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

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Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer. A FEW FACTS FOR THE AUTHOR OF "TREELESS PLAINS."

The author of "Treeless Plains" in his last article in the FARMER of February 25th, makes the following statement: "I fear our committees neglected to tell the awarding committees at Philadelphia, Richmond, etc., that the apples were mainly grown on bluffs which lie fronting or contiguous to the Missouri and Kansas rivers, or where collected from orchards more removed from the friendly emanations of those streams, that the yield seldom exceeded five bushels to the acre." Also, in his "Reply to S. T. Kelsey," he winds up as follows: "This work, to be of any value, needs care and thought, and will consume my leisure reading for the summer months, meantime I invite the assistance of those who have any facts bearing on the subject."

Thinking that a few facts will assist the author of "Treeless Plains" in his summer meditations, I have taken the trouble to visit the orchard of Mr. Robert Pierson, near Black Jack, Douglas county, Kansas, and with friend Pierson's assistance measured several of his apple trees. In taking these measurements we were careful not to measure the largest trees, but took average trees. This orchard is situated on the old Santa Fe trail which follows the divide from Westport, Mo., westward. The Kansas river is fully twenty miles to the north—therefore cannot receive any of the "friendly emanations" of this stream.

The orchard is fourteen years old this spring and there are no signs of "being blasted on the sunny side," or decay having set in. To the contrary, the orchard is full of fine, healthy upright bearing trees.

One Wine Sap measured two feet eight and a fourth inches in circumference two feet from the ground. The length of an average limb was sixteen and one half feet. In 1870 this tree yielded sixteen bushels of culled fruit which was marketed at \$2.00 per bushel. This row of Wine Saps, consisting of nine trees, have averaged five bushels per tree, each year, for the last eight years.

A Sweet Romanite tree measured two feet eight inches in circumference three feet from the ground. This tree has averaged four bushels per year for the last eight years.

A Roman Beauty measured two and one-half feet in circumference two feet from the ground. Has averaged five bushels per tree for the last eight years.

A Summer Queen measured two feet eleven inches twenty inches from the ground. Is a thrifty, healthy tree, but a shy bearer.

An Orley, or White Belleflower, measured two feet four inches two feet from the ground. Bears every other year, and has yielded an average of six bushels per tree (every other year) for the last eight years.

A Yellow Belleflower measured two feet eight inches in circumference two feet from the ground. Is a shy bearer, but yields a fruit of excellent quality.

Mr. Pierson has a few pear trees in his orchard of the same age as his apple trees. They have thus far escaped the "blight," and are fine, healthy trees.

One Lawrence pear tree measured over two feet in circumference three feet from the ground.

A Bartlett measured nineteen inches eighteen inches from the ground. Mr. Pierson has gathered two bushels of fine pears from this tree in one season.

The measurement of these three trees was taken just below the first limbs, and is in every respect as correct a measurement as the author of "Treeless Plains" could wish.

There are other orchards in this vicinity that are as fine as those of the Eastern States, and yield fully as abundant as orchards of the same age in any State of the Union. I shall take pleasure in giving the author of "Treeless Plains" a few facts pertaining to forest, shade and ornamental trees on this divide, hoping that they will be of use to him in his future "work."

For the Kansas Farmer. "TREELESS PLAINS."

Being a regular reader of the FARMER, I have been much interested in those articles on "Treeless Plains," and the replies to them, for I have fond hopes of seeing not many years hence, this fine valley and adjacent uplands dotted over with thrifty groves of timber, and farms enclosed with neatly trimmed hedges, but I suppose I must bury these hopes in the sands of the trackless "Desert," and be content to brave the storms of winter and the heat of summer, without so much as a cotton-wood leaf for shelter, or else seek some more humid clime.

The author of "Treeless Plains" wants to hear from those who have planted trees. My experience is quite limited, though I can assure him, the rainfall for the past three years has been ample for the vigorous growth of any and all trees planted here.

Cottonwoods set in the spring of 1872, that were easily pulled up by hand, are now fine trees, six and eight feet in height. Hackberry, from seed, have made a growth of three feet in height. Black Walnut, eighteen inches; Honey Locust, two feet; Peach trees, three to four feet; all from seed and planted same time as the cottonwood.

The present indications are, that timber will grow here, what the future may bring forth no man knoweth.

You want those who have raised the following crops to tell how they did it, viz: Hemp, Cotton, Castor Beans, Tobacco, etc.

I tried Castor Beans last year, for the first time. Seed small gray variety, ground black, sandy loam, which I think is the best, prepared, planted and cultivated same time and way as corn.

Commenced gathering about August 15th, with a dry goods box on a sled and one horse to draw it; cut spikes off with a knife; went over the patch three or four times; the spikes were spread upon the ground to dry and snap out by the action of the sun's rays, which they will do in about two days. Beans separated from the hulls with a coarse sieve and Kansas gentle breeze. Had in two acres; sold thirty-five bushels, at \$1.25 per bushel, at Wichita; were shipped to St. Louis market and sold for \$1.75. They are now worth here at Wichita \$2.00 per bushel. I am confident there was enough wasted to have made the yield fully twenty bushels per acre, the ground in many places being covered with them.

I have learned considerable about their cultivation, and could handle another crop with less labor and better results.

I would plant four rows together, skipping the fifth which could be planted with some other crop, so that a wagon could be taken through to gather the beans—be careful to gather only those spikes upon which the pods begin to turn yellow and the epidermis to part.

Spread on a barn floor to dry, a floor 12x10 with a shed on one side to shove the beans under in case of rain will accommodate the products of five or six acres.

Clean with the common fan mill. They should be perfectly clean and bright, otherwise their sale is much injured. J. J. B. Union Township, April 22.

For the Kansas Farmer. Mr. R. S. Elliott in his "Notes by the Way" published in the FARMER of March 18th, calls attention to the cottonwood as being the most valuable of all the poplar family, and says, "I feel assured that Mr. Kelsey will concur and hope he will say so in your paper." I have been testing the different varieties of poplar for several years and I fully agree with Mr. Elliott, that the cottonwood is superior to any other poplar for planting in Kansas.

The silver leaf poplar makes a rapid growth but the sprouting is very troublesome and it does not make straight timber.

The Wisconsin poplar, (Populus Grandidentata) seems to be of little value here.

Mr. Elliott also says, that his experience with the European larch is not in its favor as a tree to be largely planted in Kansas. My experience with the European larch, is that it is very difficult to handle and transplant, and a slow grower for the first few years at least. I therefore agree with Mr. Elliott, but would recommend to those who have the means and wish to experiment, to plant early in the

spring before the buds start, handle carefully and if dry mulch thoroughly.

I believe Mr. Elliott, and I disagree about the value of but one tree, the black locust, for Kansas prairie; and the difference here, is not in our estimation of the value of the tree, but in our estimate from the danger from borers. We agree, that but for the borers, it would be one of the best we could plant. I believe the borer will destroy it, and therefore discourage any extensive planting. He thinks the trees may escape, and even if killed after a few years, the timber will still be valuable; and therefore, he still urges the Kansas farmers to plant the locust. Time only can tell who is nearest right. I hope that Mr. Elliott may often favor us with notes on the result of his valuable experience in Kansas.

In the FARMER of March 25th, Mr. Meehan thinks I misunderstood his articles on the climatic effect of forest. I can say to Mr. Meehan and all concerned, that if I was mistaken, I am glad to be corrected. I have not the article at hand to quote from, but I think if any one will read, they will see that it was easy to make such a mistake. I only referred to it because others who understood it as I did asked for my explanation.

I have known Mr. Meehan these many years as a personal friend, and one of our best horticultural writers; and no one could be more unwilling than myself, to do him injustice. S. T. KELSEY

For the Kansas Farmer. About "Treeless Plains."

As "Treeless Plains" appears to be the order now, I wish to add my mite. In '56 came to Leavenworth City—in '58 put out an orchard in the suburbs of about one acre. In two summers I had peaches and as fine pears as I ever saw, some measuring nine inches in circumference. Bearing peach trees I transplanted in the spring; bore an average crop the same year; took a claim two miles south of this place in '67; broke seven acres, and in '68 moved on it. I planted about one acre of walnuts in the spring, three by four feet apart—and three sides of walnuts—stack cottonwood slips, two rows, two feet apart each way—calculating the whole, with hedge, to make windbrakes for buildings, etc. The first summer the cottonwoods grew well, and in the winter were eaten down by cattle, leaving them two or three feet high. The second summer's average growth of the whole row was ten feet—the walnuts came up and grew finely. In the fourth summer I made a very good ox-wagon tongue from one of the trees. Last fall we gathered about a half bushel of walnuts from the trees, and am using the cottonwood for fuel to keep them from shading the walnuts; they average about twenty inches—some measured twenty-nine inches in circumference. The most remarkable thing to me is how nice they split; do not appear to be any relation to the curly fellows we get along the streams. I believe two acres of cottonwood trees planted four feet apart each way, and cultivated two years, that when it has four summers' growth, will supply any ordinary family with fuel, bean-poles, peabrush, etc., for all time to come.

Fruit trees of all kinds do equally as well—had no peaches last year, but year before last, I had a full crop of the finest peaches I ever saw—some measuring ten inches in circumference—very good, I think, for the center of "Treeless Plains." J. DEITZ

From the Ohio Farmer. SUMAC FOR TANNING. BY F. W. JOHNSON. My experiments demonstrated the facts beyond question, that a ton of dried sumac boughs will yield at least seven hundred pounds of extract, that will show fifty per cent. of pure tannin, and that the reputation awarded to it from the outset, and in view of the immensity of the trade for which its uses are peculiarly valuable, warrants the belief that the demand for it will be practically unlimited. That the properties of the sumac may be greatly improved by cultivation in all of the

states, there is no question. Neither is there any doubt that its cultivation may be made abundantly profitable in any of the northern and eastern states as well as in the states of the south. The value and importance of this plant to tanners and dyers, and the rapidity with which it is coming into use, is not appreciated by those most interested and familiar with its use. Its superiority over all the known crude vegetable tannin agents, used in the manufacture of leather, is indicated by its market value in this country and in Europe, as compared with all the other tannin agents in use, as the following quotations exhibit:

Hemlock bark in our eastern market is quoted at from \$15 to \$16 per cord or ton; oak bark, \$18 to \$20 per cord or ton; quercitron or black oak ground bark, from \$30 to \$32 per ton. Mimosa bark, which is procured in Australia and in Southern Africa, is quoted in the English markets at \$40 per ton. While the ground sumac is quoted in all these markets as selling for from \$70 to \$130 per ton, as per quality or grade. By extracting the tannin from almost the entire uncultivated plant for concentration, nearly double the quantity of tannin can be obtained to what the leaves taken from the same quantity of stalks of the cultivated plant would yield. The manufacture of the extract being less difficult and not so expensive, will pay a much better profit than the ground article will insure to the manufacturer. I can, therefore, see no reason why our farmers in all the states, by clubbing together in districts where sumac is grown, and constructing small factories for the manufacture of the extract from the cultivated or uncultivated plant, may not realize a much handsomer profit than the same labor and expense employed in the production of any of the other vegetable elements of their soil would yield them.

The value of this shrub or plant to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country—which grows spontaneous and luxuriant in all the states—will be better appreciated by those who more fully realize the colossal proportions to which the manufacture of leather has attained in this country, and the wonderful augmentation of the industry, with each succeeding year. This industry, with all its collateral and dependent branches, is prosecuted to its largest extent in the middle and eastern states, to which states, the supremacy in the manufacture is guaranteed for indefinite future, by considerations not likely to be overcome, notwithstanding the time is not distant when these older states will become wholly depleted of the most staple of their tannin agents—the hemlock—which is used almost wholly in the manufacture of the heavier grades of leather, and which enters largely into the manufacture of most varieties of their light and fancy stocks.

With the yearly augmentation of the leather trade in these states, and the growing inadequacy of the material upon which it now mainly relies for present use, and to meet the increasing wants, the demand for sumac will proportionably increase with other material which must supply the deficiency. As a coloring agent, sumac is the most valuable material used by dyers in producing their choicest colors. It forms the ground colors of the choicest fabrics made in prints. The demand, already large for these uses in our eastern manufacturing towns, is rapidly enlarging. Unlike our forests of hemlock and oak, which when once destroyed—if ever reproduced—it requires ages to bring them to maturity, the sumac plant, though cut to the ground each year, like the vegetation in our fields and pastures, puts forth again with the seasons, and in the autumn is again ready for the harvest, and the manufacturer thus insuring undiminished and perpetual supplies.

I notice that some of the editors of prominent eastern journals take exceptions to articles which have recently appeared in some of our western newspapers relating to the rapid depletion of our forests, and cautioning greater care in preserving the hemlock from unnecessary and wanton waste, as the eastern states, from the exhaustion of their pineries are now forced to lumber their hemlock almost exclusively, which is beginning to take the place of pine in some of our eastern lumber markets, thus hastening the depletion of the most staple tannin agent used in the manufacturing of leather in those states, which consume in the prosecution of the industry three million cords of bark annually. They claim these newspaper articles to be "panicky," and assert there is no danger of a hemlock famine, as they term it, claiming that there is a sufficient quantity of hemlock now standing in the state of Pennsylvania to answer the needs of the whole leather trade of the country for fifty or a hundred years to come.

Now, Mr. Editor, as I can see no harm in cautioning greater care in the preservation of our forests from unnecessary waste, and as I deem the statements as to the quantity and duration of the hemlock in Pennsylvania to be utterly void of sense, and made by those who have given the matter little or no investigation, you must indulge me while I briefly present such evidence in refutation of their statements as my personal knowledge as to the extent and locality of the hemlock in eastern states and in Pennsylvania will enable me to.

To be continued.

Laying out a Western Farm.

In the western states where land is subdivided into squares or parallelograms, the laying out a farm would seem to be one of the simplest things possible.

The homestead faces the east, and is supposed to be in the center of an 80 or a 320 acre tract. For a 40 or 160 acre tract which is square, the same general arrangement would answer.

Making Good Butter.

The great scarcity and high price of good butter will undoubtedly stimulate production. A good article will, without doubt, command remunerative prices during the whole season.

One of the principal mistakes with butter-makers who do not have conveniences for all the details of the art, is that they continue to churn too long after the butter is formed.

In packing the butter, do so in such a manner that the air can find no lodgment between the different layers or about the sides of the package, and keep it in a cool, sweet cellar until sold.

If care be taken that the milking be cleanly done, and that no foul odors come in contact with the milk and cream thereafter; if strict cleanliness be observed with the various utensils employed; and equal care be taken that the butter be not worked to such a degree as to render it salve; and, if those having the handling of the article between the producer and consumer would take good care of it, there would not be so much complaint about the greasy, odoriferous, often loathsome article miscalled butter that too often finds its way to other-wise respectable tables.

While it is true that really first-class butter cannot be made without especial attention to temperature, etc., which all cannot have, it is equally true that all may make really good butter, generally up to the first of July if proper care be taken to preserve strict cleanliness in all the operations.—Western Rural.

HOWEVER independent the agriculturist may seem to the casual observer, the fact must be admitted that the invention of the improved machinery now in use on the farm, enables the labor of one man to produce twenty times as much bread as he could have done two centuries ago.

That agriculture is to the others what the main spring is to the watch, the true motor or propelling power, is best evidenced when a general failure of crops or a famine occurs. Without agriculture, no wants would have been created, which are the measure of our civilization and progress.

Farm Stock.

How to Raise Pigs.

"S. W. B.," writing to the Journal of Agriculture makes the following excellent suggestions:

The above subject is generally thought to be understood by most men who raise and fatten hogs—and they do make some good hogs. But what does it cost them? Some farmers make their pork cost 25 cents per lb. when killed! Well, whose business is this? It is every man's business who has to buy pork.

