supposed to be about 4 or 5 yrs old, some saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$25.

Riley County—Wm Burgoyne, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L. N. Houston, Manhattan Tp, Feb 19, 1876, one bay mare, about 4 yrs old, some white in forehead and on left foot.

COLT—Also, one sorrel mare colt, about 2 yrs old, white stripes in face. Both valued at \$20.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

WALTHAM, ELCIN

HOWARD WATCHES.

Prices reduced fifteen to thirty per cent. Catalogue giving prices of one hundred and forty-four American Watches, mailed free to any address, by N. H. WHITE, 441 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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WANTED—50,000 acres of good Kansas land, in exchange for improved Chicago property, moderately encumbered. Must be cheap, title perfect, and taxes paid. Send legal and general description, which must be well vouched for. Address, E. H. COOPER, Land Agent, 49 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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The earliest and best new varieties known, such as Amere June Peach, Alexander, Early B. Peach, Early London, Steady, and 20 other new varieties. Four for \$1 by mail. WM. D. JONES, Barclay, Osage Co., Kan.

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Actually ripens in one hundred days. Earliest GOOD TOMATO ever offered. Free from rot; ships well; remarkably profitable. \$410.50 Sold from One Hundred & 25 Positive proof of these claims in Free Circular. 25 cents per packet; 5 for \$1.00; post paid. Address, J. A. FOOTE, Seedmen, 512 Main St., Terre Haute, Ind.

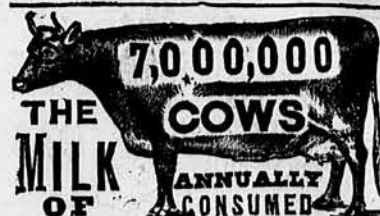
Seed Sweet Potatoes, Extra Quality, Catalogue Free. E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Ill.

Hedge Plants.

400,000 Osgo Orange Plants, extra fine. Also, Box Elder, White Ash and Maple seedlings, and Sweet Potatoes. For Prices address, WM. D. JONES, Barclay, Osage Co., Kan.

THE LADY GRAPE.

THE sweet early White Grape in cultivation. A pure Concord seedling, perfectly hardy, healthy, productive and reliable. Eight years tested. Ripens middle of August. Recommended by the best horticulturists in the Union. Single vines, 1 year strong, post-paid, for \$1.50; \$15 per doz.; 2 yrs, \$2 single, \$20 per doz. Also, large stock of Concord, Delaware, and all valuable grapes. Illustrated Catalogue for 3 cent stamp; with splendid colored plate of Lady Grape, 10 cts. Address GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.



FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

10,000 No. 1 Selected Apple Trees, 3 or 4 yrs old
25,000 Miami or Mammoth Cluster Raspberries
25,000 Kuntz Blackberries
CHERRIES, PEARS, QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBBERIES, SHADE TREES, ETC., ETC.
In great quantity and varieties.
Price Net sent to all applicants.
P. P. PHILLIPS,
Park Nursery and City Gardens,
Lawrence, Kansas.

CHEAPEST JOB PRINTING HOUSE IN KANSAS.

The old KANSAS MAGAZINE JOB OFFICE, for the past year under the management of the undersigned at the KANSAS FARMER office, has been removed to the old location, 175 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Posters, Hand Bills, Dodgers, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Note Heads, Circulars, Statements, Notes, Drafts, Check Business, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Shipping Bills, Tags, Briefs, etc., etc., executed in the best style, and at lower prices than any other first-class printing house in Kansas.

Send all orders for Printing to the KANSAS MAGAZINE BOOK AND JOB OFFICE, Topeka, Kan.

FRANK A. ROOT, Prop'r.

PENSIONS

To whom Pensions are PAID.

EVERY SOLDIER who has been disabled while in the line of duty, or discharged on account of disability, or otherwise, should have a pension. The loss of a finger entitles you to a pension. A rupture, no matter how slight, gives you a pension. The loss of an eye gives you a pension. Any injury will give you a pension.

