



ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS. AUGUST 5, 1874.

VOL. XII, No. 31.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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Educational.

For the Kansas Farmer.

EDUCATION IN KANSAS.

BY PORTER SHERMAN.

"The discipline of the mind, as the chief end of education, is repugnant to the public judgment of this age and country." "Mental culture does not command old time respect, as a distinguished" (probably Mr. Anthony means distinguishing,) "mark of greatness." "The cheapness of diplomas and degrees at this day, is a public dishonor. Time was when the possessor of a diploma was justly proud of the distinction. It was his sure passport to public confidence as a scholar; altogether trustworthy as a master of letters or the profession to which he had been educated. The man who should now trust his claims to scholarship, theology, law or medicine to his college diploma would be an object of ridicule. This letting down of diploma values is a serious matter, demanding careful investigation with reference to a remedy."

"We should know why a thing of almost priceless value in the past is so nearly valueless at the present time. Fifty years ago few obtained diplomas unearned. Now few get them by reason of earning. Then a candidate was not admitted to college without careful test of fitness and ability. Now candidates are admitted without adequate preparation or natural endowment."

"To speak plainly, our universities and colleges are being converted into asylums for dolts born of rich and influential parents. The millionaire or senator with a weak or wayward son sends him to college, or law school. Such applicants are always admitted, as there is always some pressing need in the way of money or influence. The reason which admits graduates these stupid fellows, always with honor, and if the father be very rich or high in office, the son graduates with distinguished honor."

My apology for this long extract from Mr. Anthony's address is that I may not seem to garble his speech.

This is a fearful indictment of the colleges, and if true in all or any of its counts merits condign punishment, and the sooner the colleges are dissolved the better. We appear for the colleges, and enter the plea of "Not guilty." Let us look at the indictment in its various parts. "The cheapness of diplomas and degrees at this day is a public dishonor." On the contrary, diplomas to-day cost more hard study than they did fifty years ago. In all our best colleges the standard of admission is being constantly elevated. The examinations for admission are more rigid. The course of study is more extended. The examinations during the course and at graduation are more severe. The graduate of to-day is every way a riper, better scholar than the graduate of fifty years ago. "Why is it then that it is not so much of an honor to be a college graduate to-day as it was then?" says Mr. Anthony. Because "knowledge is increased;" there are more graduates in the world, and were all such it would cease to be an honor. This depends upon a familiar principle. This is why a thing of almost priceless value in the past is so nearly valueless at the present time. It does not at all depend upon the fact that diplomas cost less study now than they did fifty years ago. They cost more study. For the truth of this I must refer to those who have the management of our higher institutions of learning and know most about it.

Nor are the honors of our colleges conferred according to the wealth and influence of parents. I speak from personal experience and knowledge; of some half dozen colleges. I have seen, at Yale, the son of a cabinet officer and the son of a poor backwoods Maine farmer pursuing their studies in the same class. I have seen the farmer's son saving wood and blacking boots to pay his way; the son of the cabinet officer spending his thousands a year, and at the end of four years Willoughby Haskell graduated with distinguished honor while Thaddeus Welles did not.

College honors, where technical honors are bestowed, and standing in the class, where they are not bestowed, are always dependent upon the scholarship of the student, and are never graduated by the wealth or influence of

parents. This is true of all our best American colleges. Of the colleges of Kansas I know nothing. But this I do know, that if Mr. Anthony's criticism is intended for and applies to them, then it is high time they were reformed, especially since reform is the order of the day.

And another proposition will be admitted to be true, that if this criticism against them be not just, but founded in ignorance, or malignity, or recklessness, then the colleges should speak out and contradict these statements, for they are calculated to bring our whole system of higher education into disrepute among the people.

Wyandotte, July 21.

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE LEAVENWORTH ORATOR AND HIS WYANDOTTE CRITIC.

I have just read Mr. Anthony's Lawrence oration, as published in your excellent journal. My attention was called to it by Mr. Porter Sherman's somewhat metaphysical critique.

There are some few points wherein I cannot agree with Mr. Sherman, and others wherein I think few Kansans can agree with the wonderful orator. Mr. Sherman dissents from the eloquent gentleman, in the matter of devoting the public schools exclusively to the "Bread and Butter" sciences. Right here I disagree with Mr. Sherman. Mr. S., however, expresses himself in such a curious Theodore-Tiltonish sort of way, that it is difficult to guess at his meaning. By way of a "feeler," I will invite Mr. Sherman to describe his favorite "ism"—the one which he wishes us to assist him in spreading by identifying it with the public schools.

I am perfectly willing to pay my part of the necessary tax for the introduction of this or any other "issue" if I can be persuaded that the public interest demands it.

Is it the inexorable britannism of Mr. Anthony, whose forefathers fought, bled and died for the inestimable privilege of worshipping God in their peculiar fashion, and compelling every one else to worship Him the same way. Is this what you want, Mr. S? Why, sir, it is not over twenty-five years since I heard you manifest a preference for the siege of Troy to the siege of Jericho. At that time, you considered Homer superior to Moses, not only in point of style but in point of credence.

You have an inalienable, constitutional right to modify your views, but have you any right to interfere with such of us as may still prefer the Illiad to your Bible, and Jupiter to Mr. Anthony's God?

We have an abiding faith in the "bread and butter" sciences. We pay our taxes cheerfully, but we do object to either Mr. Anthony or yourself cramming your puritanism or any other "ism" down our throats. If we enjoy civil, political and religious liberty to-day we are under no more obligation to the quaker hanging and with burning ancestors of the Leavenworth orator than we are to the grand inquisitor of Spain. The manner in which the Lawrence orator denounces the men who were the first to proclaim religious liberty on this continent, shows a bigotry that would hang and quarter and burn any one who should prefer worshipping at the shrine of Carroll or Penn rather than Plymouth Rock. He denounces Roman Catholicism and extols his favorite "ism" on the same page—denouncing a bigotry and lauding a more exclusive, more tyrannical, more intolerant bigotry in the same breath.

It was quite superfluous for this gentleman to denounce education—to make a spread eagle of and glory in his ignorance—such intense bigotry, such fanatical intolerance could only emanate from the grossest ignorance.

The most brilliant man of a brilliant age, in speaking of the classics, says of Homer and of Virgil: "You cannot read them too much! they are not only the two greatest poets, but they contain the finest lessons for your age to imbib; lessons for honor, courage, disinterestedness, love of truth, command of temper, gentleness of behavior, humanity, and, in one word, virtue in its true significance." "Drink as deep as you can of these divine springs."

The Leavenworth orator in speaking of the classics says: "It requires the mandate of law and years of struggle to drive away this unbidden guest"—and so much more in the same strain, that it is fair to presume that he

is quite as perfect in educational as in religious matters.

And this epitome of ignorance and fanaticism is selected to orate in a university which I am compelled to pay taxes to build and support. And his imatematic Wyandotte critic wishes to see him in the U. S. Senate. I am surprised to hear this from such an enthusiastic classicist as Mr. Porter Sherman. I scarcely think you will live to see this wish realized, and I sincerely hope that Kansas will continue to send to that august assembly, men of more liberality, enlightenment and tolerance than Mr. Anthony claims for himself.

In conclusion, I will say to the Lawrence orator and the Wyandotte critic, let us have the "bread and butter" sciences—and as much Latin and Greek as you please, but please propagate your favorite isms through some other channel than the universities and public schools of the State. Please allow us to select our isms for ourselves. W. STANLEY. Lehigh, Pottawatomie County.

Scientific Miscellany.

For the Kansas Farmer.

LIGHTNING AND ITS FREAKS.

The passage of the electric spark through the air is so rapid that its friction on the particles of the air produces heat and light, the greater the size of the spark the greater the light and heat. Lightning is merely the light caused by the passage through the air of a heavy discharge of electricity. This passage is so rapid that before the eye can see the flash the electricity has reached its destination, wherever that may be. In its passage from cloud to cloud it does no damage, but when it comes to or goes from the earth it very often endangers both life and property and performs numerous freaks, that no other power but electricity could do.

On the 4th of February 1863, Nelson's monument, on Calton Hill, Edinburgh, was struck by lightning and, strange to say, a gentleman who saw it occur said that instead of a sharp flash, the lightning came towards it as though blown along by the wind and looked like a ball of fire.

In Hudson, N. J., a lady, her husband and a sister were sitting near a fire-place heater in the dining room during a thunder storm when a ball of lightning came down the chimney, rolled across the floor of the room and passed out, doing no injury except to slightly stun the lady as it passed her.

This ball lightning, as it is called, is seldom seen and but little is known of its nature. It looks like a ball of fire, generally moves slow, occasionally remains stationary, lasts longer than any other kind and generally explodes with a loud noise and disappears.

Sheet lightning and heat lightning are generally caused by the reflection of the lightning from a storm so far distant that the thunder cannot be heard. Sometimes, however, they are said to be caused by faint discharges of electricity from one part of a cloud to another or from different strata of the air. Zigzag lightning is the most common kind as well as the most dangerous. It strikes houses, barns, trees, telegraph poles, in fact it sometimes strikes human beings. It has been known to strike the rod on a house, follow it to within five feet of the ground and then jump off of the rod sideways, strike an old fashioned Dutch oven which stuck out from the side of the house, knock the oven to pieces and then go back to the rod and down it to the ground and even then crack the foundation wall of the house before it finally dispersed.

Innumerable instances occur every summer of its striking barns, killing stock and setting the barns on fire and occasionally we hear of its striking houses and killing or stunning human beings. A house was struck and the lightning passed down to the ground killing a man in its descent. Upon the man's breast was to be seen the perfect picture of a horse-shoe which was nailed up over the door near which the man was standing when killed.

Another man took refuge under a tree during a thunder storm and was killed by a flash of lightning, which struck the tree. Upon his body was to be seen a picture, photographed

there by electricity, of the tree under which he had been standing.

A singular lightning stroke occurred a few days ago. A little girl was out in the garden picking off potato bugs, having a bright tin pan in her hand, when the lightning suddenly flashed from a passing cloud, struck the girl on the side of the head, killing her instantly; tore a large hole in the bottom of the pan and then went to the ground. A smaller sister standing near was stunned but not otherwise injured.

In Illinois, a few days ago, lightning passed down the side of a building and discharged a loaded gun that was standing against the building.

It has been known to strike forts and vessels and in its passage to the ground discharge a loaded cannon that stood near where it passed. A little over a week ago, near Goshen, N. Y., a large willow tree standing by a spring-house was struck by the lightning following down the tree, in the house and knocking down and stunning two young ladies who were at work in the house at the time. One of them was knocked in the water, which had the effect of bringing her to somewhat sooner than the other one, who for some time it was feared, was dead. At last, however, she was brought to and it was found, upon examination, that the lightning had struck the inside of her left foot, tore the shoe to pieces, passed along the sole of her foot raising a ridge across it the size of a lead pencil and blistering her foot in several places. Her escape from death was very fortunate.

Very often the small fragmentary clouds on the borders of a storm are full of electricity, which they discharge with surprising and sometimes deadly effect. One afternoon last summer the citizens of Leavenworth, Kansas, were startled by hearing a terrific peal of thunder which seemed to come from a clear sky (for the sun was shining brightly at the time), little or no wind stirring and everything quiet. A storm was passing to the east but so far distant that its thunder could not be heard. A little cloud on the border of the storm had, however, worked its way to the west of the main storm and while passing over the western border of Missouri it discharged its electricity in that one flash and that with deadly effect for it was reported the next day that it had killed a person in Missouri.

After a storm two gentlemen were driving along a road in New York one day when, although there was hardly a cloud to be seen, they were suddenly startled by a very heavy peal of thunder which started their horse and nearly caused them to be thrown out of the wagon. This lightning came from a cloud apparently no larger than the puff of smoke given off by a locomotive. A telegraph pole was struck and splintered but otherwise no damage was done. One singularity about lightning is that very often persons who are killed by it are left in exactly the position in which they were when struck. Some men working in the harvest field went under a tree to eat their dinner and remained there while a thunder storm passed over the place. As they did not come out and begin work again the farmer went to call them, and from the looks as he approached he thought they had not finished their meal, and so he called to them to "hurry up," but receiving no answer he went nearer and to his astonishment found every one of them dead, but all sitting upright, some apparently listening, some smiling and one with his mouth open as if just about to speak. Every one had been killed before he knew what had killed him, or had even felt the stroke.

Lightning acts quicker than the human senses possibly can, so if you get struck by it you will never see the flash, therefore, when you see the flash you are safe.

Articles on which flour paste has been used are often injured by rats, even after the paste has become dry and hard. This can be prevented by mixing a small quantity of corrosive sublimate with the paste. Those who have tried this pronounce it harmless to persons handling it, and a complete safeguard against the rats.

In Corsica the octopus is an esteemed article of food, in fact a great delicacy. It is first boiled and then roasted.

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

TREELESS PLAINS.

A Reply to C. W. Johnson.

BY S. T. KELLEY.

Mr. Johnson, in his article on "Treeless Plains," in the FARMER of July 1st, and in his article on "Climatic Probabilities," in the FARMER of July 15th, virtually admits that trees grow well on our prairies while young, but "assumes that they will not greatly exceed natural groves of the same species in the nearest station that affords them," and agrees that "so far as the solution of this question is concerned, there can be nothing but speculation on either side, and the experimenters must choose from the side which offers the greatest probabilities."

