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PRIZE ESSAYS.

Written expressly for the KANSAS FARMER.

THE FARMER'S HOME.

BY MRS. E. F. GROVER.

As regards exterior comfort and adornment, farmers can, doubtless, command more of the essentials necessary to the building of a beautiful, luxurious home, than most other persons. Nature is lavish with her gifts, and from her bountiful hand, we may take, both for use and adornment, that which best pleases us. If then, as a class, we fail in this highest and noblest work, it must be from a failure to make use of the means at our command, or, which is more likely from a lack of appreciative thought, in regard to what is essential to the perfection of the ideal home.

This leads us at the outset, to make one assertion, i. e., that in the making of a home, it is necessary to recognize man's mental and spiritual, as well as his physical nature. Woman is, or should be, the presiding genius of home life. No less is it true that whatever adds comfort and rest, beauty and dignity to her life, returns, through her tender and loving ministrations, with double blessing for the members of her household.

The man or woman, for whom life has no promise save incessant, never ending toil from fifteen to eighteen hours out of every twenty-four, cannot possibly be companionable, or even good natured. There is no foundation of nerve force on which to build those graces of character, intelligence, faith, hope, patience, cheerfulness and kindly feeling, which are essential to a happy home life.

First then, we need more hours of actual rest and leisure, more thought, better calculations, less exhaustive labor and more physical comfort. One great lack is of more room in the house. A mere shelter may indeed be dignified by the name home, and is certainly one step onward from barbarism to civilization. Said a lady some time since, "why it must be against the laws of Kansas to have more than one room to your house;" and though the words were spoken ironically, it does seem as though there were some insurmountable obstacle to the building of even a second room to the inevitable pioneer shanty, that marks the occupation of each one hundred and sixty acres of land in the west.

It is true many have not, at first, the means to do more than this. Such must, of course, work and wait; never allowing themselves to lose sight of the fact, however, that the first step from every variety of discomfort, to ease and refinement of home life, can never be taken while all the members of the family are huddled together in one small room, like animals of a lower order. Where there is a will there is a way, and the building of, at least, a second room to the house, can be done in nine cases out of ten, if only, there is an effort made in that direction.

Yet how often do we see farmers working away, year after year, improving more land, buying and selling stock, totally unconscious of the physical and mental weariness endured in the one small room, where the

wife is shut up in close confinement at hard labor, with her cook stove, wash tubs and children; and at evening, at night, rainy days, &c., the inevitable hired man to intrude upon hours which should be sacred to rest, recreation, and the social life of the family. Nor is this all? Has the mother a headache? There is no refuge for her, away from the noise of children and the weary cares of life. Has sudden illness overtaken her, or one of her loved ones? there is no place in which they can find a retreat from the gaze of the curious, or stare of the inquisitive. This style of living is destructive of the moral sense, especially in the young; and is incompatible with any kind of rest or mental effort. The quiet thought and wise planning, so essential to success upon the farm, are seldom possible under such circumstances. One additional room built, however, and how soon will it be transformed into a small paradise of comfort. A bright carpet, snowy curtains, netting at the doors and windows to keep out the troublesome flies, a lounge draped in some dark stuff, on which the weary husbandman can take a noon-day nap, or quietly read his newspaper, while he rests; a few pictures, a few ornaments, and lo! here is a home at last.

Having therefore, decided that the wife of every Kansas farmer, is, after the next year's bountiful harvest, to have, at least, two rooms to her house, let us see what these homes otherwise lack, to render them beautiful and enjoyable.

One of the essentials to home comfort is an abundance of well cooked food. Yet why is it that farmers with everything at their command, in many cases live upon the most unwholesome fare. We are told that crowding the stomach with too many kinds of food at the same meal, is a fruitful cause of dyspepsia, with its attendant physical and mental disorders. Yet no less is there a variety needed. A few nicely prepared articles, are certainly preferable to a score or more of half cooked indigestible preparations. I once heard of a woman who had pork served in three different ways upon her tea-table, and everything else in the same proportionate number. Between this and the fried pork and corn bread, or hot biscuit, which, in some families, constitute the bill of fare from January to Christmas, there must certainly be a happy medium.

Vegetables and fruit are essential and healthful articles of food; and who does not relish them far more, than a constant diet of grosser material. For my own part, I thoroughly believe in the health giving and health restoring properties of unbolthead wheat flour; but, no less do I believe that most hard working men and women require some animal food. Nothing restores energies wasted by hard and exhaustive toil, or enriches the blood like fresh meat soups. Always discarding pork, when it is possible, as an unhealthy article of diet.

But this was not to be a dissertation upon cookery. It means simply, that the farmer's table should be supplied with the best, nicest and most wholesomely prepared food of any tables in the land. And thus will it be when the necessity of providing nourishment suited to every part, muscle, nerve and brain, is, as it should be, universally, and thoroughly understood.

Order and cleanliness outside of the house, on grounds devoted to yard and shrubbery, are sometimes sadly neglected in the farmer's home. It is not at all unusual to see the barn, feed lot, chicken house, and all the accretions of these essentials to farm life, standing in the foreground, as any person can testify, who has made even a limited tour through rural districts. It is by no means certain that you will find the same untidiness indoors, as marks the exterior of some country homes. "Dear John," said a little woman on one occasion, "now the spring is coming won't you move that pen away from the house? it is disgusting, and unhealthy, and really, I am ashamed to live in the same lot with such a filthy nuisance."

"Well you needn't be ashamed, for my part I'm proud of them pigs, and you ought'er be."

So the nuisance was unabated, and a sickening stench filled the spring and summer air, and an intense disgust the soul of the little woman who wondered silently, if, having left out the word *ashamed*, she would not have been more successful in her pleadings.

Poultry about the house are destructive of all beauty and tidiness, and will never be found in too close proximity to the home lot upon an orderly, well arranged farm.

One of the greatest helps in securing tidiness, and lessening the labor of the householder, is the building of walks from the house to all out-houses, the well, garden, &c.; and here in Kansas, where fine stone is so abundant, there remains little excuse for

being many years without these accessories to convenience and tidiness.

Within the house where one woman, alone and single handed, is expected to do the work for whoever constitutes the farmer's family, be they few or many, there is no word needed to stimulate to increased toil and exertion. Rather would I open up an easier and better road to the ceaseless toilers upon the farm, if it were possible. Some things are essential to a well kept home, other things are not essential, though very pleasant to have, in case no greater good is sacrificed in the securing of them.

The woman who, every week gets down, and with brush and ashes constitutes her kitchen floor, that it may possess a certain shade of whiteness; and in consequence of this and other kindred absurdities, is much of her time prostrated with illness, simply is wasting her life, for with a coat of paint on it, the floor could be mopped clean in ten minutes.

I am not writing in defence of slatternly neglectful wives and mothers, but rather in defence of all that is essential to health, happiness and home comfort. Among these are rest and cheerful recreation, which might perhaps often be secured to our farmers wives and daughters if they would only study to economize time and labor. Said a man of culture and wise intelligence a few years since, when this subject was under discussion, "I would much prefer that my wife should read a part of her time, when we get our home that is to be, there will not be so much necessity for scouring, and if she has not worn out nerve and brain, she can enjoy it with me."

I believe that where there is no baby in the household to care for, many afternoons might be secured to partial leisure. There must however, be wise forethought and calculation. The time devoted to preparing dinner, should, with a little extra labor, prepare also the evening meal, so that a half hour in which to set the table and make a fragrant cup of tea, would be ample time to prepare this most enjoyable of all the meals of the day. The drudgery of the whole week is not to be crowded into one or two days. This method speedily breaks down the constitution; whereas, a proper distribution of the extra hard work, giving to each day its allotted portion, will often enable you to secure time for reading and mental culture.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry brought to our very doors a new lease of life and enjoyment. To farmers, it has proved itself a source of great good, but to woman it is a new dispensation of life, of soul life; the best of all. So great a blessing is it, that it is strange that there should be any who do not avail themselves of its golden opportunities. Some women there are who have little children, and no one to leave in charge, say "we cannot go." But is there no grand-motherly old lady, or trusty little girl, in the neighborhood of your house, whose services you can secure for an afternoon or evening occasionally, while you take a little release from anxious care and toil. Look about you now, and try to find some way out of this difficulty. You are sure of a hearty welcome in the Grange; and the compensations it will afford are not to be estimated by dollars and cents.

With a little release from incessant toil, how soon would the home and its surroundings indicate the higher and better life. A hundred little adornments within doors, and the culture of flowers without, would soon change the cheerless waste, into a scene of home-like loveliness and beauty.

The culture of flowers is in itself a source of pure and healthful enjoyment, and there is no man, woman or child, who is wholly insensible to the influence of these sweet but silent teachers.

It may be that your husband will say in the early springtime, when you snatch a few moments leisure to prime and watch your shrubs, or to plant the small brown seeds, that "it is all nonsense; flowers don't feed or clothe a family," but be sure he will admire the flowers for all that, and will take a real, through perhaps, silent pride, and satisfaction in these lovely adornments of his home.

How easy for a mother while engaged in this delightful occupation, to familiarize the minds of her children with the foundation principles of that most beautiful and useful of all Sciences, Botany.

The different parts of plants, and the offices of each, the process of growth and decay Cellular and Woody tissues; the different forms of leaves; corolla, calyx, stamens and pistils; annual, biennial and perennial plants; with all this, and much more, children could be made acquainted in pleasant conversation, until Botanical terms would become as familiar to their ears as the commonest words of the household.

We cannot leave this subject without

speaking a word for the children, of the farmer's home, oft-times over worked their mental and spiritual nature wholly unrecognized in the weary monotonous life that stretches eventless before them.

Why will not intelligent men and women in country neighborhoods, spend a little time each winter in enlivening the heart and beautifying the lives of the children?

Tableaux the rehearsal of a few simple plays a few times during each winter; all the pleasant accessories of a good school, these enliven the sage, older people, and are a source of enjoyment and profit to youth.

And, O! in the long hot summer, don't keep your growing children, toiling, toiling, forever, in the corn-field or cabbage patch, for earth has no sadder sight than an over-worked child. While it is the duty of parents to teach their children habits of persevering industry, it is also their duty to provide innocent amusement and recreation, to lift occasionally the burden of toil from the young hearts, by an excursion, a picnic, a visit to the fair, or anything else that will satisfy innocently awakening intellects and the souls unrest.

Books are a source, even to children, if wisely selected, of ever new enjoyment, they are friends whose hands we can grasp at will certain of pleasant converse, and agreeable companionship. If the sons and daughters of farmers were oftener provided with a variety of suitable reading, games and music at home; it would not seem to them so stupid a place as it often does, and with good reason.

One thing more we do indeed need, and that is more money, better compensation for our labor. But while farmers find no better road to competence than in shipping the products of the farm to Eastern markets, and bringing back for their own use the products of Eastern manufactories, paying credit on what they sell, and what they buy, they need not expect much improvement in their condition pecuniarily.

The best and most perfect types of home life will we trust, a score of years hence, be found in the country upon the farm. But to this end, we must all be earnest workers in the great cause of helping to give character and dignity to labor, by making it a companion of mental culture and moral worth. The immortal part of man's nature is not to be degraded, but toil is to be ennobled by a high and holy companionship.

Organization alone will lead us out of this dilemma, by compelling the establishment of manufactories in our midst, and we hope to see Kansas farmers rally to each others support, and thereby be enabled to build the model home.

Agriculture.

UNBELIEVING FARMERS.

BY JOHN SCOTT.

Want of faith is not a characteristic of the American farmer, but much of his faith is of poor quality; still, I fear it may be called a faith according to knowledge. In a certain degree he believes in the influence of the moon on other things than tides; in like manner he refers to the signs of the Zodiac; he sees that the weather on certain days influences the weather of certain months of the seasons; he watches for the sun on groundhog-days, and is elated or depressed according to his faith; he believes in quack doctors, quack lawyers, quack preachers, quack patents, quack medicines and quack politicians; and in common with his fellow Americans of all classes, believes in all sorts of humbugs, with a faith and simplicity that it is refreshing but humiliating to see. He bows to pretenders; counterfeits of all kinds are passed on him; he pays the fiddler while others dance. The proper name however, for this sort of belief, is not faith, but credulity. But faith in the Great Giver of good things, he has a fair share.

Yet, while he is more credulous than other men in some things above mentioned, in some other great truths he is slow to believe. He has too little confidence in himself and his calling. As to himself, it is possible that the unfavorable comparison he makes between himself and others is not so much in underrating himself as in over-rating them. We are prone to attach importance to certain things we do not possess, and among many such there is none that comes up so magnificently as does fine clothing. Our calling will not admit of expensive clothing as a habit, for in its nature it is destructive of both gloss and substance. The farmer must wear substantial clothing from crown to sole. Even the best of overalls will not preserve fine clothing, either in the field or stable. In his daily avocations, the farmer cannot but confine himself to substantial apparel, irrespective to a great extent of appearances. The professional man may array himself in purple and fine linen as a daily habit, at a comparatively little cost; the farmer must not do it at all. Here, then, is an outward badge of our calling that we are compelled to put on. All admit that we are the architects of our own fortunes in free America.

and that we are entitled to credit as we exhibit merit, still there is a deference extended to mere clothing to which it has no claims, and those who do not wear the best are envious and considerate of those who do. There are none who are more affected by this weakness than the farmers, as a class and none to whom it is so grievous a wrong. This wrong, to a great extent, is self-inflicted, because they give the matter undue importance, more than others give to it.

But to a still greater extent is he influenced in the same direction, by the deference paid to education, and as to this I scarcely know what to say. Learning may be over-rated; of education and knowledge it is impossible; all of them are valuable, but to learning, erudition, literature, the farmer defers more than to knowledge. Perhaps he is open to criticism only in this last respect. But education, knowledge, learning, all are compatible with his calling; art even necessary to the highest success therein. Now, if the farmer must pay such a tax to learning, why does he not avail himself of the advantages, if not for himself at least for his children? It must be because of his want of thorough conviction of the advantages which he yet strongly suspects. His credulity, his suspicions are strong enough to induce him to concede superiority to the learned, yet his faith is not sufficient to induce him to seek the better way. He is one step short of the utterance of that notable prayer: "Lord I believe, help thou mine unbelief." To this extent is he an unbeliever.

But the average tiller of the soil lacks faith in his calling. He is prone to regard the earth and its seasons as capricious, and wanting in sympathy with his labors; he evinces this in his forebodings as to the future and his discontent with the present. He imbues his sons with the same feeling, and they forsake the farm for the shop, for trade or for a profession. His daughters take the same idea, and they favor the suit of the fine haired youth in fine clothes rather than that of the bronzed and brawny young man who faces sun and storm without fear or care. The children follow the father in contempt for the substance and admiration for the shadow. He farther shows his want of faith in the business of tillage, by failing to investigate its principles, to note carefully its teachings. Success is too often regarded as the result of chance, and misfortune is rarely imputed to want of skill or "bad luck." The lesson of facts is unheeded, a theory based on credulity occupies the theme.