The farmer finds out, after a while, that the leak in his vessel is through the pork plank; he finds that to make his ends meet, he must sell fresh pork at \$25 per 100 lbs. If he cannot get that, he will not raise pork for market—that shortens the supply, and makes pork still higher. This is entirely above other farm commodities—is beyond reason.

Pork has been uncommonly high for the last seven years; and will continue so until people take better care of their hogs.

Corn has been uncommonly high for the west—and they have sold their corn, and the hogs have had less corn, and no better care than they had in former times.

Disease, ever ready (like the buzzard) to attack an abused system, has lost no time, no opportunity, in paying the farmer off for his shiftlessness and inability to treat a dumb brute decently, which he is depending upon for his living and prosperity.

I do not believe hogs ever had the cholera where they had been treated properly. When any individual has more hogs and cattle than he can feed well and keep in a thrifty condition, he is doing injustice to himself, his neighbors and his animals. He had better give them away or kill them off, till he can feed well what he keeps; then his hogs will be healthy and will pay a good dividend—and not till then.

One hog weighing 400 lbs. is worth more and costs less than two at 200 lbs. each—and is better than three hogs at 200 each—more actual money in it.

Now the way to do this is simple. First, get you a book, treating on hogs, cattle, or both—it will not hurt you to read both. If you cannot read, go to some good farmer and serve an apprenticeship. Why not? You would not think of going to make watches or steam engines without first learning the trade. Then why not learn the best trade on earth before you commence practicing the business?

Don't let any one scare you with the idea that you are a book farmer.

Second, after obtaining your books, if you have not a breed of hogs that will make 400 to 500 lbs. of pork at one year old, if drove all the time from birth to slaughter, set about finding such; don't be satisfied till you get that kind, for it takes no more time to feed that sort than it does the gimlet-handled and saw-bladed, or three-rowed breeds. The latter breed you do not want, unless you have nothing of your own to feed.

To obtain a kind that will fatten at any age, is very essential. This keeping hogs from two to five years, is very expensive for a poor man.

Having obtained the right kind, build a shelter to break off the cold winds and storms give them a clean nest to sleep in; as often as it gets dirty and worn out, remove and supply a new one. If you have no straw, leaves are much better than straw.

Give them a place for exercise, and plenty of good, clean food, and my word for it, you will never have any cholera or trichina among your hogs.

Do not feed your sows too high before they pig; they ought not to have much surplus fat. Sows should be in a good, healthy, growing condition, and nothing more, when they are suckling their pigs.

When the pigs are a week old, commence increasing the food.

As the pigs grow, don't let the sow run down and get poor. Let her food be meal, shorts and grass. Cook the food, or let it ferment before feeding.

When the pigs are four or five weeks old, they will begin to eat a little; then fix a place away from the sow, or that she cannot get their feed. Mix a quart of meal in a pail full of boiling water and let it stand till cool. If you have milk, pour it into your slop and make it thin. Every two or three hours feed them a little hungry, so they will ask for more; that keeps the stomach in a healthy condition, which is the great secret of success in feeding hogs or human beings.

Keep your pigs growing all that is possible for six months—then bone will be established so that you can feed corn without injury. It will do them no harm at three months to give them a little dry corn; but don't compel them to eat dry corn at that age.

When pigs get mangy, their stomachs are out of order—and generally nasty, filthy pens aggravate the case. I believe if men find that place with a short, hot name, it will be for abusing hogs or keeping them without shelter in a small pen of mire and filth.

Some men contend that the breed is all in the mouth. That may be the case with some men, but it does not hold good with cattle and hogs.

Proper feeding is just half the battle. I can take the poorest breed of hogs and in five or ten years you would say they were no relation whatever to the original. When you can get a good breed already established, you save this long tedious study and labor.

Proper crossing can never be omitted and good results expected to follow.

Without cross-breeding, improvement is utterly impossible in all of the animal kingdom. This fact shows itself in hogs quicker than in cattle or the human family. We do not live long enough to notice the change in man, but we can see it in short-lived animals, generally speaking. Some men would never understand this if they lived to be a thousand years old, because they are unobserving. The great trouble with man is the almighty dollar. We are always ready to invest in anything that will pay the largest dividend—never inquire whether we have a capacity for the business or not. The fact that some individual has done well, is a sufficient guarantee for every body to invest. Thus, all professions have to suffer from the know-nothings in their professions. When a boy is not smart enough to be a lawyer—then, a doctor—if he fails for that, the ministry—if he fails in that, then a teacher; the next in grade is, artists and mechanics of different kinds—if he will not answer for these, he must be a clodhopper, plow-jogger and mud-sill for the rest of mankind.

Poultry Notes.

Care of Chickens.

Chickens need only heat and gravel for the first 12 hours, and then they will begin to pick food.

We feed the yolks of eggs boiled hard and mixed with indian cakes baked hard and pounded up fine (the first 24 hours they only need clear egg yolks and sand), about one yolk to a gill of fine cake. Feed often and what they will eat up clean. When they are about 36 hours old they will drink water or milk; give milk to drink, and mix our cake with new milk. We increase our egg-feed, putting two yolks to a gill in course of a week, and 6 egg-yolks to a pint at 1 1/2 weeks, and begin to feed cracked and whole wheat once or twice a day.

At two week's old we begin to feed boiled meat, and drop our egg-feed, but continue our pounded cake once or twice a day till chicks are 4 weeks old—feeding boiled meat two or three times a day.

We riddle cracked corn, feeding the coarse part dry, mixed with wheat, in the afternoon, and the fine, mixed with coarse shorts, scalded together, in morning; change once in a while if the chick tire of the regular feed. We feed a good many boiled potatoes with corn-meal and wheat middlings mixed, by mashing the potatoes, meal, etc., together while the potatoes are hot. We find boiled rice a cheap and desirable feed to change with. One pound of rice will take in six pounds of water, and makes a good feed for 30 hens.

At four weeks we separate our cockerels and pullets, putting 25 to 50 together into a run 10 feet long, 3 1/2 feet wide, and 2 1/2 feet high, made of narrow boards, with laths nailed on three-fourth of an inch apart, on sides, one end and top.

We use large boxes or small movable houses for the chickens to roost in and to run into in rainy weather, and keep these roosting-rooms clean and well littered, making the chickens sit on the ground, or wide roosts, till they are 4 months old, as roosting on small sticks will crook their breastbones.

After chickens are 2 or 3 weeks old they will begin to eat green food, grass, oats, clover, cabbage, mashed mangel wurtzels, onions, potatoes, etc.

Our great study is to make them comfortable and furnish them some exercise to keep their appetites good.—Pet Stock, Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin.

What to do.

Now, to reduce our hints to the smallest possible compass, let us say first to your contributor, build a coop, or coops, 14 feet by 8, and put not more than 25 chickens in each coop.

Build your coops air-tight, except the ventilator, and take one barrel common lime to three barrels sand and make a common mortar floor, is which just as good as cement.

Keep a barrel of lime in your coop and, as it slacks itself, use the dust freely, and this action, with regular cleaning, will take away everything that would tend to generate disease in your coop.

See that your fowls are well supplied with water, as this is even more particular than food; it is necessary to have it before them all the time.

Enclose about half an acre of ground to each coop, and have that half acre ploughed every year as if you were going to plant it, and I am satisfied that if this course is followed to the letter that fowls will eat any of the common food given to chickens without any tendency towards disease of any kind.—Pet Stock, Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin.

Keeping Poultry in Orchards.

Some farmers make it a practice to keep their poultry in their orchards from early in the spring until cold weather sets in; and they find that it pays them for so doing. A picket fence should be built around the orchard, high enough to prevent their flying over, with a suitable house or shed in one corner of the yard to shelter them at night. Thus situated, the poultry will thrive and prosper, keeping themselves in good condition; and the increase in eggs will be greatly augmented, and their usefulness and value enhanced, to their owners at least, by the thousand myriads of insects and worms which they naturally destroy, and which will more than repay the cost and labor of building the fence. By keeping them enclosed in this manner, a large number of fowls may be retained in an orchard, and the continual scratching which is done by them will prove advantageous both to the soil and trees themselves.

Duck House.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

A shelter for ducks should be built separately from the chicken house. It should not be higher than five feet at the front, sloping to three feet in the rear. It should be surrounded with a fence or small pickets, about sixteen inches in length. The nest should be very low; a basin scooped out of the ground makes a very good nest, which is only used for laying, as it is best to let hens hatch the eggs. A duck will lay a much larger number of eggs if each one is removed from the nest as soon as deposited.

The eggs may readily be taken away; the nest should be made at the front of the house and one of the boards hung upon hinges, so that it may be swung on one side and the eggs picked up. There are no better ducks than the Rouen, which grow rapidly to a large size.

Ducks should not be admitted to any part of the garden where young cabbage or lettuce is planted; any where else they do not only do no mischief, but destroy numerous insects, and disturb many more by their constant, active movements.

A SERIOUS defect now prominent with the Brahmans, and least so with the Partridge and Buff Cochins, is want of hardiness. The young Asiatics are all tardy in feathering, and unless carefully housed will not endure the climatic changes of early spring. The older fowls are also very liable to the diseases which afflict poultry, and when fowl epidemics prevail are usually the first to suffer. I have often known yards of Asiatics to be nearly depopulated from this cause, and the purer the stock the more fatal the disease. A few breeders who give their stock extra care, will succeed with them, but under ordinary treatment, such as is commonly given to Games and Dominique, for instance, they are hard to raise.

Work for the Season.

We have had a remarkably mild winter, and the indications now are that we shall have an early spring. Winter wheat, on our own farm, and we believe it is so generally, never looked better. It is, of course still liable to many drawbacks, but on the whole there is a good prospect of an abundant wheat harvest. We hope such will prove to be the case. The country needs a big wheat crop and liberal prices. We hope for both the coming year.

We have had gloomy times. It has required strong faith to keep on improving the land paying high wages and getting low prices. But those who have now got their land dry, clean and in a condition to reap the reward of their faith and practice. This is the great lesson taught by all agricultural history and experience. Do the work as cheaply and economically as possible, but do it, and do it thoroughly.

Slipshod farming; resorting to temporary expedients; checking weeds instead of killing them; sowing when there is no reasonable prospect of getting a good crop, and doing this year after year is about the meanest business an intelligent man can engage in.

Farming is a pleasant, profitable, honorable and eminently useful occupation—but it must be good farming. Poor farming, with no effort to improve the land and the stock is forlorn drudgery.

Farming is essentially slow. The husbandman waiteth patiently. He must look ahead. He lays plans and does work for the future. And the better he plans and the more he works and the farther he looks ahead, the more pleasure will he have day by day and the greater will be his ultimate profit.—American Agriculturist.

April the great month for the farmer and gardener, or anybody who expects reward from tilling the soil. If he has not commenced his operations, unless very limited or peculiar, before April ends, he is likely to be no where in December. This is the month when the foundation of a crop is to be laid. And, therefore, presuming that our hints have been heeded, as given monthly, since the beginning of the year, we naturally suppose that the oats and grass seeds have been sown, tobacco beds made, tobacco nearly ready for market or for "conditioning" for market, corn and any other grain on hand, kept in good order, held ready for the anticipated rise not large to be sure, but probably better than it seemed to be expected by its present rather stand-still price.—Maryland Farmer.

The icy hold of Winter is being gradually and steadily relaxed. Winter has been very uniform, in most localities moisture predominating.

Wheat presents a splendid appearance, and the width sown is unusually large in this state. One of our most observant farmers gave us, in conversation, some very excellent reasons for concluding that in a large portion of Eastern-Central Missouri the wheat would be ready for harvesting the 20th of June, in some places earlier.

The prospects of the fruit crop are generally very good. The wood and buds have passed the winter in excellent condition. The spring has not, so far, been so highly exciting or so changeable as is so frequently the case. So, unless some very severe weather comes later in the season, a large crop of all the fruits may be anticipated.

TREE PLANTING

must now be pushed. Every opportunity should be embraced to hurry the work, but see that all is done well. Planting performed in a hurried, careless manner seldom gives after satisfaction. The more completely all the preparatory operations are performed, the less there is to do late in the season, and the risks of transplanting are proportionately diminished.

We would renew attention to a simple experiment as to testing the longevity of fruit trees, and to insure their freedom from disease. It is this point—is the constitutional vigor of a tree impaired in the operation of transplanting, and working, that is, budding and grafting? We know and very dearly feel that all our fruit trees are liable to disease and the attacks of insects, and are very short lived. With all the varieties of soil, location, modes of training and general treatment this the rule. The most scientific and the most slovenly treatment have alike furnished exceptions rather than general rules.—Illustrated Journal of Agriculture.

THE farmer who begins his spring work a little in advance of a more tardy neighbor will work to a better advantage, not only in seed time but throughout the entire summer seasons. It is, therefore, well for the husbandman who has his work at the control of his will to such extent as to be able to look ahead—to anticipate a little—in order to receive, as it were, each portion as it comes to him, day after day, and not that he should be caught napping, or find that while he has been absorbed by a comparatively trivial undertaking, he has failed to discover the fact that matters of a more weighty nature have been awaiting his attention and labor, or, perchance, the "golden apple" has fallen ere it was possible for him to collect his abstracted thoughts or reach out his tired hand to receive it. A little thinking in advance would in numerous instances, save much future perplexity and actual loss. Hence we say it is all-important that farmers should have their winter work finished in winter, that they may take hold of spring work and complete it, in each of its several parts, in its season; then the summer work will not be overlapped by that properly belonging to the previous months—and, as a result, the farmer will have for himself a more contented mind, as well as better filled granaries and pockets.

It is not well to be compelled to leave the plow standing in the furrow while its "holder" makes a close fence to keep the chickens out of the garden, or the little pigs from the clover or grain field; neither is it well to have to leave off seeding to go to the grist-mill or coal bank for supplies that could have been provided at a previous and more convenient season.—Colorado Agriculturist and Live Stock Journal.

GROUND should never be plowed when wet. It presses in clods, and the sun bakes it, and sometimes it takes years for land to recover from the effects of being plowed when wet.

The Flower Garden.

FUCHSIAS do much better to be wintered in the cellar, and transplanted or potted in the spring; but there are some plants, and the heliotrope is one, that will not endure the absence of light. Coleuses are fine to transplant in clumps on the grass plat, but must be wintered in the window with a high temperature. Every one knows that heat always ascends; so it is well to have a basket, a shelf or a bracket at the top of the window, for the tender species, where they flourish well. In making up a collection of house plants, do not overreach yourself in obtaining far fetched and dearly bought specimens, such as ronyax cultivating only under the glass roof of a hot house. Confine your aspirations to the common and well known hardy varieties, that give an abundant bloom combined with fragrance, and warrant also a good amount of summer flowering. Unless you are provided with ample room and steady temperature, do not attempt to aspire to camellias, primulas, tuberoses, passion vines and the like, for they will sadly disappoint you. Keep the little daphne for its sweetness at Christmas time, and the free, rambling petunias for show, with but few foliage plants, the thrifty lilies, and a capacious tub of parsley in the background for use and beauty. I wear my last winter's dress without alteration and teach the flowers to bloom in my window instead of on a new winter hat. Have one less ruffle on the winter dress, and you will have ample time to tend the gentle children of nature, and nurse them into bloom. After once established in their winter appointments, a few moments each day will set them to rights; but they will languish and droop if neglected—pine like a forsaken child, and slip out of existence entirely. Keep them alive, encourage and coax them to grow in your home, which is the centre of all your happiness, enjoyment and love, and you can conceive no idea what an amount of pleasure and satisfaction they bring as a blessing to their care takers.—Country Gentleman.

Names of Plants.