Send 3 stamps for copy of Pension and Bounty Act.

Address, P. H. FITZGERALD, United States Claim Agent, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

On all letters mark P. O. Box 14, 1876.

Please state in what paper you saw this advertisement.

Pure Bred Berkshire Pigs.



It is to the interest of the people of Kansas to know that the undersigned has the

Largest and Finest

Herd of pure blooded Berkshire Pigs in the State. None but No 1 breeders shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. SOLOMON ROBERTS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kan.

MONEY TO LOAN!

—BY—

GAVITT & SCOTT.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MONEY always on hand for loans to individuals of \$250 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage upon farms and good city property in the State of Kansas.

Parties wishing to save time and expense by sending an accurate description of their property. If farm, give number of acres, amount fenced and cultivated, amount of orchard. State whether bottom or prairie land. Describe the buildings and give the present cash value of the property.

Address, GAVITT & SCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.

T. B. SWEET, Pres't. A. C. BURNHAM, Vice Pres't. H. M. NOBLE, Sec'y.

WANTED—The address of every Grange Secretary in the West, that we may send them our SPECIAL PRIZES and PHIZES of Nursery Stock and Hedge Plants for Spring planting. Address, SCOTT & MAXWELL, Chenoa, Ill.

Sweet Potatoes.

Best varieties. Address WM. D. JONES, Barclay, Osage Co., Kan.



THE BEST COAL COOK STOVES?

THEY ARE THE QUICKEST BAKERS

Most Economical, Convenient, Cleanly, Durable.

Sizes, styles and prices to suit every one.

Be sure and ask your dealer for the MONITOR.

WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O.

For sale by, WHITMER & SMITH, Topeka Kansas.

[Established in 1866]

COLMAN & CO.,

Commis'n Merchants

612 N. 5th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RECEIVE and sell all kinds of Produce, including Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Broom Corn, Cattle Beans, Wool, Hides, Eggs, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, etc. Our long experience and excellent facilities enable us to get the very highest market rates. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. Market Reports, Special Prices, etc., furnished free. Address or consign to COLMAN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

We are also the Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of the THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW. Descriptive circulars free upon application.

The Journal of Commerce, Kansas City, Missouri.

THE oldest established paper in Western Missouri. Its three editions, Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly, are unsurpassed as sterling exponents of Republican principles. And while maintaining their position in their long history, they are at the same time, as a Newspaper, it presents the Latest News, the most correct Market Reports, the choicest Miscellany, and fullest Correspondence of ANY PAPER IN THE WEST.

DAILY, per year, \$10.00

TRI-WEEKLY, per year, 4.00

WEEKLY, per year, 1.50

Crop Reports and Correspondence desired from all parts of the country.

JOURNAL COMPANY, Publishers, Kansas City, Mo.

PROTTER HORSES.

Of Fashionable Breeding.

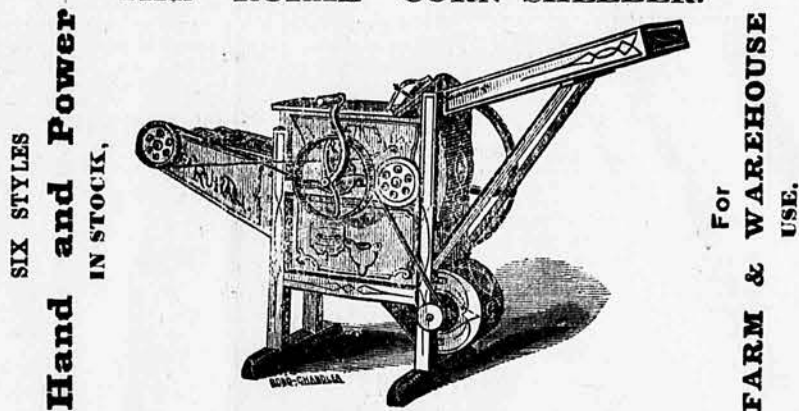
HAMBLETONIAN'S, STARS AND

Clays, etc., etc. For Sale at Prairie Dell Farm,

SHAWNEE COUNTY, (near TOPEKA, KAN.)