With the kindest feelings for those whom I criticize, it can only be said that much of this is wrong. It is not consistent with proper views of a beneficent Creator, to suppose that this is the true character and place of the calling of those who subside the people of the whole earth. The temperate zone of the earth is proven to be that portion best adapted to a high degree of civilization, and it is a direct imputation upon Divine Wisdom to assume that its seasons are inconsistent with the support of its population, or that the occupation which more than all others, is essential to man's progress, is uncertain in its results, or wanting in all true elements of dignity, success and happiness to its votaries. I repudiate all such theories; and will impute my failures to a want of knowledge, to a lack of energy, or some weakness on my own, rather than to anything inherent in the business I have chosen.

In common with my fellow farmers, I own that I have a lack of that faith which forces results, but in common with many of them who are aiming to stand upon a higher plane, I am hopeful of a better day for us all, but especially for our children. Improvement is worth toiling for, is worth living for, is worth waiting for, therefore, we may well "Learn to labor and to wait."—Farmers Journal.

CHINCH BUGS.

MR. EDITOR:—A close examination of the prairie grass reveals plenty of these pests. Where I found them, I always found excrement, and the excrementous matter was of such a character, that I believe the bugs live upon the old grass through the winter. I do not think they become torpid, but actually eat whenever they are able, and thus eke out an existence wherever they can find food and shelter in the same place.

This is my belief, and if I am correct which can be determined by observations made for this purpose, by many men if they will pay attention to it.

The prairies should be burned in the fall, so as to deprive them of both food and shelter. And if not in the fall let them be burned as soon in the spring as possible; the burning will destroy many, and the early cold rains will do more to rid us of these insects.

Your paper can do a vast amount in this business, if farmers will follow out a plan of concerted action in this matter. Please call attention to the matter and others will look and think, and act, if they deem it necessary.

R. C. YOUNG.

Winchester, Kan.

FARM HORSES.

What tillers of the soil more especially want for power, is the large, heavy draft-horse. The character of the labor necessarily imposed on horseflesh on the farm, demands much strength; besides, it is a matter into which the question of economy enters largely. As a general thing, our Western farm horses are too small to be either profitable to the farmer as workers, or valuable in the market. Many of them scarcely pay the price of their raising, being neither fit for the farm or city; hence, in the market, they command but a nominal price, an amount insufficient to at all pay for their breeding and raising.

The question has been asked, "Why is it that farmers make no money raising horses?" and it can be as easily answered as asked. It is because they have failed to breed such horses as the market demands—large, heavy, muscular draft horses, which are required in all cities. The prices that such stock brings in the market will always more largely compensate the raiser, and with less trouble, and a smaller outlay, after a beginning is made than much of our present light and almost useless stock. They are not only too light to bring a good market price, but are unfit for thorough and practical farming.

But we are glad to note the fact that many of our horse raisers and farmers are waking up on this question. With the discussions upon practical farming and stock raising, the fact is brought forward, that to be thorough in tilling the soil the proper power must be employed as well as other agencies, and that if we would obtain the top prices of the markets for our horses, we must present a serviceable animal that will fill the requirements of heavy draft horses.

The Norman horse, imported from France, it would seem, is becoming a favorite with the West. It is such a horse which is demanded in the great West, they being at once salable and serviceable. The Norman may be very profitably crossed with our small horses, which in fact is done, with the most satisfactory results. There can be no question but what it is most profitable to raise the kind of horse that is most serviceable, and consequently most salable.—Indiana Farmer.

THE WAY TO JUDGE OF WOOL ON A LIVE SHEEP.

The finest and softest wool is always found on the shoulders of a sheep. But not one person in 10,000 is aware of this fact. Let us watch an expert when he is about to pass a judgment on a sheep, concerning the value of the animal for producing wool, and it will be seen that he always looks at the wool on the shoulder first. A writer of extensive experience in rearing fine wool sheep and in handling wool, communicates the following suggestions for selecting a good woolled sheep:

Always assuming that the wool to be inspected is really a fine wool, we first examine the shoulder at the part where the finest and best wool is usually found. This we take as the standard, and compare it with the wool from the ribs, the thighs, the rump and the shoulder parts, and the nearer the wool from these various portions of the animal approaches the standard the better. First we scrutinize the fineness, and if the result be satisfactory, we pronounce the fleece in respect of fineness very "even." Next we inquire into the length of the staple, and if we find that the wool on the ribs, thigh and back approximate reasonably in length to that of our standard, we again declare the sheep, as regards length of staple, true and even. We next desire to satisfy ourselves of the density of the fleece; and if we do this by closing the hand upon a portion of the rump and the loin wool, the fleece at these points being usually the thinnest and faintest, and if this again gives satisfaction, we signify the fact by designating the wool "even" as respects density. Now to summarize these separate examinations:

If you find the fleece of nearly equal fineness from the shoulder to the thigh; if nearly equal length on the shoulder, ribs, thighs and back, and density on shoulder and the loins, you may conclude that you have nearly perfect sheep for producing valuable wool. Selecting sheep for producing feeders is quite another thing.—N. Y. Herald.

CAN GOOD BULLS BE BOUGHT AT REASONABLE PRICES?

There is a very large class of breeders who breed most excellent cattle which do not happen to be of the families upon which fickle fortune is at present bestowing her "random favors." The cattle are just as good for all that, and perhaps some of them better, for all practical purposes, and it is not altogether impossible that some of these families may be among the most fashionable of the future. But we do not care to consider the point at present. What we wish to observe is, that when a bull or heifer sells anywhere from \$500 to \$5,000, it gets into the public press, and is published from one end of the country to the other. But when somebody else sells a bull or heifer for one, two or three hundred dollars, the price is not made public, and the transaction, if reported at all, is on "private terms."

Withholding prices gives the general farmers, who do not understand this fashionable nonsense, an entirely erroneous impression about the current value of good, useful Short-horns, and deters thousands of them from investing in this blood. They are willing to pay a moderate amount of money for animals to bring upon their farms, and there are plenty of breeders who are prepared to sell them animals of strictly first class quality and pedigree for the money, which they are willing to pay, but these farmers see no sales reported at less than \$500, and from that up to \$5,000 and higher, and when by some accident they ascertain where can buy animals at \$100, \$200, or \$300 each, they are afraid to buy, because they have been misled by these reports, and suspect that because cattle are cheap they are not good.

There are plenty of men breeding this description of cattle, and there are plenty of such cattle. There are Sev-enteens, as the descendants of the importation of 1817 are called—which are selling everywhere at a low price, and there is no better family of cattle in this or any other country, but we rarely get the particulars when they are sold.—National Live Stock Journal.

A Pennsylvanian boasts that he makes a soap that would "wash a politician character white as snow." There must be a good deal of "ive" about that soap.

They have discovered Michael Anglo's private correspondence; and it is a good thing for poor Mike that he was never in Brooklyn.

OUR GRAFTING WAX.

In making a preparation of beeswax, resin and tallow, to apply to newly set cions, we have repeatedly given full directions. Ours is to use warm in a liquid state, applied with a very small, thin wooden paddle, which can be done rapidly and perfectly; but we see it recommended in most horticultural journals, to make it the consistency of shoe-maker's wax, throw it into a tub of cold water, work it soft, and apply it with the hands, and in order that it may not stick to the hands, grease them.—Very pleasant works. We have ourselves unassisted, set seventy pear grafts in two hours, using the wax as we recommended in a liquid state, and every one of which grew and became a part of the tree. The proportions we use are—four parts of resin, one part of beeswax and one part of tallow, one part of tallow. Melt them together in a skillet (which is the best), or a tin cup, and melt it well. It should remain in the vessel and be used as needed. 20 or 30 cions can be waxed with one heating up. When much grafting is to be done, a little fire for heating the wax should be made on the spot, between two bricks or stones.

We have seen various preparations for making grafting-wax, and we believe we have tried all that looked as if they would answer, but we prefer our own decidedly. Applying it warm or hot does no injury to the graft. The object to obtain in the proportion is that the wax will not crack in cool, dry weather, or run in warm weather. If, however, upon trial different proportions be required, the foregoing can be altered, though after using them in several ways we have come back to these.—German-town Telegraph.

KALSOMINING.

To kalsomine a good-sized room with two coats, take 10 pounds of whiting, dissolved in hot or boiling water. One-fourth of a pound of glue (which should have been put to soak in a pint of water the night before) may now be melted slowly on back of the stove, stirring frequently. To color a beautiful tint, get 2 ounces of ultra-marine blue and 1 ounce of venetian red; mix separately with cold, soft water, and strain through a stocking or thin cloth, each in a separate vessel. The whiting may now be stirred well; if too thick add more hot water, and strain through a flour sieve into a good-sized pot. Add some of the blue and red, alternately, till you get the desired shade, which may be ascertained by putting a little of the mixture on a piece of paper and drying by the fire. When your color is determined, pour in the glue, and after mixing well, apply the wash hot to the walls, brushing in any direction, as it mixes better than if put on too carefully. On white walls two coats are necessary, but after the room is once done, one coat is sufficient. Should the ceiling have to be done, put on the whiting alone first, then reheat the wash and add the paints and glue, the latter to be light colored, if the walls are to be white. Common glue will answer for a painted wall. A paper brush finishes the room perfectly; makes any room neat and pretty. Should the second coat not be put on till next day, heat the mixture, as the glue will not mix with the other ingredients unless pretty warm. Ross.

LAYING OUT A MILE TRACK.

The following directions are given by Wilkes' Spirit for laying out a mile track: Select a level field of forty-two acres; draw through the center of it a straight line of 440 yards, one-fourth of a mile. On each side of this line, and at an exact distance of 140 yards from it, draw parallel lines of equal length, so that the space between the two outer lines will be 280 yards. This being done, drive a stake at each end of the center line; fasten a cord thereon; extend the cord at right angles for 140 yards, until it touches the end of the outer line, and then describe with the extreme end of the cord an outer curve or semi-circle, between the ends of the two outer lines. You will then have the shape you want, the continuous outer line describing it being exactly a mile (1,760 yards) in length, divided into four sections of a quarter of a mile (440 yards) each, and inclosing forty-two acres of ground. From this outer line of track set the fence of the course three feet back, on the straight sides and curves. In this way an exact mile, as near as may be, is preserved for the actual foot track of all the horses. In brief, then, mark out for your course a parallelogram of 440 yards long and 280 yards wide, with curves thrown out at the ends of equal length with the sides, and you have the course you want. The first distance post is placed sixty yards from the judge's stand; the second 240 yards; and the start is sixty yards before entering the turn. The track should be graded round the turns, like the track of a railroad or circus, the outer portion highest, so that a horse can extend himself at full speed as well around the turns as on the straight sides.

THE LAW OF THE ROAD.

The following sensible article from the New York Tribune is well worth reading. It is surprising to see how many people are apparently ignorant of the well settled rule that the same right to half the road exists if a person wishes to pass a team going in the same direction as in the case of meeting a team:

Not all people who have occasion to use the highway understand what are their rights and duties thereon, and a good many willfully, and some knowingly, violate the law which prevails, and thus impose upon their fellow travelers. Good manners people will of course, instinctively do pretty nearly the right thing, but unfortunately all who travel are not high-minded and polite. Every one it is safe to say, has at one time or another in front the dog-in-the-manger driver who will neither go on himself nor let you do so, or has met that other rough egotist who puts forth in another style his extravagant claims to the full ownership of the path in fee-simple, who makes you do the whole business of turning out—sometimes down the embankment roadway, and sometimes into the ditch adjacent—or take the peril of having your lighter vehicle crushed, or at least unpleasantly abraded and jostled.

We may know our right in the premises, and yet we have no time or taste for asserting it, and so we all of us, first or last, bear a good deal of rude capricious insolence and growling, sometimes we meet two heedless, if not willful fellows who have met occupying the center path, and cross-leggedly conversing with as much sang froid as if they were seated in their own private doorway, and each passer-by were somehow the author of an impertinent personal intrusion. They feel as if their comfort, at all events, shouldn't be so rudely disturbed, and it isn't—for they sit and talk it out, and won't budge an inch for you to get by, much as they dislike your untimely appearance.

Although the rule is imperious that every team meeting another must give half the road, common courtesy as well as common sense will suggest to the polite traveler who is light geared and empty, to give a loaded team a little extra privilege. Still if this is not extended by favor, it is not a right which any disparity of circumstance confers. Your right to half the road is just exactly the same, when you wish to pass a team which is going your way.

And it may be said, in general terms, as we understand the matter, that the foot passenger has the same right to the road that he would have if he traveled by some conveyance. The fact that he has no horse before him or under him does not in any manner limit his rights. This is a point not so well understood as it should be, and foot passengers very often in consequence—especially when there is much headless and sportive driving—are left to shrink for themselves, and must dodge, first this way and then the other, to save neck and legs. They are treated as if they have no rights which horsemen and vehicles are obliged to respect.

DAIRY COWS.

A correspondent in one of our exchanges gives the following advice about selecting dairy stock: "Select and keep the very best only. A good cow well kept is profitable. Poor cows are unprofitable. My experience in selecting cows for dairying or furnishing milk to sell, is to select good wedge-shaped animals, heavy hind quarters and tapering towards the head, with light heads, long faces, and unusually long wax-colored horns. Also slim necks, small tails, capacious udders, running good size, rather long and set well apart. I care not for breed or color. It is all humbug for dairy profit (breeding stock is another story). I think it would generally pay as well for large farmers, say those who keep from twenty to thirty cows, to raise some five to eight or so of their best heifer calves each year from their very best cows, and from a bull you know to be from a good milking family. By so doing, and by selecting the best only to keep from the heifers you raise, (when they have their first calf), you will in a few years have a better paying herd of cows than you will be able to buy. As to color I care but little about it, so long as a cow has a good yellow skin, a striped hoof, and a wax-colored horn. If her hair is soft and silky, I care but little about the color of it."

ABOUT THAT CHICKEN BUSINESS.

Some years ago, talking with one who made a business of breeding and keeping fowls for their eggs, for which he had a contract to supply certain hotels, I asked what was the best grain to make hens lay. His reply was wheat, and that shrunken wheat was quite as good for the purpose as the best. A writer in the Prairie Farmer of late date, who keeps 1,500 chickens on his farm 15 miles from Chicago, says: "In winter I give my fowls for feed a mixture of wheat bran, ground oats and corn meal scalded, three times a day, and occasionally mix with it bone dust. My success lies in the above food, warm housing and proper care. I divide my chickens into three lots, having a shed for each division. I do this because I think they are less liable to disease, and as a proof of this, I can say I never yet had a chicken die of the cholera." Observe the italics, which are my own, not the writer's.

Now what is there in wheat, and especially in shrunken wheat, which is calculated to make hens lay, and what is present or absent in corn which produces disease and arrests the action of the egg-producing forces? It is probably the large share of phosphates and small amount of fatty matter in wheat (and especially in shrunken grains) which produces eggs in the one case, and the large share of fatty matter and small amount of phosphates in corn which makes fat at the expense of eggs, and brings about premature disease and death. The Chicago man feeds bran and oats ground, both strong in phosphates, but to make the food stronger in these, he occasionally adds bone meal—a substance which is made up of phosphates and little else. Wheat contains of phosphates 2 per cent., bran 3 per cent., oats 5 per cent., and corn 1 per cent. Of fatty matters, wheat contains 1 per cent., bran 4 per cent., oats 5½ per cent., corn 7 per cent. There is, then, certainly a very great difference between the mineral and fatty constituents of corn and wheat—wheat containing twice as much of the phosphates as corn, and corn seven times as much fatty matter as wheat. Now since it has been pretty clearly shown and demonstrated where the principal food of fowls is wheat, or where their food, if not largely composed of wheat, is at least supplemented by bone dust—that under such circumstances the largest number of eggs is produced, and consequently the highest state of vigorous health maintained—would it not be reasonable to conclude that if fowls were fed another kind of grain, very different constituted, the result would be widely different? But supposing comparative sterility as to egg producing, excessive fatness, and an epidemic and fatal disease, followed constant corn feeding, why is it unreasonable to conclude that an exclusive or nearly exclusive use of corn produces cholera, and that corn so acts and is unhealthy for fowls because it contains too large a proportion of fat and too small a proportion of phosphates.