I think he is doubtless correct that our cultivated trees are not likely to greatly exceed the natural groves of the same species at the nearest stations producing them, where the natural groves are so situated that they are not exposed to damage from fires, stock, etc.; where so exposed, the trees of course become gnarled and unthrifty, with dead limbs and decaying trunks, out of which Mr. J. attempts to make so much capital; but where protected from such exposure we find the native groves producing plenty of trees of the oak, walnut, elm, cottonwood, sycamore, hackberry and hickory, two to three feet in diameter and fifty to seventy feet high, with some specimens of oak, walnut, sycamore and cottonwood five to seven feet in diameter and eighty to one hundred feet high. I have examined cross sections of the wood from the native forests in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and nearly all of the timbered states north and east of the prairies, and I find the annual concentric layers in trees growing under like circumstances rather greater in the prairie states than in the timbered states, and this not in the young trees alone, but in trees of all sizes; the large trees in the eastern forests being usually considerably older than trees of the same diameter in the western prairie groves; still, as the trees in the eastern forests are usually taller than our western trees, it is probable that the amount of wood made in either case is pretty nearly the same. I ask those who are interested, and have the opportunity, to examine for themselves, without prejudice, taking trees that have grown under like conditions—aside from climatic influence—and I will guarantee that the enthusiastic horticulturists of the West will not fear the verdict.

The fact that trees do not usually make as tall a growth here as in the East may be accounted for in the fact that they are mostly in small groves and belts, exposed on all sides to sun, fire and wind, while those in the large forests of the East are almost always better protected from such influences, but even if our climate will not allow them to grow as tall as eastern trees, they still get tall enough to be of great value for all practical purposes.

If we can hope that our young groves, which are so beautiful and successful thus far, will continue to grow until they shall attain the size of our native forest trees, I think no sensible man, who appreciates the future wants of his own farm, or the country, will hesitate to plant trees for fruit, for shade, for profit.

I shall not attempt to follow Mr. J. through his long list of propositions, axioms, corollaries and conclusions. He has evidently ransacked all the old books of a large library, in hunting up all the most unfavorable facts and theories recorded within the last century, to prove that trees cannot be successfully grown on our prairies. I can collect quite as much evidence, from just as good authorities, to prove that they can be grown successfully, but as the trees speak for themselves, it is useless to refer to the books. He is afraid his critics will think his theories new. He need fear nothing in that direction, for we know full well that the same theories have been harped upon and the same notes of warning have been rung ever since man first ventured to plant a tree on prairie soil. I have at last disclosed the fact which Mr. J. had all along suspected, that I am "planting trees in ignorance of the laws of our climate." While he has been spending his time studying the laws of our climate, and learning that trees can not be successfully grown on our prairies, I, in ignorance of those laws, have been successfully planting and growing trees which are now beautifying and adding wealth and comfort to a great many homes. I ask, which has spent his time to the best advantage?

He says, "If he," (I,) "cannot see that a decline of ten to twenty feet in the water running in the streams and through the porous subsoil of the interior plains, will have a certain influence on the climate, he is more ignorant and the convolutions of his brain more coarse than I had supposed, though his unblushing cheek had caused me to think him excessive in that direction." Now the decline of the water in the streams, and the porous subsoil of the interior plains, in its lowest stages, is only five to six feet below the extreme high water mark of the greatest floods, and I am not spending my time in theorizing on the possible effect of every condition of things that does not exist, and I did think that with his great wisdom and the fine convolutions of his scientific brain, that he could find ample opportunity to expose my ignorance and stupidity without going so far out of his way only to show his own lack of knowledge of the subject. Why, the fact is, there are many

things that do exist that I cannot explain—facts in nature all around me that I do not understand. I believe that what I do not know would make a good-sized volume, while Mr. J. seems in a fair way to get what he don't know all printed in a few pages of the KANSAS FARMER.

He asks me to tell "where the water that flows under the soil does find its way out of the country, if not ultimately through the mouths of the rivers?" This is, of course, intended as a turn on my reply to his argument on the comparative water flow from the different parts of the country, which reply was based upon his figures, and the areas he represented the valleys of the different streams to contain showed that his comparisons were not made at the mouths of the rivers. He was evidently writing without the knowledge of the most important facts respecting the water flow from the country, or supposed his readers were ignorant of those facts.

And this man, C. W. Johnson, with so little knowledge of the country, and without any knowledge of tree growing on the prairies, as every reader of his articles can see—except what he has gathered from the writings of theorists who have had little if any opportunity to observe the growth and success of cultivated trees, or the changes which civilization brings—sets himself up before the people of the prairie West as a teacher of the "science" of tree culture, and then talks of "unblushing cheek and excessive ignorance."

He claims that he is writing in the interest of the people who are in imminent danger of fooling away their money in trying to grow trees. In his scientific researches, extending far beyond the comprehension of us poor, "coarse," practical mortals, who plant trees in ignorance of the laws of our climate, and grow them in violation of those laws, I do not believe he thought that if his theories were really believed to be true, that "trees cannot be successfully grown on our prairies," that not one in ten of the readers of the FARMER would try to make a home in Kansas, and the country would be greatly injured by checking our most necessary and valuable improvements.

What can he expect to make, even if he could partially prove his positions? Supposing he must have some object in view, I intimated that he might be writing in the interest of an irrigating company, which intimation he thinks was very unkind. Whatever his object, I think he has succeeded in adding one new evidence to the law that

Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.

I ask pardon of the readers of the FARMER for taking up so much valuable space. I have not engaged in this discussion because I desired a personal controversy, but because I believed it the duty of some one to show the fallacy of Mr. J.'s theories. He and I are personally comparative strangers. I am told that he is a respectable and well educated attorney and withal a man of leisure, who delights in studying the difficult and knotty problems of the sublime laws of nature. He has evidently given much study, thought and care to the well written articles that he has prepared for the FARMER, and I would not willingly break a single thread in warp or woof of his fine spun and well woven theories, but the matter is of too great importance to allow such theories to go unrefuted.

He would tell us that though we have, in ignorance of the laws of our climate, succeeded in starting beautiful groves of trees, and though they have done pretty well thus far, yet those who are without trees better wait and see the final result before investing in the "chimera of tree planting." "You who are starting homes on the prairies better wait a few years before planting, and see if the trees that have been planted don't all die out. Let the winter winds and summer sun beat upon your unprotected homes, buy stale fruit from the East, or go without it. Buy every stick of timber you need from the fast falling forests of the North. Let your children learn to hate the place that affords so little of beauty or comfort. Suffer all these privations, as day after day and year after year your prairie home presents the same desolate aspect. Wait and see if the young trees planted out by these enthusiastic horticulturists, in ignorance of the laws of our climate, don't die sometime, as yet it is only a matter of mere speculation as to the final result, and I cannot advise you to plant until I see further evidences of success."

Such is the bearing of his theories; such is practically his advice. Such theorizing has already damaged the West by millions of dollars. I have traveled considerably over the prairies, and I find the farms usually very poorly supplied with trees. I have taken pains to enquire so far as possible as to the cause, and people rarely say they planted and cared for trees and they would not grow, but they often say they were told trees would not grow, and they had no faith and failed to plant, and they almost invariably regret such neglect, while of those who have planted and cared for trees, not one in five hundred regrets it. I could fill the pages of the FARMER for the next year with accounts of successful groves, orchards and ornamental trees that have been planted on the upland prairies of Kansas, but it would be useless to add further evidence, for it seems to me that no person with half an eye and one grain of observation can pass over any great amount of the settled portions of our state without being convinced that whatever else may fail, our trees are a success. I do not say that tree growing has no difficulties. I believe I could make out a black-list ten times as long as Mr. Johnson

has thought of—I only say the difficulties are not insurmountable, and to him who will plant intelligently and care well for his trees, success is as certain and reward as sure as in anything that can be undertaken on our prairie soil. I therefore advise every person who has a piece of land to plant trees, for fruit, for shade, for ornament, for wind-breaks, and for profit. Don't wait, but plant soon as possible, give them good care until they are well started and I guarantee you will not regret it.

Farm Stock.

THE FARM TEAM.

The work horses of the farm should be the especial pride of the husbandman, and receive his constant care. None of the dumb animals are made such tolling servants, and none yield to the master's will with a more ready submission. The man who abuses a horse, no odds what his profession may be, is, in our opinion, unchristian in his character, and unkind in his very nature. The able-bodied work horse that is thin in flesh bears the unmistakable signs of bad usage, and the plea that he has been reduced from hard work is no excuse at all. It does not make a horse poor to work any more than it makes a man poor to work, but the loss of flesh comes from lack of care. Show us the farmer who always keeps his team in good flesh, and we will show you the farmer who gets more and better work out of his horse than the man who overworks and neglects. Many men abuse horses through thoughtlessness, or through inconsideration, and think they are really kind to their dumb servants, and it is to such that we have a few suggestions to make.

In hot weather horses suffer from the want of water, and when working continuously as upon the plow, harrow or mowing machine, should have water more than three times a day, as is the common custom. When driving the team upon the road it is thought advisable by horsemen to water every hour or so, but when in the field and engaged in heavy work that causes a greater heat of the blood and more profuse flow of perspiration, once in five or six hours is deemed all necessary. Now while the farmer is making the thirsty animal that cannot tell his wants, labor on in distress, he is not found neglecting his own physical demands, as the frequent visits to the water jug will attest. Time is absolutely gained, for more and better work can be performed, by taking the team from the field even half a mile to water at least once in the middle of the middle of the forenoon and once in the afternoon. Where it is necessary to go a long distance from well or stream, water should be taken to the field in a barrel. There are, however, but few farmers so situated that this will be necessary. Feed is as essential as water. A team cannot labor in the harness ten or more hours a day without plenty of good, nutritious food. Grass alone will not answer, neither will hay, but a generous "mess" of oats should be given three times a day, at least twelve quarts in all for an ordinary horse. Oats we have always found the most natural grain, it gives good heart and is not so heating as corn. In the feeding of this grain, attention should be given to the quality as well as to the quantity. Some varieties of oats have thicker husks or hulls than others, or have shrunken meats, or the team may be irritated by unkind driver, so as to become jaded and comparatively worthless even when well fed.—Farmers Journal.

Economy of Keeping Sheep.

The economy of keeping a few sheep on every farm devoted to a mixed husbandry, is apparent to any one giving the subject careful consideration. As scavengers they will, on many farms, pay a handsome interest on their first cost—not taking into account their yield of fleece and lambs.

Much of the straw and stalks about the barn-yard, the growth in fence corners and other out-of-the-way places, will be kept clean and slightly by a few sheep, with very little trouble, and no expense to their owner. As regards vegetation, the goat is its only peer—and very few of the most troublesome weeds and grasses can long withstand its short and persistent clipping. In clearing out and subduing timber pastures they are invaluable.

If turned in when the young shoots are still young and succulent, nothing within their reach will escape them. They can be turned into the stubblefield after harvest, and not only thus save every stray head of grain, but leave the field clear of weeds and in the best possible condition for the plow. With equally good results they can be herded through a field of standing corn after the growth of grass and weeds is well under way. This is especially advantageous where the very common course is pursued of sowing wheat in the standing corn. True, now and then a broken or bent stalk falls a prey; but the advantage of the air and sunlight to the too-long shaded ground, will be found to compensate manyfold for these slight losses. In short, sheep cannot be omitted from the farm economy without a loss to the farmer who thus overlooks their merits.—National Live Stock Journal.

Success with Sheep.

There have been indications for some time and from various quarters, says the New York Tribune, that wool is going to advance in price. The demand appears to be heavy in England, and this affects our own market. We have watched the sheep and wool business for twenty years, during which time there were several panics, sheep being butchered for their pelts and tallow; but immediately after prices rose, and then every sheep was saved.

Meanwhile, those who kept on steadily and sold at the going prices have done well; while those who held wool over a year or so there after were well paid. The truth is there is no better business, year after year, than that of sheep husbandry, and for the reason that the increase of our population is so constant and great as to keep up a steady demand for all kinds of woolen fabrics. As it has been in the past so it is quite certain to be in the future, and those who have sheep may safely get more. But let not inexperienced men rush in, for complete knowledge is required and constant attention.

The best way to get a flock of sheep is to raise them, because there are but few chances to buy such sheep as will pay to keep, unless at a high price. He who has good sheep

knows it as well as anybody else, and as a general thing, if he offers to sell sheep they will be culls. A beginner should buy a few good American Merinoes, say from twenty to fifty, and if they are really good—that is, young and free from disease—there is more increase and money in them than in a flock of 500 culls, old, scabby, and otherwise unsound. In fact, such sheep are not worth the food required to winter them, and the best use to make of them is to send them to the butcher, if that is allowable. By commencing with a few sheep a painstaking man can learn how to manage them as fast as they grow, being like some school teachers, who learn as fast as their scholars do. It will take from three to five years to learn the sheep business, and by that time the flock should be of respectable size. We hardly know of an instance of young men going blindly into the business with 500 head who have not lost their whole investment.

Poultry Notes.

FORCING POULTRY.

MR. EDITOR: After earnest solicitation from my correspondents, I have concluded to give you my views on forcing poultry, for publication.

Almost every person who raises poultry does it expecting to make money, either from the eggs they lay or the meat they make.

There are as many different views as people in relation to the subject under consideration. The majority of casual observers say that to force poultry is to spoil it. I dare to differ from them, and if people will use a little judgment, in connection with the process I shall explain in this article, they will believe in forcing as much as I do, as it is the only sure way to make a good profit from their fowls.

We use hens to hatch our chickens, as a matter of economy, comfort, and profit.

We can buy hens that will sit first-rate from 15 to 30 weeks each, as we happen to want their services, at 50 cts. to \$1 each, according to the season, and \$20 worth will hatch 200 chickens every three weeks with no trouble or anxiety on our part, and the manure they make will pay for their feed.

We give each hen a clean, roomy box, that costs 20 cts. when roofed and cleated ready for use, and put in 4 to 6 inches of moist earth; if cold weather, a woolen cloth over the earth, and a good nest of fine and coarse lay well shaped, then our eggs, from 7 to 15, according to size of hen and temperature of the weather. Small hens the fewest eggs, and if weather and place where set is cool, but few eggs; then take a hen that has got the sitting fever well on, and we are sure will sit well, and put her on to the nest of eggs, put up her front door and fasten it, and we know that the steam will not get too high or too low in this our natural incubator.