R. I. LEE.

THE "RURAL" CORN SHELLER.



The Celebrated

Prairie State Corn Shellers.

Points of Excellence.

FIRST—These machines shell clean, sack or elevate the corn at one operation, the whole being performed in the most perfect possible manner.

SECOND—They are very compact and easily moved and set for work.

THIRD—They leave the cobs whole, thus rendering them better for fuel and the corn less liable to be foul.

FOURTH—They do not break or crush the kernels of corn, rendering it less liable to heat.

FIFTH—They are operated by a few hands, thus effecting a large saving of labor.

SIXTH—Machines calculated for ordinary farmers can be driven by two horses, which make another great saving of expense.

SEVENTH—The feed facilitator saves one hand, and regularity of feed saves power and secures clean shelling when corn is damp.

—ALSO—

Dickey Fanning Mills,

For Perfect Cleaning of

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flax, Castor Beans, and all Kinds of Seeds.

Brown's Corn Planter,

Avery Stalk Cutter With Spiral Knife,

BAIN AND SCHUTTLER WAGONS, BUCKEYE DRILLS,

THREE SPRING AND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

GARDEN CITY PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS,

Haine's Illinois Header,

"Buffalo Pitts" Thresher,

And other First-Class

IMPLEMENTS AND FIELD SEEDS.

Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists. Sent Free.

SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Missouri.

Manufacturers' Agents for the State of Kansas

[ESTABLISHED IN 1867]

TOPEKA CARRIAGE FACTORY.

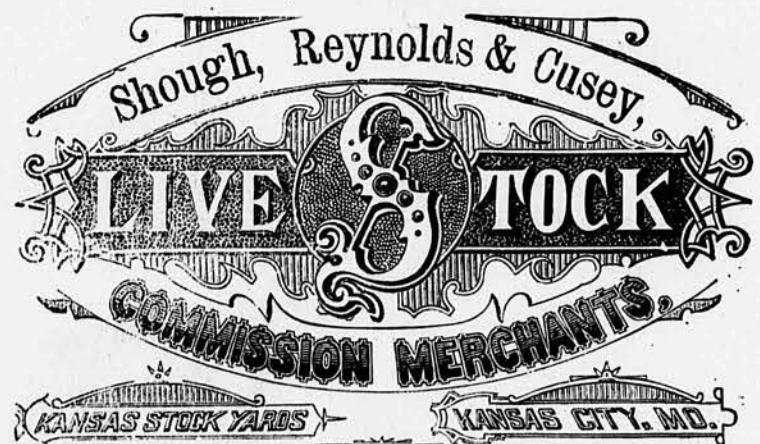


J. A. POLLEY & CO., Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies, Blue and Skeleton Truck Wagons, Frack, Sulkies, and Agents for the celebrated "PITTSBURGH" WAGONS. Repairing promptly attended to. Eastern prices, freight added, supplied at a moderate advance. Address, J. A. POLLEY & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

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Also will Receive Consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce.

At our office, corner Fifth and Wyandotte streets, opposite Lindell Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers, Write to Us for Circulars.



THE JOHN DEERE PLOWS

"ADVANCE" AND "PEERLESS" CULTIVATORS,

Manufactured by DEERE & CO., Moline, Ill.

CLIMAX CORN PLANTER, HOOSIER CORN DRILL

Woolridge Field Rollers, Scotch Harrows, Cones' Rake, Vibrator

Thresher, and a full line of

FARM MACHINERY.

Deere, Mansur and Company,

(ALL GOODS WARRANTED)

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Breeders' Directory.