I observe that the eggs of wheat fed fowls are rather larger than those of corn-fed; that the yolk is considerably less pronounced; that the yolks are smaller and a great deal lighter colored—those of the eggs of half-bright Cochins being scarcely darker than bright straw. And it must be admitted that fowls fed to lay are like cows fed for milk; they make poor meat—corn-fed chickens being as superior to wheat-fed as corn-fed beef is to wheat-fed. But with this I ever ate was fed with the fowls, and weighed 16 pounds at 8 months old. But it is a rare thing to find a chicken, especially a yellow-legged and yellow-skinned one, that is fit to eat at all. They are stringy, tough and dry. To make the best of a chicken, he should be raised on wheat or similar food till he is of a sufficient size, and then shut up and fattened for a month or six weeks on mash and milk.—B. F. J. in Country Gentleman.

ADVANTAGES OF BEE-KEEPING.—SWARMING.

At a meeting of the North American Bee-keepers' Society, Mrs. E. S. TUPPER remarked:

I cannot imagine why I am called upon to speak first upon this discussion, unless it is because females are supposed to be always ready to speak or say something, whether, to the point or not. Bee-keeping is not only profitable in the way of dollars and cents, but the presence of bees in and about orchards and vineyards tends to increase the

yield from vines and trees. Bees carry pollen from petal to petal, and cause fructification of the flowers, and thereby cause more fruit to set than would otherwise be done. Bee-keeping is especially advantageous to ladies, who are thus afforded not only pleasant and profitable occupation, but it also gives out-door work, and thus benefits their general health; and there is no other business which offers such strong inducements to those who wish to make money.

I can get a greater yield of honey by the non-swarming system. Swarming can be prevented by using an attachment to the hive which compels the bees to go out one way and return another; the way of egress being so nicely adjusted that the empty bees pass out one way freely, but no queen or drone can escape. The loaded workers go in at another passage. This puts an effectual guard over the hive, so that it cannot swarm until the bee-keeper is ready to divide it, and is invaluable to one who wishes, not an increase of numbers, but instead more surplus of honey.

WOULD-BE LAWS AGAINST DOGS.

About the usual number of bills looking to the enactment of "dog laws" have been presented in the several legislatures in session during the past winter; but, so far as we are advised, with the usual result—provoking the mirth and calling forth the facetiousness of the average legislator, and the "curdling up" of the friends of the measure. While a dog law was under discussion in the Senate of the Illinois Legislature, introduced in good faith by a farmer member from Me-Lean county, a pettifogger—who, by the way, represents an agricultural constituency—moved that the bill be amended so as to require "all owners of dogs to use a collar with the name of the dog inscribed thereon," and other grave Senators laughed at this low attempt at wit and consigned the bill to the tomb that enshrines the hundreds of its predecessors. But what does this Senator care for the ravages of dogs in the sheep-folds of his State? Why, such depositions insure law-suits, and on these he lives and grows fat. The stock-raiser pays the lawyer's fee, and pockets his loss of stock besides. Serves him right, until he learns better than to send such material to make laws for him.—National Live-stock Journal.

Horticulture.

ROSES.

Their Cultivation.—Varieties, Etc.

At the February meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society, a paper was read on this subject, by Mr. James Pentland, a well known florist of Baltimore, distinguished in his profession as himself the originator of a number of varieties regarded as among the most valuable and beautiful of their respective classes. Of these are the George Peabody, Dr. Kane, Beauty of Greenmount and Woodland Margaret. Below is a portion of this paper.

"Fread be the rose, with rains and dew her head imparring." Adopted as a motto, the above quotation from Wordsworth, after a glowing introduction, showing the enthusiasm the speaker felt in his subject, a reference to the long experience he has had in growing roses, and a comparison of the encouragement of rose growing in England and in this country, Mr. Pentland said:

"Very few persons know how to cultivate a rose in order to bring forth all the latent beauty contained in the flower. Many are content when they buy a rose from those who have them to sell, to take it home, dig a small hole in the ground in their garden, put it therein, (I can not call it planting) and leave it to take care of itself, and when they come to look for flowers, find none. And no wonder! It will not stand such treatment, but will wither and die, and then the poor gardener who sold it, comes in for the blame.

Now this is all wrong. There is not a flower that grows that requires kinder treatment than the rose, and there is none more deserving, or that will better repay good cultivation either in commercial point of view, or for the gratification of two of the five senses, namely: sight and smell.

To grow a rose to perfection, you must in the first place find the proper soil in which it delights, which is a stiff, loamy, strong virgin soil; yes, even a clayey soil, provided it is well drained, and deep and cool, so that the roots can find their way down into a cool place in order to get away from the influence of our burning summer suns. In the next place, you must see to it that the soil is properly enriched, for, depend upon it, you will not see a rose in perfection in a poor soil, for, like the grape vine, it is a very gross feeder. Therefore make your rose ground very rich and deep, use any well rotted manure for your young plants and plenty of it; and as your roses gain strength, you can give them almost any kind of manure even to fresh nightsoil. Watering with liquid manure occasionally you will find a great help.

In order to have fine flowers, you will find pruning a very important point in the cultivation, and this part, I am sorry to say, is but very poorly understood, by most cultivators, for how often do you see a rose plant snubbed off at its extremity, in order to give the bush a nice round head of very slender shoots, upon which you see a small, weak flower, not worthy of being called a flower, looking as if it was ashamed of itself, (and I don't wonder that it is!) instead of bringing out all the beauty of which it is capable.

To have fine, large and beautiful flowers, you must have plenty of good, healthy root-power, and not so much wood, and to obtain this you must have the conditions previously mentioned. If your rose plant has had those conditions, you will have good, strong healthy growth from the ground; and in the fall or very early in the spring, when danger of severe frosts is over, (I prefer fall pruning, for by pruning then, you make the plant more capable of withstanding our severe frosts, because the late growths made by the rose are too tender and sappy to withstand our severe climate,) commence pruning by cutting out all the old wood of the previous year, or at least all the wood of that year until you reach the new and strong wood of this, if the growth has been made upon any of it, as it very frequently will be unless care has been used while growing. After you have cut out all of the old growth, then commence and reduce the new growth to three or four buds, according to the strength of your growth.

Strong growing varieties may have more wood left upon them than the weaker growing varieties. If you follow out these instructions, my word for it, you need not be ashamed of your rose flowers. The remark has often been made to me, in the month of June, when the rose is in its best estate, by

persons visiting my place: How is it that we don't have as fine flowers upon our rose bushes as yours are; mine are larger bushes than yours and of the same kind? And the only answer I could give them was: They are not properly pruned. Why, they would reply, a gardener pruned them, and he ought to know. What a comment on gardeners! Yes, he ought to know, and a good gardener does know, but the fact is, he is not always allowed to do as he knows it should be done, for many persons are so afraid of seeing their pets out down too close, supposing it will kill them; and again, many want large bushes, which they can easily obtain, but it must always be at the expense of the flowers; whilst others, again, desire quantity and not quality. To all such I must say, do not blame your roses for not displaying the full beauty of which they are capable. I shall close this portion of my subject, by saying in brief, if you want fine flowers, give your plants plenty of roots, and short tops; you can get the former by rich soil and good cultivation, and the knife and good judgment will do the rest.

I now approach a very delicate part of my subject,—that is, the best varieties to cultivate. Now it will altogether depend upon what you want in a rose before I proceed to enumerate the varieties. Do you want a rose of the most exquisite form, color, smell, strong growth, and perfect hardiness, that will only give you such flowers once in the year, or at the most twice?

Then I will have to recommend you to grow the (so called) Hybrid Perpetuals, which name I think is a misnomer. True, they are Hybrid, but if the perpetual was left out of most of them it would be better, I think. Do you want a rose tolerably hardy, not too rank a grower, and one that has not much fragrance, but of beautiful form and color, and when in a healthy condition one that you can always expect to find a flower upon? Then I will recommend you to the Bourbon class. If you desire a strong growth, with great clusters of sweet flowers blooming upon the end of long shoots, you must grow the Noisettes. But if you want flowers to cut for bouquets, for show, for decoration, and for useful purposes generally, and such that you are not afraid to cut and slash at as much as you desire, then you must grow the Bengala or Chinese, as they are called, and in this class there are some beautiful varieties.

But if you want a rose in which you can feel a real enjoyment, in inhaling its delicately unfolding petals, in beholding its most exquisite fragrance, peculiar to itself alone, observe its delicate habit of growth, and its constant bloom; whose colors, so delicate, look as if the breath of man would soil them; then you must grow the Queen of them all, and it is the variety the ladies (God bless them!) love the best. I suppose the reason they so love it is, because, like themselves, they are so extremely frail, delicate, sweet, and lovable, and cannot bear the rough usage that their more robust brothers just mentioned can—these are the Teas, so called owing to their flowers always having the rich aroma of fresh tea.

There are many other varieties cultivated such as Damask roses, Banksian roses, hardy climbing roses, Multiflora roses, Macartney roses, climbers also, and of this class I may mention the Microphylla, Maeda Leonida, Mannetti and kindred sorts. There are not many of this class, however, and the two first-named are the best. The Mannetti is much used for budding upon, and makes a fine stock rose, superior to the French dog rose used for the same purpose.

There is one other in connection with the Climbing roses that I must not forget to mention, because of its very great beauty, extreme hardiness and rampant growth,—growing as I have seen it do in one season as much as twenty feet, and also for the further quality or good fortune as I should rather say, of having been originated in our very midst. I allude to the Prairie rose, which, for the covering of naked wall and trellises, have no superiors. They were originated by that distinguished horticulturist whose untimely death we all have deplored. I allude to Sam'l Feast Sr., brother of the Nestor of Horticulture in this city, the honored Corresponding Secretary of this Society, John Feast, Esq.

The Prairie rose I think was originated from seeds of the Michigan rose, either gathered by or brought to Mr. Feast, who planted them. There are two distinct colors,—one a beautiful pink, and the other one a clear wax white; the pink variety is called Prairie Queen and the other most finely named Belle of Baltimore. There is one other called the King of Prairies, a later production by the same grower, a most beautiful flower, not quite so double as the two former, but possessing one fine quality the others lack, namely: fragrance. There have never been any roses sent out that have obtained a wider or more deserved celebrity than those roses,—for, from Maine to California, in this country, and all over the continent, they have been sent, which certainly speaks well for Baltimore and her productions.

Briar Rose, or Sweet Briars.—Of this class is one of the finest yellow roses in cultivation, namely: the Persian yellow; then there is the old Harrisonia, older perhaps than I can remember. Celestial Blush Sweet Briar is a variety very pretty and double and sweet; but not much known. The last though by no means the least, are the Moss roses, some of which are the most beautiful roses grown.

Some of them are called perpetuals, but if there are such I must confess I never saw them; the nearest approach to it being the one called Salet, which, during the summer blooms occasionally, but I doubt very much if it is a moss rose in the true sense, the buds at best being but slightly mossed. But the real gems of these roses (and gems of beauty they are without question,) are the following named varieties: Cristata, (or crested,) this one old variety I have placed at the head of the list, for in form of flower, delicacy of color, (a peachy pink,) and size, I think it excels all of this class and when in bud, the beautiful calyx, having the appearance of a crest, (not properly a moss covering) is extremely beautiful.

The next most beautiful in my judgment is the Etna, which is quite mossy; the buds are large and just before expanding have the appearance of a crown; it is also a very vigorous grower. Then comes the Luxembourg, or Crimson Moss; Wm. Lobb, a most vigorous grower and fine bloomer, of a dark purplish crimson; Gloire des Muses, pale rose, outer petals whitish, large and very distinct, and a robust grower; Princess Adelaide, pale rose, very large, mossy, and a strong grower, and is one that forms a beautiful pillar; White Moss, or White Perpetual, (so called,) is most beautiful in bud, it is a very old rose, and one of the first moss roses I ever knew, and has been grown so much that I have sometimes known the mossy appearance of the bud to run out

and go back to its original type of a Damask rose. All the moss roses are very fragrant; in fact there are none small sweeter, except perhaps their progenitor, which I think is the Damask.

PERIODICAL FLOW OF SAP IN TREES. Baranetky, of the observatory at Kieff, has investigated the periodicity of the bleeding of certain plants and its cause. Hoffermeier was the first who recognized that this phenomena was one very widely observed among forest trees; and the daily and annual periods of this flow of sap have been examined into by several persons.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

In the Northern and Middle portions of the United States scarcely more than half the year can be available for pleasurable outdoor exercise. In the late Autumn, the Winter and the early spring, the severe cold, the blustering, keen winds, and the damp, cold walks of our gardens forbid much enjoyment of the beauties of nature, save from the windows of the dwelling.

Letters from the Farm.

CHEAP MONEY. Cheap money is the great want of the farmer and indeed of all industrial classes. High rates of interest have ruined the western and southern portions of this country, and the result of this ruin is penetrating the manufacturing industry of the Atlantic states.

have the sole right "to coin (print and invent)" money or currency, and to regulate the value thereof. U. S. Const. Art. III. and sec. They have the right to say that every bonafide owner of 100 acres of land in the state of Kansas who shall deposit with the Treasurer of the U. S. a mortgage on the same, duly recorded, is entitled to secure eight hundred dollars in National currency redeemable in greenbacks, and that the maximum volume should be 400,000,000 dollars as the sole money of the nation.

Let no one say that we would advise legislators to base our currency on Kansas land instead of U. S. bonds whilst we have unfortunately over \$2,000,000,000 of public debt. That debt is a reservoir from which to draw a sufficient volume of currency for the whole country, and when the supply is regulated by the demand the rate of interest will become nearer the annual increase of wealth between 3 and 4 per cent. Then, and then only, can the west become prosperous and manufacture such raw material as will not bear transportation 1,000 miles and return.

Mo man can say what the maximum volume should be. Let the law of supply and demand determine that.

Provide an interchangeable bond to absorb any excess at seasons when the demand is less than at others and there will be no inflation. Money panics will be impossible.

Insure a currency receivable for all dues with no brand of inferiority upon the back, and par or specie payment is an accomplished fact.

The government owes say \$382,000,000 greenbacks, and say \$1,800,000,000 in bonds bearing interest, total \$2,182,000,000, increase the greenback debt say to \$1,000,000,000 and decrease the bonded interest bearing debt to \$1,182,000,000 total \$2,182,000,000 the same as before.

The U. S. note surely is not thereby depreciated. Farmers and citizens think of these things and vote accordingly. E. D. P.