All we have to do now is to take off our hen twice a day to eat, drink, wallow, &c., and put her back a few times. Most hens will learn to go on to the right nest themselves in a few days.

When we sit a hen she is named, and her name and the strain of eggs she sits on are registered in our sitting book, also the date of putting under the eggs; twenty days after, the eggs are expected to begin to hatch.

Some responsible person sees the eggs twice every day, and if one gets broken, or cracked, it is known immediately, and it is removed.

It is very important to keep the eggs clean. If the surface gets coated in any way it will interfere with the process of hatching.

After the eggs have been sat on a week they are looked over by placing them in a tester, made by sticking a piece of looking-glass on to the bottom of a paper box, inside, and then making holes in the cover to set eggs in, small end down, and a hole in one end of the cover to look into, the reflection on the glass will show the condition of the egg. If any of the eggs are not going to hatch, they are taken out and good ones put in their place.

Eggs from some cause get their shells cracked quite often.

If eggs have been sat on 5 or 6 days, and are alive, if a strip of paper, a little wider than the crack, be covered with mucilage and stuck over the crack the egg will hatch just as well, if the membrane under the shell is not broken. Care must always be taken to have one-half, at least, of the original shell unbroken and clean.

When a chicken hatches it is taken away from the hen, marked with its particular strain-mark, and placed in a clean box in a temperature of 100 to 103 degrees; the bottom of the box covered one-half with clean sand, suitable for the chicks to eat, and the other one-half with flannel. We put a pane of window-glass in the side of the box where the sand is, so the sun can shine in, and stretch a cat's skin, tanned with the fur on, or some similar substance, loosely over the other end, just high enough so the chickens can stand up nearly straight under it. Flannel will answer very well for a mother. We cover the end the mother is in with slats and the other end with wire netting, that sets down over two sides and end an inch or more to hold it down, and have a mother at an expense of 50 cts. that will accommodate from 25 to 50 chickens for two or three weeks, as a night-room, letting them run out in small runs in day time.

We calculate to have from 50 to 150 chickens hatching at the same time, so can have a mother full of one strain; but it makes no difference, for they are marked before putting together. We mark with a darning-needle and white yarn, and sew it through where we want our mark, in wing-web, toe-web or any other place, and tie the yarn loosely, cutting it quite short. By the time the yarn comes out there is a hole that will never close up.

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 crack egg-yolks and sand), about one yolk to a girl 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; we give milk to drink, and mix our cakes with new milk. We increase our egg-feed putting two yolks to a girl in course of a week, and 6 egg-yolks to a pint in 1½ weeks, and begin to feed cracked and whole wheat once or twice a day. At two weeks 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, then use cracked corn as the bulk of our feed after chicks are 4 weeks old—feeding boiled meat two or three times a day. We fiddle cracked corn, feeding the coarse part dry, mixed with wheat, in the afternoon, and the fine, mixed with coarse shorts, scalded together, in the morning; change once in a while if chickens tire of the regular feed. We feed a good many boiled

potatoes with corn-meal and wheat middlings mixed, by mashing the potatoes, meal, &c., together while the potatoes are hot. We find boiled rice a cheap and very desirable feed to change with. One pound of rice will take in 6 pounds of water, and makes a good feed for 50 hens. At four weeks we separate our cockerels and pullets, putting to 25 to 50 together into a run 10 feet long 3½ feet wide and 2½ feet high, made of narrow boards, with lath nailed on three-fourths of an inch apart, on sides one end, and top.

We use large boxes or small moveable houses for the chickens to roost in and run in to 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 breast-bones. After chickens are 2 or 3 weeks old they will begin to eat green food, grass, oats, clover, cabbage, mashed mangel wurtzels, onions, potatoes, &c. Our great study is to make them comfortable and furnish them some exercise to keep their appetites good.

Chickens grown and cared for in the above manner will weigh as much at three months old as they, running about would at six months old and pullets will begin to lay at three or four months old raised our way. (I am speaking of Brown Leghorns.) I do not think White Leghorns or Light Brahmas could stand the confinement. Partridge Cochins do very well, and begin to lay when about 5½ months old, and my Worcester County pullets commence laying at 4 to 5½ months old. The cockerels are fit to kill at about the age the pullets begin to lay. Brown Leghorns, hatched in March, are fit for boilers in June, and will dress 2½ to 3 lbs, and sell in our market at 60 to 75 cts. per pound, and there never is one-tenth as many as would sell at those prices.

Some people will say chickens raised in this way cannot be strong and well. I will say that we seldom have a sick fowl, and have hens 5 to 7 years old in our yards that are good layers now, and are perfectly well, that have never run out a day in their lives, and have been constant layers.

I do not approve of forcing all kinds of fowls, or of all the fowls in the yards of any variety, for we can grow a better exhibition-bird by a slower process, especially of the large-combed varieties, as forcing tends to make the combs and wattles grow too large and out of shape. Leghorn pullets will be larger if they do not begin to lay until they are 5 or 6 months old. I prefer to choose the breeding-stock out of my runs that have been forced for eggs 2 or 3 years, taking the largest and strongest hens, that lay the largest and best formed eggs, and mate them with cockerels from 6 to 10 months old that have never run with pullets or hens. My exhibition cockerels I let run with pullets and hens all I can safely—i. e., and not have them picked. Now that good breeders can get from ten to one hundred dollars each for exhibition birds of any of popular varieties they chance to make a specialty of, it pays to take considerable pains to breed them.

I will say here, for the benefit of those who are constantly questioning me in relation to the matter, that my Brown Leghorns lay constantly (except when they are moulting), after they commence, summer and winter, and if they are in good condition the cockerels and cocks will not freeze their combs or wattles until the mercury falls to 10 degrees above zero, or the pullets or hens until the mercury falls to zero. Still I do not believe it pays to let mercury fall much lower than to 45 or 50 above, in the poultry house, or rise much above 75 degrees except in the small chicken-rooms, where it should be kept at 100 degrees.

FRANK J. KINNEY.

—In the Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin.

The Agricultural Press.

ISOLATION.

The farmer's family has suffered more from isolation than from all other causes combined. Happily there are many indications of a change in this respect. The farmer has at last seen the necessity of co-operation. Woman is naturally more social than man, and it is so difficult for her to be happy without pleasant society, that it is not too much to say that many of the women of the farm house look to the Grange as a good angel come to deliver them from a weary bondage. We have too many farmers who look upon their calling as only a means to a most unworthy end; that of merely making money enough to allow them to escape from its precincts as speedily as possible. They are the traitors who teach the young folks that anything is better and more respectable than farming. The Grange might counteract these miserable teachings. Its principles, rightly understood and applied, will not only increase the farmer's income, but surround him with more of the comforts of life. But what is far more cheering, it can be made the nucleus for social and mental improvement; libraries, essays, lectures, discussions, and other literary exercises, with music and pleasant conversation, should be its natural outgrowth. These would not fail to quicken and strengthen the best impulses, and strengthen the graceful amenities of life, till our rural population shall be recognized by all as the very best representative of our grand Republic. It will indeed be a sad ending to this society if an ambitious few shall convert its meetings into political harangues and intrigues.—Ohio Farmer.

WEALTH OF FARMERS.—When one takes a dive into agricultural statistics by way of ascertaining the actual grievance of the average Granger, he is struck by the fact that there must necessarily be a variety of other classes who are even worse off than the Grangers themselves. Mr. S. B. Ruggles exhibits a taste for this sort of inquiry, and at the Social Science Congress he gave the results of his investigation in some astonishing figures. He stated that the people of ten States lying north of the Ohio river owned, in 1850, farm property valued at \$914,000,000. The population of these States had doubled in the past ten years. In 1870, the value of this farm property was \$5,132,000,000. The value of the farm products was not given in 1850 and 1860, but in 1870 it was shown in these States to be \$978,000,000. The farmer was not a serf. He had no tyrannical landlord to oppress him. It was shown that 975 of every 1,000 farmers in this section owned farms. In twenty years this section had accumulated \$5,000,000,000 worth of property. The census of 1870 showed that there were 2,000,000 farmers. This would give an average amount of \$2,500 each. It is also shown that they had paid their help less than ten per cent. of their income. They had paid \$91,000,000 for help. It was likewise shown that each and all of these poverty-stricken farmers above the age of ten years were in receipt of an income of \$400. In the light of this great

progress, what would be the result in the year 1900? In 1850, there were raised 300,000,000 bushels of grain in the States; in 1860, 5,000,000,000 bushels; in 1870, 810,000,000 bushels, or 21,000,000 tons of grain. The figures are stupendous.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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. SPRUNGEON, 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. SPRUNGEON, Sec. State Grange.

Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874.

To Deputies.

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

Call for a Meeting of Agents.

EACH County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas are requested to send their Agent or some other delegate from their county, to meet at Leavenworth at the time of holding the State Fair this fall, September 7-11, for a general conference upon all matters relating to our business interests, and to agree upon and adopt certain kinds of implements for the coming season, such as will be satisfactory to different parts of the State. The Executive Committee of the State Grange will meet with the delegates at that time, and it is hoped that each county will see to it that they have a representative on the ground, and where a Council is not organized let the Granges of the county hold a joint meeting and send their delegate. Each county should defray the expenses of its own member.

F. H. DUMBAULD,

Chn. Ex. Com. Kan. State Grange P. of H.

July 9, 1874.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. F. FOPENOE.

Communications for this Department must be accompanied by full name and postoffice address. Questions are often asked which it would be improper to answer in this column. We shall not publish names—only initials.

Question from Patron.—Would you through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER answer the following questions, and settle a difference between some of the members of our Grange: Is it right or proper when an important question is before the Grange, for the Master to debate and vote?

Answer.—When a vote is taken by ballot the Master shall vote as other members. In all other cases he shall not vote except where there is a tie, in which case, if he fails to vote, the question shall be decided lost.

Ex. Com. National Grange.—It is allowable for the Master, occasionally, to take part in debating a question; in which case he should call the Overseer or a Past Master to the chair.

It is allowable, also, for a Master to give his opinion on a question in as few words as possible without vacating the chair; but, if he wishes to enter into the general discussion of a question it would only be proper for him to do so as stated above.

We acknowledge the receipt of two dollars from Kickapoo Grange No. 276, Brown County, for the Louisiana fund.

BUT what we want to impress upon the minds of the farmers is this, now that you have an organization and have frequent meetings, we fear there is not that unity of purpose, that determination on the part of each individual to stand by each other at all hazards, and a manfully taking hold when some new idea is adopted by the majority that is absolutely necessary to a final and glorious success. There is too much of a disposition on the part of some to hang back, and say "we will wait and see how this or that turns out." It is against this hesitating course, especially in business matters that come before the farmers from time to time in their organized capacity, that we would caution the farmers of Kansas. Active and eternal vigilance, with a stern resolve to stand by each other, and "with malice towards none and charity for all," victory is ours.

The trades and professions need not look with jealousy upon the farmers' movement, they have no cause for it. Tell us the condition and business habits of the farmers of a community, and we will tell you the condition of the trades and professions of that community.

As the farmers prosper so will those around them prosper. All are alike interested in the thrift of the agricultural classes. Let the farmers be true to themselves then, no longer content to drag along in the plodding furrows of the ancients, but come forth as men they are, and regulate and control their own glorious calling.—*Spirit of Kansas.*

THE founders of the order were wise in thus rigidly excluding it from all political discussion or action. Its specific objects are not political but social, moral and economical. As set forth unanimously by the National Grange those objects are to develop a better manhood and womanhood; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to reduce expenses; to buy less and produce more; to diversify our crops and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports; to systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities; to secure entire harmony, good will and a wider brotherhood, etc., etc. None of these objects are political. None of them can be promoted by turning the grange into a political organization and its meetings into political caucuses. On the contrary such a course would at once introduce confusion and discord, and the declared objects of the Order would be supplanted by the greed, the falsehood and chicanery of partisan politics.

It is no reply to say that the grange is in favor of "reform." This is only a covert way of trying to get politics into the grange. For what is reform? Who is to decide? The Patrons do not agree upon this subject. One Patron thinks reform means the repeal of all tariff laws and the introduction of free trade; another believes that reform consists in "protecting American industry," as it is called, by high tariffs; one Patron thinks it would be a measure of reform to resume specie payment

as quickly as possible; another would postpone the day indefinitely; one thinks it would be reform to abolish national bank notes and supply their places with greenbacks; another thinks such a measure would be fraught with national disaster; one Patron believes in negro suffrage; another thinks the south is being desolated and destroyed by this measure, and that it would a highly reformatory step to reverse the whole process of reconstruction. And so we might pass through the whole list of political topics. The attempt to unite the granges upon these subjects would be to send the plow-share of division through the Order.—*Lawrence Home Journal.*

FROM whatever side the Grange is approached it presents no feature which is not commendable, but standing boldly forth in advance of every thing else, are its educational characteristics. The Grange is capable of becoming—destined to become—the greatest school the world has ever before known. It is both a school and a watch tower. In it the honest farmers will be enabled to see the objects as they come up in the far distance, and scrutinize them without interruption from parties interested in preserving a distorted representation. In the Grange, can be buried every consideration which might divide, so that the members may think only of the good of their avocation. In the Grange, the wise and far-sighted can take those less favored by nature or circumstances and tell them everything concerning the approaching dangers. The Grange might not inaptly be called the farmers' University, it might be viewed as an institution where the professors are elected solely on account of their sterling merit, and where none can matriculate except the farmer and his true friend.