THOS. C. STERRETT, WARRENSBURG, MAISON CO., Ill., breeder of Norman and Clyde draft horses. Will open stable of Stallions in Decatur for the Season of 1876. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. TRUE, NEWMAN, KANSAS, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Bulls for sale. Ellington's 2d Duke, No. 1623—a good bull—now offered.

J. S. MCNEARY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., breeder and shipper of the celebrated CLAND CHINA HOGS of the best quality. Send for Circular and Price List.

CLICK & KNAPP, Atchison, Kan., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle of straight hard book pedigree, and pure bred Berkshire Pigs. Correspondence solicited.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

PERKIN DUCKS AND BRONZE TURKEYS.—The pick of the flock for 1874. Order now. Rouen Ducks, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, Java Games. Address, W. CLIFT, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

J. S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Nice Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeder and shipper of pure bred Poland China Hogs. This stock took the 1st premium at Canton, in 1871, over 26 competitors.

W. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Stock shipped from Pickaway County, Ohio.

W. & K. MOFFATT, PAW PAW GROVE, Lee Co. Ill., importers and breeders of pure-bred Clydesdale horses, Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs.

T. L. MILLER, Beecher, Illinois, breeder and importer of HEREFORD CATTLE and Cotswold Sheep. Correspondence Solicited.

WM. S. TILTON, Togus, Maine, breeder of Holstein and Jersey Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and driving horses of fashionable blood.

THEODORE BATES, Wellington, Lafayette county, Mo., (rail road station, Lexington), breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle; also Cotswold and Southdown sheep. Stock for sale.

J. DUNLAP, Meadow Lawn, near Galesburg, Mo., breeder (not dealer) of Short-horn Cattle, Choice young bulls for sale. Send for Catalogue.

THOS. L. MCKEAN, Richmond Stock Farm—Pure bred Short-Horn Cattle, Jerseys, Young Mary's Louans, etc. Atlantic Poultry of best strains. Circulars free. P. O. Box 1.

BYRON BIKWEIT, Glenn, Johnson county, Kansas, breeder of Poland-China swine. Pigs, not a kin shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

J. M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, breeder of Huff and Partridge Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmas and Houdans. Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen. Chicks for sale after Aug. 1.

B. AGEE, Geary City, Doniphan Co., Kansas, importer and breeder of Game Fowls. Games bred for the Fair society. Also can furnish all the leading strains of land and water fowls and fancy breeds.

THE FINEST LOT OF POLAND CHINA AND BERKSHIRE Pigs, also Short-horn Durham Cattle constantly on hand for sale at the dairy farm of B. B. Saffold, one mile east of Winfield, Cowley Co., Kansas.

KERR, TAYLOR & CO., Commission Dealers in Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. P. O. address, East Buffalo, New York. All stock consigned to our care will receive prompt attention.

CAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Alwood and Hammond, from the Humphreys' importation in 1852. Also Chester White Hogs, premium stock, and Light Brahma Chickens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$2500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

PERKIN DUCKS AND BRONZE TURKEYS.—The pick of the flock for 1875. Order now. Rouen Ducks, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, Java Games. Address W. CLIFT, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

Nurserymen's Directory.

J. JENKINS, Grape and Seedling Nursery, Box 45, Winona, Col., Co. Ohio, Specialties—Forest tree seedlings and trees, Evergreens, Concord Grape Vines, etc., etc. Catalogue Free.

APPLE SEED.—Prime, fresh Apple Seed for sale at low rates. Address H. W. BLASFIELD, Homer, N. Y.

APPLE STOCKS and Root grafts for sale by D. W. Kaulman, Des Moines Iowa.

TAYLORS COMMERCIAL NURSERIES. A full and complete assortment of general nursery stock at lowest cash rates. C. H. TAYLOR, Lawrence, Kan.

H. M. THOMPSON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis. Fruit, Evergreen, Larch and Deciduous Tree Seedlings. Importer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruit and Tree Seeds.