WHEAT CULTURE IN INDIANA.

Mr. Jas. A. Cotton, in Rural New Yorker, says: Then our formula for wheat cultivation would be: Have your ground thoroughly drained, and what we mean by this is, not simply to have it so drained that ordinary water will not stand upon the surface, but also to that the subsoil may be free from water and warm so that when the wheat gets to growing it may not be retarded by a cold, damp subsoil; and in order to have this it will be necessary on most lands in this country to have a drain every 10 to 15 rods.

Wheat land, we think, should always be rolled; it makes a much evener and better surface for the seed bed. We should always place the manure, when sufficiently rotted, on the soil after it is plowed, being very careful to scatter it evenly over the surface and harrowing it up well with the soil.

Patrons of Husbandry.

Table with columns for Date, Description, and Amount. Includes entries for March 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and a Total of 3007.47.

DISBURSMENTS. Table with columns for Date, Description, and Amount. Includes entries for March 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and a Total of 1746.45.

RELIEF GOODS RECEIVED SINCE MARCH 23, '75.

Table with columns for Date, Description, and Amount. Includes entries for March 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and a Total of 2261.02.

RELIEF GOODS DISBURSED.

Table with columns for Date, Description, and Amount. Includes entries for March 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and a Total of 2261.02.

JNO. G. OTIS, Kansas State Agent, P. O. H.

OBITUARY.

We are unable to publish the long resolutions of respect accompanying the following obituary notices:

- Sister E A Kasabaum, February, - Triumph Grange, Rossville, Shawnee Co. Kas. Brother O Moffit, Feb. - Pauline, Grange Shawnee county Kansas. Brother D D Morehead, January 26, Pleasant Grove Grange, Mound City, Linn county, Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you or some of your numerous correspondents give us directions how to raise Castor Beans for profit, by so doing you will greatly oblige some of your subscribers. 1. What variety is most profitable? 2. What distance apart should the hills be and how many plants to a hill? Should they be planted in drills or to cultivate both ways? 3. How the best way to harvest the crop? Yours Respectfully, A. F. HART. Abaline, Kansas, February 28d, 1875.

NEW OFFICERS. Owl Creek Grange, No. 104, J C Cuppy, M. Jos. Lounigmont, Secretary. Girard Grange, No. 9, Crawford county, J H Waterman, M., Kate E Perry, Secretary. Blue Valley Grange, No. 500, F Butterfield, M., John King, Secretary. Rocky Hill Grange, No. 532, Saline county, L F Parsons, M., Thomas Robertson, Secretary. Plum Creek Grange, No. 539, Brown county, B A Frye, M., G O Humphry, Secretary.

NEW GRANGES IN McPHERSON COUNTY. Lone Tree Grange, McPherson Kansas, Milton Williams, Secretary. Cornucopia Grange, King City, Kansas, J. E. Sinclair, Secretary. Farms Grange, Farms, Kansas, Charles Scott, Secretary. Spring Valley Grange, Spring Valley, Kan. J C Moon, Secretary. Morning Sun Grange, McPherson, Kansas, V Gooseheller, Secretary. Meridian Grange, Spring Valley Kansas G W Witter, Secretary.

We have now in McPherson county 19 good working Granges, with a strong increasing tendency, this we think a pretty good showing considering the age and population of our county. We are favorable to the co-operative feature of the Grange as proposed by Bro. Otis, but our county being numbered among the unfortunate, will be compelled to go slow for the present, but will eventually do our part. G M SUMMERSVILLE, McPherson, Kansas.

The Buckeye Farmer suggests a new way to conduct business matters. It proposes to divide Ohio into four equal districts, each with a business agent, these with the Master of the State Grange to constitute the Executive Committee, and to appoint the State Agent. County Councils and County Agents are to be dispensed with.

The Little Rock Weekly Gazette says that political matters are so well settled now in Arkansas as to induce settlers from the north, especially Patrons, where good homestead lands can be obtained. The members of our Order in Arkansas appear to be wide awake to do all the good possible. Co-operative stores are talked of at several eligible points, and large inducements are being made to establish manufactories in this State.

THE GRANGER.—A New York correspondent writes us: "The potent antipathy of the commercial classes in this vicinity toward this Grange movement is intensely bitter. They prefer dead politics, with all their current enormities, rather than any advance toward aiding the industries of the country through outside organizations. The capital of the country has the two old parties so situated that it feels secure in having its way with them, and does not like to be interfered with by anything new."

The Age ventures the prediction after another year it will be less difficult to make them understand that there is a West and some Grangers among its inhabitants, than it is now. About one more general election and they will begin to find out that sharpers, shavers and monopolists do not own everything, both East and West.—Industrial Age.

With an agency at Jacksonville, and a sub-agency at Alto, the Patrons, of Cherokee Co., Texas, are saving from 10 to 80 per cent. on their purchases. The Patrons of Indiana, are in the front rank in doing their whole duty to brethren at home and abroad. They have given to the grasshopper-sufferers \$11,000.

One of the Granges in Indiana loans money to its members, who desire to use it to subscribe for the Indiana Farmer. Better to do that than to have their money lying idle.

The Patrons up to the 15th, ult., had contributed \$12,115.38 for the relief of the distressed brethren in Kansas. Of this amount, \$9,801 was in cash. Ohio sent cash contributions, to the amount of \$4,050, and the National Grange is credited with the amount of \$3,000.

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

A Man of a Thousand. A CONSUMPTIVE CURABLE.—When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accidentally to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of Cannabis Indica. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate—Night sweats, Irritation of the nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address Craddock & Co., 1033 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

PLASKET'S BALDWIN CITY NURSERY, IN 172. 7th YEAR. 300,000 Two year Hedge, nice even size, in quantities of 20,000, \$1.25 per 1,000. 25,000 No. 1 Two and Three year Apple Trees, \$4.00 per 100; the Best Varieties for Kansas. Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and all Nursery Stock at prices to suit the times. 10,000 fine seedling Peach Stock good tops \$2.00 per 100. New Apple Seed, \$10.00 per bushel, 50 cents per lb. by mail post paid.

Send for Catalogue. WM. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan. Now Ready FOR ORDERS. After considerable delay, the Kansas City Lithographing Company is now ready to receive orders for their Map of the State of Kansas. Every business man should have one. It is the only reliable map of the State that has been published for a number of years back and it is guaranteed thoroughly correct in every respect. A year's labor has been expended in the compilation and engraving of the map. The vast number of changes that have occurred in the State in the last five years render almost useless the maps now in use. As this new Wall Map embraces all the surveys up to the present time, location of every town and post office, railroads, etc., it becomes a necessity to every business man. It is 4 1/2 feet in size. Price, \$10.00. Address KANSAS CITY LITHOGRAPHING CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Table with columns for Item, Quantity, and Price. Includes items like LOMBARD and other choice Plums, Early Beatrice Peach, etc.

EARLIEST PEACH IN THE WORLD. Endorsed by best Fruit men in America.—Downing, Barry, Thomas, Humann, Warner, Beckmann, etc. Price of trees by express, or postpaid by mail, \$50 to \$1 each; \$3 to \$5 per dozen; \$30 to \$50 per 100. Send for circular, J. C. TEAR, Carthage, Mo.

BEES FOR SALE. Pure Italian Bees in frame hives; at ten dollars, for two weeks. Send orders to P. O. Box 418, Topeka, Kansas.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM. ATCHISON, KANSAS. Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Hereford Pedigree, Bred and for sale. Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not skin. Address GLICK & KNAPP. F. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

FRAMES, CHROMOS, PISTOLS. Photograph Frames 30c each, \$2.00 per dozen; Chromos 5c, 10c each, 7c 1/2 per doz; 18x16 and 12x10 \$1.00 each. Address cards 50 for 100; for Pistols, using No. 1 Metallic Cartridge \$4.00 each. All the above sent by mail prepaid. WILLIAM BROWN, Westfield, Mass.

TIN WIRE RINGS. Free Potato Catalogue, illustrating more new varieties than any other published, 35 Compton eyes and a \$100 prize essay, sent post paid for 25 cts. GIBSON'S WRITER, Box 24, Durand, Ill.

A PRACTICAL CHEESE MAKER. Wants a situation. References given. Address J. H. O'BUMP, Burlington, Kansas.

Seed Corn for Kansas. White Australian—The Corn for Kansas, Planted early, will ripen before Drouth, Chintz Bugs or Grasshoppers can effect materially. Grow some five feet high, does not exhaust the soil to produce enormous stalks with no larger ears. Three to seven ears to a hill of three stalks. Good for Seed, Meal or Hominy. I planted last April 19th and it matured in 90 days. Every Farmer should plant 3 or 4 acres, for early Seed and experiment. Refer for full information to Agricultural Report of 1874, page 390, of superiority of White Australian over other varieties as to yield, earliness, weight and size of cob. Also refer to Kansas Agricultural report for 1874, of State Fair at Leavenworth where I took premium for new best variety. Price \$3.50 per bushel; \$1.50 per half bushel; \$1.00 peck, delivered at Express office. H. R. HAMMOND, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Taylor's Commercial NURSERIES OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Offers for the spring trade of 1875 a full and complete assortment of general nursery stock, of unsurpassed quality, and at lowest cash rates. My stock of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Quince, together with a full and general assortment of small fruits in complete, and in quality fully equal to the standard of former years. Parties desiring to buy for cash, will find it to their advantage to correspond with me, before purchasing. C. H. TAYLOR, Lawrence, Kansas.

TO BREEDERS OF FINE HORSES. During the Stallion season of 1875, the fine bred Stallion Billy Stanger, will make the season at the place herein named. BILLY STANGER, A Beautiful bay Stallion, 15 hands 3 inches, high is very fast; his style and fine action, together with his unbroken pedigree, render his stock very desirable. PEDIGREE—American Stud Book. BILLY STANGER was got by Strander out of a black Southern mare, Cherry Belle; she was by imported Glenoe; he by Lance; her dam, Waxlight, by imported Leviathan; his dam by Whip Lance, full brother of Ariel, by American Eclipse, a sorrel horse by Duroc; dam by Miller's Damsel by Messenger Whip, imported, brown horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, etc. BILLY STANGER will make the season three miles south of Roseville, south of the Kaw river. Mares will be well provided for and receive the best of care, but all accidents will be at the owner's risk. Owners from abroad, and vicinity, can apply at the farm, or by mail at Roseville, Shawnee county, Kansas to E. V. HOLBROOK.

FARMERS BUY THE EARLIEST CORN KNOWN. THIS IS THE WHITE MEXICAN, BROUGHT TO this country five years ago from Brazil, there known as the Mammoth Rice Corn. It matures in Mexico in six weeks, in Kentucky in Northern Illinois by four farmers, who planted it last year, the crop was ripened August 15th. It was planted for seed in 1874 north of Madison, Wisconsin, and ten acres were ripe enough for seed August 23d, yielding sixty bushels shelled seed corn to the acre. It does not produce much fodder; grows about six feet high and will stand more drought than any other corn known. The kernels are of immense size, as white as rice, and small cob. All the corn grown last year in Kentucky, Illinois and Wisconsin has been secured for seed, and is put up in quantities not less than one quart, at fifty cents per quart, ready to ship by express. Order immediately. Address L. HILL, 19 Second St., Louisville, Ky.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN. OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 800 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, etc., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements. We are fully prepared in every respect to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List. FRANKS & BROTHERS, Proprietors Lee's Summit Nursery, Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Mo.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

SPRING TALK UPON VARIOUS MATTERS.

The season for active spring work is at hand, and every hour of daylight is valuable.

There are constitutional grumblers in every country under the sun, there are these solemn croakers to be found in every community who are always cheeping you with some prophecy of death, disease, drought, and earthquakes.

We confess to a liking for the robust courage that tackles the problems and duties and troubles of this world as they come.

"How did you plant that corn?" said a neighbor to us once about a good yield of corn in a certain field, "did you plant it in the light or dark of the moon?"

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN KANSAS NEEDING RELIEF.

The War Department, in carrying out the provisions of the recent law of congress, providing for issues of provisions and clothing to destitute citizens, asked of Gov. Osborn, such facts as were in his possession, to assist in placing the relief where it was most needed.

Personally appeared before me, J. K. HUDSON, Editor of the Kansas Farmer, in and for said county, each and every person in the above list, and subscribed the same in my presence, and made oath, each for himself, upon the day as appears opposite each name, that the enumeration of his family is as stated above, and that he has no available resources, convertible with safety to his family, into a supply of food and clothing with which to prevent extreme want and suffering.

The following counties made returns as follows:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Number of People. Includes Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Brown, Chase, Coffey, Barton, Cowley, Clay, Davis, Dickinson, Douglas, Ellis, Harvey, Franklin, Jackson, Johnson, Kingman, Lincoln, Lyon, Labette, Morris, Mitchell, Nemaha, Ness, Osage, Osborne, Pottawatomie, Riley, Saline, Sedgwick, Waubesa, Wallace.

Hundreds of people throughout the State would not take the oath above required, and it is safe to say that the above estimates are very much below actual facts.

INSURANCE BUSINESS IN KANSAS.

We acknowledge receipt from the new superintendent, Welch a tabular statement of Insurance Companies, doing business in Kansas in 1874, the amount of business done by them etc., etc.

FACTS ABOUT THE TARIFF.

The new Tax bill, which raises the duties on iron, steel, lead, cotton, woolsens, glass, leather, clothing, etc., 10 per cent all around, and which was forced upon the country by a bare majority of one vote in the Senate, is designed, nominally, to increase the revenue.

Fact No. 2 is, that the new tariff taxes are higher, on the average, than those now in force in any other country in the world.

Fact No. 3 is, that the United States never had, except in time of war, as high a tariff as the new bill fastens upon it.

Table with 3 columns: Articles, 1816 per cent, 1824 per cent, 1835 per cent. Includes Carpets, Clothing, Cotton man'fs, Earthenware, Iron manufacturer's, Leather man'fs, Woolen man'fs.

Table with 3 columns: Articles, 1842 per ct, 1857 per ct, New tariff, 1875 per ct. Includes Carpets, Clothing, Cotton man'fs, Earthenware, Iron man'fs, Leather man'fs, Woolen man'fs.

There is one satisfaction in the contemplation of these figures that they are now at the highest point they will ever reach in this country.

NEW LAW ON FEES AND SALARIES.

The following are the provisions of the law, regulating the fees and compensation of Clerks of the District Court.

For filing each paper five cents. Docketing each action on appearance docket, fifteen cents. Docketing action on trial and bar docket each ten cents.

The following are the provisions of the law fixing the fees of sheriffs, and repealing section three, of chapter thirty-nine and section seventy-two, of chapter thirty-six, of the general statutes of 1858.

Sec. 1. The Sheriff of each county shall receive for his services, the following fees and none other:

Serving and returning any writ, process, order or notice, except as hereinafter provided, for the first person fifty cents. Each additional person twenty five cents.

by him where the writ contains the names of more than one person, and the distance traveled from the place of making the first service on the second person, who shall be named by him and so on for each person served, and the distance traveled and returning, so that the whole route traveled by the sheriff making service shall clearly appear.

Minor Mentions.

The Kansas Farmer Publications.—The new settler as well as the old resident, is interested in knowing the system of culture or the course of breeding that brings to the practical farmer profit.