In contemplating the Grange from such a standpoint, the mind naturally seeks to know the topics which come properly within the province of the institution. Beyond a doubt the very essence of the Grange is education, and it is under no obligation to avoid any subject the study of which will do the farmer good, and not bring discord into the Order. At the present time every party political sheet in the land—sustained as such sheets mostly are by the cities, and opposed as they necessarily are to much that is good for the country—teems with advice to the Grangers; but in regard to the great bulk of such counsel, I will here say that if the Grangers pay any attention to it they will finally find themselves in the fix that the man was who lost his donkey, because he tried to please everybody. My friends, what you want to do about politics and everything else is not to keep away from them, but to get into them deep—go down to the very foundation of them. Be sure you are right and then go ahead. This is a grand maxim, and would to God that all men were constantly imbued by its spirit.—*Extract from Address to Patrons of Husbandry, by John Duncan.*

Many outsiders seem to think that the Granges are founded only upon pecuniary selfishness, that they are a combination created for the sole purpose of cheapening prices, coffee and sugar, and of raising the price of wheat, corn and potatoes. This is not exactly true. There is no doubt but that a desire to make farming pay better had very much to do in the founding of the Order, and that thus far much of the time and energy of the several Granges has been devoted to the question of prices. And there is no doubt but that the pecuniary phase of the question has had a great deal to do in bringing in members, and satisfying them while in. Still there has been much already accomplished and there is as much more among the possibilities of the future awaiting the Patrons, that is not connected with dollars and cents. The Patrons are learning not only how to make more money, but how to spend it in a more sensible manner. They are learning that they have brains that need improvement as well as farms. The Grange enables them to meet each other, compare notes, discuss questions pertaining to government as well as grain; finance as well as fences; and to sharpen up their intellects by neighborly friction. The Grange furnishes, or ought to furnish them with books, and the discussions on subjects of interest ought to give them a taste for reading them. The social phase of the Order is one of chief attractions and benefits. It gives a place and motive to neighborly meetings. It gives the farmer a wife an excuse for slipping down from her home treadmill for a half day, coming out the kinks from her hair, and donning her best calico, and going out for a good pleasant afternoon with her sisters in affection. She goes home to her usual toil refreshed in body and encouraged in soul. It makes better, more social and more harmonious neighbors, thus dispensing with many of those little vexatious and unnecessary law suits, that do nobody any good but the lawyers. In a word, there is no limit to the possibilities of good within the reach of the Grange Organization.—*New Jersey Granger.*

Letters from the Farmer.

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE INTRODUCTION OF IMPROVEMENTS.

BY JAS. HAWKAY.

Every improvement that is introduced into a country has to struggle against opposition. In densely populated countries as England or France, the struggle for existence is much greater than it is in the United States. There is more jealousy and dislikes, and especially if it be of a foreign origin, for existing interests are against their introduction.

It seems to us at the present day, as almost incredible that even an article of food, like the common potato, which is recognized as a necessity by most people at the present day, that it took over a century before it became a recognized article of food, after it was introduced into England from America, by Sir Walter Raleigh.

During the dreadful famine in Ireland, some twenty-five years ago, a vast amount of maize or Indian corn was shipped from the United States to the ports of Ireland, which was donated by the citizens of this country; but the poor, starving Irish refused to take it or use it for food, because, forsooth, it was reported that the people of the United States fed it to their horses and hogs.

A little justice was adopted to overcome this prejudice. Queen Victoria ordered some corn fritters to be served at her breakfast ta-

ble—they were pronounced good—the papers circulated it far and wide, and the Irish concluded if the Queen of England could take a breakfast off corn cakes, it could not be very obnoxious as an article of food. After this there was no more objection against corn bread when the potato crop failed.

If articles of food receive so cold reception, it is natural to suppose that improvements in machinery or the introduction of a new article of clothing, would find more difficulty, as it might interfere with the established interest of those engaged in other fields of industry. Hence, when calico and cotton was introduced in England, even the laborer engaged in silk goods rose up and made it unsafe for any person to be seen walking the streets in some parts of the city of London.

When women first appeared with their cheap calico dresses the silk weavers would frequently cast chemicals on them, which destroyed their appearance and rendered them worthless.

Dr. Bowring's "Report of the Commercial Relations of France and Great Britain," contains the following interesting item in connection with this subject: "The Jacquard loom, the bar loom and the machinery which adapts the broad loom weaving, would never have been forced upon France but from the improvement-creating pressure of foreign competition. The Jacquard machinery subjected its inventor to be almost hunted out of society; the introducer of the bar loom died in a hospital; and the late employment of the common loom for riband weaving would never have been sanctioned, had not the riband trade absolutely departed from Lyons, and forced the manufacturers there to new exercises of ingenuity in order to win it back again, and in this, to a considerable extent, they have succeeded."

When the threshing machine was first introduced into England and employed to thresh out the large wheat crops of that country, which done the work in one day, which under the old system of threshing by flail, would take several months, the farm laborers formed leagues, sent letters to the large wheat growers, threatening them with fire and destruction if they persisted to employ machinery in place of manual labor. The result was, hundreds of barns were burnt to the ground with their valuable contents, until every farmer had to return to the old system of the flail, and the laboring classes had to pay their extra quota of loss, by causing the extra price which this wasteful destruction of food had on the market.

The introduction of scientific or philosophical truth have in all stages of the world received an unfriendly greeting. If it took the people of Europe one century before they were able to recognize the common potato as an article wholesome and nutritious, it is only reasonable to suppose that theoretical opinions when they came in contact with those already in vogue, would receive but little consideration. What does it signify to one who has only studied out the means to satisfy his hunger what learned men may say about the rotundation of the earth, his stomach is more important to him.

Even those who are supposed to be most learned and the best informed, are not unfrequently the most jealous to defend old established customs and usages.

I well remember the time when Henry Brougham was delivering his six hours speech in the House of Commons, on reform, and he called up the name of the late Jeremy Bentham and the house manifested its displeasure by one sign of displeasure. Some five or six years after, Mr. Brougham again had the moral courage to introduce the name of Bentham in support of his measures. As the name of Jeremy Bentham was spoken, the house broke out in vehement applause, "hear," "hear," rose up on all sides of the speaker. The public mind had undergone a change, they respected the name of Bentham, since he was dead several years.

There is an incident related in the history of the late war between France and Germany. There was an American ram at Cherbourg, called the Rochambeau, it was thought the only vessel capable to encounter the "King William," but it was so disliked by the French builders as an American vessel, that they had hidden her up under pretense of repairs.

Our prejudices during the late civil war, was one of color. For a long time after the war commenced we objected to arming the negro, but common sense at last triumphed over prejudice. It would make a good subject for debate in our lyceums—to ascertain if the French, or ourselves were the most inconsistent.

Most of my readers will remember when most of our leading statesmen, our most learned ecclesiastical doctors of divinity and that vast crowd of people who always spelled negro with two g's (nigger); when they defended the institution of African slavery as proper and right and in accordance with Christianity. But behold how wonderful is the change, not a vestige of that vast crowd can be found who ever lived upon the earth, they have all vanished.

There are sudden changes entirely out of the ordinary channel, which generally govern public opinion; but they are sufficient to justify us in saying that many things which seem impossible may become in course of time not only possible, but very probable.

We may remember the hour when the science of geology was as much under the ban of public opinion, as the evolutionary theory of Darwin is at the present day.

To advocate "Women's Rights," or, in other words, give to women the elective franchise, twenty years ago would have been a subject of derision—but most of the thinking and reflecting class of mankind now say it is only a question of time.

Lane, Franklin County.

For the Kansas Farmer.

HOW SHALL I VOTE?

"How shall I vote?" asked a soldier in 1865. "The same way you shoot," answered some one. That answer, at that time, had its significance. But how shall we vote in 1874, is altogether a different question. The people have long since settled the issues of the war. We are in politics as in every thing else, a present, living people, and deal with living issues. It may be pertinent then to ask what political issues are before the people of this State this fall. What leading measure is advocated by any party, that is likely to form a distinctive issue? I know of none. How shall we vote then this fall? Are we to select the best men that we can get, or are we to be cudgelled into party lines, and compelled to vote the ticket that is made for us. If the laboring classes would take sufficient interest in the primary meetings, to secure the best men in the country for office, we would have a much better administration of justice, fewer defaulters, and a higher state of morals among our public men. But if the people will not select the candidates themselves, but leave that to be done by the politicians, then we must select from the candidates in the field the best men for the place, without distinction of party. The people usually take time to go to the polls to vote, and if they do not take a leading part at the primary meetings, it is to be hoped that they will this fall make for themselves an honorable record in electing to office honest and capable men. No doubt we will be able to select from one or the other of the several candidates that will be put in nomination this fall, good and true men to fill the several offices. This should, I trust, be done without regard to mere partisan politics.

I am anxious that the old party lash will be vigorously applied to the back of the offending partisan who dares to place his foot outside the party traces. But I am persuaded that the intelligent voter of this State will not think it his highest duty to follow the lead of a few politicians, who kindly propose to think for him and direct his vote. Mere partisan politics is an overwhelming evil to any country. It seeks to close all avenues to truth, so far as exposing the faults of its own party is concerned. What administration, either State or National, is without its faults; and some of the baser sort? But where is the political partisan newspaper or mere politician that does expose the faults of his or its own party? This is ruin, we want fearless, able men in office, and partisan politics should no longer control the public press. We want an intense integrity to the interests of the whole people. Villainy and error should be exposed wherever found.

J. A. BEAL.

Louisville, Kan.

For the Kansas Farmer.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

The murder of the innocents will shortly begin, and the best friends of the farmer and of the State slaughtered by hundreds of thousands. I refer to the prairie chickens, which being the most useful bird we have, is the first marked for death.

It should be made a criminal offense to destroy, by any means, insectivorous birds, but if they must need go to sustain life in man let them be killed after the first frost when, for the first time in the year, they begin to live on cereals and berries.

I wish to arouse apathetic opinion on this subject, and I ask men to investigate. I ask them to examine the craw and gizzard of any prairie chicken killed at any time between August 1st and cold weather and report to you on what they may find therein. I can say in advance that the contents will be grasshoppers and katydids, and nothing else—not a grain of any kind although they may have been shot in a wheat field. Now, if our State is subject to stated visitations of grasshoppers—which I deny—let us preserve that which destroys them. One grasshopper killed this year is an escape from the devastations of hundreds next year, and as one prairie chicken will destroy from 500 to 1,000 each day, I leave it to the best mathematician to say how many less hoppers we'd have was no shooting at all to take place this year. I do not think a trigger should be pulled on any insectivorous bird until after November 1st of each year.

JNO. W. BERKS.

Salina, Kan.

For the Kansas Farmer.

GRASSHOPPERS.

It is said that prairie chickens feed on grasshoppers. Maj. Berks, of Salina, says he knows this to be the case by examination of dead birds. I don't know anything about prairie chickens, but I do know that if they feed on grasshoppers there ought to be some strong law to preserve the chickens. Turkeys feed on grasshoppers and worms. They, as well as the prairie chickens, ought to be held sacred. But they will not be so held, unless the Patrons can introduce a new system of action. We import millions of dollars worth of wool, because dogs kill sheep. So long as we prefer dogs to sheep, we shall probably kill the birds and suffer from insects. Farm-

ers who will let the chinch bugs eat up their crops rather than plow a few furrows to stop their march, are not likely to protect the birds, or to grow sheep. Can the Granges help in teaching the true economies of rural life?

OLD FOGY.

For the Kansas Farmer.

IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS.

In the FARMER of July 15, is an article under the above title, taken from the *Rural Carolinian*, in which the writer is, in a portion of his statement, greatly mistaken, while other of his assertions are very true.

He says, "Genius has put its wits at work to devise some plan or shortening the road to independence," etc., and adds, "The plow is the foundation, as well as a good plowman and gearing." We agree with him in the above. The "Watts's Triumphant," as he calls it, is a rather small plow, made entirely of cast iron, so far as mould-board, share and point are concerned. The mould-board is concave, and the plow seems to run rather light, but does not turn the ground any too well. These, as well as all other cast plows, are sent out rough as they came from the sand. I have seen them in use, but under the most unfavorable circumstances—drawn by two small mules, harnessed in the most rude manner with pieces of ropes, chains and straps, the lines invariably a rope, and manned by sons of ebony. In Virginia, North Carolina, etc., the Watts plow is far better than many others, but would not suit the Kansas or Illinois farmer, and they begin to feel the need of a reformation, if they could not see it in days gone by, when everything was left for Jack to do.

And now in defense of the sulky breaking plow, which he so unceremoniously tramples under his feet; he has probably seen some of the many worthless sulky plows scattered through the country, made of cast iron, with poor wood work and bad construction. But there are good ones, and you can get a plow on wheels which can be controlled by levers to set deep or shallow, to plow off ridges or cut out hollows the same depth, while in motion, a plow coupled up close to the team, with wheels just the right height to draw easy. Such a plow is the first and best implement the farmer should look after—a wheel plow, a horse hay rake, and a drill—but the best implement of any nature, attached to the small mules by detachments of harness, ought not and cannot give satisfaction. Here is an example: At a southern fair, one of these sulky plows was tried, the team being so small, so short and so poorly harnessed that it was disgusting to see the failure. A good team was immediately procured, well equipped, and the plow was made a perfect success, carrying off as a prize a silver medal as large around as an ordinary pint tin cup, and valued at \$10.

The plow mentioned is known as the Swallow patent sulky or wheel plow; it runs one or two plows, is a light skeleton frame, but is ahead of all others so far as wheels are concerned, to hold the plow to the scratch; the draft is regular, and the adjustments perfectly at the command of the operator while the plow is in motion; the operator is free to walk or ride, and if the land is smooth he need not be present except in turning corners. A superior farmer of Washington county, Md., says he can raise more even crops upon land broken with a wheel plow, owing to the regularity of depth of furrow, and a team will walk faster when hitched to wheels than to a drag plow. By test of dynamometer this plow runs seventy-five pounds lighter than my Yankee wheel plow, and can be operated by a boy as well as the more expensive man. The left-hand plow is preferable to a right-hand, because the near horse being most depended upon to control the team, should have the furrow.

I am in favor of a sulky breaking plow, a roller for cloddy soil, a corn-planter, a wheel cultivator, a wheat drill with attachment for sowing lime, ashes or compost, and a horse hay-rake.

EARNSA.