Annuals grow from the seed, flower and ripen and die out all in the same season. Biennials grow from the seed the first season, but reach their perfection and die out the second season. Perennials may flower the first or subsequent seasons. Their peculiarity is that they continue flowering for many years in succession.

Tender and half-hardy plants will bear the ordinary changes in summer weather, but some of them need hot-bed care in germinating their seeds, while others need protection during the winter.

Hardy plants endure all the usual varieties of weather in a temperate climate. Robust plants are these which flourish in spite of neglect—taking care of themselves.

My Rustic Basket.

I took a suitable stump from the wood pile, set it firmly in the ground, filled up around with good soil, gathered up all the odd and fancy stones about the premises, placed them carelessly about the stump, hid to the woods with a basket, gathered the different kinds of mosses, then to my seed-bed, took out some sweet alyssum, plox and portulacca, took an ice pink and gazania from out the pots, and planted them promiscuously between the stones, and an ivy to run up and around the stump; filled the spaces with the moss, wetting all thoroughly every evening.

For the basket, I used a small tub; placed a large grape vine in it for a handle; next I proceeded to twine a long grape vine around it, enough to make it look well; filled it with rich soil, planted a madeira vine at one side, the Cypress vine at the other, and a variegated alyssum in the centre, filling out with scarlet and variegated verbenas; and now that the plants are all in bloom, it forms a pleasing sight to the eye and an ornament to the yard.

Culture of Sweet Herbs.

Coriander.—Sow in drills 12 inches apart; thin to 2 or 3 inches when fairly started. Tender—will not stand frosts, and should not be sown till late frosts are past. Annual, growing about 2 feet, branching. Seeds often used for seasoning pies, cakes, confections and medicines; delicately aromatic. Makes one of the best spices for seasoning squash pies.

Hoarhound.—A perennial; 2 1/2 feet; stools somewhat. Sow seeds in early spring thinly; a few stools will furnish a supply after the first or second season; used for flavoring expectorant candies; good in colds and coughs as a decoction made with thoroughwort or boneset and fennel seeds. Gather when in bloom and dry in shade; when dry, put up in paper bags or boxes.

Dill.—Annual; 2 1/2 feet. Succeeds best when self sown on same ground often. Sow seeds thinly in drills one foot apart and thin to 12 inches. Seeds used for confections, cakes, etc. Gather when fully matured in size and beginning to turn.

Lavender.—A hardy, low growing herb, very fragrant, most largely used for distilling, obtaining the oil; and as lavender water, often used in medicine; the herb sometimes used as a pot herb. It is propagated from seeds, slips or cuttings, and by division of roots. The seeds may be sown as early as the ground can be well worked in the spring, making the soil light and smooth; cover the seed but lightly, and sow in six inch drills; transplant when seedlings are three or four inches high, one foot apart, in two foot rows. Slips are set in early spring, two-thirds their length in the soil, at distances same as seedling plants. The roots may be divided and reset in either spring or fall.

Sage.—The common green sage of our gardens is a hardy perennial, shrubby; low-growing plant, propagated from seeds or by division of roots. Sow the seed in rich, mellow loam early in spring. Thin or transplant in June to 12 inches, in eighteen inch rows; if thinned the plants may be either reset or sowed and dried for use. In gathering; out the green shoots and leaves before the flowering shoots are developed, or if these last are out soon after their first appearance, the leaves are largely increased on the plants; dry the gathered leaves in a dry airy loft of some building, or in the open attic of the house. A bed once started and well cared for annually will serve for quite a number of years. Its uses are well known to all experienced housekeepers.

All garden or other herbs should be dried in the shade—best in the airy loft of some building where the sun will not shine on them, and they will not be molested by insects, mice, etc.

Patrons of Husbandry.

To Deputies.

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

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

It is also requested that each delegation from every county report the names and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges of their respective counties at the coming meeting of the State Grange, on the third Wednesday of February next. G. W. SPRUNSON, Sec. State Grange. Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. F. POPENOE.

Q. L. F.—The Master of a Grange should be careful not to disturb the peace and harmony by expressing an opinion in public, that would be to the injury of any member of his Grange. As he is the presiding officer he should endeavor to be fair and impartial, and should give any brother a hearing according to the rule laid down.

J. F. C.—Cannot we have the staffs and emblems for S., A. S. and L. A. S. manufactured here as well as to send off for them? We do not feel like paying the prices asked.

Yes, get your tinner to make them until you can do better, they will answer every purpose.

The staff of the Steward should be about 6 feet long, of about one and a half inch stuff, six or eight square or round, with spud on top; Assistant Steward, same with pruning-hook; Lady Assistant Steward, same with shepherd's crook. Gate Keeper, heavy staff 5 feet long, eight square from two inch walnut.

D. F. Clyde.—Our Grange was organized February 16, do we owe State Grange dues from January to April, or does our quarter commence April 1st?

Your first quarter commences April 1. You have no dues to pay until your last meeting in June—that is from April 1, to July 1, This answers a subscriber in Osage county, and R. H., of Rice county. No dues from any Grange until for first full quarter.

Q.—Is it proper for persons to stay in the Grange when the Grange is at work in higher degrees than they have taken?

M. L. B., Coffee co., Answer: This is a curious question to ask. I will ask you, how can they, if the assistants do their duty in examination? No person can sit in the Grange unless he has taken the degrees that you are working in; there is no doubt about this point.

J. S. H.—The Master should perfect himself in his work; he should have the work in his keeping or know that it is taken care of by some other officer.

I should say, yes, to your other question, with proper care.

J. P. S.—There would be no objection to Councils organizing themselves into District or County Granges, according to proposed amendment to National Constitution, as there is not much doubt but that it will be ratified by the State Granges, as it has been unanimously agreed to so far; but I would say, you should make your membership the same as recommended.

Send the name of the Secretary of your Grange, number and post office address, and we will send you the Constitutions.

Correct the printer of last week by reading, "The same if the Assistant Stewards report any one incorrect." Read it this way and you will understand what I mean.

J. A., Emporia, asks if W. S. Hanna is a Deputy at this time, and is he posted in the work.

W. S. Hanna is a State Deputy by virtue of his being an officer of the State Grange. See Decisions W. Master Hudson. Bro. Hanna is as well posted in the work of organizing and takes as much interest in it as any Deputy in Kansas, and all I have got to say is, if his work does not agree with the work of a Deputy down south that you saw organize a Grange, that the joke is on the new Deputy. We cannot expect the new Deputies to have their work as correct as the older and more experienced officers, and it requires a great deal of labor and time to become thorough and proficient in the work of organizing Granges. The work is only commenced at the organization, the Deputy should have such interest in the work himself, that he will be able to create an interest in the work among the members, and show that there is something in it.

Please excuse the style of this, as, after plowing all day, a person does not feel much like consulting Webster or Cushing; but, as Artemus Ward says, "just kinder lets things take their own course."

Grange Funeral.

Bro. Luther Pomeroy, Master of Peach Grove Grange, No. 764, died March 2, and was buried by the Order March 4. Fancy Creek, Cottage Hill and Parallel Granges assisting. It was a stormy day, but did not deter the Patrons and friends from turning out in large force.

Bro. Pomeroy was one of our best citizens, and, of course, an excellent Patron.

This is the first funeral that I have attended since living in the state (some seven years) that the farmers would leave the plow to go more than a mile or two to a burial. This time they went from eight to ten miles. So you see the Order has a good effect in more ways than one. G. T. POLSEN.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Divine Master to remove from works to rewards our worthy brother, JAS. NEAL, therefore Resolved; That it is the sense of this Grange that by his death we have lost a noble worker in our cause and his family a kind husband and father.

Resolved; That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in their loss, and hereby request our Worthy Secretary to furnish the bereaved widow with a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved; That a copy of the same be forwarded to the KANSAS FARMER and Standard of Reform for publication. Given forth by Hesper Grange, No. 70, Mar. 14, 1874. JAS. PITTS, Secretary.

Letters from the Farm.

THE FARMER makes its welcome weekly visits. It needs only to be known to be appreciated and to become a necessity at every Kansas fireside.

THE CROPS.

Winter wheat, of which a large breadth has been sown, is looking remarkably well. Spring wheat and oats are mostly sown. But little plowing for corn has yet been done. Hedge rows are now receiving active attention. Most farmers are setting from one to five miles.

THE OLD CROP

of corn is now mostly sold, and at prices ranging from 20 to 40 cents. The corn crop in the valley of the Walnut and its tributaries was above the average. Our farmers feel that it is one of their most sure and paying crops.

THE CLIMATE

is as mild as that in any other portion of the state, making this county one of the most desirable localities for the winter feeding of stock.

The deep soil, rich in vegetable mould, and in sulphates, and the abundance of seasonal rain, make an abundant corn crop almost a certainty.

BONDS

to railroads have been voted in our county, but none have been issued, so we are still free from indebtedness to any railroad corporation, and thanks to the last legislature, we are likely to remain free.

The Nebraska, Kansas and Texas railroad corporation has recorded a mortgage on their road bed in Butler and Cowley counties, and have given out that they will commence the building of the road in April.

In a few years this valley will certainly have communication with the north, east and south.

UNDIVIDED.

Butler county may thank the senate of the Reform legislation for not being burdened with the support of an additional county.

Yours fraternally, 5. 5. 5. Butler county.

EDITOR FARMER.—It is a prominent feature with some agricultural papers to insert brief crop and weather notes, which are often quite interesting.

To-day, (March 20,) is a rainy day, which we hope will forward the seemingly tardy appearance of the grass.

As a general thing, cattle are poor this spring, owing to the fact that too many farmers keep more stock than they can winter on short crops in good condition. It seems to me that this county has been settled long enough to demonstrate the practicability of raising tame grasses. I have often heard it stated that they would not grow in this county. Two years ago this spring I sowed some timothy and red clover on prairie sod that was mown late the fall before. I did nothing, either before or after sowing the land, and it made a good catch. In the fall I gave it a good coating of well-rotted manure, and this spring it looks very fine.

I have been sowing some this spring on rye I have, also, a small piece of English rye grass, sown two years ago this spring, with which I am well pleased.

If farmers would pay more attention to cultivating the tame grasses, winter would be robbed of half its terror, when grass is scarce for our stock.

In regard to trees, I have tried apple, peach, cherry, pear, cottonwood, maple, red cedar, box elder, and this spring have put in some honey locust. Mine is a prairie farm. I came here four years ago and am yet to be convinced that trees, with proper culture, will not do as well here as elsewhere. I never had better success in getting trees to live than here.

People should not charge the country with what is their own fault. Trees require care in planting. "There is a time for every thing." Do it then and do it well. K. Dover, Kansas.

Farm work is progressing slowly, but few stock fields cut up. Not much plowing done and but few fields sown to spring grain.

Fall wheat looks quite promising for this season of the year.

This county has an inexhaustible pasture range, with never failing spring water, between the fertile valleys; it is the champion stock grower's county of Kansas.

W. A. WILLIAMS. Manhattan, Kansas.

Some weeks ago, I saw in the FARMER a communication from A. G. J., Iola, in relating to what he calls fits or convulsions in sheep.

I have seen many cases of a similar kind, and would recommend bleeding immediately. Some years ago I had a flock of three hundred, and lost some of them in the same way. I bled the whole flock and never lost any more.

It is very easy to bleed them, when understood, but somewhat difficult to one that has never seen it done.

There is a vein running from the nostril to the crease just below the eye; this can be pricked with a small sharp pen-knife. At this season of the year there is no danger of bleeding too much; but in hot weather they should bleed profusely, it can be stopped by pressing the finger over the aperture. I should say that wheat was too high feed. I would recommend that he feed all oats without the wheat. Wm. WARD. Junction City, Kansas.

I desire information in regard to the proper time of planting peanuts, the manner of cultivation and estimated yield per acre, quantity of seed required, etc. What kind of soil is preferable? Last year I planted half a bushel of seed about the 20th of April, on black prairie soil; did not get a single nut. I thought the seed were choice when planted, upon examination, about ten days after, I found that they were decaying—I had taken the pods off previously to planting. I want to plant some this spring if I can find out what was the matter last year.

I have been a casual reader of the FARMER since its inception, and a subscriber for a few years. Suppose it is an unnecessary repetition of what has been said, and is constantly taking place every day, when I say that the acquisition of the FARMER by the present management, and the transition from a semi-monthly to a full fledged weekly, equalled by few, excelled by none, was a desideratum for which the farmers are, I think, truly thankful and should take courage from its increased liberality of tone, and its free and independent criticisms of men and measures, and the untiring opposition [shown to all rings, be they in the state, county or Grange—for all of which you have my entire sympathy and earnest cooperation—so that in the present and near future, it can truthfully be said that there is one live, energetic, incorruptible and authoritative farm paper, and that it is the KANSAS FARMER.

The winter was mild one, comparatively free from excessive cold weather. Winter wheat is looking unusually fine with a much larger breadth sown than common. Most of the spring wheat has been sown, with a larger acreage than usual.

The Patrons of Husbandry are making good progress in this county, but their action has not been entirely harmonious, on account of the dissensions arising over the organization of a Grange at this place, (Cottonwood Falls) from Granges throughout the county.

The principal objections as I conceive them to be, are being made through the misconception of the intents, objects, etc., of the organization, and a feeling of petty jealousy engendered by previous political contests and an intense personal feeling emanating from a few of the self-constituted pharisaical leaders of the rustic hordes, gathered together to do valiant service for our common brotherhood—not Falls Grange. Charges were preferred (as you are well aware of) against Falls Grange, No. 913, at the State Grange, by the County Council and Granges throughout the county. The course pursued by the State Grange was evidently a just and equitable method of adjusting the difficulties existing between the several Granges of the county, viz: That the Master of the State Grange, Secretary, or one of the Executive Committee, shall proceed to investigate the eligibility of the membership of Falls Grange, No. 913.

The investigation came off on the 17th and 18th inst., with a good general attendance from Granges throughout the county, W. M., M. E. Hudson, presiding, and continued two days, with unabated interest throughout the entire proceedings.

The Worthy Master made many friends and few enemies, by the candid, impartial and logical decisions given during the investigation. I think that all parties were fully impressed with the disinterested ruling of the Worthy Master. The final decision is being withheld for advisement.

I shall close this desultory letter with the sentiment, the "KANSAS FARMER," success to the paper instituted to promote the agricultural interest; destined (if true to its vocation) to elevate the rural classes up to a higher plane of intelligence, and to appreciate and stand firm in defence of the God given rights of equity and equality to all, and vested rights that interfere with the rights of others, to none. RUSTIC. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Please tell me through the FARMER what to do with a lot of grape cuttings that are badly mixed, that is I can't tell which end is which—bottoms and tops have been placed together, and I want to know how to save them: otherwise they are in good condition. Give us a few hints on growing grapes from cuttings, layers, etc. New SUBSCRIBER. Ellsworth, Kansas.

A few days ago I lost a fine Berkshire sow in trying to have her pigs; she casts her womb, is there any way it could be returned in position and the pigs removed. I never saw a case before. K.

I wish to say a few words through the columns of your valuable paper in reference to Patrons of this county. Less than ten months ago there was not a Grange in this county, and very few persons thought or knew any thing about the Order. But to-day we have twenty-five live, working Granges in Doniphan county, and many more desirous of being organized.

I organized a first class Grange in Burr Oak township March 18th. As it was the first one in the township they gave it the name of Burr Oak, with T. M. Hamilton, Master, and J. T. Crippen, Secretary. This Grange has a membership of twenty-six of the best people in the place.

I have visited several Granges in all parts of the county and find them working harmoniously. We propose to do our own business our own way.

We have a great many Grange feasts up here, and I live in this way, as they are about all the square meals I get.

I would say nearly all either take the FARMER, or at least want it. I represent it wherever I go. J. L. BLAIR. Doniphan co., Kansas.