We have begun the publication of a series of papers on various subjects, which we believe when completed, will be worth to our readers many times the cost of their papers.

A correspondent from Jewell county, and another from Morris county, informs us that the bulk of the relief goods forwarded them has to be sold at that end of the line to pay freights, and consequently that but little is left to distribute among the needy.

They say the settlers do not believe that the Railroad wants to make anything off of the suffering and poverty of the people, on the land along their routes, and that they would doubtless have made some arrangement satisfactory to all parties, if the legislature had only met them half way and made an appropriation with which to pay the cost of transporting the goods donated to us by our generous neighbors.

To send car loads of goods out to these destitute counties, on which from \$50 to \$100 of freight is due, is not very practicable charity, and we don't wonder at receiving complaints of the lack of legislation.

INFORMATION, of great value to every family, sent FREE. Address for Circular, F. W. BROWN, 177, West Fourth Street Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE LITTLE ORPHAN'S DREAM.

We have received from Messrs. George's Station & Co., Art Publishers, of Portland Maine, a copy of a fine work of art, in the shape of a large steel engraving, (size, 23 x 30 inches).

This picture is much above the average of pictures of this character, and will make a fine ornament for any parlor.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.—If you are wanting vegetable plants of good quality, send for the price list of ATKINS & WINGERT, Kansas City Mo.

Kansas Farmer Young Folks.—Is the title of a paper issued every three months, by J. K. Hudson, editor of the KANSAS FARMER.

Our readers will notice that Messrs. Trumbell, Reynolds & Allen, come to the front this week with a strong advertisement of their seeds. This firm will be found reliable.

See advertisement of "Hill's Hog Ringer" in another column. Over 16,000,000 Rings sold in two years.

A cheese factory, and a large interest in the elevator at Ogden, is owned by Grand Ridge Grange, Boone Co., Iowa.

The sales of the Grange, co-operative store or agency, at Louisville, Kentucky, are said to have exceeded \$4,000 a day during the past year.

NORMAN HORSES.

From E. Dillon & Co's. Catalogue of Norman horses, we take the following:

"We have not imported our stock for the sole purpose of making money directly out of our importations. Had that been our object we would have imported much cheaper animals.

We have made five importations of Norman stock; total number imported, thirty one stallions and five mares. We have now on hand one hundred head of stallions and mares, among which are thirteen imported stallions and five imported mares, as fine a lot as ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean.

We have a man, resident in Normandy who acts for us, as agent and interpreter, and who is constantly in search of the best stallions and mares that can be found.

What Kansas needs to-day particularly is an increase in the size and strength of her draft horses. There is an immense amount of farm labor attempted with unserviceable pony track which are balky, weak imitations of strong, powerful horses.

BROTHER, CHINTZ BUGS AND GRASSHOPPERS

It is truly sad that in this land of plenty any should suffer or even want for the necessities of life. That much actual suffering exists on our frontier there is not a shadow of doubt; and we bespeak for the sufferers the sympathy and kind offices of all who have "enough and to spare."

The above offer was made in good faith and will be carried out in the same spirit.

But it was not designed to give plants to parties this year to induce them to buy of us next. It was made for the benefit of the destitute, and we hope they will get it whether they are ever able to buy a plant or not.

Hence, Granges, and local neighborhood organizations will please take notice that they need not apply, as their request will not be granted. For instance, one Grange asks for plants for 32 families; now, 200 plants per family would require one fourth of the proposed donation, and four Granges would consume the whole.

We wish to give them as wide a range of distribution as practicable with so few among so many, and will gladly confer with general agents or county committees concerning them.

News Items.

Providence, March 29.—The prohibition state convention met to-day and was very fully attended. The present governor and lieutenant governor were renominated, and the remainder of the ticket was made up from the republican state ticket.

Mauch Chunk, March 29.—Intelligence was received here this morning, of an out-break in the collieries at Buck Mountain, Eckly, Clifton, Jeddo, Everdale and Hazelton. A large mob of miners, in a great state of excitement, started simultaneously from Buck Mountain and Eckly with a determination to visit all the mines in their neighborhood.

Philadelphia, March 25.—Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Gen. Dodge, and other well-known railroad men, are in this city to-night. They propose holding a conference with Col. Scott to-morrow, relative to perfecting arrangements to complete the Tehuantepec road to the Pacific coast.

Chicago, March 25.—At a meeting of white lead manufacturers, held here to-day, delegates were present from St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Chicago. It was resolved to advance the price of lead in oil, to 10 cents per pound.

There is a prospect that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will carry the contest with the Pennsylvania Company, which has heretofore been confined to passenger traffic, into the freight business, and, as a consequence, a general reduction of rates to the East is expected.

Washington, March 29.—The court of claims to-day decided against all claims to Arkansas Hot Springs, and in favor of the government. Loring dissented and declared in favor of Rector's claim. The case will be appealed to the supreme court.

Washington March 29.—The supreme court decision, Minor vs. Happersott. Error to the supreme court of Missouri. This is a case presenting the question, whether, under the 14th amendment, a woman who is a citizen of the United States and of a state is a voter in the state, notwithstanding the provisions of the constitution and laws of that state confine the right of suffrage to men alone.

Your son died rather suddenly, yesterday, of throat disease, is what an Idaho sheriff wrote to a fond mother in Indiana the other day.

New York, March 29.—Washington dispatches say United States Treasurer Spinner has resigned. The resignation is to take effect July 1st.

Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, United States Senator, of Illinois, is one of the principal republican speakers now engaged in canvassing the State of Connecticut, preparatory to the approaching election. He draws big audiences, and makes just the kind of speech the people down there like to listen to.

Oliver Dalrymple, the great Minnesota wheat farmer, who was reported to have failed a few months ago, has settled his losses in the grain markets and with speculative dealers without being declared bankrupt, and all proceedings against him have been withdrawn.

The Ohio legislature is not making a good record: it is busy investigating charges of corruption against its members. The Indiana legislature has left a very bad odor; and as for the Pennsylvania legislature, it was simply a disgrace.

POST-OFFICE CHANGES IN KANSAS. During the week ending March 20, 1875, furnished by Wm Van Vleck, of the Post-office Department:

ESTABLISHED.—Mount Zion, Phillips county, Homer C. Spaulding, postmaster; Poplar Hill, Dickinson county, Daniel R. Emery.

DISCONTINUED.—Oasis, Saline, county. POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.—Haddam, Washington county, J. W Taylor; James Crossing, Jackson county, James M. Ebright; Winfield, Cowley county, Jas. Kelly.

The name and site of Big Bend Jewell county, has been changed to Spring Valley, Mickolis county, Nebraska, and Charles C. Green appointed postmaster.

Frank Root has arrived and was yesterday engaged in house hunting. He expects to set up his household goods as soon as practicable, and devote himself to the typographical management in the KANSAS FARMER office.—Commonwealth.

What do the farmers and stock growers of Sedgwick county and of this valley, think of the profitableness of wintering stock on hay alone? Of course any other way, for many owners the past winter has been out of the question. But we will not have grasshoppers every year and the question set out is a practical one. From observations and upon the judgment of experienced men we venture the assertion that wintering meat cattle on hay alone, is a failure, especially in this the case with Texas and the common native stock.

The Concordia Empire says: Within the past week considerable excitement has been occasioned by a great ice-gorge a mile or so above the dam, and the overflowing of the river upon the Sibley bottom. This gorge is certainly a "big thing on ice," as it extends from its lowest extremity far up the river, with the great ice masses piled up bank-high in places, and causing much speculation and some trepidation in view of the possible effect upon the dam in case of its sudden break-up and descent.

A distressing result of the "gorge" has been the over flow of the Sibley bottom, which is still progressing. From what we have heard we should suppose there had been considerable damage done to property, and that families had been driven from their homes by the encroaching waters to the shelter of neighboring houses.

H. W. Gillett was appointed director of the State Penitentiary in place of Mr. Angell resigned. This proves the eternal fitness of things for as we understand it, Mr. Gillett is the man that runs the wholesale liquor house in Leavenworth. Now it is certainly a fact that more than half of all the convicts sent to the Penitentiary can trace the cause of their misfortunes to the influence of liquor, so of course, Mr. Gillett sells the whisky to make drunkards, it is looked upon as being all right to give him station at the public crib where he can see the result of his work—and draw a good salary.—Woodson County Post.

We were set to thinking yesterday evening, when we saw a young man who had never been away from home, lugging a great big Colt's pistol along in his hand and saying that he was fixing to start for California. What are the ingredients of human nature, that any one should thus go out into a rough and uncertain sea, where life must be defended with personal force or prowess? Such young men, who hunger for adventure and "roughness" could have the experience of some who are older they would hail it as a privilege to remain with friends and relatives, where protection to life is afforded by the laws of the country. Young man, mark this: You will be glad to get back to Kansas.

IMPROVING STOCK.

At the recent Fine Stock Breeders Convention in Iowa, Mr. Charles in an address before the Convention, said:

"Ten, fourteen or twenty years ago, it was not perhaps as important that the farmers of Iowa should give as much attention to the development and improvement of our domestic animals. Then our lands were worth \$2, \$3, or perhaps \$8 per acre at most, at that time corn could be raised and sold at 20 to 30 cents per bushel, and our stock be allowed to roam on the prairies taking care of themselves, as the wild cattle of the plains. But to day we have a change, our lands are worth \$40, \$50, \$75 and \$100 per acre. At these prices, Mr. President, it must become evident to every thinking mind that we must derive another source of income, than that realized from our grain crops.

I see no way to reach this than by converting them into choice beef or pork, which I hold can only be done by the use of thoroughbred, and improved males. But I am like one gentleman yesterday, I do not hold that blood will do it all. The whole business may be summed up in these few words.

Good pedigree, a liberal system of feeding, and a selection of the best formed animals to be found are the elements necessary for the continual and sure advancement of any class of animals, and let it be remembered that combination of these must be well enough in its place, but breeding to pedigree alone is useless.

Your son died rather suddenly, yesterday, of throat disease, is what an Idaho sheriff wrote to a fond mother in Indiana the other day.

WATER SUPPLY OF KANSAS.

(CONCLUDED.)

the top of the embankment will require to be made of considerable width, depending on a variety of circumstances, the principal one being the height; the practice is to make it from 5 to 13 feet.

The preparation of the foundation is a matter requiring care; all decaying and perishable material should be removed, also all porous substances, so as to secure a compact and water tight foundation for the embankment; no perishable material should be used in the formation of the embankment; the top and outside slope should be covered with top soil and sown with grass seed.

Ditches will be required to be made near the fall of the outer slope of the embankment and outside the slope of the excavation, to carry off the surface water.

Inlet conduits will be required to be made to carry the water through the dam; these are of various kinds, more or less complete, depending on the extent of the works. For ordinary cases, a brick conduit built through the dam and connected with a well also of brick, so arranged that the water can be drawn off at near the surface of the water with suitable gates, will serve.

Waste weir and sluice-ways will be required to be provided to prevent the overflow of the reservoir. This can be some times done by making a spillway in the open but which carries the water to the reservoir. A better way is by means of an arched culvert of brick, extending through the embankment and connecting the inner end with a circular brick wall extending to the top of the embankment.

Said wall being divided into ten compartments by means of a brick wall which forms a water weir to allow flood water to pass off without injury to the dam; at the bottom of this division wall, a sluice-way with suitable gates will be provided to govern the admission of the water.

We have shown the sources of supply of the water obtained from wells, and the causes which lead to their impurity; also that in the case of Kansas, these impurities consist of alkali, and of the earthy bi-carbonates, these last giving it the property of hardness. As to the effect of hardness, it has been ascertained that the economic difference in the use of soap, between well water and even tolerably pure brook water, is equal to one dollar per annum per individual, and a further equal saving in the wear and tear of clothes.

It has been asserted that in the collection of rain water, or of that supplied by brooks and rivers, that the water became charged with air, which is always more or less impure, and also, that the passing over the surface of the ground, (some of which may be cultivated,) alluvial matter in suspension is taken up which renders the water turbid, and therefore unfit for domestic use.

It is found in practice, however, that when such water is discharged into a reservoir and allowed to become quiet, the heavy portion of the suspended matter becomes precipitated and the water becomes clear and limpid while the vegetable matter which is collected and carried forward into the reservoir, having the same or nearly the same specific gravity as the water, floats on the surface of the water and the warm atmosphere dissolving them into gases, they arise and are driven off by the winds, and in this manner a process of self-purification takes place.

In water stored for domestic use, it is found that to insure the continued purity of the water, the minimum allowable depth of water in the reservoir in warm weather should be eight feet.

From the above, it will be seen that even if Kansas is not a land of brooks and water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills, it, having abundant rains, may by the exercise of ordinary prudence on the part of its inhabitants, become "a good land, a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and big trees, a land of olive oil and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not lack anything in it."

HOW TO MAKE CORN-GROWING PAY.

I consider this to be the most important crop in this or any of our Western States, for if we have plenty of corn, we shall have fat hogs, fat cattle, fat horses, and, if needed, bread for the family. Many fail in producing a good crop, simply from a lack of cultivation. There is a shoddy system of corn culture, as well as in many other things on the farm. A great many over-crop by improperly attempting to cultivate too much land. Many try to cultivate forty and fifty acres to the hand, and in endeavoring to get so much land planted, they plow too shallow, slash in their corn with a planter, without previously harrowing or cross-marking the land, and when it comes up they find they have a bad stand, in some places the corn being too thick and in others too thin. Of course they cannot get the time to thin it, where it is too thick. They therefore let it go, and when the corn and weeds are about knee high, they go into the field with a two-horse cultivator, and plow it two or three times and lay it by. This is probably all they will get done by the first of August, instead of the first of July. When the time comes for gathering the crop, they attribute their short crop to the chintz-bug. But this is not the cause; for I kept the chintz-bug from doing me any damage, by deep plowing and thorough culture. The most of my crop, of 1873, averaged sixty bushels to the acre, while the average crop of the country is not over twenty five. Twenty acres to the hand deep plowing; thorough harrowing; marking off both ways; and planting by hand, or the planter, if necessary; replant when any hills are missing; thin to two stalks to the hill, is, in substance, my plan.

SYNOPSIS OF THE LAWS.

How to Post a Stray, the Fees, Fines and Penalties for not Posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall give any Justice of the Peace of the township, and at his discretion, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven from his premises, that he had advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a true and correct description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out a return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking up, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows: To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$1.00

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, .35

To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, .50

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, .25

For making out certificate of appraisal and all his services in connection therewith, .35

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case, .40

The Justice's fees in any one case shall not be greater than, 1.50

Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case, .50

Much has been said and written about the cost of milk and butter. What does it cost to make a quart of milk or a pound of butter? are questions which are more than one farmer in a hundred can answer. I have taken the pains to find out exactly what they cost me. I selected two cows and weighed the hay and grain which they have eaten in one week, and I also measured the milk and weighed the butter. One cow is four years and five month old, and was sired by a full blooded Ayreshire bull, dam a full-blooded Hollderness. She calved February 23, 1874, and is to calve again October 19, 1875. She is now giving eight quarts of milk per day. The other is five years and four month old, and dropped her fourth calf September 20, 1874, and is to calve again October 6, 1875. She is a cross of the Jersey, Ayreshire and Galloway. She is giving fourteen quarts per day. They have been fed as follows: At 3 a. m. they have seven pounds of dry hay, ten pounds of corn meal, and three and one half pounds of cornmeal, using hot water to mix it; as soon as they are done eating they are watered and put back into the barn, and nothing more is given them until 4 p. m.; then they are fed precisely the same quantity of hay and grain as in the morning, and then watered, and milked at 6 a. m. and 8 p. m.