THE KANSAS FARMER

IN ITS

Twelfth Year.

Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.

The FARMER 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

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Giving the daily 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 presented, not only by the live farmers of Kansas, but from the best journals of other States we shall secure the experience of those who are engaged in these various branches of business. We shall present

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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 DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
 S. T. KELLEY, Topeka, Kan.
 MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
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 "BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.
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 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENO, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.

A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. To live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing local and national information upon every phase of the farmer's movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers will find the *Kansas Farmer* on file for reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. P. Howell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; J. N. Soper & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; T. C. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; Franklin Hall, Philadelphia; Geo. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; M. H. Desbrow, Rochester, N. Y.; Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago; H. H. Chandler, Chicago; Geo. W. Rust & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; Sharp & Lord, Chicago; Edwin Alden, Cincinnati; E. S. Freshman, Cincinnati; S. H. Patten, Cincinnati; Sheffield & Stone, St. Louis.

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State Fairs for 1874.

STATE.	PLACE.	SECRETARY.	TIME.
Illinois	Peoria	A. M. Garland	Sep. 14-19
Ohio	Columbus	J. H. Kilpatrick	Sep. 7-11
Indiana	Indianapolis	Alex. Herron	Sep. 21-24
Iowa	Des Moines	J. B. Shaffer	Sep. 21-24
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	W. W. Field	Sep. 7-12
Nebraska	Omaha	D. H. Wheeler	Sep. 29-Oct. 3
Michigan	E. Saginaw	R. H. Hays, Jr.	Sep. 14-19
Minnesota	St. Paul	Wm. Fiske	Sep. 8-12
Kansas	Leavenworth	Alfred Gray	Sep. 7-11
California	Sacramento	J. N. Hoag	Sep. 21-25
Colorado	Denver	C. P. Stevens	Sep. 22-26
W. Virginia	Charleston	L. Raymond	Sep. 22-26
New Jersey	Newark	C. P. Stevens	Sep. 14-19
N. Hampshire	Manchester	C. P. Stevens	Sep. 29-30
St. Louis	St. Louis	G. O. Hall	Oct. 6-10
Kansas City Exposition	D. L. Hall	Sep. 14-19	

County Fairs in Kansas for 1874.

COUNTY.	PLACE.	SECRETARY.	TIME.
Allen	Allen	A. G. Jones	Oct. 7-10
Anderson	Garnett	W. W. Kirkpatrick	Sep. 16-18
Atchison	Atchison	J. A. Martin	Sep. 4-7
Brown	Hiawatha	J. C. Crawford	Sep. 24-26
Butler	Butler	M. P. Carroll	Sep. 22-26
Coffey	Burlington	E. E. Bacon	Sep. 22-25
Cowley	Winfield	J. B. Fairbanks	Sep. 1-3
Cherokee	Baxter Sp's R.	M. C. B. Baker	Sep. 22-25
Crawford	Gray	J. B. Fairbanks	Sep. 22-25
Dickinson	Enterprise	C. B. Hoffman	Sep. 22-25
Franklin	Ottawa	W. H. Clark	Sep. 22-25
Greenwood	Greenwood	H. C. Riser	Sep. 22-25
Harvey	Newton	H. C. Ashbaugh	Sep. 22-25
Jackson	Holton	I. I. Tabor	Sep. 22-25
Lyon	Emporia	A. R. Bancroft	Sep. 22-25
Miami	Paola	M. P. Carroll	Sep. 22-25
Mitchell	Beloit	C. P. Stevens	Sep. 22-25
Montgomery	Independence	J. M. Altamir	Sep. 22-25
Ottawa	Minneapolis	W. A. Johnston	Sep. 22-25
Pottawatomie	Louisville	E. Walker	Sep. 22-25
Riley	Manhattan	J. Q. A. Shelton	Sep. 22-25
Republic	Republic	J. O. Savage	Sep. 16-18
Shawnee	Topeka	J. B. Billard	Sep. 22-25
Smith	Smith	J. C. Uhl	Sep. 22-25
Sumner	Oxford	C. Tilton	Sep. 22-25
Wabash	Alma	F. W. Kroenke	Sep. 22-25
Washington	Washington	G. W. Shriener	Sep. 15-17

The Kansas State Fair.

We call attention to an article published elsewhere, from the *Leavenworth Commercial*, which shows the interest felt throughout the state in the approaching exhibition. The grounds at Leavenworth are being fitted up and a large hall 50 by 300 feet is now under construction. The steam plow which will be on exhibition, the gathering of Patrons of Husbandry, and the large exhibition of products, implements, machinery of all kinds, will no doubt draw together the largest crowd ever witnessed in the state. Premium lists may be had by addressing Alfred Gray, Topeka, Kan.

The Responsibility of the 5th of August Convention.

The convention which assembled in Topeka, August 5th, meets professedly in the interest of political reform. The individual members comprising it, assume by their presence to be opposed to political trickery and in favor of honesty, and competent men for official positions. Without regard to the composition of this convention the objects which it seeks are valuable in many ways to the people of Kansas. Whatever may be the platform framed or the ticket selected, if it shall ultimately secure to the people of the State a well organized opposition to the dominant party, and nearly evenly divide the people upon the political issues, real or imaginary, its power will be of great benefit to the State.

Had the originators of the convention to day, had the political sagacity to place the time of its meeting subsequent to that of the republican party, the work to be done would have been more clearly defined, a larger and stronger convention would have met, and the ultimate success been more nearly assured. Meeting to-day, the convention must, beyond all doubt, give the most explicit and undeniable evidences of its integrity of purpose to secure the confidence and support it would have received had its session been held thirty days hence. The political troubles of Kansas have arisen more from the absence of an equilibrium between the Democratic and Republican parties than from the lack of good material for official positions. It is useless to ignore the fact that a strong and well organized opposition party, makes absolutely necessary the selection of the best planks for platforms as well as the best men for the office. To those who see in a controlling party only the spoils of patronage as an advantage to be guarded, we well know that all arguments favoring an equilibrium between contending parties are of little force. The people, however, who want wise, judicious laws and honest public servants to do their work, are only interested in parties so far as they are available to secure these ends. As mere machinery to force justice and decency in public affairs, they seem to be necessary. As an organized force to perpetuate power by distributing the bribery of patronage, a controlling party becomes an engine of oppression and corruption. Believing as we do that there are no great and vital principles at stake upon which to build a new party or sustain an old one, the common sense of the masses will judge the pretensions of the parties by the selection of men they may make.

To the ordinary observer of men it must occur that the party ties which in the past have voted up or down a ticket regardless of the merits or demerits of the men comprising it, are no longer potent to hold voters against their judgment. The republican party can no longer live upon its history, nor can a new party be erected on pretensions. If it transpires by the action of the convention of the 5th of August that it was captured and run in the interest of defunct democracy, or if it gives new hopes to politicians whom the people have retired to private life, if it shall prove itself to be composed of and operated by a few disappointed politicians full of new ambition, if the old tricks of trading and shysterism to secure nominations in the convention be apparent; if, in short, it is not a decided reform upon what the people have heretofore known, it will be of no value to them and will meet a merited early death. The responsibility of the coming convention lies not only in the influence it shall have upon the subsequent republican convention but in sustaining the hopes of the people who are expecting genuine evidences of reform.

Long winded pretentious platforms, resolutions and speeches are useless, unless sustained by an irreproachable ticket.

It is not sufficient that men who may be selected for important public trusts, be honest, but quite as necessary is it that they be intelligent and able men for the places assigned them. We express a hope which has a response among many earnest citizens to whom politics has no allurements, that the approaching convention will without buncombe or circumlocution address itself to the task of giving the people a ticket free from class nominations, without regard to locality and refuse to recognize political demagogues and aspiring adventurers.

Master M. E. Hudson of the Kansas State Grange will not go into politics.

We are glad to be able to say to our readers authoritatively that Mr. M. E. Hudson, Master of the Kansas State Grange, will not permit his name to be used for any political office whatever. Master Hudson does not forbid this because he is not in sympathy with the movement, but because he believes from his official position in the Grange that his acceptance of a nomination for Governor, if tendered him, would create discord and division among the Granges. He believes that for the good of the Order, any course which would create dissatisfaction and division should be avoided, and that the future usefulness of the Grange should not be impaired or should be jeopardized by the present harmony of the granges by any political complications which might arise from the Master of the State Grange accepting the nomination for Governor.

These are noble sentiments, which will be hailed with much satisfaction by the Order throughout the State. The *FARMER*, although strongly opposed, has stood fairly and squarely by these ideas and will continue in the future to combat all attempts to weaken or destroy the Grange organization. The necessity for its permanent prosperity we deem of far more importance than any temporary political conquests.

THE POMEROY TRIAL.

The able attorneys of Mr. Pomero, after exhausting the authorities and delivering themselves of lengthy and very elaborate arguments to prove that a State Senator was not a State officer, submitted the motion to quash the indictment, which was overruled by Judge Morton.

Mr. Pomero's counsel then asked for a change of venue, on the ground that the presiding judge was prejudiced against the accused. In support of this an affidavit of Mr. Jas. Rogers, of Burlingame, was presented, in which Mr. Rogers stated that immediately following the hour of the York exposure Judge Morton said to him, "Rogers, we have now got the damned old scoundrel where we want him and there is some chance for a poor man to go to the United States senate."

Judge Morton granted the change of venue, stating that it seemed to him the only possible course to pursue, and decided it should go to the Osage District Court, held at Burlingame. Having done this, Judge Morton took occasion to say that he was very confident that Mr. Rogers had mistaken some other man for himself, that he did not for a moment believe that he had ever said anything of the kind, that the language was not such as he was in the habit of using, and that he had carefully refrained from expressing any opinion whatever on the subject.

The course of this last trial, in endeavoring by legal technicalities to escape a fair hearing upon the merits of the case, has robbed Mr. Pomero of much sympathy heretofore accorded to him. These persistent efforts to escape a trial, while pretending to be anxious for it to proceed, lead men of ordinary sense, who are not specially interested in the case, to believe there are many unknown reasons for continuing postponements. The general verdict seems to be that Mr. Pomero's course in this last trial is a virtual confession of the charges against him.

GRIT AND GRASSHOPPERS.

The devastation of an army of grasshoppers must be seen to be appreciated. We very well understand the discouraging feeling with which a farmer views the desolation and destruction of his fields, upon which he has expended so much hard labor and upon which he depends for taxes, money to pay debts and to feed and clothe his family. We can understand, we say, the blank discouragement that attends this experience because we have been through it.

Fields of corn of eighty and a hundred acres that a week ago were full of promise of a fine return are to day desolated. Down through western Minnesota, Nebraska, and western Kansas this army of destruction came. In many parts of the Solomon valley and Arkansas valley the growing crops are entirely destroyed. This, taken in connection with a drouth of eight and ten weeks in various parts of the State, presents no flattering picture to many of our farmers. It must not be forgotten in contemplating this, however, that in parts of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania there has been the same drouth this season.

The grasshoppers, chinch bugs, potato bugs and other minor troubles have scourged the States north and south of us, more or less every year. No locality throughout the country seems free from all the drawbacks which the farmer is called to meet year in and year out.

It must not be forgotten how lately Kansas corn cribs were full to overflowing with fifteen cent corn where nothing but feeding to Texas cattle would carry off the surplus. Kansas will have little use this year for these long horned long legged corn cribs, which have brought more loss than gain to the State. What shall we do, says a farmer whose crops have been taken by drouth and grasshoppers. Do? Why fight and hang until another season brings plenty. Every ton of hay it is possible to secure must be put in stack. The scarcity of grain will make a demand for every load of hay that can be saved. It will, in some border counties of the State require an exhibition of grit to go through this year that has not been required in Kansas since 1860. This may be true also of some of the drouthy spots in the interior of the State. For these localities suffering either from drouth or grasshoppers, looking the matter square in the face, we must admit that the two most essential and imperative virtues in the case are economy and grit.

SEEDS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

We have not been among the number who have in a wholesale manner condemned the Department of Agriculture. We have believed always that it has been a source of great benefit to the country and still think the field for that department to occupy is a large and very important one in its bearing upon agriculture. There is, however, one feature connected with the department which we consider not only a useless and expensive one but productive of absolute harm, the extent of which we may as yet be unable to compute. We have reference to the disbursement of seeds by the department. This seed, which consists of all kinds of small grains and vegetable seeds, said to be new and rare, is sent out in small packages. What course is adopted to secure varieties of known value we are not informed, but the packages are sent out to agricultural societies, or distributed by political representatives, and close observation proves that this seed distributed in this way is productive of no special beneficial results. First, because varieties are put up in quantities so small as to be unworthy the time and attention of intelligent careful cultivators, and there being no special guarantee of value they are usually allowed to remain on some convenient shelf, food for rats and mice. An examination of several jars of small grain sent to the office of the State Board of Agriculture, develops another danger. The grain from the department which has been carefully kept in glass jars, shows the presence of large quantities of weevil and other insects. Jars of grain grown in our State and put up in similar jars at the same time show no signs of insects.

Many of the department seeds are foreign grown, carelessly cleaned and will no doubt carry to the country the insect pests peculiar to the locality where they were grown, to say nothing of the new weeds thus introduced. We strongly believe in the value of good seed, and if the government must retain this seed department let the samples be forwarded by our Agricultural colleges in quantities to admit of thorough trial on various soils, with different manures, etc. At these institutions they are prepared to give us exact information on such experiments and to try them with a degree of accuracy and care that the average farmer is totally unprepared for. If certain grains or vegetables prove after thorough trial to be of value to the general farmer our agricultural colleges can, through our county agricultural societies, introduce them to general cultivation. If the seeds are found full of French weed seeds or English bugs or they fail for want of proper soil and climate the fact can be better demonstrated and the loss more easily borne at the college than by individuals.