Cowley county was organized in February, 1870, and then contained 700 inhabitants; the present population is about 15,000—no railroad grants—open to actual settlers not to exceed 160 acres.

There are 97 school districts organized, fifty-five of which have good school houses.

We have had splendid harvests during the last three years, and an immense amount of corn was raised here last season—and had a good market at living prices.

Our prospect for winter wheat is most encouraging. Farmers are plowing and sowing spring small grain.

We have a County Council organized here with A. L. Williams Master; A. T. Gay, Overseer; W. M. Freeman, Gatekeeper, and T. A. Blanchard, Agent.

We have had some little irregularities in the way of a Grange store, but at the last meeting of the Council they disapproved of the actions of some of the officers and had a general overhauling and will make other and surer efforts in behalf of the Patrons.

Our county is alive to the interests of the farmers and we propose, hereafter to "paddle our own canoe." F. COX. Richland, Cowley co., Kansas.

Those blue beetles of which Mr. Popenoe writes were among my sweet potatoes last year in great numbers, but I saw no harm from them, they "went for" the milk weed wherever they could find them but did not hurt them.

A WORD FOR THE BOYS.

Next summer, when the skunks come for the chickens and you have "gone" for them, don't throw him away on account of his breath but build a fire and singe him thoroughly, and you can get out fifty cents worth of oil without costing you a cent. A FARMER. Wabunsee, Kansas.

I read some weeks ago, a very enjoyable article on "onions." I should like to hear something from the same source or from some one who has tried a crop—real onions. I should like to know what is the best kind of seed, and how they should be planted—in drills or sown broadcast; when they should be planted and on what kind of soil.

Will sugar cane make good feed for hogs and cattle?

All farmers are more or less interested in horses, cattle and hogs and any little fact relating thereto will meet the wants of some of your many readers, "one of whom I am which." P. O. TATOE. Edgerton, Kansas.

As much has been said in your valuable paper, for and against tree planting in Kansas, I will give you a short experience of my own. I came to Kansas four years ago last fall, bought a farm on the high prairie; the following spring I broke and prepared ground to plant trees the next season. Among the trees that I planted, were elm, ash, box-elder, hackberry and cottonwood, all of which have done well. I headed them back for the two past years, and have trees to-day, that were grown from the seed three years ago, that are from ten to twenty feet high. One year ago last summer, I had an elm that made a shoot seven feet long, and an ash that made one six feet long. These are on some of the highest up land in the vicinity of Junction City. I have several hundred walnuts which I raised from seed one year ago, that are about two feet high. I have also a young orchard that is growing finely, and with a good prospect; have never had any winter kill, and am satisfied that forest and fruit trees can be grown with success in Kansas. Wm. WARD.

I HAVE read several articles in your valuable paper on reform. It is a good sign that the people are waking up when the house is on fire. By the accumulation of the wealth into fewer hands, our society is divided in one upper tenth and nine lower tenths; to the latter, I guess, we farmers belong to. Therefore it is the interest of every one to enlighten ourselves by reading and writing of national economic questions. At the present time, our enormous high taxes are leading our thoughts to retrenchment; but what is it when our state legislators are saving us a few thousand dollars by retrenchment, when we have to pay to the National Banks sixty-nine millions of dollars a year. But this is also nothing, when we compare with it the sum of interest the nine lower tenths have to pay to that upper tenth.

There is no remedy for this evil except we go to the root of it, and this is usury. Since the late war, interest on money has doubled and tripled because of the premium on gold, which we have to pay indirectly on every necessity of life.

Our congress has been doctoring, since ten years, on the sick man (that is the finance system) and have patched him up, but he cannot stand upright yet; because they did not go to the root of the evil, and that is the wrong medicine of exchange. If they could elevate their morality only so far as to give us constitutional paper currency, which would a legal tender for all debts, it would alleviate the pressure on the people a little; but this would injure the gold gambling and retail speculation, for those who like to live without working; moreover, it is impertinent to ask such a thing of a congress where the monopolist's bank and railroad directors are in the lobby shaking their purses for bribery.

There are a great many other causes which make the lower tenths or the debtor class pay high taxes; but supposing we would once acquire an equitable means of exchange, which would be a just measure of labor, several of the present nuisances in our government would change for the better by themselves.

Our present currency is a measure of labor, minus 6 per cent. legal interest, 12 per cent. premium on gold, 3 per cent. gambling in exchanges, 15 per cent. robbery, defalcation and embezzlement, makes 36 per cent; leaves a paper dollar for the debtor class 64 cents.

Once this great evil righted, the moral spirit of the people will elevate, our present capitalistic system will change into a humanitarian life, where capital is incorporated into labor; because millionaires are made impossible nor will be these very few paupers.

Fearing to occupy too much space of your paper and too much time of your readers, I will close and let follow for an another number some thoughts in the same line.

E. A. PETERSEN. Ellinwood, Barton Co., Kan.

TO KILL GOPHERS.

Take a piece of sweet-potatoe (some other vegetable may be as good, I have not tried it) the size of a hazel nut, make an opening in it with the point of a knife, put in a bit of strychnine a little larger than a pin head, put the "doctored" vegetable in the gopher's hole or underground roadway, and he is pretty sure to get it and be killed. A few hours time and a few cents worth of strychnine is sufficient to destroy all the gophers on a large farm.

They are easily trapped, but where they are numerous it takes too much time to look after the traps. S. T. KELSEY. Hutchinson, Kan.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

It is only a matter of eight months since the Republican suggested to Deputy Abbott that the grange, in a modified form, might very well move into town; that if social intercourse and co-operation were good for the men on farms, they must be good for the men in the workshops and factories, too. It is not yet two months since this suggestion bore visible fruit in the organization in this city of the first council of the Sovereigns of Industry. Yet, in this short time, vigorous young order has sent its shoots to the Pacific and the Gulf. Councils have been established in eleven states of the Union, commissioned deputies are at work in ten other states; and, to-day, the national council is in special session in this city, simply because the unexpected and astonishing growth of the order has made further consultation and legislation a necessity.

As some rather wild gossip has got into print, it may be well to state, just here, that the debates and proceedings of the council, thus far, have been harmony itself, and promise to continue so to the end of the chapter.

For the benefit of the inattentive or forgetful reader, we will again explain what the order is, and what it is for. The "sovereign" is the city cousin of the "patron." His "council" is the complement of the other's "grange." It has the same two-fold character of social club and co-operative society. It has the same objects—to cheapen the necessity of life by eliminating the middle man and bring the producer and consumer together; to promote intimate social intercourse among people engaged in like pursuits, and having common interests; in a word, to benefit the working-man in mind, heart and pocket. It construes the word "working-man" very liberally, opening its doors to professional men, manufacturers and employers of any kind, provided it finds in them sympathy with its purposes and reverence for the dignity and just rights of labor. It values and uses secrecy simply as an additional safeguard against the intrusion of people who are not wanted—spies and emissaries of the enemy. It is free from any trace of communism; indeed, hopes in time to so modify the relations between capital and labor as to banish the noun "strike" from the newspaper vocabulary. It is non-political; but it aims to make the individual "sovereign" more of a man, to shake up his brains, to get him into the habit of thinking for himself, and so to make him a better citizen, a more intelligent and independent voter.

Notwithstanding the recent little unpleasantness at Palmer, little doubt is entertained that the "sovereigns" and "granges," as they come to know each other better, will be very good friends, and will get along together nicely. Certainly, there is no apparent reason why they should not, and every apparent reason why they should. The "council" is not to be run as an opposition shop to the "grange;" the greatest care will be taken to avoid even the appearance of rivalry. This is well understood by the officers of the national grange, and the general purchasing agents of the "patrons" have offered to buy for the "sovereigns" on the same terms. This, of itself, is a great point gained for the new order, and will go far towards insuring its popularity and success. Its founders talk very sanguinely about it, seeing in it a sort of Moses's rod that is to swallow up and assimilate all the other labor organizations—always excepted the grange. They have a reason to give for the faith that is in them, too; in fact, a number of reasons.—Springfield Republican.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

ADVERTISING RATES:

One insertion, 25 cents per line, nonparted type. One month, 10 cents per line, nonparted, each insertion. Three months, 12 cents per line, nonparted, each insertion. One year, 10 cents per line, nonparted, each insertion. Special Notices, 50 cents per line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

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In the Breeders', Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 200,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- Auction Sale of Short-Horns—S. Meredith & Son. Public Sale of Short Horns—P. A. Coen. Public Sale of Short Horns—K. Otley. Sale of Short Horn Cattle—W. S. King. Thomas' Smoothing Harrow—Colman & Co. Early Favorite Potatoes. New American Sewing Machine. Maps, Prints, Frames, &c. Illustrated Journal. Scientific Farmer. Patrons' Mutual Insurance Association. Patrons' Hand-Book. Hedge Plants \$1.

HUNTERS versus FARMERS.

Around and near every village, town and city may be found some of the best of our fruit growers, market gardeners and small farmers; and it is no disparagement to our large grain and grass farmers farther removed, to say that as a rule this class of citizens rank quite as high, in point of intelligence and culture, as any others in the community. To say that the almost unanimous voice of these farmers is that hunters and fishermen are a grievous nuisance, is putting the matter as mildly as possible. We have yet to find a farmer or fruit grower within three or five miles of a city who has not had his choicest fruit stolen, his trees or vines injured, or stock shot by accident or design, and all have had their fields and gardens made the common tramping ground of beggarly, impudent parties who dignify themselves with the title of hunters and fishermen. While it is true that some orderly, well disposed persons may be found among sportsmen conducting themselves properly enough in their irksome travels after pleasure, it is hardly just that a large amount of damage should be sustained yearly by farmers through the scallawags, who also call themselves hunters, merely to provide liberty for the real gentlemen who wish to engage in this rural recreation.

Another phase of this question is that these hunting parties, made up to go into the country to have a jolly time, are provided plentifully with tangle-foot whisky, and the danger from their guns is quite as great to persons near them as to the small game they shoot at. Armed with a gun, and well shot themselves with tangle-foot, hunting parties not unfrequently become rude and insulting beyond what is decent or bearable. The most innocent birds, which are friends to the farmer and which he wishes to save, as well as every wild living creeping thing, are considered legitimate game by some of these predatory individuals.

Sunday is the day of all others especially dear to these woodchuck slayers; and while we think the widest personal liberty should be granted to all persons consistent with the public good and the rights of others, we are unable to see why the private rights of farmers should not be fully protected by stringent laws. It seems to be no trouble to secure ordinances and laws within corporate limits of cities, for the ample protection of citizens. Hunting of buffalo, elk or deer and other such noble game, and spearing and seining fish, is one thing, but running over farms for miles after chipmunks and rabbits, and affecting lazy Isaac Walton sentiment over angle-worms, is another very different thing, which should be looked after by our law makers. We don't believe in it.

ENDORSEMENT FROM A HIGH SOURCE.

The New York Tribune of April 14, says: "The KANSAS FARMER, published weekly, at Topeka, has, under the management of J. K. Hudson, the new editor and proprietor, quickly taken a high place among Agricultural Journals."

FROM THE MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE.

Master M. E. Hudson, of the Kansas State Grange, says: "I never forget to mention the KANSAS FARMER as being worthy of the support of all Patrons."

An individual who is evidently able to farm at long range, that is, living three or four miles from his place, was telling some of us humbler sort of farmers how he fed his stock. "I don't know that it is the most saving way, but you see I don't get out to my ranche more than once every ten days, but my plan is to have feed troughs for cattle and horses, and I tell my hands to keep them full of corn all the time. The advantage, you see, is that they don't founder, and they get plenty to eat."

It was of no use to argue this thing of feeding for profit with this man. He was one of the confident kind of individuals, with a balance yet in bank, and nothing but further experience in this sort of farming, which will certainly use up that bank balance, will open his eyes. Besides, it is useless to argue with a man on ordinary farm topics who calls his little farm of 160 acres a "plantation" or a "ranche."

It is an astonishing fact in the great west that there are hundreds of farmers who are raising stock who have never made an effort to secure shelter for any other than their work horses, and that it is frequently no more than a wind-break. It is useless to talk about feeding grain or hay with a profit where stock have no shelter and half the feed is taken up in giving the warmth a stable or shed would and should afford. To throw feed on the ground is probably the easiest way for a lazy hand, but it is certainly poor economy. Our observation is that the majority of stock growers make no efforts at all to give protection to hogs and very slight to cattle. Young colts and pigs as well as calves, get through the winter as best they can but present a most pitiable sight in spring. During the summer months they recover somewhat, and the following winter are better able to stand this rough treatment. At two years old is it any wonder that they are only half the size they ought to be? We know of farmers who are doing this when they are well able to make a cheap log stable, which when chinked and plastered is warm and comfortable. They say, very gravely, that there is no money in feeding stock and that farming does not pay. If timber is scarce, as it is with many prairie farmers, we know it is not impossible with men who are able to own stock, to secure a few loads of heavy ten foot forks and poles and make a skeleton shed, which can be covered with straw or hay, making a warm shelter for all kinds of stock. We are not writing this grumble so much in the interest of the stock grower who is throwing to the winds so much of his profit, as in hopes of securing some further effort to relieve the suffering of animals thus exposed.

THE PATRONS HAND-BOOK.

The Hand-book is now published and mailed to those who have sent us their orders. We have experienced some delays in its publication, over which we have had no control. The work has grown to twice the size originally intended, which is the gain of them who have patiently waited for its appearance. To make the book comprehensive and include all that a Patron, or one who wishes to learn all that was to be told about this great movement could desire, required more labor than may occur to one who has not given the subject special attention.

Kansas stands third among the states in the number of organized Granges, and we believe for intelligent appreciation of this great labor reform our young state is not behind any of the older ones. The organization continues to grow with great rapidity and what is most important to the Patrons of Kansas to-day, is to perfect their organization in the work and principles of the Order, protecting it from the encroachments of rings and politicians. This Hand-book is published to meet the need for full and authentic information not within the reach of members, and to enable them to more thoroughly appreciate the character of their organization as well as to answer the objections so often and variously urged, through the ignorance of its opponents, of its real aims and objects. The tendency of the book will be to popularize the movement and to educate the general public to become its supporter and not its opponent. The gain to Patrons socially, mentally and pecuniarily has been beyond the expectations of its best friends. The business education now going on through the Grange will pay a hundred fold the entire cost of the organization, not only to this generation but the next.

PURCHASE OF STOCK.

R. I. Lee, of the "Prairie Dell Farm," Shawnee county, after a prolonged visit east—including Orange county New York, parts of Pennsylvania, Bourbon and Woodford counties Kentucky, has returned, bringing six mares and one two year old colt as an addition to his stock of trotting bred horses.

The mares were sired, two by Rysdyks Hambletonian; two by Guy Millers Iron Duke, son of above; one by Magnolia, son of Seely American Star; and one by Henry Clay, the sire of Prosperous dam.

The colt is a two year old 15 1/2 hands high, sired by Iron Duke and was bought to show at the round of fairs this fall in the class of roadsters.

We shall take an early opportunity of personally inspecting the stock at "Prairie Dell" and our readers may expect a more particular description, as it is the pioneer establishment of the kind in Shawnee county.

PATENT LAWS AND "PUB. DOCS."

BY THOS. HOGE.

If "Kaw Hills" will address the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., he will send him a copy of the patent laws in full to latest date and also a copy of the "Rules and Regulations" of the office, containing blank forms and full instructions for the transaction of all kinds of business with the office—the latter more full and useful than the law itself—both, free of charge.