The cost of feeding the two cows per day as follows: 52 pounds of hay, \$52.00

7 pounds of fine feed, .11.32

7 pounds corn meal, .14.8

Total cost of feed per day, two cows, .78.0

per week, \$54.60

Dividing the cost of keeping per day, by the number of quarts of milk per day, gives the cost of a quart of milk, 3.8-11 cents. The amount of butter was 14 pounds. The cost of keeping per week, divided by the number of pounds, gives the cost of the butter, 30 cents per pound. The value of the skimmed milk and butter at the village is, butter 45 cts. per pound, skimmed milk, 8 cts. per quart.

154 qts. milk at 8 cts. per qt., \$4.62

14 lbs butter at 45 cts. per lb., 6.30

Deduct cost of feed, \$10.92

Leaving a balance in favor of cows, \$5.46

C. M. RATHBURN, West Berlin, Mass. Jan. 25, 1875.

CARING FOR FARM IMPLEMENTS.

There is no principle in farming better established than that all tools and machines should be housed when not in use, and the farmer who neglects this is greatly wanting in the element of economy. The mowing machine that is left standing in the fence corner cannot be expected to do good work, and for wooden implements the case is worse still. The prudent farmer not only houses his implements, but he devotes rainy and snowy days to repairing them. A mowing machine, the journals of which are cleaned of their accumulations of grimed grease, and carefully oiled, will run twenty-five per cent. lighter and fifty per cent. longer than one that does not receive this attention. The hardest task with hired men is to make them take care of the tools of the farm. No wonder such men never reach the good fortune of having farms of their own.—Journal of the Farm.

During a classmeeting held by the Methodist brethren of a southern village, Brother Jones went among the colored portion of the congregation. Finding there a man notorious for his endeavor to serve God on the Sabbath and Satan the rest of the week, he said: "Well Brother Dick, I am glad to see you here. Haven't stole any turkeys since I saw you last, Brother Dick?" "No, no, Brudder Jones; no turkeys." "Nor any chickens, Brother Dick?" "No, no, Brother Jones, no chickens." "Thank the Lord, Brother Dick! That's doing well, my brother!" said Brother Jones, leaving Brother Dick, who immediately relieved his overburdened conscience by saying to a near neighbor, with an immense sigh of relief: "If he'd said ducks he'd had me!"

New Advertisements.

NORMAN HORSES.



Have made the Breeding and importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on hand and for sale 100, head of Stallions and mares on standard in this office. The same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

E. DILLON & CO.



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10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries. 3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages; Quarto. Price \$12. Webster is now glorious. [Pres. Raymond, Vassar Col. Every scholar knows its value. [W. H. Prescott, Standard in this office. [A. H. Clapp, Gov't Printer. The etymology without a rival. [John G. Saxe. Richest in defining scientific terms. [Pres. Hitchcock. Remarkable compendium of knowledge. [Pres. Clark. THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Any EXTENT.—London Quarterly Review, October 1873. Published by E. DILLON & CO., Springfield, Mass. Sold by all Booksellers.

\$50 Reward.

Will be given for the return of the following animals. 2 years old, white face, three white feet medium size. 1 bay mare colt same age, star in forehead. 1 bay colt 16 hands high, 2 years old, three white feet, little star in forehead. 1 dark iron gray horse 4 years old white strip in face, one side. 1 three year old mare light gray, slight scar on nose, above nostril. 1 three year old mare, black, small white stripe on nose, trim built, medium size. These animals strayed last October or November from 6 mile Creek on Burlingame road, Shawnee county.

A Proper Reward will be given for return of any of the Animals or information that will secure them. Address GEO. RIX or J. F. CARTER, Topeka, 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.

W. M. S. TILTON, Togus, Maine, Breeder of Holstein and Jersey Cattle, Otawald Sheep, and driving horses of fashionable blood.

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

ONE MILLION Choice Medium OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.

Must be Sold, TERMS CASH and PRICE DOWN TO BED-ROCK.

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

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Our Annual Catalogue free to all on application. D. H. BROWN & Sons, Seedsmen, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

THE THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW.

The best harrow for pulverizing the ground. The best harrow for preparing the soil for grass or other seeds. The best harrow for covering seed. The best harrow for cultivating winter wheat or in the spring—adding largely to the yield. The best harrow for cultivating young corn or potatoes, and thoroughly destroying the weeds. The teeth being made of solid steel and slanting backwards, and thus never clogging, do not tear up corn or potato plants, but destroy all the light-rooted weeds. Every farmer should have it. Send for illustrated circular to the manufacturer's southwestern agents, COLMAN & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

600 barrels yellow Nancemond, Southern Queen, Bermuda and St. Louis Reds, at lowest prices. OULTEN & WAHR, South St. Louis, Mo.

FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nerve properties, especially adapting it to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness, or neuralgic pains. Mr. G. W. Seymour, druggist, of Canton, N. Y., writes Dr. Pierce as follows: "The demand for your Favorite Prescription is wonderful, and one man stated to me that his wife had not done a day's work in five months, when she commenced taking your Favorite Prescription, took two bottles and is now on the third bottle, and is able to do her house-work alone and milk fourteen cows twice a day." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicines.

New Advertisements.

Osage Orange Seed.

Sweet Potatoes.

SEED CORN.

Our stock of Osage is fresh and cannot be beat. We have the largest stock of Sweet Potatoes in the country. Our stock of Bahamas or Southern Queen cannot be excelled; this is a large variety and early sweet potato, and every one should have them. We have a good stock of early Corn, (Corn badly needed this year,) that should be in the hands of farmers every season. Cash must accompany orders from unknown correspondents. We do not send seeds O. O. D.

Table listing prices for various agricultural products like Yellow Nancemond Sweet Potatoes, Red Nancemond, Bermuda, Bahamas or Southern Queen, etc.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Rev. Special TAXES.

MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the United States, Sections 522, 523, 528 and 529, require every person engaged in any business avocation or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT, OR PLACE OF BUSINESS, a stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law Above Quoted are the following, viz:

Table listing various taxes such as Retailers, retail liquor, Dealers, wholesale liquor, Dealers in malt liquors, etc.

J. W. DOUGLASS, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Commissioner of Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875. Internal Revenue

Kansas Farmer Publications.

SECRETARY'S Grange Account and Minute Book.

This work now in press is intended to take the place of all other books used by the Secretaries of Subordinate Granges. It systematizes the accounts and shows the standing of Granges for each Quarter. Gives a full and complete memorandum of each and shows all important business, discussions, socials, etc., occurring during the year. The book is arranged with a view to keeping a yearly history of the Grange with the least possible work on the part of the Secretary, complete and economical, and will be found an indispensable aid in showing the business affairs of Subordinate Granges to the satisfaction of all members. This book is copyrighted and only published at the office of the KANSAS FARMER.

Sent to One Address for One Dollar.

CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL GRANGE.

As amended, in pamphlet form, 1 copy 10 cts, 3 copies 25 cts.

PATRONS—HAND BOOK.

Will contain the new National and State Grange Constitution as amended to 1875. Price single copy, plain board binding 25 cts. one dozen \$2.00.

NOW BEING PREPARED FOR PRESS. TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER FOR THE YEAR 1876, Hudson's New and Complete.

SYSTEM OF FARM ACCOUNTS.

This new work is the most complete, simple and accurate system of keeping Farm Accounts which has yet been presented to the country. It is provided with a year Calendar, important tables for computing interest, measuring fields, stacks, cribs, and showing amount of seed, plants, trees per acre, forms of notes, receipts and bills. Stock register for births of all kinds of domestic animals, etc. This work will not only be an account book showing profit and loss on crops and business of the year in the farm, but also be a convenient and ready reference book, such as the practical experience of the Author upon the farm has pointed out as necessary and essential to keeping the affairs of the farm in a systematic and business like shape. This book will be issued yearly and forwarded to any address at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER COPY. This book is copyrighted and published only at the office of the KANSAS FARMER.

Kansas Farmer Prize Essays

Will be published in Pamphlet form. In obedience to a demand expressed by many subscribers, the following Essays will be published in cheap pamphlet and book form at the following rates: 1 Improvement in Live Stock 10cts per copy; 2 Growing Vegetables for profit 10cts; 3 Broom Corn—its culture and management; the two in one 10cts; 4 The Grange—its value to the Farmers of the country. 10cts; 5 The Adorning of Farmer's Homes. 10cts; 6 Breeding and feeding Swine for profit in Kansas. 10cts; 7 Fruit Growing in Kansas. 10cts; 8 Breeding and Management of Sheep Also in same pamphlet Wheat Growing in Kansas. 10cts; 9 How to Grow Osage Orange for hedge or grow Flax, Sweet Potatoes, etc. 10cts. These Essays will be furnished at \$1.00 per dozen. The eight pamphlets neatly bound in cloth, will be sent to any address for ONE DOLLAR. Address J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 26, 1875

Topeka Money Market.

Table listing various bonds and securities like Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, etc.

Topeka Grain Market.

Table listing various grain prices like Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht, Wholesale cash prices from commission men, etc.

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Table listing various hide and skin prices like HIDES—Green, Dry Flint, Dry Salt, etc.

Topeka Produce Market.

Table listing various produce prices like Grocers' retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies & Manaster, Apples—Per bushel, Beans—Per bushel, etc.

Kansas City Market.

GRAIN.

Table listing various grain prices like WHEAT—Per bushel—Spring Red, Fall No. 1, etc.

PRODUCE.

Table listing various produce prices like Apples—Per bushel, Broom Corn—Per bushel, etc.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing various live stock prices like CATTLE—Extra, av. 1,300 to 1,500, Prime, av. 1,300 to 1,500, etc.

St. Louis Market.

Table listing various St. Louis market prices like GRAIN—Per bushel, Wheat, No. 3 Red, No. 2, etc.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing various live stock prices like CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt., HOGS—Packers, per cwt., etc.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF

The Kansas State Grange.

We publish proceedings of the late State Grange in pamphlet form, at the following rates, postage paid. 1 COPY 15 CTS. 2 COPIES 25 CTS.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE HOME HEART.

The babe that nestled in my arms, coos for me but in dreams; The prattler crowned with golden curls, lives but in memory's gleams; What marvel, then, that loving fear blends with the pride and joy That watches, on his manhood's verge, the bold and bonnie boy? The happy smile of infancy still wreathes his rosy lips, The fearless light of childhood's eyes knows nothing of eclipse; But firmer tread and stronger clasp attest the rolling years, While growing, daring thought and will awake the woman fears. My son, a wiser hand than mine will shape the onward way, A greater power soothe thy night and guide thee through the day, So, in a patient impotence, I strive to stand apart, Only praying, for thy father's sake, Oh keep the frank home heart! Keep the pure unstinted charity, the trust in all things fair, The hope that mid each earthly cloud still feels the sunshine there; The faith in goodness, love and truth, that, soite of love and fall, Looks on the bright world God has made, and owns His touch on all. So shall the light foot spring unharmed along the perilous path, So shall the brave hand clasp and keep the one immortal wreath. By the yearning of the lonely life, whose chief-est joy thou art, Oh, darling of our severed lives, keep still the fresh home heart!

From Tinsley's Magazine.

TEMPTED. CHAPTER I.

BY M. STRATTON BREERS.

June Ruggles lay in his much soiled bed at the "Good Cheer House" thinking; he had lain thinking for that matter pretty much all night which was something extremely curious for him to do. The way he came to think at all was, that his landlord had asked him the day before "to settle up his bill," and when June "settled" and paid his bill he had left, just twenty-five cents; it was a new clean one, crisp, so that it rattled as he tucked it away in his vest pocket, but it wouldn't go any farther for being a new one; he must go to work and this was something he hated worse than anything in the world; he had been at the "Good Cheer" now for several months, just "lolling-gagging round" the landlady had repeatedly said; but regularly when the day came for "settling his bill," he had paid up promptly and well. "The dear Lord only knows where he gets his money to pay with, sometimes I think he steals it, only I believe my very stars the fellow is too lazy to even steal. Well I reckon he knows, and its no concern of mine, I hadn't misused nothing yet since he came here," she said this to her husband when he handed over the money June had just paid him, to her on the evening before mentioned. "June is a queer stick, though I guess his worst fault is laziness, he had his money left him by some of his folks, but I don't know how much, hope it will hold on a good while, he chucks out the five dollars, and a half per week for board and washing, and never says a word against it." It was early yet, not a soul in the house was stirring, through the open window came the soft sweet twitterings of the birds, as they caught through the branches the first streaks of dawn. "Now they don't have to work," thought June, but his mind went rambling through the woods, and he remembered the cunning nests, so wonderfully and skillfully woven by the industrious birds, and he concluded that after all the birds had work to do, he remembered seeing them carrying food to their birdlings, as industriously and carefully as a human being could have done. "But where'll I get a job, I can't suit no one," then he thought to himself, again, the reason why he couldn't suit, because he was so indolent, he thought next of his own little mother who used to work so hard to make him and the rest of his brothers and sisters comfortable and happy. "She was just old business, and la! she always seemed happy too, I guess if I only would work steady a spell I'd get to liking it too, I'd always have had to worked if Uncle June Larkins had not taken it into his head to support me, and now he is dead and I have boarded out the whole of the money he left to me; nothing left for you June Ruggles but to get up and get yourself up town to look for a job." So June got up, washed himself unusually clean, and toused everything in the old trunk over to find a whole shirt, but whole one there was none, he took the best one, put it on, then had another hunt for a "decent pair of pants," but he found them all alike, needing repairs, pretty shabby and very much soiled at the best; he finished his toilet just as the news-boy sung out in the street below, a few doors away, "morning paper." June hurried down, bought three papers, the Times, Tribune, and Morning Advertiser and sat down in the public lounging room to look at the advertisements under the heading, "wanted."