If the Department of Agriculture shall give to the country a well matured and practical plan for securing crop statistics of the whole country to take the place of the present unreliable guess work of department statistics, it would be of more value to the country and to agriculturists than disbursing small packages of seed.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

We presented the main facts in this case last week. Nothing particularly new has been brought out since. The committee of investigation continue the force of a one-sided examination that will neither convince the public, convict Tilton or release Mr. Beecher. When the case goes to the courts, as it must sooner or later, the facts relieved of the volumes of gossip, heresy and individual opinions will be reached, and the true state of the case learned. At present the press is retelling all the old stories creditable and otherwise of all parties concerned. Interviewers, with more brass and assurance than modesty and sense, are giving columns of chaffy conversations and the hasty opinions of everybody, from Butler to Beecher. Meanwhile the good natured scandal loving public eagerly read and demand descriptions and details of this miserable affair, which it imprisoned the Woodhulls for publishing.

THE KANSAS CITY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The citizens of Kansas City have deservedly earned a reputation almost national for their enterprise and the liberal public spirit manifested in all improvements and projects which tend to develop their city and increase their facilities for doing business. Their railroad system assures to them a permanent prosperity which is not so much the result of location, although that is admitted to be a strong point in favor of the town, but more especially is Kansas City's growth and prosperity due to the irrepressible energy of her citizens in pushing every public enterprise in a broad and liberal spirit. In no one thing is this more clearly proven than in the splendid success which has attended the Industrial Exposition and Fair, inaugurated in 1871. The fourth annual exhibition is close at hand (Sept. 14th to 19th), and from the liberal premium list and the large preparations, we judge the fair of 1874 will exceed any previously held. The premium list will be forwarded to all applicants who will address the Secretary, Mr. D. L. Hall, Kansas City, Mo.

MINOR MENTION.

The Discussion on Education in Kansas—By reference to our columns two communications discussing Mr. Anthony's oration delivered at the University, will be found. We have for the next issue of the *FARMER* a communication from Prof. B. Holbrook now located in our State. Prof. Holbrook is a son of Prof. Alfred Holbrook of Lebanon, Ohio, whose very large and successful Normal school has attracted the attention of educators all over the country. The subject which Mr. Anthony has opened up is one of vast importance not only to the educators but to the people who have children to educate. We shall present from time to time the ideas of the best writers upon this subject.

Grange Organs.—We see by our exchanges that a Grange paper has been started in Iowa, which claims to be the organ of the State Grange. From another source we learn that an attempt will be made to publish a National Grange organ. We have never seen any good reasons stated for "organs" of this kind.

As a basis on which to make some money out of the Order, they present a field for enterprising publishers and ambitious officers. But we fail to appreciate their value or importance to the Grange.

The day for organs has about passed. What the people want is an independent fearless press. Whether a journal always agrees with its readers is of little consequence so long as it is honest in the advocacy of its views or measures. The safety of the people against rings, cliques and combinations lies in the courage of these journals to tell the truth without fear or favor. An "organ" never does this.

Good Hope Grange.—The press of the country unfriendly to the Grange copied extensively a statement that Good Hope Grange of McDonough County, Illinois has disbanded and given up their charter. This was considered an evidence of the disintegration of the Order. Alonzo Golder, Master of the State Grange of Illinois states that although there are 1500 Granges in Illinois not one has disbanded. In the Good Hope Grange, which has a membership of nearly one hundred the disbanding or secession was the work of fourteen members, and their action was taken without notice and contrary to the business rules of the order. The fact is as Mr. Golder states, that Good Hope Grange is in a flourishing condition and one of the strongest in the county.

The Arnsden Peach.—We received some days ago, specimens of this promising new peach, from J. C. Teas, of Carthage, Mo. The peach is of medium size, fine color and excellent flavor. It is at least two weeks earlier than Hale's Early and the earliest peach yet developed in this country. A fine marketable peach that will ripen by July 4th in this latitude is a valuable acquisition to the orchard.

Sowing Turnips.—Our observation has been that the old rule for sowing turnips, viz: "25th of July, wet or dry," is too early for Kansas. The turnips have too long to grow, and become dry and fibrous. We have seen good crops of solid large turnips from upon well prepared land when sown as late as the last of August. Any time from the 1st to the 26th of August is seasonable, much depending upon the fall rains. The ground should be thoroughly prepared, sowing about two pounds of seed to the acre, which can be best sown by mixing with a half bushel or more of dry earth or ashes, and after sowing, lightly brushed in.

Grand Grange Feast.—The Patrons of Jefferson, Atchison and Jackson Counties will have a grand feast and general good time at Frazer's Grove, Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, August 8th, 1874. The oration will be delivered by Jno. G. Otis, State Agent Patrons of Husbandry. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Western Farmer and Stock Grower is the title of a new work by Milton Briggs, Esq., of Kellogg, Iowa. Mr. Briggs is known as one of the first breeders of the west and the work, which is among the first contributions to agricultural literature, comes from a man who knows practically what he is talking about. It is a work of merit and should be found in every farmer's library in the west. The table of contents is as follows:

Introductory, Natural Features of the West, The present Condition of the West, Manufactures, Timber Growing, Grain Growing, Farming in the Moon, Diseases of Domestic Animals in the West, Epidemic and Epizootic Diseases, Origin of Diseases, Stock Growing in the West, Does Color Indicate Quality? Feeding for Fairs, Pedigrees of Short-Horns Essay on Stock Farm, Sheep Husbandry, Oak Hill Stock Farm, Useful Tables, The Wools of the United States.

We have a few copies of the work, a volume of nearly 300 pages, which we will forward by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of the publisher's price, viz: \$1.50 per copy.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.—The following article, which we take from the *Illinois Educationist*, so fully and clearly expresses our views upon the subject of Superintendent of Public Instruction that we place it before our readers. We want, in Kansas, for Superintendent, a broad, liberal, cultured, progressive man. Will the conventions soon to assemble give us such a man?

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.
 The time has come in our educational progress when the office of State Superintendent should be filled by the ablest man in the State. He should not only be a scholar, but also a man possessed of practical wisdom and broad and liberal views. He should be a man whom all classes of people can look upon as a competent leader in educational affairs. One who can mould public opinion and who can influence legislation. There is no State in the Union in which there is more activity or more real progress in school work than in this, and we need a strong, scholarly, brainy man at the helm. Our selections heretofore have not been altogether fortunate in some particulars. Few of them have been regarded as leaders. They have done reasonably well, but no better than any one out of five of our average men could do. In fact some of them have been objects of ridicule more than men of influence. This is a humiliation that the friends of popular education ought not to be called upon again to endure. Give us a man. We care not so much whether he is skilled in all the details of the school. Better perhaps that he should not be; for they do not always tend toward the broadest culture, or the most comprehensive views of educational affairs. He needs the qualities of a department commander rather than those of a drill sergeant. He should be able to grasp the grand and beautiful thought that is struggling to find its complete expression in the Free School, and he should be able to discover the relations of this thought to the other great fundamental thoughts that form the foundation of our civilization. Such a man would enter upon the work glowing with an inspiration that is only possible for such a one to possess; and he would be a never failing source of inspiration to others. We long, we yearn, we pray for such a leader.

Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.
 OFFICE PATRONS' MUTUAL INS. CO.
 TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 5, 1874.

EDITOR *FARMER*: Will you please mention that the following named persons have been appointed Agents for the Patrons' Mutual Insurance Association:

C. E. Paine	Lyon County;
W. W. Cone	Waubesa County;
H. W. Rooker	Neosho County;
James Coffin	Morris County;
John Bettsburgh	Marion County;
E. A. Coleman	Douglas County;
John Street	Montgomery County;
Almon Benton	Pottawatomie County;
M. E. Wells	Smith County;

S. H. DOWNS, Secretary.

State News Items.

The numerous cornfields which ten days ago gave promise of an abundant yield, have been withered by the hot winds of last week, combined with the long continued attacks of chinch bugs, and our corn crop is probably cut short one-half of what it otherwise would have been. If rains fall within two or three days, however, there will be some corn raised, but hardly enough to supply our needs.—*Charlottesville Times*.

MR. FERGUSON says we made a mistake last week in reporting him as saying chinch bugs would not go through flax. It was hemp that they went around on his farm, and not flax as we stated. He thinks they will not pass through hemp at all.—*Neosho Valley Register*.

THE Anderson County Fair, in September next, promises to be a step in advance of any that have had in the county before. A new Fair Ground is purchased, and will be immediately put in the best of condition, and the gentlemen at the head of the business warrant us in saying that it will be thoroughly done.—*Garnett Journal*.

THIS is the season of hay making. Let our farmers remember that great numbers of cattle died in Kansas last winter and spring for want of hay and comfortable shelter. Let them remember this, and put up this season all the grass they can. They can use it in feeding their stock or providing shelter therefor, and

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

POISONOUS PLANTS.

A short time ago we heard a boy say he was poisoned with poison ivy. He had gone to school five winters and lived in the woods as many summers and yet he not only knew no better than to use such a term, but he did not know what the poisonous plant looked like. He said it was either a climbing vine, the leaves of which turned scarlet in autumn, or else it was a species of dwarf oak, he did not know which.

Why had not somebody or other given that little boy at least one practical lesson in botany which might have saved him several poisonings? There are very few farmers who do not know "poison ivy" when they see it. *Rhus toxicodendron* is its botanical name and it has compound leaves, irregularly toothed or lobed at the edges, and covered with fine hair or down underneath.

The erect or shrubby variety is *Rhus venata* and is commonly known as "poison elder," "poison sumac," "swamp dogwood" and "poison oak." Its leaves are similar to those of the trailing plant but about three times as long, being from six to eight inches.

The Virginia creeper or American ivy, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, which is not poisonous, has digitate or five fingered leaves, with five oblong lanceolate leaflets; the blossoms are in flat clusters, and the vine would never be mistaken for the poisonous *Rhus* if these differences were once pointed out, as they certainly should be by either parents or teachers.

The shrubby variety has nothing in common with sumac, elder or dogwood except that it is a small tree; it grows most in moist, swampy places, has light green foliage and somewhat resembles the alantus, but the leaves are smaller.

The teachers of our common schools should be required to have some practical knowledge of plants whether they are or are not acquainted with technical botany. It is not every district in the Western States that can afford to employ a scientific or very learned teacher, but we should remember that nothing is as cheap as a good teacher for our children. Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined," is as applicable between the ages of seven and twelve as between twelve and sixteen.

And if we cannot afford to send our children to professors we can at least be careful to select teachers who have some ideas of their own and will make some effort to teach their pupils something beside reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic.

We know a Kansas teacher whose scholars have made beautiful collections of insects, native woods and nuts, which now belong to the school and ornament the school house. The great variety and beauty of these collections was a surprise to the children who made them and none the less to most of their parents.

We should think valuable and useful herbariums might be collected in the same way and if the specimens were carefully and nicely preserved any district might afford to pay a reliable botanist for classifying them, and an entomologist for naming and arranging the insects. We believe the children themselves would find out the properties and habits of every thing in such a collection if they were once given the names and some text books, if it was only one set, where they could hunt out the species and history.

We wish the young readers of the FARMER would send us the name and description of every poisonous plant they know and let us see how long a list we can find.

We believe it to be the business of every boy and girl living in the country to learn to know and avoid poisonous plants as it is of every boy and girl living near the water to learn to swim.

A good way to keep from getting drowned or poisoned is to stay out of the water and away from the poisonous plants, but a safer way is to know how to take care of yourself when you get in them. And until you do know them, let severely alone, so far as putting in your mouth is concerned, all seeds, berries, nuts, leaves and blossoms; very few are poisonous to touch but those few you should take pains to learn early. A breeze that has passed over the *Rhus venata* will poison some people if they are in close proximity to it. We once knew of two little Irish boys being fatally poisoned by eating the seeds of jimson or Jamestown weed, (*stramonium*) when they were six and eight years old, after having lived all that time in a forest of jimson and never having touched it before, and if they had been told it was poisonous they probably would have escaped it entirely, though a jimson patch is not a very safe place to raise children.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 26.

BY RAMBLER.

La Bourse, or the stock exchange, is situated on the Rue Vivienne and is a superb structure. It was commenced in 1808 and finished in 1826. It length is 212 feet by 126 wide. The principal facade is approached by a flight of stone steps, which extends the whole length of the western front. The building is surrounded by 66 Corinthian columns supporting an entablature and attic. There are four statues placed at the corners of the edifice representing Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and

Navigation. The inside is divided into several rooms or halls, the largest of which is called the Salle de Bourse, and is 116 feet long by 70 broad. Here the merchants and stock brokers meet from 12 to 3 o'clock to negotiate the sale of stocks, and from 3 to 5 o'clock for other business.

We would not have missed this sight for any other in Paris, it is very exciting to a business man. The noise, tumult and confusion exceeded anything we had ever seen at the New York exchange. We could distinguish the words Erie, New York Central, Pacific Mail, etc., amid the confusion and babel of tongues, which went to show that American stock are among the leading features of this institution.

It is astonishing to see with what dexterity these Frenchmen manipulate figures and attain the result of sales made in half a dozen kinds of foreign currency at the same time. Every man seemed to be a lightning calculator. It is said that formerly ladies were admitted as members, but it was found that the mode of selling stocks excited such a passion for gambling in the minds of the fair sex, that many wealthy firms who employed them as brokers to buy and sell, were entirely broken up by their infatuation, and, therefore, it was found prudent to withdraw their admission as members of the exchange.

From the Bourse we were driven to the Banque de France, but it was too late in the day to be admitted. The building was formerly the Hotel of the Duke de Villier and we were told that many of the original paintings and decorations still remain in the rooms. The capital of this bank is 195,000,000 francs and is the only bank in the country allowed to issue notes. We were also informed that its vaults are of enormous extent and on an alarm of fire or robbery can be instantly flooded with water.