B. B. PHOENIX, Springettsville, Mo., or the set of four catalogue post paid for twenty cents.

Seedsmen's Directory.

JOHN KERN, SEEDSMAN, 211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

Beekeeper's Directory.

B. REES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND Apianian supplies. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CARMON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THOS. L. ROSS,

Land & Insurance Agent,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

RECEIVES and negotiates sales of Lands and City Property in any part of Kansas. Attends to the Payment of Taxes, Collection of Rents, and all kinds of Real Estate Business for non-residents.

The best of references given and correspondence solicited.

Let us Smile.

"Do you think it would be safe for me to cross this pasture?" Asked a man the other day. "Well," answered one of the maids of the farm, "the old bull doesn't like red very much; but if you will chalk your nose I think he won't attack you."

"This is my last call," remarked a flippant young gentleman to a young lady who was soon to be married, on a recent occasion. "I never call on married women or unmarried ladies after they have reached twenty-five." "You do well, sir," gravely remarked an older lady present. "At that age, and after marriage, they begin to know the value of time, and do not like to waste it."

Here is a soliloquy of a Parisian inebriate, addressed to his hat, which had fallen off. It was overheard one night on the Boulevard: "If I pick you up, I fall; if I fall, you will not pick me up—then I leave you;" and he staggered proudly away.

An Indianapolis cat got to playing with a small turtle the other day, and was having a nice time tumbling it around, when suddenly the turtle's jaws closed on the cat's tail. There was some very lively tumbling then on the part of the cat, to an accompaniment of her own selection. Two hours after she was seen examining that tail tenderly, evidently wondering if the piece would grow out again.

The time for a man to stand firmly by Job's example is when he washes his face with home-made soap and begins to paw around over the chairs with his eyes shut, inquiring for a towel, quick, and is told that the towel is in the drawer, but the keys are lost.

Some negro in a crowd asked Si yesterday what the Legislature was doing. "Deys' pickin' long dar wit de new constetushunville bill and de prezumpin' ob corn and cotton from de payment of taxation," replied Si.

"Well, I'm aginst de new constetushunville—I is!" said one dapper dandy.

"What you kno' bout it anyhow, nigger?" asked Si.

The dapper fellow had no justification to make.

"Dat's de way wid you ignorum niggers—allus 'posin' of somefin' dat yer don't unnerstan'! How is your fokes out in de destrict?" turning to a country teamster.

"I golly, de niggers out dare is gwine fur anyting dat's got corn in it, whedder it's a crib or a box-kay—and dey'll git de corn ef it's dar!" replied the enthusiastic rural negro.

Si swore and stopped the conversation.

Grangers are making extensive use of Uncle Sam's Harness Oil. It is the best.



Burn better; burn less fuel; give better satisfaction, and are the standard Stoves of the day. Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

BUCK'S Guarantee,

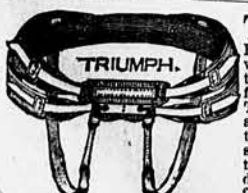
For Coal or Wood, are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Broil and Roast equal to any Wood Stove, and are fitted with our Patent Chilled Iron Linings, which last as long as any sets of ordinary linings. Their operation is perfect.

Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir. We also manufacture Ramee Work of all kinds, Cutlery and Plumbers' Goods &c.

Buck & Wright,
720 and 728 Main Street, St. Louis. Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves. Sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.

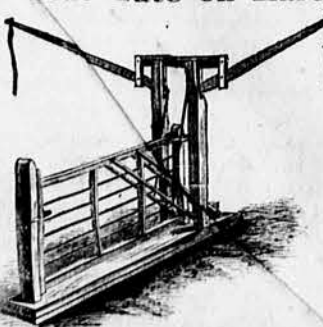
FREE

to all who wish their Seed distributed from the grower, my large, elegantly illustrated Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue, Address, JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.