came down to open the door, and laughingly said: "What's to pay June, what bro't you out this time in the morning?" "Business!" June said. "Hal hal hal!" laughed the landlord, "business and you never made acquaintance I guess." "No, sir! but we will to-day. I am going to leave you after breakfast." "You're going to leave; hope you are satisfied with your room; might give you a cooler one now over on the N—." "No, sir! I do not want any better room, I am going away because I am going into business." "Send us your card will you June when you get on full steam?" looking incredulously at the man before him. "Perhaps, I will see." After breakfast, June went "up town" and courageously called upon, some twenty or thirty men who had advertised for help, but each time after a little questioning, and a good deal of looking at him up and down, and through and through as business men learn to do, they had shaken their heads and said, "you'll not do! you are not the man we want." June was getting alarmed, he could not beg! his foolish old uncle had cultivated the pride of his name sake, if not his industry; "to beg" was one verb he never could conjugate. "To steal," would be easier he thought than that; even with the memory of his mother present with him; he did not know, he would not think of either quite yet, not until he had tried the other two places; one was, "A man to do odd jobs at what? No. —." the other, "A man to do choring at Hampden Place, call immediately, must bring good references as to steady habits, honesty, &c., &c." June concluded to try the "odd jobs at the what?" first; he found it filled, so he sat down on a barrel and tried to gather up courage to try that other one, but it called for references, and several times through the day he had been dismissed simply upon returning a negative answer to the first question, "where are your references, have you any?" "No use to go, but I might as well sleep in one end of the town as another I suppose if I have to take it out doors. I'll try this one and then lay by till to-morrow." It was a long weary walk to "Hampden Place" and June had walked a great deal that day; his limbs ached so much he feared he was going to be sick, besides he was very hungry, he had spent fifteen cents for papers in the morning, ten for cakes at noon, and he had nothing left for supper, so he walked on wondering if Uncle June could see him, and if he did not pity him if he did, he almost wished it had been him who had died instead of his uncle, "for Uncle June always made money without working hard for it," his uncle had been a second or third-rate lawyer, with an eye always alert for the kinks in his trade; ask such an one how he gets along without much work and yet makes an easy living, and they will probably tell you what June did not understand. He had inquired the way a great deal, and made a great many wrong turns which had to be all gone over; but he was at Hampden Place at last. It was a great rambling house with porches and pillars, gothic roofs, and a huge green house, evergreen trees, fountains in the yard which bubbled over with the clear silvery waters continually. One of the porches was filled with people, gentlemen and ladies and little children, all in their "Sunday clothes" June thought; he had half a mind to go by, but the lazy July breeze wafted to him the aroma of the supper which was cooking in the kitchen, and decided him to go in; (I wonder don't our appetites physical and moral decide most questions for us all!) He moved slowly up the walk toward the porch filled with the people; he was an awkward fellow at best, having always lived such a quiet, useless, indolent life with his uncle and the old housekeeper. The gentlemen and ladies exchanged smiles. "Another applicant for a position," June heard one of them say, and he blushed red. A lady rose and leaned over the railing; she motioned him with her hand to come near; he went slowly and stumbled as he went so that he nearly fell; and this naturally enough caused a smile all round the group, even the lady could not suppress a smile herself, but in her heart was born of that stumble pity for the man who made it. "Did you call to see about a place?" June nodded. "Have you brought references?" "No, ma'am!" June turned as if to go; the lady caught the sound of a sigh, and the look of extreme disappointment that came on June's face. "Why not?" she called after him. June stood a moment thinking, then he walked up close to the woman. "I had none to bring, and no one to ask to give me any; I never worked any where in all my life." There was such hopelessness depicted on his countenance, such earnestness in his words, that none doubted him. "Then why did you come here?" "I did not until I had gone everywhere else, and no one would hire me, and I must work or I will have to starve, this is why I came here; I will go now."

"What can you do? can you milk?" June brightened, he used to milk when he was a boy at home with the rest before he went to live with his uncle. "Oh, yes! that is just what I can do, I used to help my mother milk!" "Can you take care of the horses, and sometimes drive us out if necessary?" June was a little doubtful. "I think I could." "And cut wood, and keep the boxes full in the kitchen?" "Yes, ma'am." "Well, I've a notion to try you," the lady said. "Here, Morris, show this man to the kitchen, and tell Judy to give him a good big supper and set him to work." Morris was a boy of seven or eight, and immediately obeyed. "You've got a patient! I'll warrant that," said one of the gentlemen. "I can always tell a thief by his hang-dog look, and I'd advise you to lock up your spoons to-night." June heard every word the man said, and it stung him worse than his poverty or dislike of labor; he stopped short, turned back, looked up at the man and met his eye with a look that made the man wince and turn away. June's impulse had been to answer the fellow, but he turned again and followed the boy to the kitchen where Judy according to the lady's directions gave him a good hearty supper, after which she told him one by one the duties he was desired to attend to. Weeks passed on; long weary weeks to June for although his labor was not extremely severe, it was irksome, and he never had been used to labor, however, stern necessity demanded now that he henceforth should earn his bread by the "sweat of his brow," since he was too proud "to beg," and the old lessons of his mother's teaching had rendered him conscientious about the other way, "to steal," so he manfully struggled along, and faithfully performed his duties; so that soon the lady who had employed him began to repose a great deal of confidence in him; notwithstanding her cousin warned her against him often, as he had taken occasion to do upon the night of his coming. The look he had caught in June's eyes that night had kindled in the heart of this man a dislike for June which grew into hatred as he saw him advanced from one position of trust to another by his cousin. Mrs. Hampden, of Hampden Place, was a widow, still young, and very wealthy; a fond, devoted mother to the three children, who were her idols almost, and yet she did not worship them nor forget her duty as a professedly christian woman, she strove to live up to her profession, hence one reason that the insinuations of her cousin against June had so little effect. "I shall believe him honest until I have proof that he is dishonest," she said often to her cousin, Justin Riley. Now this cousin, was only a forty-second cousin, but he boarded in the same city, was a great admirer of Mrs. Hampden as well as of her reputed wealth, and took advantage of the tie of relationship to be a great deal at "Hampden Place;" he tried by all the arts of which he was master to make himself agreeable and necessary also to the fair lady, and succeeded pretty well, although she was not so blind as to allow herself to fall in love with him, but this he did not know, and this was what he desired most of all, because his own means were getting remarkably low. Now it happened that Mrs. Hampden had discovered that June was rather more than an ordinary penman, and also a good accountant, and that on various occasions she had found his assistance very valuable; and it was when warned in reference to one of these occasions that she had declared her belief in June's honesty and her determination to continue in this belief until convinced to the contrary. "Well, you mark my word! that man only needs the temptation strong enough to verify my prophecy." Riley had said in response. Some months after this, Mrs. Hampden disposed of a piece of property in a neighboring city, and being undecided as to the exact way in which she would dispose of the proceeds, concluded to keep the money in the house for a few days; it consisted of a few thousands of dollars, and no one but June knowing of the fact of her having it; and after having placed it herself in a drawer of the library, and transferred the key to her own pocket, she thought but little more of it. But June did not forget it, it did not come to him at first as a temptation to himself, but as a reason why he should look more carefully than usual to the closing of all the shutters, and bolting of all the doors; as a reason why when he heard an unusual noise in the middle of the second night after its being there that he should sit up in his bed and listen very attentively, and a little anxiously, before going to sleep again, and as a reason why he censured himself severely on the following morning upon going his usual rounds and finding that after all his carefulness the night before he had forgotten after all to fasten the basement door leading out to the street. Judy had asked him not to bolt it as she was going out and had promised to bolt it herself when she should return; but he had fully intended to have gone himself and seen if it was done, after she came home, but had forgotten it at last, to be sure it was locked, but then it would have been better to have had it bolted too. June was in the library fixing one of the fastenings to a curtain that had gone wrong some way. Mrs. Hampden was in also, and

having occasion to open that drawer wherein lay the money, she did so, and took therefrom the article she wished for, noticed the package lying close as she had laid it a few days before. Just at this particular instant, one of the children came running to her coaxing to go up town with Ellen, the chamber maid, and her mother having no objection, went out with the child to make some arrangement of her dress before she should go. Ten or fifteen minutes elapsed, and June had accomplished his task, while into his heart swiftly but surely had crept the temptation to take the money from the package which lay in the drawer; "almost six thousand dollars," whispered the tempter, "enough to keep you without much labor for many years;" and June thought how likely it would be several days before Mrs. Hampden would be apt to look for it; and how easily he could secrete himself in the great city until the excitement incident upon the discovery of the loss should have died away, and then he could go away, away, where he was unknown and live, as he had always lived, in idleness once more. He had been fussing with the window fastening still, as if he had not finished fixing it yet; a glance out the window showed him Mrs. Hampden in the yard playing croquet with Morris and Annie, and Grace tripping down the walk with Ellen on their way into the city. No one would be likely to come in until he could have time to secure the money in some safe hiding place, where he would leave it until long after the discovery of its loss was made, which of course would be charged to burglars, no one would think of it being him (June Ruggles) the man of trust, and of steady habits, surely not and he would work right along quietly in the old line of duty for weeks, yes, for months; he could well afford to be faithful for six months for the sake of the pile of money lying there in the drawer with the key in the lock; six thousand dollars and maybe more, he did not know exactly; would keep him so long without any of that everlasting drugging that galled him so at times, that he was almost ready to wish he was dead; and then when the excitement had all died away he would take his stolen money and go away; he did not know where, but where June Ruggles had never been heard of, and would live quietly until he had used it up. [Concluded next week.]

ADVERTISEMENTS. In answering an Advertisement found in these columns you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER. THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits. THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMENS, are prepared with express reference to these things: 1. What the student knows when received; 2. The time he will remain; 3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business. THE FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make every student a Master of the English Language, and an Expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Business Law and Industrial Drawing. In addition the special object of the FARMERS COURSE is to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure, Growth and Value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and Animal Growth; of Economic Zoology, and particularly of Practical AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, including such Instruction and Drill in the Field, in the Raising of Stock, in the Nursery, and in the Wood and Iron Shops as will enable the graduate to Perform Readily each of the varied operations of Actual Farm Life. In the other courses, the special studies are equally determined by the requirements of the proposed vocation. To MECHANICS, applied mathematics and industrial drawing are given instead of botany, chemistry and zoology, as above; and Shop Practice in place of Practical Agriculture. THE INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS is fully equal to that of the best eastern institutions, including Practice in Laboratories, and SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mineralogists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals. Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of Kansas are being made as rapidly as possible. THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices: 1. CARPENTER. 2. CABINET. 3. WAGON. 4. BLACKSMITH. 5. PAINT. 6. SEWING. 7. PRINTING. 8. TELEGRAPH. THE COURSE FOR WOMEN is Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music. Each student is required to take not less than one Industrial and three Literary studies. TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE, and no contingent fees, except for use of pianos and organs. Boarding paid from \$3.75 to \$4 per week. Students RAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed. THE NEXT TERM begins August 30, 1874, and New Classes will be formed. For further information apply to J. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas. BEST AND SEEDS IN AMERICA OR CHEAPEST! Buy direct from grower cheaper than dirt. Can beat the world on prices, quality, reliable, fresh, genuine seeds, true to name. A nice illustrated Floral & Garden Guide free. Wholesale list for Seedsmen free. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill. Sweet Potatoes! I HAVE for sale Red and Yellow Nansemond and Early Bahama Potatoes, and will have plants in their season. D. G. WATT, Lawrence, Kansas. Grange Seals. THE Missouri State Grange Executive Committee has arranged with T. HAYNES, 304 North Third Street, St. Louis, to supply Grange Seals of the State at the lowest possible rates. Granges desiring Seals should compare his samples with those from other houses. Send for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association. OFFICERS.—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M. B. HUDSON, Mayor of St. Louis; Grange; W. P. CROSSLAND, W. P. POPPENO, F. H. DUNBAULD, J. B. SHAFER, Executive Committee; A. WASHBURN, Treasurer; S. H. DOWNS, Secretary. RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of association give the plan and rates. Our plan is to insure farm property belonging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association. In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate per annum on \$1,000.....\$5 00 On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15 00 A policy fee of.....\$2 00-17 00 which amount is paid in advance. The Patrons Association rates are, A membership fee of.....\$1 50 On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 35 cents on each \$100.....\$4 25 Total cash paid.....\$5 75 A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years.....\$9 00 Total cost of insurance for 3 years.....\$14 75 The premium note is liable to assessment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 the cost is as follows: Membership fee.....\$1 50 Premium for first year.....\$1 25 Total cash payment.....\$2 75 Note for remaining two years.....\$2 00 Total cost for three years.....\$4 75 Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock company rates, and only a small part of the premium required to be paid in cash. Address S. H. DOWNS, Secretary, Topeka, Kan. PRIME FRESH OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—1 bush., \$7.50; 2 bush., \$14; 3 bush., \$20; 4 bush., \$25; 5 bush., \$30. F. K. PHENIX, Bloomington, Ill. 500,000 GRAPE VINES FOR SALE. CHEAPER than any where else. Concord—1 year, \$30 per 1,000; extra, \$40; 2 years, and extra select 1 year, \$45 to \$55 per 1,000. No one dare undersell this. Delaware, Martha, Iowa, Diana, Emerald, Norton, Herbesmont, Catawba, Croton, Hartford and all other varieties cheaper than any where. Also all small Fruit Plants. Address Da. H. SCHROEDER, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Flower Seeds. Spooners Prize Flower Seeds. Vegetable Seeds. Spooner's Boston Market Vegetable Seeds. Descriptive Priced Catalogue with over 150 illustrations, mailed free to applicant. W. H. SPOONER, Boston, Ms.

THE STRAY LIST

strays for the week ending March 31

Allen County—

COIT—Taken up by Isaac Martin, of Osage Tp one dark iron gray horse colt, 3 years old, medium size, star in the forehead, strip of white running down face to nostrils, left hind foot white up to fetlock, valued at \$25.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. W. Sampson, Pawnee Tp, one black mare, about 10 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, white spot in forehead, right fore foot white to pastern joint, left hind foot white to pastern joint, caused by accident, harness marks on sides, collar marks on neck. Value \$40.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by M. Y. Phelps, Salt Springs Tp, on Feb. 9, 1875, one bay mare, 3 years old, black mane and tail, yellow spot on left hip. Valued at \$20.

Leavenworth County—S. Biesdorf, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Geo. Lenhart, Delano Tp, March 10, 1875, one red and white cow, with white in forehead, crop of each ear, six or seven years old. Valued at \$15.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by S. E. Hwang, Lincoln Tp, Jan. 22nd 1875, one black horse mule, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, had on a yoke, valued at \$15.

HORSE—One iron gray horse, about 3 years old, 14 hns, high, valued at \$15.

FILLEY—One bay filley, about 14 hands high, star in forehead, valued at \$15.

FILLEY—One bay filley, 3 years old, 14 hands high, valued at \$15.

Marshall County, J. G. McIntire, Clerk. CALVES—Taken up by Jacob Heberbacher, Elm Creek Tp, Feb. 18, 1875, one roan heifer calf, and three red steer calves, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. G. Bates, Centre Tp, one bay mare pony.

FILLEY—Also one bay, yearling filley, no marks or brands mentioned in returns.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Lewis Brown, American Tp, Feb. 2, 1874, one light bay mare pony, 2 years old, medium size, valued at \$20.

COIT—Taken up by Wm Burdick, American Tp, same date, one horse colt, light brown, 1 year old, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

PONY—Also one dark bay pony, four white feet, white face, medium size, no artificial marks valued at \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Miller, Clerk. COW—Taken up by D. H. Heffebower, West Tp, Feb. 20, one bay colt, 2 years old, with some white hairs about his head and neck, away-backed.

Pawnee County—T. McGarrick, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Nancy Baker, Garfield Tp, Mar. 5, one light gray mare, 14 hands high, 9 years old, blind in right eye, valued \$20.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. C. Haskell, Dover Tp, Mar. 1, 75, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, left hind foot white, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

Strays for the Week Ending Mar. 17, 1875.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Edward Jones, Jan. 16th 1875, supposed to be three years old, some white on the back and under the belly, white spots in the forehead, horns inclined inward and upward. Appraised at \$25.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk. MARE—Taken up Nov. 10th 1874, by A. J. Reop, of Kentucky Tp, one sorrel mare, three years old, star in forehead and three white feet. Appraised at \$20.