Disappointed in not seeing the inside of the bank, our friend asked us if we had seen the tomb of Napoleon. Answering him in the negative he remarks that it would never do for an American to leave Paris without paying a pilgrim visit to the mausoleum of the greatest general the world ever knew. A short drive to the south-west part of the city brings us to the church, the dome of which can be seen for many miles. Its height to the top of the cross is 325 feet. The interior is circular with branches forming the nave and transept. The dome is lightly supported by eight arches between which we perceive the beautifully painted ceiling. A winding staircase on each side of the altar leads to the open crypt containing all that remains of the immortal Napoleon I. Over the entrance we find a quotation from the Emperor's will, which our friend translates for us as follows: "I desire that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine in the midst of the French people, whom I have ever loved." The pavement of the crypt is beautifully decorated with a crown of laurels in mosaic. On the balustrade surrounding the tomb are the names of Napoleon's principal victories, represented by twelve colossal statues. The sarcophagus is a single block of porphyry twelve feet long and six broad, resting on a pedestal of green granite. In the recess adjoining the crypt stands the statue of the Emperor dressed in his imperial robes.

As we came up from the crypt we could not help but observe the beautiful figure of Christ on the cross, which stands above the altar. It is life size and at this time the rays of the setting sun shone through the stained glass window and fell full upon the face of the image, producing the most beautiful halo one could ever wish to see. The effect was indeed grand and sublime and we left the church with a feeling of reverential awe which we had never before experienced.

For the Kansas Farmer.

From Baltimore, Maryland.

Your welcome paper, more welcome letter and most welcome "Premium Crow-mo" were received by me to-day. With the thermometer at 94° in the shade and the perspiration starting from every pore, I thought it would be impossible for me to even raise a smile, but the "Crow-mo" brought out, not merely a smile, but a good hearty laugh. All who have been permitted to see it agree in saying that, although it is rather rough on the eastern cultivators of the soil, yet, for all that, it is a far more sensible and better picture than the average "premium chromo," which so many publishers are offering as inducements to subscribers. That such a paper as the KANSAS FARMER is published in the western country seems to be a great surprise to those to whom I have shown it and all are willing to acknowledge that it will compare favorably with its eastern contemporaries.

Baltimore has six daily papers; the "Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser," "The Baltimore Gazette," "The Sun," the "German Correspondent" and the "Meeker," also German, all being morning papers, and the "Evening News," the sauciest little paper that I have read in a long while, and that is run by men that seem to know how to run a newspaper. For weekly papers there are the "Sunday Telegram," the "Baltimore Bulletin," the "Saturday Night," and the "Baltimorean," all of them good papers; the "Bulletin," however, showing, I think, a little the more enterprise.

This city was the first to start the free excursions for the poor this summer, several of them having taken place already. This speaks well for the benevolence of the citizens

and is a source of much enjoyment and recreation to those who much need it and can best appreciate it.

Excursions down the bay or up the river, and picnics in the country or parks, of which latter this city has its full share, are the means of enjoyment left for those who are unable to get out of the city during the hot weather.

Now that the comet is leaving us the papers will have to hunt up something else to talk about; perhaps the second "great Chicago fire" or the again stirred up Beecher-Tilton squabble, or the "grasshoppers ravaging the crops out west," although I hope not the latter. It is not likely they will keep us waiting long, however, for news must be had and the papers will be sure to get it. Some one will be keener to death, some suiciding will occur; some picnic train run off of an embankment; some excursion boat sink or its boiler blow up. Some such things will be sure to happen and the press will gratify the public by a full detail of the catastrophe and its ghastly horrors.

Baltimore, thus far, has had none of these. The commercial relations of the city are calling forth every energy. The railroads are reaching out toward the Far West and the lines of steam ships are running to foreign ports and all tending to make this city what it should have been long ago—one of the best markets for western produce, and one of the largest and best shipping ports in the country.

A DOMESTIC SCENE.

"Ding-a-ling-ling!"
"Can it be that it is dinner time? Why it seems no more than an hour since I came into my study! Yes my watch tells that the hour has arrived, and the bell calls me down. Well I can't go just yet; I must stop and finish this subject or I shall lose the 'thread of my narrative,' and never be able to find it."

Thus soliloquized Harry W. as he settled himself back in his study chair, and with his pen over his ear, vainly tried to catch the thoughts which just before were so fresh in his mind.

He sat for a moment in deep thought, then arose, and walked to his book-case, and was just in the midst of searching some book of reference, when, "ting-a-ling-ling," went the bell a second time, more energetically than before.

"Well, I can't go now; I must find what I am hunting for; dinner can wait better than I can." So on he went searching book after book, in great haste, and really accomplishing nothing.

Meanwhile what was going on below stairs? Mrs. W., her own cook, heated and tired, with several little ones to look after finds it very hard to be patient. She has hurried to get the dinner on the table at the proper hour, for the children are hungry, and limited to time. She takes pride in setting a nice table. Her china and silver are spotless, as the nice white cloth on the table, and she thinks she has a very palatable dinner for her husband and children. But minute after minute passes and he does not come. The children are as clamorous as little ones just out of school are apt to be. They urge the ringing of the bell again, and after ten minutes delay, she allows them to do so, even though she knows it will annoy her husband. Ten more minutes pass before he makes his appearance; and by this time the baby has waked up from his nap, and must have attention.

"I did hope he would sleep a little longer," she exclaimed somewhat irritated. "If Harry had only come at once, as he might have done, we should have been nearly through now." But "baby is king," and his wants must be met in preference to all others.

So mother betakes herself to the bedroom, while the father must wait upon the hungry children, which he dislikes to do.

All are irritated, and instead of a happy household, ill-nature and sharp words prevail. No wonder the mother and wife waxes away a silent tear, as from her bedroom she hears it all.

Might not this have been prevented, by a little concession on the part of the father of this family? It was hard to be interrupted in the midst of studying, but in this case, was it not the least of evils? So the mother thought, when, after fixing the children off to school, and giving the baby some play things, she sat down to the disorderly table and attempted to swallow a little of the cold, unpalatable dinner. Harry was back in his study enjoying a nap while she was left alone to "clear up." No wonder some sorrowful thoughts were hers!

No housekeeper can patiently bear tardiness at the table. The example is bad for the children; the dinner gets cold, and all the machinery of housework is put out of tune, as well as that of nerves and temper. A little consideration would save much of this. If possible, drop paper, pen, hoe, or whatever you are about, and answer the call of the breakfast, dinner, or supper bell at once.—Mother's Journal.

Mary Clemmer Ames About Herself.

The astonishment of some gentlemen who visited the woman correspondent of the Independent at Washington, the other day, as one of the sights of the capital, and found her neither old nor ugly, leads Mary Clemmer Ames to go on in this charming way about herself: I am so used to being regarded as an object of antiquity by my contemporaries it's a remark to the contrary that startles me. When I was 17, I wrote a rhyme called "No longer young" I've lost it, but these lines were in it.

To catch the shadow in the glass.
A face no longer young, alas!
To hear in mirth of girls and boys
The refrain of our former joys.

I have been paying the penalty of such precocity ever since. Let me tell you girls, to get into the newspaper before you are 16 is not only ridiculous and silly, but disastrous, if you want any one to imagine that you ever had any youth, and especially if the writing demon who pursues you compels you to write in the tone of an old woman, without any of her wisdom. The facts springing from this age-in-advance reputation are really melancholy. When I am fairly old, a whole generation will spring up and exclaim, at mention of the name: "Why isn't that old woman dead yet? I'm sure I heard of her as gray-haired

when I was young!" Now it will mortify me dreadfully when people shall assert that I have outlived my time—a period never too long delayed in this country. Then when you have grave suspicions that you are neither very strong nor wise, and are attacked by sudden impulse to say or do something ridiculous, it only to burst for a moment the heavy chain of responsibility that holds you unceasingly to daily and hourly toil—to feel blithe and bright as a girl—just to be jerked aplomb by a letter? ay, by scores of letters from sister women, addressing you as you were a Methuselah, (brother men usually write to lecture and to dictate, I mind them not). It's the women letters that tug at my heart strings.

Our Young Folks.

Better Whistle than Whine.

As I was taking a walk early in September, I noticed two little boys on their way to school. The smaller stumbled and fell, and though he was not much hurt, he began to whine in a boyish way—not a regular roaring boy-cry as though he were half-killed, but a little cross whine.

The older boy took his hand in a kind and fatherly way, and said:
"Oh never mind Jimmy; don't whine; it is a great deal better to whistle."

And he began in the merriest way a cheerful boy-whistle.

Jimmy tried to join in the whistle.
"I can't whistle as nice as you, Charlie," said he, "my lips won't pucker up good."

"Oh that is because you have not got all the while out yet," said Charlie; "but you try a minute, and the whistle will drive the whine away."

So he did, and the last I saw or heard of the little fellows, they were whistling away as earnestly as though that was the chief end of life. I learned a lesson which I hope I shall not soon forget, and it called out these few lines, which may possibly cheer another whiner of mature years, as this class is by no means confined to children.

It is better to whistle than whine;
It is better to laugh than to cry;
For though it is cloudy, the sun will soon shine
Across the blue, beautiful sky.

It is better to whistle than whine,
O man with the sorrowful brow;
Let the words of the child scatter murmurs of thine,
And gather his cheerfulness now.

It is better to whistle than whine;
Poor mother! so weary with care,
Thank God for the love and the peace that are thine
And the joy of thy little ones here.

It is better to whistle than whine,
Though troubles you find in your way,
Remember that wise little fellow of mine,
And whistle your whining away.

God bless that brave boy for the cheer
He brought to this sad heart of mine;
When tempted to murmur, that young voice I hear,
"It is better to whistle than whine!"

—Young Folks.

Quarrelling Like Cats and Dogs.

These old sayings are familiar to the most of us, and I imagine, we all have an idea that there is something incurably antagonistic in the "canine" and "feline" natures. A practical illustration of the fallacy of this generally received opinion having come under my notice quite recently, it seems well to "make a note of it," for the correction of the erroneous opinion set forth in the proverb cited above.

Terriers, in particular, are generally supposed to have a great antipathy to cats; and hence are allowed, as something inherent in their nature, to chase and worry all the cats that come within range of sight or scent.

An English terrier, belonging to the writer's family, was, up to the age of eleven years, the terror of all the cats in the neighborhood, and actually killed quite a number, so that we had long abandoned the attempt to keep a cat, either at house or barn. A few months ago our hired man wanted a cat about the grain and harness room, and he was sure he could teach the dogs to let it alone, he gained the consent to try the experiment. At this time we had also a young dog of the same breed and equally on the *qui vive* for pussy. So a cat, with kittens, was brought to the carriage house, and the dogs were instructed to let them alone.

I do not know the exact process, but the result was, that shortly, the young dog and the kittens were feeding from the same dish, and although the old dog slept in the loft, he never molested the cats.

As the weather grew cool, the kittens migrated to the house, and were consigned to the cellar at first, thence making themselves at home by the kitchen stove; following from there to dining-room and parlor, as they found opportunity, and at last, nestling down beside the dogs, on rug and cushion, and occasionally walking over the old dog in his profound slumbers, but he never objected, nor seemed to resent their familiarities.

The great, good natured Newfoundland dog may be often seen at play with a kitten, or asleep with kitty between his huge paws—but we usually regard this as something exceptional. Many animals can be trained, whilst young, to forego their natural instincts and live in peace with hereditary foes. But in this case the old terrier was considered a natural cat-hater, and no one believed he could ever be induced to tolerate a cat on the premises. He has often sat watching at the window half through a moonlight night, and if a stray puss became visible, prowling about the lawn, he would arouse the family with frantic yells to be let out and go for the midnight intruder.

The conclusion to which we arrive, the moral we draw from this story is, that cats and dogs will be good friends and dwell together in peace and harmony, if the dog is not set on and incited to worry the cat by mischief loving boys and men. For when he shares a disposition for the chase he is sure to hear the "view halloo," "seek her, boy," "catch her," "shake her." Is not this so? Of course it is.

But if, on the contrary, the dog was always repressed and shamed whenever he attempted to chase or hurt a cat, his approbation and keen sense of disgrace, and the displeasure of his master, would soon lead him to recognize that cats have rights which even terriers are bound to respect, and very soon all trace of the so-called "natural antipathy" disappears, and the "hereditary foes" dwell together in amity. Let us have peace then between cat and dog hereafter, which will be a faint foretaste of the good time yet to come, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb.—Dumb Animals.

Old Zack.—A True Story.

A full blooded English terrier was kept as a watch dog on a farm. He was very large and

when on duty, knew how to show his long teeth, and utter fear-inspiring sounds. Though he never was known to bite any one, and was very tender of women and children, he always contrived "to be master of the situation."

Once, when the family were going away to spend the day, his master said on parting, "We leave all in your care, Zack, my boy."

On their way they met a man to whom Mr. M. had sold a bag of oats the day previous, "You can go and take it from the barn," said one of the party thoughtlessly.

The man entered the gate, when he was received by Zack in the most friendly manner. He proceeded to the barn, followed closely by the dog, who, when he saw him shoulder the sack of oats put his nose close to him, manifesting his disapprobation by a low growl. Thus they went as far as the gate, but when the man reached forth his hand to open it, the dog growled and looked so fiercely at him that he put the sack on the ground and would have run. Old Zack, however, would not allow him to move from the spot, but kept him standing in the hot sun three or four hours, until a member of the family, not one of the party, came home and released him.

Patrons' Hand-Book

From M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange Patrons of Husbandry.

SHERMAN KAN., May 4, 1874.

Hon. J. K. HUDSON: Dear Sir and Brother—Your valuable favor, the *Patrons' Hand-Book*, has been received. I consider it the most complete work of the kind I have seen. There is in it what every Patron should know, and all Patrons who keep posted in Grange matters should have a copy as a book of reference; and especially should it be kept in every Grange in our state for the use of its officers and members.