THE TRIUMPH
BOWEN, N. Y., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the Best Elastic Collar at the late session of the great American Institute Fair, cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer \$100 for a case they cannot cure. Terms moderate. Cures guaranteed. Examination free. The usual discounts to "Grangers." Send 10 cents for descriptive book. Orders filled by mail.

The Best Gate on Earth!



Simple, durable, cheap. Can open and close it without leaving your horse, carriage or load. Cannot snow or freeze it up. Works easy. No weights, pulleys or ropes.

For County or State Rights west of Mississippi river, address, CHAS. N. RIX, Topeka, Kan.

Land Advertisements.

Kansas Land Agency.

DOWNS & MERRILL.

WE place on sale, WILD LAND and IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas. Parties desirous of selling, renting, or exchanging property, will do well to place their property on our records.

We invite the attention of parties who desire to purchase, to the advantages of our agency for the purchase of

Land or Improved Farms in all Parts of Kansas.
To parties in the Eastern States who design coming to Kansas, we offer the advantages of full information about Wild Land, or Improved Farms, as also about Government and Railroad Lands.

Address: DOWNS & MERRILL, Topeka, Kansas.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad LANDS,

In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES
Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 30 per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED
to purchasers of land.
Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address: A. S. JOHNSON, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE **Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company**

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.
20 Per cent. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address, **John A. Clark, LAND COMMISSIONER,** Fort Scott, Kan.

KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.

Grand Real Estate Distribution

AT ATCHISON, KANSAS, MARCH 29, 1876.

2,664 Pieces of Property, Valued at \$770,800.00.

THE KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.

It is an association composed of Capitalists and Business Men, residing in Kansas, and incorporated by the authority of the State, with a Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided into TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

The Charter of said Association is for the Term of Twenty-One Years, and confers upon its incorporators and their successors full power and authority to annex business in any of the States and Territories of the United States for the following purposes: the promotion of immigration; the organization and maintenance of localities of trade and business exchanges; the accumulation and loan of funds; the purchase and sale of real estate; the purchase and sale of buildings, and the purchase and sale of other property.

In furtherance of these general purposes, and more especially to encourage immigration to Kansas and to aid in the erection of a City Hall and Board of Trade Rooms in the city of Atchison, the "KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION" has, in its corner name and capacity, purchased the 2,664 pieces of Real Estate named below, valued at \$770,800, and will on MARCH 29th, 1876, at Corinthian Hall, in the city of Atchison, make a Distribution of the same.

Every share, wherever and by whomsoever held, will be entitled to one piece of said property that may be awarded to the same, but the particular manner of such award will be decided upon by a majority of the Shareholders present at the time in person or by proxy, and the Members of the Association will not directly or indirectly vote or participate in the meetings of said Shareholders in deciding the same.

Every share, wherever and by whomsoever held, will be entitled to one piece of said property that may be awarded to the same, but the particular manner of such award will be decided upon by a majority of the Shareholders present at the time in person or by proxy, and the Members of the Association will not directly or indirectly vote or participate in the meetings of said Shareholders in deciding the same.

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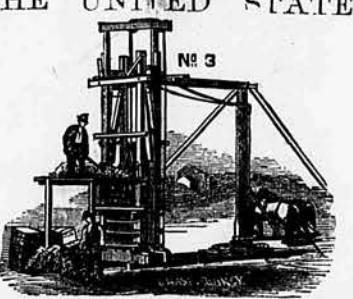
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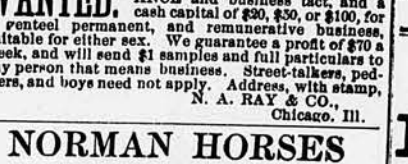
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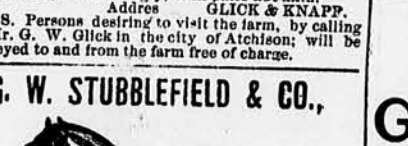
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