Many changes have taken place during the last few years in the form and mode of publishing the patent office reports. The annual volumes of the mechanical report are still published in two volumes of claims etc., but without the volume of illustrations, since July 1869; but instead thereof, there is a weekly report, the Official Gazette, issued in about ten days after the date of the patents it contains, with eight pages of small photolithographic engravings of the patents issued for the week an average of about two hundred and forty or 13,000 a year. The Gazette is furnished by the patent office to subscribers at \$6.00 a year, which, though it is near its cost, seems too high for homesteaders, though it is indispensable to all inventors. Besides this there are large fine, very costly monthly volumes, containing specifications, claims, drawings, etc., in full of all patents issued, copies of which "Kaw Hills" can examine at Topeka and other state capitols. In addition to this, the patent office will furnish printed copies in full of any patent that has been published by it which includes nearly back for six to ten years—at 25 cents for single one, or ten cents each for twenty or more copies taken at one time, including full facsimile drawings, specifications, etc.

Last year congress passed a resolution to have 255,000 copies of the report of the department of agriculture printed, but in the final jumble, adjourned without making any appropriation for it, so the act became a dead letter and the report remains unpublished. It was to be published and put into the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture to be sold or furnished by him to all applicants at fifty cents a copy, which would something more than pay the postage under the non-franking law. Soon after the assembling of congress this winter, a resolution passed the house to print 255,000 each of the report for 1872 and for 1873; since which I do not know what has been done about it. I hope they may soon be published as they contain much valuable information and experiments—very valuable to every thinking, reading, experimenting farmer—by whose labors alone we make any real advance in our knowledge of agriculture, horticulture, pomology, etc., but of no value to the prominent man, the politician or the bigot who believes that whatever he don't know is not worth knowing.

255,000 is a big number and many jump at the conclusion that if we don't all get a copy from such a lot of books "they are used for fuel," etc. If we figure a little on the subject, the figures will tell a different story, and I am in favor of giving the M. C.'s their dues as most of them will still have enough to answer for. Taking the number of senators and M. C.'s and the number of population, we find that each report of the 255,000 must serve for about 160 of the population, or if there is one malehead of a family for each five persons, then only one such man in thirty can have a public document from that large number. I think the public documents are more valued than formerly—are less frequently sold or left uncalled for by M. C.'s than formerly—indeed I was unable to buy any copies of the agricultural reports, new or old for less than fifty cents a copy at any of the second hand book stores in Washington City during the past year, while ten to fifteen years ago I could buy them there at ten cents a volume. Now they are cheaper in almost any other large city.

If "Kaw Hills" will write to the M. C. from his district he will most likely get his name put upon the M. C.'s list to be furnished whenever they come into his hands. I have generally been successful in getting copies in that way. Reno County, Kansas.

The spring term of the Kansas State Agricultural College began on the 2nd inst. There was as good an attendance as has been expected, in fact, better. Several presented themselves for examination and the Professors are greatly encouraged. Prof. Shelton, from Michigan, is to occupy the chair of Practical Agriculture. Prof. Kedzie, who left near the close of the last term on account of poor health, was back in his place, looking much better and feeling very enthusiastic. The classes will be full enough for rapid progress, and the belief appears to be daily gaining ground, that this term will prove the practicability and success of the newly adopted plan, to such an extent, that the uphill work will be a thing of the past.

We learn with pleasure that the Kansas City Lithographing Company is engaged in making a large wall map of the State of Kansas. A good map is something we have wanted for years, and the Company give assurance of an accurate and complete one—the work being in the hands of an experienced map maker.

THE KANSAS FARMER has a new feature of interest. By an arrangement with State Printer, Martin, it publishes the syllabi of the Supreme Court decisions. The Farmer has improved very materially under Mr. Hudson's management. It has already a circulation of 5,000, and increasing very rapidly.—Rural Kansas.

State News Items.

THE Kircin Chief has a poet who says that he will take in "his'n"

A home, a home where the buffalo roam, Where the deer and the antelope play; Where never is heard a discouraging word, And the sky is not clouded all day.

There is quite a disposition among farmers all over the state to each put in a few acres of flax and castor beans. They proved in most cases last year a remunerative crop.—Plaindealer.

A gentleman who took the trouble to count them, informs us that thirty-four emigrant wagons passed through our streets on last Saturday.—Winfield Telegram.

The prospect for an abundant wheat harvest was never so fine at this season of the year in this section. Labette is the banner wheat county, and will maintain its reputation at the coming harvest.—Parsons Sun.

The Lawrence Journal learns from Capt. Mohler, of Salina, that Col. Phillips' furniture and library were saved when his house was burned. The fire caught in the upper story, and the citizens made every effort to extinguish the flames, but finding they could not do so, went to work and saved what they could from the burning house.

The Beloit Gazette says: "Vast improvements in real estate are being made this spring throughout the county. Substantial stone houses and stables are being built; hedge rows are being planted; orchards of every variety of fruit are being set out; shade and ornamental trees begin to make the whole valley look more home like, and less like a country occupied by transient herds and emigrant wagons."

Mr. J. W. EVERHART, of this city, who has interested himself in the cultivation of cotton in southern Kansas, informs that there will be double the number of acres planted this year than last. Nearly all who planted last year are well pleased with the profits of their crops. The season is a little backward, but it is thought that the crops will be planted nearly a month earlier than it was last season, which will enable it to escape early frosts. It is to be hoped that cotton raising will be a success in southern Kansas.—Parsons Eclipse.

HON. JAS. D. SNODDY has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to be out. He was in this city on last Wednesday and Thursday.—Mound City Sentinel.

As the suggestion that the completed coal bore be cut up into post holes has not been acted upon, might it not be well to establish salt works? The salt water is there, and somebody ought to utilize it, and save their bacon.—Sanction Union.

THE warm weather for the past few weeks has warmed the farmers into life, and plows may be seen going on every farm, and all are hopeful of raising a crop the coming summer. The stock interest rather predominates in this section, as there is more money invested in it than in anything else. Cattle have generally done well the past winter.—Lincoln County News.

WITH this number, the Reporter enters upon its tenth volume. The vicissitudes of Kansas journalism are so many that the paper which attains its tenth volume here, has reason to congratulate itself upon being pretty well established.—Wathena Reporter.

TIMES are getting lively and everything "walks off" with a much brisker speed. Immigration has commenced coming, and the prospect is that the population of the county will be greatly increased the present season. Salina's growth will be wonderful this year. A more propitious period than this never dawned upon locality.—Salina Journal.

THE first spike on the Midland railroad was driven in Topeka on last Saturday. The road bed is nearly graded to Lawrence, and the directors expect to have the cars running between that city and Topeka by the first of July.—Topeka Times.

A. D. STONE informs us that one of his mules met with an accident last December, and broke one of his hind legs a little above the ankle. His friends advised him to knock the animal in the head, but it was a valuable mule and Mr. Stone thought he would set the broken leg and put the animal in a swing, which he did, keeping her there nearly three months when he took her out, and she now appears to be in as good order as before meeting with the accident. Others meeting with similar accidents would do well to imitate Mr. Stone's worthy example.—Holton Express.

Peach trees are blooming out beautifully, and the indications for an abundance of peaches are good.—Southern Kansas Advertiser.

THE prospect for wheat—spring and fall—in the bottom and on the prairies, never did look better at this season of the year. So says all the oldest inhabitants.—Perry Times.

MINING NEWS.—The Moore shaft is now sunk to the depth of 100 feet, and workmen are taking out large quantities of lead. They have cut twenty-five feet west of the main drift, and are finding good mineral. One man, in two hours, took out three hundred pounds.

The Potosi Mining and Smelting Company has commenced sinking a large shaft, with the intention of going down 200 feet.

The Continental Company, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, is prosecuting work with a large force of miners.—Pleasanton Observer.

ARBOR DAY.—The following resolutions were offered by Capt. J. N. Insly in the Jefferson county Central Council of Patrons of Husbandry, at the meeting held at Oskaloosa, on Saturday, April, 11th, and unanimously passed that body:

Resolved, That we declare the 10th day of April, 1874, and the same day of each succeeding year (unless the time shall be changed by a vote of the Jefferson county Central Council) ARBOR DAY, for the Patrons of Husbandry; to be devoted to the planting of trees and seeds of trees designed to form permanent groves or for ornament.

Resolved, That each person is requested to keep an accurate account of all different varieties of trees and seeds planted and mode of planting, and furnish the same for publication in the Sickle and Sheaf, KANSAS FARMER, or some local paper.

Resolved, That we recommend that every tree be planted with the utmost care, for by care and care only can we make trees live and grow.—Sickle and Sheaf.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ITEMS.—During the first ten days of the present term 75 have entered and are in regular attendance. The plows have been running pretty steadily, and much of the ground is turned over and will soon be seeded.

Prof. Whitman is spending his spare time in laying out a garden near the college, in which it is proposed to exercise the students in practical botany.

Hygiene.

WOMEN would be healthier, happier and more beautiful if they were half as thoughtful of their bodies as of their dress; if they were as particular not to injure their stomachs as they are not to soil their silks and satins; if their lungs were as well supplied with pure air as their heads are well educated to motion as their eyes are to fine colors.

Most fashionable women could save time enough every day from their toilet to take exercise sufficient to maintain the body in perfect health. Most hard working women could save time enough from their daily duties to harmonize the forces of the body so that an ill balanced condition would be almost impossible.

THERE should be no labor where there is much hunger.

LIEBIG'S theory that foods are heat producing and flesh-forming, has been generally received for many years, but is now discarded as incorrect.

PEOPLE should choose their food with reference to their work. The brain worker should eat sparingly or not at all of potatoes, while the muscle workers may eat freely of this vegetable. Long continued physical and mental labor may be sustained on brown bread, oatmeal and cream, eggs and a reasonable supply of good fruit.

Men who have muscular work to do that requires great physical exertion in a short time, should prepare themselves for it by rest, food and sleep for several hours before the feat.

THE diseases of the young are at least three fourths of them preventable.

NO NUMBER of fine days should induce one to put on thin clothing in place of winter wear in March or April. In the season of the year is the daily bath more needed to keep the skin clear and active.

AS SPRING approaches be careful of your diet—old potatoes and other vegetables are apt to be stale and poisonous, and should be chosen with care. Brown and unbleached bread should be used daily, with fruit to keep the bowels open and the system from being obstructed; avoid pills and physic generally, spring debility comes more from winter's excesses than anything else.

THE body is a thing of time, subject to contending influences, able to be lifted to the highest pinnacle of health and happiness, or sunk to the lowest depths of darkness by sickness and disease. If, then, you wish to enjoy the present life, in a full and true sense of the word, do everything in your power by every lawful agency to maintain the health and integrity of the body—most wonderful mechanism of the Infinite Creator.—Herald of Health.

Infant Mortality.—A Subject for Mothers.

In the Annual Report of the Board of Charities of Massachusetts, this subject is reported upon, apparently to correct statements that have been made, that fully one-half the deaths are children under five years.

The amount is fearful in all cities, as the figures will show.

In this report we have of 5,888 deaths in Boston, in 1871, 2,895, or 40 per cent., were under 5 years; in 1872 the deaths were 43 per cent.

The percentage of infant deaths to living infants is much less, being in Philadelphia 25, and in Boston about 24 per cent. for infants under one year old, which is more than double the death rate under favorable circumstances.

Taken at large, the mortality of infants under one year old ranges from 15 to 25 per cent. of all that are born in a given time.

The statistics on the subject vary in different places and at different times, but everywhere this difference exists, and in some cases it is extreme. Thus we are told on the authority of long experience, that of those nursed by the bottle, in the care of other persons than their mothers, only about 10 per cent. live to the age of one year whereas of the infants who are fed from the bottle in care of their mothers, 70 per cent. live to one year of age. It is also found that of those nursed at the breast by others than the mother, only 28 per cent. lived, while if nursed by their own mothers 80 per cent. lived.

At the New York Infant Asylum, of those nursed by hired women 28 per cent. died; of those nursed by their own mothers, 17 per cent. This fact shows the importance of the maternal relation.

We herewith add an article from the Sanitarian upon the only true way to preserve the little ones, which shows the cause of such fatality.

Artificial Feeding of Children.—Nursing by the mother is the only natural feeding, and cannot be substituted by any other with safety to the health of either the mother or child, except under the conditions above involved, and dwell upon more in detail in our first article. So important is the healthy mother's milk that "mixed nursing" is to be preferred to wet nursing. The most appropriate food to be given with nursing has been indicated in preceding articles.

In regard to wet nursing, but little need be added. It is to be resorted to when the mother's milk is not suitable, and when a proper wet nurse can be obtained, but from the lax condition of morality in these times, and the desire for gain at all hazards, it is a difficult matter to procure a healthy, honest, even tempered wet nurse, with plenty and good milk.

To the poor it becomes a luxury, and they cannot resort to it, even to save their children's lives. A well regulated system by which suitable wet nurses can be procured at reasonable prices, is yet to be inaugurated.

The so-called "prepared food," with their flaming advertisements and testimonials, often flimsy, and accompanied, as in one instance, by the picture of a wonderful baby, "brought up entirely on this and no other food,"—all of these originate in a desire to meet the wants of children deprived of mother's milk, and often stand in the way of the mother's duty of nursing.

The country is flooded with them. Some are harmless, many dangerous, and a few useful. The thoughtless endorsement of physicians is sadly to be deplored. A perfect substitute for mother's milk has never yet been made, and I doubt whether it ever will be. An exact analogy in solid and fluid constituents cannot take the place of human milk, with its inherent, unexplainable life giving principle.

As a rule, men of great brain are men of great stomach. Profound thinkers are generally profuse eaters.

Entomology.

BY E. A. POPENOE.

Directions for Sending Insects.

All letters desiring information respecting noxious and other insects, should be accompanied by specimens, the more in number the better. Each specimen should always be packed along with a little cotton, wool, or some such substance, in a little paste-board box, that is of convenient size, and never enclosed loose in the letter.

INSECT EGGS.—Apple-twig Borers.

L. H. Winfield, Kansas.—"The limbs of my young apple trees are full of bug eggs, which are laid in a small cut through the bark, each cut containing two eggs or worms. Now, what laid those eggs? And other trees are infested with a worm which eats the pith out of the twigs and enters or exists just below a bud. Who is he? Other trees that have been wounded are attacked in the same way by a flat-headed grub," etc.

We must say to our correspondent that we can scarcely undertake to answer questions that give us no more information on the subject than do the above.

We would be very good at guessing, indeed, could we name the insects referred to in either the first or third questions. We can say with some assurance, however, in regard to the second species noticed, that it is probably the Apple-twig Borer, a beetle and not a worm. (See answer to M. M. C. March 18)

If L. H. will send a few specimens of each of the insects complained of and give a more extended description of habits, etc., he will confer a favor and we then may be able to give more definite information concerning them.

We would in this connection specially request that specimens of insects, concerning whose habits information is asked, be sent with the questions, for it is impossible to determine to a certainty, a particular species merely by a short description, except in a few cases in which the insects may be so well known or so distinct in habits or characteristics as to preclude all possibility of mistakes in its determination. However, it is in every case much more satisfactory to examine specimens.

Business Notices.

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

LOCATED in Central Kansas, near market and railroads. Improved Farms. An abundance of TIMBER and WATER. Stocked with Cattle, Hogs, Horses and Implements. All on above time. Address T. N. LIMBOCKER, Manhattan, Kan.

GRANGE STORE.

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

9 POUNDS Standard A Sugar for \$1, at Rice & Bragunier's 246 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Ka. 3 POUNDS Best Rio Coffee for \$1, at Rice & Bragunier's, 246 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Ka.

The Gem and Eureka Organs CANNOT be surpassed, in quality of tone, perfection of mechanism or beauty of design and finish, by any instrument manufactured. Warranted for six years. Just the thing for the Grange. See "Patrons Price List." Address C. SPALDING & SON, Box 593, Topeka, Kan.

Physician and Surgeon. DR. P. I. MULVANE, Office, 168 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

Great Inducements.