MARE—Taken up Feb. 18th 1875, by Thompson of Ozawille Tp, one light mare colt, three years old this spring, left hind foot white. Appraised at \$25.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. COW—Taken up by John Pantek, of Boyle Tp, two cows and calves, one of each, 3 years old, had with her a red calf.

The other a light colored cow, three years old, smooth crop of left ear, no other marks or brands; had with her a red roan calf, with white belly and tail.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk. OX—Taken up by John Hebbes, of Grant Tp, one yellow ox, sawtooth fork in right ear, branded with the letter S on the right hip and right shoulder, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old. Appraised at \$25.

OX—Also one ox, taken up by John Hebbes, of Grant Tp, one white ox, some white on body, blind in left eye, crop of each ear, supposed to be 12 or 14 years old. Appraised at \$25.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. YOKE OF OXEN—Taken up by James F. Stone, in Free dom Tp, one yoke of oxen, described as follows: one, a pided steer with a red horn, part of the body, neck and head marked with a crop of each ear, supposed to be twelve 12 years old. The other a dark yellow brindie ox, white in the flank, about half white, marked with a sawtooth fork in each ear, supposed to be about 14 years old, thin in order, had yoke on when taken up. Appraised at \$40.

Miami County—C. H. Miller, Clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by H. E. Walley, of Marysville Tp, Feb. 15th, one black filley two years old, some white in face and on left hind foot. Appraised at \$25.

Ellsworth County—Samuel L. Jolley, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by B. T. Loomis, of Ellsworth Tp, Feb. 4, 1875, one black steer, three years old, branded T J on left hip. Appraised at \$25.

HEIFER—Also one pale yellow heifer three years old, no brand. Appraised at \$25.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Wm. E. Vincent, of Ridgeway Tp, about Dec. 10th 1874, one sorrel mare pony, about 6 years old, saddle marks, right hip knocked down. Appraised at \$20.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. W. Ketchum, of Elmendorf Tp, Feb. 5th, 1875, one two year old steer, black and white spotted, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.

STEER—Also one steer, two years old, white, with red head and neck, under in right ear, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.

Woodson County—L. N. Holloway, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. C. Allen, of Center Tp, Feb. 16, 1875, one steer, two years old last spring, principally white with roan spots, marked with a sawtooth fork in right ear. Appraised at \$15.

HEIFER—Also one red heifer, white face, two years old this spring.

HEIFER—Also one roan heifer, with red neck, two years old this spring.

PONY—Also one mare pony, three or four years old, color chestnut, white in face, light mane and tail, no marks or brands. All four appraised at \$20.

Chase County—S. A. Breece, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Frederick Pracht, of Diamond Creek Tp, Nov. 12th 74, one steer, white, 3 years old, with right ear cut off, branded C on left hip.

STEER—Also one black and white steer 8 years old, crop under right ear, branded 36 on left hip.

STEER—Also one black and white steer 8 years old, branded thus) on left hip.

STEER—Also one black steer, about 8 years old, branded V on left side.

STEER—Also one brown steer about 8 years old, branded H on the left hip and 25 on left side. Appraised at \$10 each, \$50.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by H. S. Spiker, of Mission Tp, Feb. 15th 1875, one bull two years old, of medium size, white with red spots and a slit in the right ear. Appraised at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by B. F. Partch, of Hiawatha Tp, Feb. 17th 1875, one three year old red heifer, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.

MULE—Taken up by J. S. Tyler, of Walnut Tp, Dec. 9, 1874, one light bay mare mule, two years old. Appraised at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by same party, same date, one dark brown mare mule, one year old. Appraised at \$20.

FILLEY—Taken up by same party, same date, one filley, light bay, two years old. Appraised at \$20.

COIT—Taken up by same party, same date, one horse colt, one year old, dark bay, left hind foot white. Appraised at \$15.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. S. Gage, of Caploma Tp, Jan. 5, 1875, one sorrel mare, right hind foot white and left foot, of medium size, star on left foot.

BONY—Also one pony horse colt, white spot in forehead and a stripe on nose, small.

PONY—Also one bay mare pony. Aggregate appraised at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Omer Wheeler, of Caploma Tp, Jan. 11, 1875, one light red yearling steer, with some white spots, a white spot in forehead. Appraised at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by W. G. Sargent, Rock Creek Tp, Dec. 25th 1874, one red yearling steer, with white belly and end of tail. Appraised at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jacob Meisner, Rock Creek Tp, Feb. 5th 1875, one deep red 3 year old heifer, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.

COW—Taken up by John Griffin, of Rock Creek Tp, Feb. 9, 1875, one dark red cow, left horn broken off, nine or ten years old. Appraised at \$15.

COIT—Taken up by John Hayes, of Richmond Tp, on Feb. 4th 1875, one dark horse colt, dark bay, 1 year old, stand, um size, dark mane and tail, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Francis Riley, Red Vermillion Tp, Jan. 16th 1875, one bay mare, 3 years old, no marks or brands, small size. Appraised at \$20.

COIT—Also one bay horse colt, with a bell on, left hind foot white, small star in forehead, no marks or brands, two years old. Appraised at \$20.

FILLEY—Taken up by Patrick Bellley, Red Vermillion Tp, Jan. 1875, one bay filley, two years old in the spring, small star in forehead, left hind foot white, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$25.

MARKET GARDENERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS, WILL find it to their advantage to call on, or apply by mail to the undersigned for

Good, Pure Garden Seeds, grown by J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill., for S. L. Allen's "Planet" Brand Seed, Drill, &c., for the year 1875, that took the First Premium at the Kansas State Fair in 1874.

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Catalogues and price list on application. Prices and terms to suit the times. C. H. BERTON, Special Agent. Postoffice box 206 North Topeka, Kansas.

HORSE LOST.

The subscriber lost from the prairie near Waveland, Shawnee Co, Kansas the following described animal: A bay horse with black mane and tail, about 16 hands high, four years old last spring, white spot in forehead a little white in one of the hind feet, no brands, red die mark on right-hand side. Address JAMES MABON, Waveland, Kansas.

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OF THE Glen Flora Herd! The Third Annual Sale from the Glen Flora Herd will be held at

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The recent discovery of valuable medicinal springs on our farm, to properly develop which will require a large outlay of time and capital, it is necessary that, for a few years at least, we should retire from active participation in a business that for years has afforded us both pleasure and profit.

The third annual sale, therefore, will embrace the entire herd, (save it may be, eight or ten animals, which from their advanced age and other causes would make them undesirable), and will include some 35 females, the joint property of W. B. Dodge and subscriber. Also 10 females, the property of W. B. Dodge, in all ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY.

The sale catalogue will be issued about February 1st and will contain over one hundred representatives of such popular families as

GWYNNES, PERIES, PRINCESSES, MAZURKAS, LOUANS, VICTORIAS, BLOOMS, BRIGHT EYES, BUTTERFLIES, FRANTIOS, CON-STANCES, BELLFLOWERS, YARICOOS, &c.

Also the fine young bulls, BARON BATES 3d and 4th EARL OF OXFORD.

On Tuesday, April 6th, the day preceding our Short Horn Sale, we will sell at Waukegan, at public auction about thirty

CLYDESDALE HORSES, including several imported Stallions, Brood Mares and young things. Full particulars will be given in our Short Horn Catalogue.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six months will be given on estates notes drawing six per cent interest from date—discount of five per cent for cash.

Sale will commence promptly at 10 o'clock. Col. J. W. Judy, Auctioneer. Applications for catalogues or other information should be addressed to C. C. FARNS Waukegan, Ill.

OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS. On Thursday April 8th, the day succeeding our Short Horn Sale, Messrs. Elliott & Kent, of Des Moines, Iowa will hold a sale of Short Horns at Dexter Park, Chicago.

On Friday, April 9th, the day succeeding the sale of Messrs. Elliott & Kent, Messrs. J. H. Kissinger & Co., of Clarksville, Mo., will hold a public sale of Short Horns at Dexter Park, Chicago.

A Diamond worth Seeing! Save your eyes, RESTORE your SIGHT, REMOVE your SPECTACLES, By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE-SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision, Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eye.

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I want money to bring this article into the market, for which I will pay a good interest, or I will sell a half interest in the right for the State of Kansas, or sell the right for any other State, or will trade for good real estate.

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Stallion Season,

FOR 1875. EVAN DHU. Bay Horse; foaled 1870; bred by H. Mix, Towanda, Pa., sired by Rydyk's Hambletonian, dam by Young American Eagle, son of American Eagle, Duroc (791).

Macgregor has eight crosses of Messenger through Major Edsall, one through Seelye's American Star, and one through Young Messenger Duroc, total Messenger crosses, ten, limited to 30 mares including my own.

Price \$20.00 the season—Duroc not in foal returnable from the next season—season ends July 15th. Pasturage with running water, box stalls, etc., furnished on reasonable terms, the best of care given but all accidents and escapes are at the owners risk, all charges are payable before the removal of the stock.

Address, JOHN DREW, Supt., Topeka, Kansas.

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Chestnut Horse; foaled 1871; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edsall, (record \$250) dam sister to Lady Whitman—record in the 5th heat of \$214—by Seelye's American Star, grand dam by Darland's Young Messenger Duroc.

Macgregor has eight crosses of Messenger through Major Edsall, one through Seelye's American Star, and one through Young Messenger Duroc, total Messenger crosses, ten, limited to 30 mares including my own.

Price \$20.00 the season—Duroc not in foal returnable from the next season—season ends July 15th. Pasturage with running water, box stalls, etc., furnished on reasonable terms, the best of care given but all accidents and escapes are at the owners risk, all charges are payable before the removal of the stock.

LET US SMILE.

Babies are not named Henry Ward, as much as they used to be, but they are still famous for paroxysms of true inwardness.

The little state of Delaware has adopted a new flag 6 1/2 feet, of blue silk with a yellow fringe. It will be used to spread over the state to keep the front off.

A woman in Dawson, Ga., accidentally bit her tongue off the other day, and since that, her husband gets home every evening two hours earlier than usual.

When a girl crops her front hair, and pulls it down over her forehead like a Mexican mustang, and then ties a piece of red-velvet around her neck, who can wonder at the number of pale-faced young men that throw away their ambition, and pass sleepless nights trying to raise down on their upper lips.

"Mother wants to know if you won't please to lend her your preserving kettle—'cause as how she wants to preserve?" "We would with pleasure, boy, but the fact is, the last time we lent it to your mother she preserved it so effectually that we have never seen it since." "Well you needn't be so sassy about your old kettle, mother wouldn't have troubled you again, only we seed you have a new one."

Here is a good thing on the "tater bug." Three men comparing notes: One says "There are two bugs to every stalk." A second says "They have cut down my early crop and are setting on the fence waiting for my late crop to come up." "Pshaw!" said the third, "you know nothing about it. I passed a seed store the other day and saw the bugs looking over the books to see who had purchased seed potatoes."

"Yes, sir," yelled a preacher in a Dakota church one Sunday morning, "there's more lying, and swearing, and stealing, and general deviltry to the square inch in this here town than all the rest of the American country," and then the congregation got up and damped the preacher out of the window.

A Minnesota Judge, in pronouncing the death sentence, tenderly observed: "If guilty, you richly deserve the fate that awaits you; if innocent, it will be a gratification for you to feel that you were hanged without such a crime on your conscience; in either case you will be delivered from a world of care."

A policeman met a negro at night carrying a trunk along the street, and collared him. The negro explained: "De family what was boarding me has been axing for money, and as dey was gone out to-night I thought I would get into some family whar dey respected de panicle."

Nellie's Sartoris has joined the Washington Gymnasium. It is not the pun—we have used that before—but it is our anxiety for dear, darling Nellie, which irresistibly impels us to remark that these gymnastics are Sartorisky.

GREAT SALE

Short-Horn Cattle, AND Berkshire Swine.

I will sell at Public Auction at my residence on Oak Hill Stock Farm, near Kellogg Station, Jasper Co., Iowa, on the 15th, Day of April, A. D. 1875,

100 head of cows and heifers, 40 young bulls, and 100 head of Berkshires. Among the Short-horns to be sold are

LOUDON DUCHESS, LOUANS, MAZURKAS, and other popular families.

TERMS OF SALE. Six months' time on all sums over \$200, with note at ten per cent., with approved security; all sums less than \$200, cash down. All stock put aboard of the cars without trouble to purchasers.

MILTON BRIGGS, Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

N. B.—On the day preceding this sale S. W. Jacobs will sell his entire herd of very superior Short-Horn West Liberty, Iowa. Parties can attend both sales.

Allen's Planet Jr. Drill and Hoe. New sows "Wagon" and "Horse" plows, subsoils, open and covers, better, easier, and six times faster than the hand hoe. Made by S. W. ALLEN & CO., 119 S. 4th St., Philadelphia. A LIVE AGENT WANTED in every town.

Great Public Sale

Short-Horn Cattle.

West Liberty, Iowa, Wednesday, April 14th, 1875.

S. W. JACOBS, Will offer to the highest bidder without limit, reserve, or by bid, the entire

WAPSIE HERD, Consisting of 70 head of females and about 20 young bulls, among which will be found representatives of the celebrated

LOUANS PRINCESSES GWYNNES, and all other popular and fashionable families of the day.

Among them are animals that are and have been noted prize winners in this herd, as well as in the noted herds of Illinois, Missouri and other States, before they came to this herd.

Iowa breeders and farmers have never before been offered as good an opportunity to secure valuable stock as this.

Excursion rates are granted by the B. C. R. & M. R. R., West Liberty being at the crossing of these two leading lines.

TERMS OF SALE—Six months credit without interest, if paid when due; if not paid at maturity, 10 per cent. will be charged from date. A liberal discount allowed for cash.

S. W. JACOBS, Col. J. W. Judy, Auctioneer. Note—Catalogue ready about Feb. 15th. Milton Briggs, of Kellogg, Iowa, will sell on the day following, about 140 head of Short-horns and 100 Berkshire swine.

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

Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL. Consignments respectfully solicited. Refer by permission to C. N. Holder, Cashier Home Bank, Bloomington, Ill. B. F. Funk, Mayor City of Bloomington, Ill. James Porter, Bloomington, Ill. A. H. Pearce, Kansas City. John H. Foster, Cashier Anderson Co. Savings Bank, Garnett, Kan. Hon. W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State, Topeka, Kas. J. K. Hudson Editor Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kas.

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

The "Planet" Double-wheel Hoe will work Onions, Beets, Garden Crops, Cuttings, Seedlings, etc., clearer, better and 25 times faster than the hand hoe. Circulate Free. A LIVE AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN!

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Healthy and attractive diversity of surface. Grand scenery. Mild climate. No excessive cold or oppressive heat. Average temperature, summer 67° winter 39°. Thunder storms rare, hurricanes unknown.

Death rate lower than in any other State. Soil of unsurpassed fertility, especially suited to cereals. No failure of crops in thirty years. Great abundance of fruit. Stock raising very profitable. As a farming country, the State is not surpassed by any part of the Union.

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