WE will sell for the next sixty days, goods at the following prices: 13-inch Skinner's Extra Breaking Plows, \$22.00; 11-inch Skinner's Old Ground Plows, 11.00; 13-inch, 12.00; 14-inch, 14.00; Brown's No. 1, Two Horse Corn Planter, 50.00; Walking Cultivator, wood beam, 25.00; iron beam, 25.00; Fanning Mills, 20.00; Road Scrapers—good as new, 5.00; and a great variety of articles in our line at low prices. GRANT, MABBETT & CO., Leavenworth, Kan.

GRANGER PRICES.

WE will sell, for the next sixty days, our large stock of Seeds and Implements to Grangers or any parties favoring us with orders accompanied with cash, at our regular wholesale price list. Particularizing Brown's Corn Planters, Garden City and Moline Plows, Skinner's Breaking Plows and other articles in our line, will find it greatly to their advantage to send us their orders. Send for special price list. GRANT, MABBETT & CO., Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 10 1874.

Chance Made.

A first class workman can hear of a good opportunity to engage in cheese making in this state by addressing Editor of this paper.

Imported Jersey Cattle. A Few head of Young Bulls and Heifers are offered at Eastern prices. Also, Imported Cows, and an Imported Bull for sale. This stock is of warranted purity, all being herd book animals. Correspondence solicited. E. A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

A very rapid, safe and easy way to make money is to procure territory to introduce the latest useful invention that is wanted every day by every one, everywhere, who has a family, a full sized Sewing Machine with Table and Treadle, for only \$10, that does the same work as a Machine you would pay \$80 for, rapid, smooth and firm, makes a seam so strong the cloth will tear before the stitches rip apart. Eight new attachments for all work, and the Improved Button Hole Worker used by us only. Agents only need show them in operation to sell in every house they enter. \$30 and upwards cleared daily by smart agents. No such machine was ever offered at any such price. 35,000 sold last year. 100,000 families use them. Demand increasing every day where they become known. Ministers, Judges, Lawyers, Editors, Machinists, Tailors, &c., recommend them as perfect. Agents given free to first applicants. If there is no agency in your place, write for it or buy a machine for your family or a relation—there is none better or so cheap. Machines sent to all parts of the country on receipt of price, \$10.00. Read advertisement beginning "10 Saved in Every Family," in another part of this paper. Address the Proprietors, ROBERT J. MULLIGAN & Co., 336 Canal street, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence as may be seen from the following testimonial Atlanta, Ill., July 14, 1873. Dr. R. V. Pearce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors but could not sit up but for a few minutes at a time. I begged of her to try your medicines and before she had used half of the bottles she could go all around the yard and has now just come home from a visit five miles away. Mrs. THOS. MCFARLAND.

PUBLIC SALE

OF THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE Wednesday, June 17, 1874.

At my residence, three miles west of Washburn, Woodford Co., Illinois. I WILL sell at Public Auction, without limit or reserve, 30 head of pure-bred Short-horn Cattle, consisting of 22 Cows and 8 Heifers and 8 Bulls. Among the representatives of the following well-known families: Lady of Abol, Mazurka, Young Mary, Red Rose, Bright Eyes, Miss Wiley, Blood, Concord, Imp. Daisy, Use Weeys, Luana, land, etc., principally the 6 of 7th, 11th and 15th Dukes of Aldridge and 2 of 8th of Oxford, Cyprus Duke of Aldridge. Terms.—Six months' credit, with satisfactory note, without interest, if paid at maturity. Five per cent. off for cash. Washburn is on the Dwight and Washington branch of the C. & F. L. R. R. Catalogues will be ready May 1st, and sent on application. P. A. COEN, Washburn, Ill., Cor. JAS. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE

OF PURE BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE Wednesday, June 10th, 1874.

I WILL sell, at my residence, Kaweena, Henry Co., Ills., without reserve, at public auction, on Wednesday, June 10th, 1874, 34 Head of superior Short-horns; being about two-thirds of the "Homa Farm" herd, including my prize animals, consisting of 8 Head of bulls and bull calves. Among them the noted prize bull Royal Rose 12562, A. H. B., which as a show bull and breeder has few superiors, having taken the following well-known families: Lady of Abol, Mazurka, Young Mary, Red Rose, Bright Eyes, Miss Wiley, Blood, Concord, Imp. Daisy, Use Weeys, Luana, land, etc., principally the 6 of 7th, 11th and 15th Dukes of Aldridge and 2 of 8th of Oxford, Cyprus Duke of Aldridge. Terms.—Six months' credit, with satisfactory note, without interest, if paid at maturity. Five per cent. off for cash. Washburn is on the Dwight and Washington branch of the C. & F. L. R. R. Catalogues will be ready May 1st, and sent on application. P. A. COEN, Washburn, Ill., Cor. JAS. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

EARLY FAVORITE POTATO. See D. S. HERFFRON'S advertisement, April 15.

Attention, Grangers!

Do you intend purchasing a Sewing Machine? Investigate thought and try the Best. The New American Sewing Machine is the Best Finished and Cheapest; Has the Most Room Under the Arm; Never Breaks Thread or Slips Stitches; Does not Break Thread if Run Backward; Regulates Stitch from Above the Table, and while the Machine is in Motion; Has Short, Deep Bobbin, which Winds Rapidly, and Delivers Evenly; Excludes Dust and Damp from its Working Parts, does not soil thread by touching oiled parts is Self-Threading and Light-Running. By its simplicity the most inexperienced are enabled without any previous instruction to at once understand and operate it successfully. There are No Holes to thread in the Shuttle—injury alike to the eyes and patience of the operator—but the Shuttle is ready for use just as soon as the Bobbin is placed in it. The Tensions both of the upper thread and in the Shuttle are Self-Regulating and can in a moment be easily and perfectly adjusted to work from the finest to the coarsest spool cotton. All its wearing points are adjusted on steel centres, thereby avoiding friction and making it at once the most perfect and durable machine now before the people. The State Grange of Kansas has selected and adopted it as the STANDARD MACHINE and the one best adapted to the constant, every day use of their Patrons. When exhibited before the State Grange of Missouri while in session at Bonville it elicited remarks of admiration and praise from all who saw it operate. We are in constant receipt of orders and communications from Grangers throughout all the western states and territories, and solicit correspondence with every member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry who is desirous of purchasing the best, cheapest and most durable machine in the market. Send for Circulars samples and special terms to Grangers, to D. A. BUCK, Manager, No. 608 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA!

LARCHES. EVERGREENS. 5,000,000 Evergreen Seedlings; 12,000,000 European Larch Seedlings; 4,000,000 Transplanted Evergreens; 2,000,000 European Larches; 200,000 Mountain Ash Seedlings, &c. ALL grown from Seeds upon our own Grounds, and they are better and cheaper than Imported stock. Send for Catalogue. B. DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Illinois.

THE KANSAS FARMER

IN ITS Twelfth Year. Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.

The FARMER is no experiment, but a well established and Prosperous Journal. The Corps of Contributors is large and the name of nearly every able writer upon the various topics of the farm will be found in regular or occasional Communications.

Letters from the Farm Giving the latter practical experience in every branch of Farming, Crop Notes, Weather and Market Reports, from every county in the State is one of the most interesting features.

The officers of every Grange, Farmers' Club and School District are interested in securing a weekly friend and advocate. It is the paper for the farmer, the Orchardist, the Gardener, Stock Grower, Dairyman, Wool Grower and Apiarian, as every topic connected with their business will be treated in an able and judicious manner. But from the best journals of other States we shall secure the experience of those who are engaged in these various branches of business. It is small present.

A Column of State Local news,

boiled down to the consistency of facts, also a column of general news.

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches

and news from all quarters. The Official Weather Reports, made by the Signal Bureau of the War Department will present tabulated statements of observations, and facts interesting to all readers. Contributions showing the character, scope and value of the service to agriculture and manufactures, will be published from an able writer. Descriptions of instruments used, of the manner of making observations, etc., of the growth and general value of the science of meteorology, are furnished.

Scientific Miscellany.

Members of the Academy of Science, distinguished in their specialties, have consented to give occasional papers, which will assist us in making this new feature in our literary and scientific department. The relations of the various sciences to agriculture, and the dissemination of purely scientific subjects, will find thousands of appreciative readers among the farmers of the West.

Patrons of Husbandry

and other farmers' organizations, we shall have the latest official orders, circulars, changes and reports of meetings presenting fully the growth and character of the great farmers' movement. The organization of this movement is an independent position upon public measures affecting the interests of its readers. The Literary and Domestic Department, conducted by our own "guide woman," will be specially devoted to giving the family circle an entertaining and pleasant evening's reading. "Our Little Folks" will not be neglected, and by their own letters and contributions their department will become one of great interest to them.

The Official Stray List.

The FARMER has been selected from year to year by the Legislature, as the most appropriate journal for publishing the official Stray List of the State. This alone is sufficient evidence of its position upon public measures affecting the interests of its readers.

The Supreme Court Decisions.

The Public Printer has designated the KANSAS FARMER as the journal in which the Supreme Court Syllabi will be published for one year from April 1, 1874. This important feature will be welcomed by our thousands of readers as one of great value.

The Market Review

will present the important local markets of the State and all important cities of the country. It will be the aim of our publisher to make the Market Review of the FARMER more than ordinarily valuable by dealing in the most correct and reliable.

New Improvements

will be made in the FARMER as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Neither time, labor or money will be spared in making it the best representative of its class in the West. We take pleasure in saying that the farmers of the state have taken a commendable pride in giving the FARMER that substantial support necessary to its prosperity. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money, the increase in subscription has been made by thousands and we shall labor to give our patrons more than has heretofore been promised.

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

First. To give a premium to every subscriber would necessitate an additional charge upon our present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap premiums can be had, they are not legitimate and can be got at from 15 to 20 cents an article, or the giving of such a premium as of no practical utility or benefit to the subscriber, whom it would be necessary to charge 25 cents to pay for the same and the additional trouble and expense of doing a picture business. Second. To give large and valuable premiums to individuals who can be dispensed with, as not legitimate to the editing and publishing of a paper. The offering of anything from a Short-horn bull to a brass ring to secure subscriptions, has become a source of trouble and expense in the publishing business, which we propose to deviate from, as we believe, in the interest of our subscribers. We are desirous of publishing a weekly Agricultural and Family Journal, and do not intend attaching to the office a general mercantile exchange, at the expense of our subscribers.

Terms of Subscription:

CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2 00; Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$5 00; Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$8 00; Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$15 00.

Advertising Rates:

One insertion, 20 cts. per line, Nonpareil. Two insertions, 15 cts. per line, each insertion. Three months, 12 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion. One year, 10 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion. Long advertisements, at special rates. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar. Special Rates for Large Contracts: In the Breeders', Nurserymen's and Seedsmen's Directory, we will print a Card of 3 lines for one year, for \$5.00. This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 500,000 during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

UCIUS DESHA, Cynthia, Kentucky, Breeder of Thorough-Bred Short Horn Cattle. Sale at reasonable prices.

PUBLIC SALE!

THE ENTIRE LYNDALE HERD OR SHORT-HORN CATTLE Dexter Park (Stock Yards), Chicago, Thursday, May 21, 1874.

IN consequence of the contemplated subdivision of his farm adjoining the city of Minneapolis, the proprietor announces a public sale of the Entire Lyndale Herd of Short-horn cattle on Thursday, May 21st. For the convenience of buyers, the sale will be held at Dexter Park (Union Stock Yards), Chicago, where the stock may be seen from and after May 15th. The sale will embrace 62 Females and 22 Bulls, all of which will be sold without reserve, such as may from accident or other cause become unpaired for sale. Among the females will be Lady Bates, Princess, Lady Belle, Gwynn, etc., and among the bulls, Lady Bates, Tubo Rosa, Botha, and representatives of other desirable families. There will be also six or seven successive Dates crosses. Among the bulls will be a PURE DUKE BULL, the grand show bull Baron Hubbard 34189, and a number of other bulls of the highest quality, many as six or seven Dates crosses upon the very best foundations. Terms.—Six months' credit on satisfactory endorsed note (interest at 7 per cent. added). Five per cent. off for cash. Catalogues now ready, and mailed on application to the NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, CHICAGO, or to the subscriber, WM. S. KING, Minneapolis, Minn. On the day preceding this sale, C. C. PARKS will sell about 25 head of Short-horn cattle, 15 to 25 miles from Chicago, and the day preceding his sale, Mr. K. E. WADSWORTH, of Chicago, will sell about 25 head of Short-horn cattle, 15 to 25 miles from Chicago. The latter sale will be at Dexter Park, Gen. S. MANKORTH & Son will sell Short-horn cattle at Cambridge City, Ind. Parties can be seen at the sale of the Lyndale Herd, at Dexter Park, on May 15th. CHAS. E. COFFIN will sell his entire herd of Short-horn, at Mukitirk, Maryland.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN., April 22, 1874.

Topeka Money Market. BONDS. Offer. Ask. Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, May and Nov. 55 80; Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, Ltd. Gr. Jan'y, June and Dec. 55 80; Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, Feb. and August 61; Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 11, 75; Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 12, 75; Aitchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortg's 75; Aitchison, Topeka & Santa Fe L'd G't Bonds 50 85.

LOCAL SECURITIES. Kansas 7 per cent Bonds, 91 City Seal, 85; Kansas 6 per cent Bonds, 90 Dist. School Bonds 80 85; State Warrants, par Money on ap'd sec. 1 1/2; County Warrants, par County 10 per cent 1 1/2; County 7 per cent rail-road Bonds, 50 Improv'm't B'ds, 92 1/2.

GRAIN MARKET. WHEAT—Fall No. 2, \$1 75; No. 3, \$1 15 1/2; No. 4, \$1 00; Spring, Red, No. 2, 90c; CORN—White, No. 1, 60c in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 50c; OATS—No. 1, 40c in bulk. RYE—60c @ \$1.00. BARLEY—No. 2, 50c @ \$1.00. FLOUR—Woolen Millers' rates—No. 1 Fall, \$3 83; No. 2, \$3 33; No. 3, \$3 00; No. 4, \$2 50. CORN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, \$1 50; Bulk, \$1 40.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. APPLES—Green Michigan, per barrel, \$6 50; Native, per bushel, \$20 25 @ 22.50. Yellow 15c; Quails, per doz., \$3 75; Rabbits, per doz., \$3 75; Squirrels, per doz., \$3 75; Buffalo, per pound, \$2 50; Antelope, per pound, 6c; Union Saddle, per pound, 10c; Carcass, \$5 70; HONEY—1 1/2 lbs per barrel—200 pounds net. LARD—Kettle rendered, tierce, 90c; tin cases, 95c @ 1 00; tin pails, 1c; Country, 85c. OYSTERS—\$2 00 @ 2 50 per bushel. POTATOES—Early Rose, \$1 25 @ 1 75 per bushel; Peach-blooms \$1 25 @ 1 75. POULTRY—Chickens, \$1 50 per doz.—Dressed 60 75 per doz.; Turkeys, \$5 00 @ 7 00 per doz.—Dressed, 60 75 per doz.; Geese, \$3 00 @ 4 00 per doz.—Dressed, 35c @ 40c. PROVISIONS—Bacon, Clear Sides, 95c; Shoulders, 8c; Hams, sugar-cured, plain, 12c; Pork, Clear, \$1 10, Mess. \$1 15; Bacon, Country, \$1 10; Pork, \$1 10; Beef, \$1 10; SEEDS—Hemp, \$1 00; Blue Grass, \$1 00; Timothy, prime \$3 50; common, \$3 00; Clover, \$4 00 @ 7 00. VINEGAR—18c @ 20c per gallon.

Leavenworth Market. LEAVENWORTH, April 22. FLOUR AND GRAIN. BARLEY—No. 1, \$1 00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 85c. CORN—White, \$1 00 @ 1 05; Yellow, 85c; Ear, 85c. RYE—No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 55c. WHEAT—No. 2 Fall, \$1 75; No. 3, \$1 20; No. 4, \$1 15; FLOUR—Choice Family, per sack, \$3 75; XXX, \$3 50; XXX, \$3 25; XX, \$2 90; X, \$1 70. Rye, \$2 25 per cent. Buckwheat, \$2 25 @ 2 50 per cent. CORN MEAL—\$1 20 per cent. CRAN—10c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. CATTLE—Supply limited and demand good for fat cattle. Native Steers, \$3 00 @ 4 00; Cows, \$2; Texas Steers, \$3 50 @ 4 50; Hogs—Receipts light and demand good at extreme range. Live Hogs, \$4 00 @ 7 50. Dressed—Good to Choice, 60 50; Light, 45 @ 4 1/2.

PRODUCE. BUTTER—Choice, 20c; Firkin, 30c; Cooking, 14c; Eggs—22c. BRANS—Wheat Navy, \$2 50. POTATOES—Early Rose, \$1 40; Peach-blooms, \$1 50.

Kansas City Market. KANSAS CITY, April 22. FLOUR AND PROVISIONS. FLOUR—XXX, per sack, \$1 00 @ 1 10; XXX, \$1 25 @ 1 35; XXX, \$2 50. Rye, per cwt, \$2 50 @ 3 00. APPLES—Mixed, per barrel, \$1 00 @ 1 10; Choice, \$5 70. BUTTER—Choice, 30c; Good, 20c; Common, 15c @ 18c. BRANS—Choice Navy, \$2 50; No. 2, 2 1/2; No. 3, 2 1/4; No. 4, 2 1/2. POTATOES—Early Rose, \$1 40; Peach-blooms, \$1 50.

St. Louis Market. ST. LOUIS, April 22. WHEAT—Spring No. 2, \$1 20 @ 1 25; Fall No. 3, \$1 00 @ 1 05; No. 2, \$1 05 @ 1 10; No. 3, \$1 00 @ 1 05. CORN—No. 2 mixed, 62 @ 63c. OATS—No. 2 mixed, 47 @ 48c. BARLEY—No. 2 mixed, 70 @ 75c. RYE—No. 2 mixed, 50 @ 55c. HOGS—\$4 00 @ 5 00. POTATOES—Good to Choice Native, \$1 50 @ 2 00. Good to Prime Texan and Indian, \$1 50 @ 2 00.

Chicago Market. CHICAGO, April 21. LAND WARRANTS. Land Warrants, 120 acres, - - - Buying \$1 60 Selling \$1 80; Land Warrants, 120 acres, - - - Buying 1 25 Selling 1 40; Land Warrants, 80 acres, - - - Buying 90 Selling 98; Agricultural College Series - - - Buying 40 Selling 48.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, \$1 20; No. 2, \$1 17 @ 1 15; No. 3, \$1 00; No. 2, mixed, 58 @ 59c; OATS—No. 2, 43c; RYE—No. 2, 50 @ 55c; BARLEY—No. 2, \$1 68 @ 1 00; No. 3, \$1 53 @ 1 70. WHISKY—50 @ 60c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5 1/2 @ 6; Short Rib, 7 1/2c, loose. HAMS—Shoulders, 7 1/2c; Short Rib, 7c. GREENS—8 1/2 @ 9 1/2c.

New York Market. NEW YORK, April 21. FLOUR—Superfine, \$5 70 @ 6 20; Common to Good, \$5 30 @ 5 60; Good to Choice, \$6 90 @ 9 50; White Wheat Extra \$6 90 @ 7 50. CORN—No. 2, Chicago Spring, \$1 49 @ 1 52; Iowa Spring \$1 54 @ 1 57; Northwest Spring, \$1 63. BARLEY—Western, \$1 45. RYE—No. 2 mixed, 68 @ 69c. OATS—Western mixed, 68 @ 69c. PORK—New Mess, \$15 75 @ 16 65; Prime Mess, \$15 00; Extra Prime, \$16 25 @ 17 50. LARD—Prime Steamed, 9 1/2c.

MAPS CHARTS, Prints, Frames, Etc. G. WATSON, 19 Beckman st., N. Y., has a Branch Store in Chicago, where all his goods are sold at New York prices. For particulars write to R. A. TENNEY, Manager, 61 Lake street, Chicago.

Illustrated Journal. A magnificent and Illustrated Monthly with Chromo, \$2 50 a year. Send 10 cts for sample copy, or 30 cents for sample chromo, terms to agents, etc. Canvassers Wanted in every town, county and state. Address THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Room 27, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Scientific Farmer. A richly Illustrated Monthly, \$1 50 a year—chromo free to annual subscribers. On trial 3 months, 35 cents. Sample copies and terms to agents sent on application. Address THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Room 27, Tribune Building, Chicago.

A live and progressive Deputy from Lyon county writes: "Am well pleased with the specimen blanks, etc. They are a decided improvement on any we have seen before. Success to Kansas Farmers."

A copy of the Kansas Farmer on our table. It is a very handsome publication, a true exponent of the agricultural community of Kansas, and such a family newspaper as all our friends, and all our friends, should have published at \$2 per annum, by J. K. Hudson, at Topeka, - - - City Local Reporter

The Patrons' Hand-Book,

The most Valuable Work for the Grange yet Published.

Every Patron who wishes to be thoroughly informed regarding the history, laws, rulings, constitution, decisions and work of the Order, should have one of these books. It contains everything pertaining to the Grange, except the secret work. There is no other work like it in extent and value to members of the Grange, or to those who wish to become members. The principles and character of the organization, its aims and objects are fully set forth, and the objections made for the want of definite information are here fully and completely answered.

Parliamentary Rules and Usages

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

The Manual of Practice

as recommended by the Executive Committee is modeled from the Iowa Monitor and well known forms and usages of the Grange. It is authoritative, coming as it does from the highest and most trustworthy sources.

How to Organize a Grange.

This alone, will be worth many times its cost to the new Granges of the State. The careful preparation of this part of the Hand-Book was given to Mr. W. P. Popenoe, a member of the Executive Committee, who is without doubt, one of the best informed officers of our State Grange. In a clear and concise manner he has explained away many of the difficulties which have heretofore attended the organization of Granges. The Patrons of the State will join us in thanking Mr. Popenoe for his most excellent presentation of this subject.

Our Business Agencies.

This subject is very practically discussed by our efficient State Agent, Mr. Jno. G. Olin. The farmers of Kansas are entitled to the Grange, including co-operative buying and selling, cutting down extraordinary profits, bringing the producer and consumer together and doing away with unnecessary numbers of middlemen brings into the work of the State Agent many difficulties and problems requiring time, expense and much patient labor.

Insurance.

On the subject of Insurance, Mr. S. H. Downs presents the claim of National Insurance. The subject of Life and Fire Insurance, has not, been but slightly understood by the general public. That the insurance companies, corporations which have built gilded palaces, monuments of their power and wealth, have taken extraordinary sums of money from the people for the slight benefits returned, no intelligent man can doubt. We express our belief that the near future will see this subject most thoroughly investigated and as far as the farmers are concerned, such a system of mutual insurance will be adopted to protect them from the rapacious maws of these monopolies.

The Grange Directory.

This important feature of the book commences with the Officers of the National Grange, Masters and Secretaries of the Kansas State Granges, Officers of the Kansas State Grange, County Business Agents, Number and Name of all Subordinate Granges in Kansas, reported up to April 1, 1874. Over 1200 together with the near future most office address. The post office address is given of all the above officers, giving over 400 OFFICERS AND POST OFFICE addresses.

Character of the Farmers' Movement, by J. K. Hudson. 1 Declaration of Principles—Preamble. 2 General Objects. 3 Motto. 4 Specific Objects. 5 Business Relations. 6 Education. 7 Political Relations. 8 Outside Co-operation. 9 Constitution of National Grange—Preamble. 10 Organization. 11 Art. 1—Officers. 12 Art. 2—Meetings. 13 Art. 3—Law. 14 Art. 4—Ritual. 15 Art. 5—Membership. 16 Art. 6—Fees. 17 Art. 7—Dues. 18 Art. 8—Requirements. 19 Art. 9—Officers and Deputations. 20 Art. 10—Duties of Officers. 21 Art. 11—Treasurer. 22 Art. 12—Deputations. 23 Art. 13—Amendments. 24 Proposed Amendments to Constitution. 25 By-Laws of National Grange. 26 History of Kansas State Grange. 27 Constitution Kansas State Grange. Art. 1—Name. 28 Art. 2—Members. 29 Art. 3—Legislative Powers. 30 Art. 4—Meetings. 31 Art. 5—Quorums. 32 Art. 6—Duties of Master. 33 Art. 7—Duties of Overseer. 34 Art. 8—Duties of Secretary. 35 Art. 9—Duties of Steward. 36 Art. 10—Duties of Assistant Steward. 37 Art. 11—Duties of Secretary. 38 Art. 12—Duties of Treasurer. 39 Art. 13—Duties of Gate Keeper. 40 Art. 14—Duties of Chaplain. 41 Art. 15—Election. 42 Art. 16—Appointment of Committees. 43 Art. 17—Finance Committee. 44 Art. 18—Fiscal Year. 45 Art. 19—Quarterly Dues. 46 Art. 20—Fees and Contributions. 47 Art. 21—Withdrawals. 48 Art. 22—Councils. 49 Art. 23—Constitution for County Granges. 50 Art. 24—

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

TO JUNE BERRY:

In answer to her mournful melody—
'What do the wild winds say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in its unwearyed flight.'

BY MRS. MARR.

'What does the wild wind say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in its unwearyed flight?
Where dost thou come from mighty wind?
From whence thy sad, thy solemn moans,
How many voices hast thou, wind—
How many answering tones?

'What does the wild wind say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in its unwearyed flight?
A minstrel grand and wild art thou,
Like martial notes, with loud acclaim,
Thou comest; or anthems stately swell,
Or solemn requiems sad refrain.

'What dost thou wild wind say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in its unwearyed flight?
Dost thou not come from far off days,
Where memories linger on the way,
Or dost thou haunt us from the dead,
And tell of joys too early fled?

'What dost thou wild wind say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in its unwearyed flight?
Do all these notes to thee belong,
Or do they seem responsive to my heart;
Does nought but sadness move thy song,
Do songs of mirth ne'er bear their part?

'What dost thou wild wind say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in its unwearyed flight?
A minstrel wild, so strange, so light,
Wind-harp, thy strains are wondrous in thy tones,
Thy chords no mortal eye can see,
They come in darkness of the night.

'What do the wild winds say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in their stormy flight?
They speak the sovereign will of Him
Whose wonders to perform,
Can plant his footsteps on the sea
And ride upon the storm.

'What do the wild winds say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in their angry flight?
'Oh, throbbing heart, be still, I pray,'
Yes, trembling heart, be still, I say,
Be still, and know that He is God,
And learn to feel his chastening rod.

WHY DON'T THE BABIES LIVE.

A short time since, we had a long conversation with a lady who had raised a large family of children on cows milk, and she said she was thoroughly convinced that the cause of the death of so many children who were not nursed by the mother, was starvation; they were fed on watered milk and warm water and expected to thrive, but instead they grew puny and weak and sooner or later died.

And a few days ago we met a man on the cars, who was on his way from Colorado to Illinois, with a pair of twin boys, two years old, fat and rugged looking as could be, and when we asked for their mother, he told us that she died when they were born and left him alone with them away out on the plains, he had taken care of them and raised them so far himself, and that their diet had been pure milk and fresh air; he added what all sensible people believe, that there was nothing so good for a baby as its mother's milk, but if it could not have that the next best thing was unadulterated milk of some other kind.

In corroboration of the testimony of these two instances, we quote from an article by Shirley Dare, in Hearth and Home, that "Most babies pine and die of starvation. I suppose you know that statistics say only one fourth of all the children born into the world in civilized countries live to grow up. Of the 75 per cent. who die, about one third have croup or throat diseases, the rest all died with dysentery and stomach inflammations, or waste away. There is one cause in the majority of cases, want of nutrition. They are fed enough, but the food does not make them grow. It is enough to make one cry to see the little puny things trying to live on arrowroot, maize, Liebig's artificial food, and condensed milk. They can't live. Why? Because their food is so much starch, and either you or I would die inside of six months if condemned to live on such food alone. It is singular when physician's experiments prove that a dog will die in six weeks fed on corn-starch, and a human being long from 50 to 90 pounds weight on similar diet, that the whole world, except sensible heathen and peasantry, goes on feeding such stuff to its babies. Take the best of the substances named condensed milk, and feed it to a healthy child, it will grow bilious, pasty, and lose flesh. Milk undergoes a great change in condensation that makes it instead of one of the simplest foods one of the most trying to the digestion. It is conspiring to a degree that tells seriously on the health of adults. Fresh milk from a healthy cow that is well fed and drinks clear water is the only thing a baby should take till after its first teeth are through. If that does not satisfy it after such a time, make water gruel of fine meal from the wheat or oatmeal that is prepared by taking off the hull. The wheat is kept by all good grocers, and after drying may be ground in a coffee-mill. With this gruel mix the milk without boiling the latter, salt it slightly, and you have a food that will make a baby grow, keep its digestion perfect, and furnish strength to its bones and material for its teeth. The goodness of the grain is in it free from the bran that sometimes irritates weak stomachs, yet containing something that fine flour is without, the real nutrition. Beside this, a weak baby may have the juice of very rare done beef, without fat, which the best doctors in New York prescribe for children suffering with marasmus. The pulp of very ripe peaches and pears may be fed without danger in most cases."

We fear it is a growing custom to feed infants, even when it is not necessary, and we have nothing to say in encouragement or justification of that, but we think such testimony as the above would be valuable to all who are obliged to raise children on something else than their natural food. Thousands of children die of overfeeding and many more die of want and exposure and foul air, because their parents are too poor to provide properly for them; this will probably be inevitable until the millennium reaches us, but it is deplorable to think that civilized and christian mothers who are able to give their children everything should starve them through ignorance.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE wish to announce to our lady readers that we have a reply to Mrs. Downs' "Conundrum" which will appear next week.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN: OR Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

CHAP. II.—Mrs. Stearns Waters the Seed with Penitent Tears.

When Mrs. Stearns reached home she found her children had eaten their cold supper, and were having a romp in the yard; she greeted them pleasantly, finding no fault with the confusion of everything in the house, but quietly putting things to rights herself, and, although tired with her walk, she sat about building the fire to heat the water for her yeast, following closely the directions her friend had given her; then she sifted flour for her bread in the morning, telling her children, who had finished their play and come in to watch her, as she worked, all about her visit, how nice every thing looked, how cozy the sitting-room was with home-made rag carpet, and wondering if they "could not join hands and sew rags for one too;" then she told her Hattie and Dora about the way the little "Daille girls" managed their dish washing and how very much they seemed to enjoy doing them and getting the most of the supper.

"Oh, Hattie, lets us try it in the morning! May we mother? I wish there were dishes to wash to-night, don't you?"

"Yes, I do! want it be fun? I don't see why we never thought of doing that way, Doe, do you?"

Mrs. Stearns smiled faintly at their enthusiasm but something like a sigh came with the thought that the reason "why" was, that she had never troubled herself to devise plans with which to make work seem pleasant to her girls, or any thing else for that matter; if obliged to have their aid she had forced them to it, by scolding or whipping, always getting in a bad humor herself and putting them in the same before the work was done, and always thinking, "I'd rather do it all myself than bother with them." To-night she saw her mistake plainer than ever she had done before, and very soft and tender was the voice in which she said:

"Children, when the milk is taken care of and the chores done up good, if you will all promise to be quiet and listen, I will read to you from a book Mrs. Daille loaned me, and which she said she was sure would interest you; what do you say?"

"I say, hurrah for Mrs. Daille!" George said, and "Oh, mother! will you?" "Oh, jolly!" and many such like expressions came from the rest all at once.

"Mother, I mean to go to Mrs. Daille's visiting; if it does every body as much good as seems to you, I think you had better send us all."

Mrs. Stearns did sigh now, and her cheeks burned with the hot blood that rushed to her race at the words of her son, which all unconsciously to him, proved to her that he at least, had marked the change in her manner toward them, and stronger grew the determination within her, that the change should prove a lasting one.

Little Dora, looking at her mother and noticing the unwonted color in her cheeks and not divining the cause said innocently, "I think it has made mama look real pretty, too, to go to Mrs. Daille's, don't you, George?"

"Well, run now and gather in the eggs, girls, and, George, can't you do up all the chores, so your father wont have any to do when he comes home tired from binding wheat all day?"

"Yes'm, I should guess I can; could every night, without half trying." And George, good, kind-hearted, impulsive boy that he was having caught the spirit of kindness and enthusiasm from his mother, went running to the barn, and was soon busy feeding the hogs wishing aloud once that "mother would always keep pleasant as she is to-night, wouldn't it just be jolly, old Kate?" patting the face of their favorite horse as he spoke, and looking into her eyes as if expecting she would open her mouth and speak to him. Was it a gleam from out the mild eyes of the patient, faithful old animal that broke over his soul and suggested to him this thought, which was a new one to him, "I do wonder if I can't help her to be, I know I can keep the children from worrying her sometimes when she is so tired, and my mother is the prettiest woman in the world when she isn't tired and —" cross, was the word he thought, but he didn't mean to think that word in connection with his mother to-night, and was almost ashamed he had come so very near to speaking it even to "old Kate," so he caught up a fork and ran into the stack for some hay, which he pitched into the manger with more zest than was

ever his custom, and kept steadily to work until all the chores were done; then going in to the house he found his mother nearly ready to sit down.

"Now for the story, mother," he said to her, and to his father who had just come, "the chores are all done, Father, every one; Ma thought you would be quite tired enough without them, so for a wonder, I exerted myself according to the occasion, and all you have to do is just to rest, and listen, while Mother reads you and 'little pug' here to sleep;" pulling Dora's nose very softly, but she was used to this sort of a caress from her brother, and climbed up into his lap, wondering how it happened he did not pinch harder.

Mr. Stearns wondered not only that the chores were all done, but at the cheery way in which George told him of it, and that his wife had thought to tell him to do them, and more still at the unusual tidy look every thing had at home, but he said nothing of it, instead he told his wife a bit of news.

"Jennie, Mrs. Owen has a sister just come from Chicago, and she said I must tell you to come and see her."

"A sister from Chicago! what is she like, John, like Mrs. Owen?"

"Not much! better looking, tall and slim, with blue eyes, brown hair, white hand—but like yours were, Jennie, when — when I — when were married, can you remember so far back as that, wife?"

"Jennie" and "wife," both in on sentence almost. "When ever has John called me anything but 'mother' before I would like to know!" Mrs. Stearns thought within herself and the children every one were thinking, "How nice Pa and Ma are to-night."

While Mr. and Mrs. Stearns chatted, she had lighted a lamp, and rubbed very bright with a bit of newspaper the chimney before she put it on.

"We're going to have a boofull story to-night, Pa," Dora said, "don't you want to hear Ma read, she brought it from Mrs. Daille's jes a purpose to read to all o' us chillens—do you want to hear it, Pa?"

"Yes, I don't mind, if I don't go to sleep; it will seem like old times to hear you read, Jennie, like that winter before George was born—better commence pretty soon, hadn't you if we are going to have it to-night?"

"Yes, John!" his wife answered, sitting down with the book, and having a great "to do" to get the lamp turned up just right, so the children in their impatience thought, but their mother was only waiting until the choking sensation left her throat, and the tide of tears which had suddenly risen to her eyes almost blinding them, should flow back again to their own hidden fountain.

Mrs. Stearns was a good reader, and in a voice softened by the unusual state of her mind, she went through the first two chapters or so, without stopping to mark the effect of the story upon her listeners, but when she did so, she was somewhat astonished to find them awake and listening attentively.

"That reads well, go on, little mother!" Mr. Stearns said.

"Yes! do! do!" echoed the children, but the "little mother" complained of feeling tired, whereupon, much to her amazement and the children's delight, Mr. Stearns himself proposed reading "just one chapter, before we must all go to bed;" at the close of which he carefully laid the book down remarking as he did so:

"That is a good book, wife! good for the children, and good for you and me. Now, scamper to bed all of you, and try for once to see who can get up first in the morning."

For a wonder they all obeyed, even to little Dora, without a single remonstrance, and even fell asleep without one of their usual quarrels. The father and mother lay long that night without sleeping, they were each thinking the same things, viz: How extremely pleasant the evening had been, and that it somehow reminded them both of their early wedded life when they two were yet alone, and no children had come to occupy so much of the woman's time. "No wonder Jennie is so fretted, always so much to do, and with the children continually with her to bother her in so many ways. I mean to turn over a new leaf from this very night; how kind and thoughtful she was to have George do the chores—the boy is the image of his mother;" and with such thoughts as these he fell to sleep.

Early in the morning Mrs. Stearns wakened; the sun had not yet risen, but the birds were trilling out to their Creator their morning song of praise; so she crept softly out of bed, taking care not to waken her husband, and hastily dressing, she knelt one moment at the bedside breathing out a silent prayer to God for strength to assist her in keeping all the new resolves she had made.

On going to the kitchen she found her spouse which she had set the night before, nice and light, inviting speedy attention. Saving out a cup full with which to raise yeast, she mixed the remainder according to Mrs. Daille's directions, kneaded thoroughly and set it away to rise again. Then she resolved upon trying the new way of making the biscuit, stirred them up ready for the oven, and was just starting to the garden to dig some potatoes when George came down stairs.

"Why Mother! are you up already; here, I want to dig those potatoes, give me the bucket and hoe; I have wakened the girls and am going to try and get all the chores done before Pa gets up, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, my son! that is a good boy," and Mrs. Stearns threw her arm around her son's

neck and drawing him toward her kissed his forehead, "the first time since I was a baby," he thought, and looking up into her face he asked, "Ma, what's coming over us all, can you tell?"

"I can tell you this, my boy, that your mother is wakening up to a sense of her duty to her family; she never has taught her children lessons of obedience, of industry or tidiness, and if God will help her, she commences to-day to do this. You, my son, are my oldest child, and I shall look to you for the assistance at least of a good example before the other children, but run, now, dear, for the potatoes, so I need not keep your father waiting for his breakfast."

George went into the garden, and dug up the potatoes, but when he stooped to pick them up, something much like drops of rain fell upon them, but the sky above and around him was blue and clear as a vespere bell.

Hattie and Dora were both up and dressed when he took the potatoes in, and volunteered to wash them at the pump, "Yes, do, before mother knows it, girls—that's it," suggested George as he went on to the barn.

The girls went to work with a will, and in a trice a pair of nice clean potatoes sat on the table, ready to boil, while two pair of rough eyes peeped in at the window to see what mother would say when she saw them. They had not long to wait, for in a minute after they had taken their station, she came up from the cellar with some slices of ham; seeing the potatoes on the table she said aloud, "Bless me! have the fairies been washing the potatoes for me?" bursts of laughter at the window gave her an inkling of who the fairies were who had saved her time and trouble.

She smiled at them and asked them if they did not want to see how neatly they could lay the table for breakfast; and soon they were vieing with each other which could help most about getting the morning meal. Shortly every thing was ready, so that it was time for Mr. Stearns to be wakened, going quietly into their sleeping room Mrs. Stearns found her husband still sleeping, and something, she never could have told that, impelled her to sit down upon the side of the bed, and bending over she pressed her lips closely to her husband's with a warm kiss; instantly a great pair of arms encircled her and held her close to his bosom.

"Jennie! dear little wife!" and the voice was tender and full of tears, "to-day I will begin anew, I have been wrong, all wrong and am determined to try a different course from the one I have so shamefully allowed to become habit with me, can you forgive me, darling?"

"Forgive you, John! can you forgive me? I am so ashamed of all my carelessness and — and ill temper. I too, am determined, with God's help, to be a different wife and mother; and for a few minutes the woman buried her face on her husband's shoulder and sobbed, while he soothed her, with tender, loving words, blaming only himself.

When the tears were dried again she said, "Come, John, I had nearly forgotten to tell you that breakfast is ready."

"Breakfast ready, Jennie! I thought you had just finished dressing, why didn't you call me before?"

"George wanted me to let you sleep as long as you could, he has done all the chores again John, and there is nothing left for you but to get ready for breakfast."

Such a meal as that one was, not a single cross face; they all praised the biscuit and Mr. Stearns declared "they are good enough for a king, and this ham and potatoes! I tell you, children, we must all be good to mother to-day after such a breakfast as this, don't you all say so?"

"We be goin' to be better'n ever we was yet, and George is goin' to —"

"Dora, Dora, hush! can't you keep a secret?" George said blushing to the roots of his hair.

"Course I can keep a secret, you know I can, George Stearns'! 'tain't no secret, I don't think for you to —"

"Dora, Dora!" and George caught her up under one arm, holding her mischievous little mouth with one hand, and bore her triumphantly away off to the garden, where he succeeded in making the child comprehend that which she was about to reveal was, as Dora told her mother an hour later, "a very dead an' truth secret."

To be continued.

A KANSAS FARMER.—No. 14.

BY HAMBLEN.

In the month of September, 1666, London was visited with a disastrous and terrible fire. The ruins of the city extended over 436 acres—13,200 dwelling houses and over 80 churches were destroyed. This fatal fire raged for three days and nights and baffled all endeavors to extinguish it, until a change of wind gave the populace a chance to stay the devouring element. Charles II, who was on the throne at that time, caused an elegant monument to be erected on the spot where the fire first originated. It is situated between Fish street and Pudding Lane, about a block from the north end of London Bridge. Its form is that of a fluted column of the doric order, built of Portland stone, and was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. We climb the 485 stone steps on the inside of the monument, to the top, expecting to see all London from its towering height, but are greatly disappointed. The fog and atmosphere are so heavy and thick that it is impossible to see but a short

distance. The attendant in charge offered us an old-fashioned brass telescope, but after adjusting to our eye we find we are as bad off as ever. Nothing will or ever can penetrate a London fog, not even the brilliant rays of old Sol—for during our stay in the city of six weeks, we saw the sun but three times. How this city can be as healthy as it is reported to be with such a climate as this, is a mystery to everyone. According to statistics the annual deaths are only twenty-four in every thousand, while in Paris they reach twenty-eight and Vienna forty-nine in every thousand inhabitants. We are inclined to the opinion that it is on account of its superior system of sewerage and the general cleanliness of its streets. If we except some of the inhabitants in the poorer parts of town, there is no filth of any kind to be seen. The streets and alleys are all swept and washed during the night or early in the morning, and in the more frequented streets boys with a sort of large dust-pan and brush and pick up all the droppings and deposit them in an iron box or tube which connects with the sewer below. By this means the streets always look clean, and contagious diseases are averted.

St. Paul's Cathedral is the next place of interest visited. This magnificent edifice is situated but a short distance from the Mansion House and in the most central part of the city. On its site formerly stood a cathedral built three or four hundred years before the Norman conquest, which was destroyed by the great fire. The present edifice was built under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, who was the master architect during the reign of the second Charles. The building is in the form of a cross, 500 feet long by 280 wide, and is surmounted with a magnificent dome which may be seen for many miles. The cost of constructing this cathedral was about £1,000,000 and was raised by a tax on all the coal brought into the city during the time it was in construction, which was the incredible short space of thirty-five years—it generally took centuries to erect buildings of this class. One bishop, one architect and one master mason saw the completion of the whole structure from the foundation to the top. Upon entering the cathedral, we find they are holding services, although a week day. The denomination is called the Church of England or High Church. The form of service closely resembled the catholic. Wax candles were burning on the altar and the officiating clergyman wore long heavy robes. The choir consisted of a dozen or more boys from 16 to 18 years of age, arranged around the altar in a half circle singing chants. The congregation was small and very select, perhaps not more than fifty persons. It is said they have confessions the same as the catholic church. We were very much disappointed in not being able to visit the whispering gallery, which is situated just under the base of the dome. It is said to possess the power of echoing aloud any sound spoken in a whisper. There are only a few monuments or tombs in this church, but prominent among them is that of the Hon. Sir John Moore. We took a deep interest in this monument, because it carried us back to the memory of our boyhood, when we stood upon the platform of the district school and declaimed the lines

We buried him darkly at dead of night, The sods with our bayonets turning, -By the struggling moonbeams misty light And the lantern dimly burning.

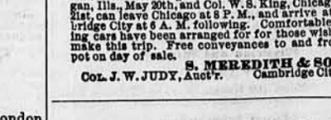
New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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

AT OUR FARM, ADJOINING CAMBRIDGE CITY, INDIANA,

(35 miles east of Indianapolis), 15 Head of bulls and bull calves, and 40 Females, consisting of cows, heifers and calves; also, a few Gradus, some Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Swine. The stock consists largely of our own breeding, to which have been added choice selections from the sales of last season—making a valuable and attractive list. Send for Catalogue containing full Particulars. Terms—On sums over \$50, a credit of six months with approved security, with six per cent. interest. A discount of six per cent. for cash. Cambridge City has direct railway communication with St. Wayne and Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky. Persons attending the sales of C. C. Parks, Waukegan, Ill., May 28th, and Col. W. S. King, Chicago, May 31st, can leave Chicago at 8 P. M., and arrive at Cambridge City at 8 A. M. following. Comfortable sleeping cars have been arranged for for those wishing to make this trip. Free conveyances to and from depot on day of sale. S. MEREDITH & SON, Col. J. W. JUDY, Aucr., Cambridge City, Ind.



Send for circulars of the THOMAS' SMOOTHING HARROW

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

THE STRAY LAW.

STRAYS.

ARTICLE III.

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

Sec. 23. There shall be allowed for taking up strays the following rates: for every head of neat cattle, twenty-five cents; for every head of horse, fifteen cents per head.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1873, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Stray List for the Week ending April 22. Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk. COW—Taken up by James Allen, Atlanta, Mo., one dark red cow, swallow and underbit on right ear, branded R on left hip, 4 years old. Appraised \$25.

WHY THE FARMER SHOULD TAKE AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

He should take it first because if it is properly edited, the market reports will be corrected every week and they are essential to every man who buys his supplies or sells his stock and produce.

Breeders' Directory.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

Seedsman's Directory.

PLANT SEED COMPANY—Established 1848—Incorporated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable Seeds.

Beekeeper's Directory.

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

ALLEN'S NURSERIES.

TREES 1,000,000 Apple, Pear and Cherry. 10,000 Peach Trees. 3,000 Evergreens and Shrubs.

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.

Hedge Plants, \$1.

TIME is hard, and down comes the price of Hedge Plants. 20,000 packed and FREIGHT PAID for \$25. On smaller orders \$1 per 1,000 at the depot at Lee's Summit. Will warrant my plants sound and in good order when received. Also full count. Terms, Net Cash with order. State where you saw this advertisement. Address: C. H. ALLEN, Wholesale Hedge Grower, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

Farm Stock.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

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

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

F. W. MARSHALL, BREEDER AND DEALER IN RABBIT AND OTHER PET EGGS, for Hatching, from the best of stock, including Houdans, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahma, Dark Brahma, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Bronze Turkeys, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, etc. Jan 7-ly. POST LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

FIRST CLASS POULTRY & EGGS.

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

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