The rapid increase of our Order requires additional facilities for supplying instruction to our membership. The demand comes from every quarter, "Give us instruction." The irregularities complained of in the work of so many Granges in our jurisdiction, is not an intentional violation of our laws, but grows out of the want of a proper understanding of the laws, rules and regulations by which our Order is governed. The press must be relied upon in a great measure to supply this demand, as the financial condition of State Grange will not as yet permit us to send out Lecturers at the expense of the State Grange to impart the instruction which is so essentially necessary to the harmonious working of our Subordinate Granges.

The very reasonable price at which your book is sold will enable all who desire the work to procure a copy. My correspondence with Subordinate Granges and Deputies throughout the state warrant me in saying that out of the fourteen hundred Granges now organized in Kansas, there are not five per cent. of the number that are not in good working order and rapidly increasing their membership by Initiations.

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange.

I am indebted to you for a very useful book and friendly attention. I read with satisfaction your explanation of the farmers' movement. I shall recommend the *Hand-Book* to my Subordinate Granges.

From Dudley T. Chase, Master of New Hampshire State Grange.

I have examined the work with some care, and find much to commend.

From H. H. Angell, Treasurer Kan. State Grange.

SHERMAN CITY, May 1, 1874.

Hon. HUDSON: Allow me to congratulate you on the success you have attained in producing that much needed work, the *Patrons' Hand-Book*. We have tried it, and would not be without it for five times its cost.

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

From Jos. T. Moore, the Master of the Maryland State Grange.

Accept my thanks for your *Hand-Book*. It is a very valuable work and will be of immense value to Patrons generally.

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange.

It will prove to be of great value to the Patrons and will supply much needed information on many points.

From T. R. Allen, Master of the Missouri State Grange.

It shall have a careful perusal.

From A. B. Smedley, Master of the Iowa State Grange.

It contains valuable information and cannot fail to be of great use. It is a valuable addition to our literature in this direction.

From Geo. I. Parsons, Master of the Minnesota State Grange.

Something of the kind has long been needed, and I think your little book supplies the want.

From W. H. Chambers, Master of the Alabama State Grange.

The book will be of great convenience in my administration as a summary of useful information. I regard it as a valuable contribution to our Grange literature and feel assured that it will be thus considered by our entire Order.

From S. H. Ellis, Master of Ohio State Grange.

It would have saved me scores of letters to have had such a book to place in the hands of each Deputy, besides the work would have been more uniform.

From S. F. Brown, Master Michigan State Grange.

Schoolcraft, Mich., May 4, 1874.

J. K. HUDSON, Esq.: Dear Sir and Bro: I received your letter and also a copy of the *Patrons' Hand-Book*. I have carefully examined the volume and have been much gratified with its perusal. It contains much valuable material of interest to our Order, and is worthy of the commendation of all Patrons.

Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

From E. P. Colton, Master Vermont State Grange.

I have received a copy of the *Patrons' Hand-Book*, and am very much pleased to find so much valuable knowledge compiled in so small a book. I consider it a very important work, and it should be in the hands of the Masters of all Granges.

From M. D. Davis, Master of the Kentucky State Grange.

Permit me to return my thanks for the *Patrons' Hand-Book* sent me by you. I have looked over it carefully and find it covers a want long felt by every Patron of Husbandry, for it provides each Grange with a mass of the most valuable information, which he would in vain look for elsewhere, and the style and arrangement of its typography would do honor to the press of any of the Eastern States. I do not think that your enterprise will receive the patronage from the Order to which it is well entitled, and that I may do so, is the sincere wish of your obliged friend,

From J. Cochrane, Master of the Wisconsin State Grange.

It contains many valuable suggestions, and helps to supply a want felt by all Granges.

From W. Maxwell, Master of the Tennessee State Grange.

The *Hand-Book* will give new life and vigor to our Order. While the Patrons of your state have such a work they may have no fears of failure.

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1874.

J. K. HUDSON: Accept my sincere thanks for a copy of your *Hand-Book* received to-day.

Yours, fraternally, O. H. KELLY, Sec.

From H. W. Lewis, Master of the Louisiana State Grange.

Your *Patrons' Hand-Book* received, for which please accept my thanks. Our Executive committee with myself examined it carefully, and all express their approval of it, and want a copy sent them immediately. I will soon meet the Masters of the Cotton States Granges and will visit the most of the Subordinate Granges of Louisiana during the summer season and fall and will have an excellent opportunity to present your valuable book to the consideration of the Masters.

From Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange.

I have not had time to critically examine it, but from the sources it springs I doubt not it contains much information interesting and valuable to members of our Order.

Judge Hanway says, "Something of the kind was much needed in the Grange."

From O. E. Fanning, Sec. Illinois State Grange.

I think it about what we need, and each Grange should have a copy.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceed 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 the notice."

Stray List for the Week ending Aug. 5.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.
MAIRE—Taken up by C. Walters, a 3 year old mare, 14½ hands high, white mark back of right shoulder, white ring around right hind foot and white stripe half way around left hind foot. Appraised \$75.
Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Hawley, Mound Valley tp, a dark bay horse, 15 hands high, 4 years old, left hind foot white, collar marks.
Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. P. Hill, Rolling Prairie tp, a dun horse, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, A on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.
Ottawa County—F. M. Saxton, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by L. Little, Ottawa tp, a dun pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, D on left shoulder, Spanish brand on left quarter. Appraised \$25.
Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by C. Shuman, Atlanta tp, a red roan cow, line back, 3½ years old, 13½ hands high, L on left ear, square crop and salt in right ear. Appr'd \$13.
Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Wm. Wiley, Zenaido tp, a dark bay pony, stallion, 3 years old, black mane and tail.

Stray List for the Week ending July 29, 1874.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. G. McKee, Union tp, June 26, a sorrel horse, 8 years old, saddle marks on each side, shod all around. Appraised \$40.
Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. P. Hill, Rolling Prairie tp, a chestnut sorrel mare pony, 12 years old, some saddle and collar marks, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40.
Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by A. Harbough, Pleasant Valley tp, a dun horse, dark legs, mane and tail, white spots on appearance of having been injured, 15 or 16 hands high, 3 or 10 years old. Appraised \$40.
Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. T. Starr, Palmira tp, a bay horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, branded J W on left fore foot, 3 white foal spots all around, star in forehead, white spot on neck caused by collar, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.
Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
HORSE—One sorrel horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, white on neck caused by collar. Appraised \$50.
Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk.
MAIRE—Taken up by R. A. McMillan, Blue Mound tp, a two year old iron grey pony mare, scar on left hip, brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.
**MARE—Taken up by H. Jackson, Potosi tp, a sorrel mare, 9 years old, blind in both eyes, 15 hands high, white in forehead and on nose, left fore and right hind foot white saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$12.
Mitchell County—L. J. Best, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by G. M. Sleszer, Cawker tp, a three year old heifer, light roan, in good condition, F on right hip, dry when taken up.
Neosho County—G. W. McMillan, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by L. M. Dukes, Centerville tp, a bay mare pony, 12 years old, 13 hands high, blind in left and nearly so in right eye, both hind feet white. Appraised \$15.
Oage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
MAIRE—Taken up by J. W. Orville, Junction tp, a mouse colored mare with black collar, 12½ hands high, 13 years old, long mane, star in forehead, black feet, black stripe on back. Appraised \$30.
**MAIRE—Taken up by W. B. Rocky, Valley Brook tp, a black mare, 14 hands high, 12 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.
**MAIRE—Taken up by F. E. Whittemore, Valley Creek tp, a 3 year old sorrel mare, 12 hands high, small white spot on back. Appraised \$15.
**PONY—Also, a sorrel pony mare, 3 years old, 10 hands high, white face. Appraised \$10.
Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by R. Leighton, Ogden tp, a Texas pony, 11 years old, brown color, white forehead, one fore and one hind foot white, UH on left hip.
Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
STALLION—Taken up by S. C. Gladden, Wabunsee tp, a bright bay stallion, in forehead, 2 years old, medium size. Appraised \$40.
**STALLION—Also, a bright bay stallion, 2 years old, a white spot in forehead, hind feet white, medium size. Appraised \$40.
Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by G. Werle, Liberty tp, a sorrel horse, 6 on left shoulder, white stripe in face, scar of cut back of left shoulder, 10 years old. Appraised \$10.
HORSE—Also, a bay horse, HK on left shoulder, an indistinct brand on left hip, saddle marks, 3 years old. Appraised \$40.**********

Stray List for the Week ending July 22.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Wm. North, Neosho tp, May 29, one dun pony, 8 years old, 12 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25.
Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by A. B. B. Sherman tp, one bay mare colt, 2 years old, 11 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25.
Doniphan County—Chas. Rappleye, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Wm. Ellidge, Centre tp, one bay horse colt, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, left hind foot white star in forehead. Appraised \$35.
**HORSE—Taken up by J. G. McKee, Centre tp, one light bay horse, 14½ hands high, 10 years old, saddle marks on back, had on neck a rope 50 feet long. \$25.
Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by S. H. Grant, Grant tp, one black colt 2 years old, stallion, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$15.
**COW—Taken up by J. J. McIntosh, Grant tp, one pale red cow, 7 years old. Appraised \$35.
**HORSE—Taken up by R. McCubby, Richmond tp, one yellow horse, 14 hands high, black face, black streaks along back and around hind legs. Appraised \$25.
**PONY—Taken up by J. T. Jarboe, Walton tp, one bay pony mare, 3 years old, 11 hands high, collar marks on both shoulders, lump on fore leg below the knee. Appraised \$30.
Marshall County—J. F. McIntire, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Joseph F. Smith, Vermilion tp, a iron grey 2 year old filly, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.
**MAIRE—Taken up by Wm. M. Wells, Union tp, one bay mare, 3 years old, no marks. Appraised \$40.
Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.
STEEPS—Taken up by J. McPherson, Casey tp, two steers necked together, one black and white, the other dark red. Red steer with swallow fork in right ear, upper half cut in the left and upper slope. Black and white steer with smooth cut on right ear and marked < on right side. Red steer indistinctly branded < on right hip, side and shoulder.
**HORSE—Taken up by M. O'Brien, Liberty tp, five head of hogs and pigs. 1 white sow, 1 year old, slit in each ear, \$3; black and white sow, 2 years old, slit in each ear, \$4; 1 black and white sow, 18 months old, \$3; 1 white and black suckling sow, 1 year old, \$3; 2 black and white male pigs, 2 months old, \$1.
Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by H. J. Harrison, Wilmington tp, one grey horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, collar marks on both shoulders, lump on fore leg below the knee. Appraised \$30.
Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Wenner, Prairie tp, one bay horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, white feet, black mane and tail, blaze in face, running sore on sheath. Appraised \$20.
**HORSE—Taken up by Wm. S. Thom, Pleasant Valley tp, one bay horse, black mane and tail, three white feet, 3½ years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30.
**FILLY—Taken up by Wm. R. Byrd, Verdigris tp, one filly, 15 hands high, bright bay, feet all white, some white in the face, 3 years old. Appraised \$40.
Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.
BULL—Taken up by T. Heffron, Owl Creek tp, one white bull, red nose, 4 years old. Appraised \$15.
Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by John McGlinchey, Reeder tp, June 13, one bay horse, star in forehead, 3 white feet, branded < on right hip, star in forehead, black and white star on right shoulder and left hip. Appraised \$40.
**HORSE—Same marks and brands but 4 white feet, both horses about 7 years old. Appraised \$40.
**HORSE—Taken up by S. P. Cornell, Reeder tp, June 20, one iron grey horse, 10 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$25.
MAIRE AND COLT—Taken up by S. P. Cornell, Reeder tp, June 20, one bay mare with sucking colt, six years old, small star in forehead, 15 hands high. Appraised \$35.********************

Breeder's Directory.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state it in their letters to advertisers.

THOS. E. TALBOTT Daltown, St. Charles Co., Missouri. Breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle. Choice young bulls and calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.
W. M. BLACK, "Gorham Farm," Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices.
GEO. E. WARRING, JR., "Ogden Farm," Newport, R. I., breeder of pure blood Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Casey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.
MILTON BRIGGS, Kelllogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.
L. BURRIS & SON, "Loanest Lawn Farm," Carrollton, Ill., breeders of Short-Horn Cattle. Choice young bulls and calves for sale at farmers prices.
THOS. SMITH, Creston, Ogle County, Illinois, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Cotswold Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERY—Blair Bros., Proprietors. —Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo. General Nursery Supplies at wholesale and retail.
G. MAXON, "Riverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.
THOMAS KIRK, Washington C. H., Ohio, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application.
H. N. MOORE, "Whitney Valley Place," Red Oak, Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire and Magic Hogs. None but thoroughbreds kept on the farm.
W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure blooded and fashionable pedigrees—eventing and the sort suitable for show ring and shambles.
M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Compton One, Canada, breeder of Short-Horn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.
ALEX. FLORE, STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION, Waikanae, Ill., breeders of pure bred Short-Horns, approved and fashionable pedigrees. Catalogues sent on application. Address: C. C. PARKS.
L. A. KAY, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas, Breeder of pure bred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.
GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky., Breeder of improved English Berkshire swine and Short-Horn cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.
ANDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.
THEODORE FADS, "Maplefield," Corning, Adams Co., Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire hogs, Light and Dark Brahma Fowls. All of the best quality.
UCIUS DESHA, Cynthiana, Kentucky, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Sale of Stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois.
M. RIEHL, Potosi, Missouri, Breeder of Improved BERKSHIRE SWINE. Prices low. Stock guaranteed.
H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Prize Poultry, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Pigeons. Fifteen First Prizes, 1873. Young Fowls for sale in season. Send for price list.
JAMES HALL, Paris, Ky., has on hand at all times, at private sale, Pure Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle and Berkshire Hogs of late importation, and of the purest blood.
AK HILL STOCK FARM, Kelllogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, M. Briggs, proprietor, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Keeps on hand at all times for sale. Catalogues sent on application.
S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper County, Iowa, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Nic Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.
COOK, Iowa, Allen Co., Kan., Breeder, Importer and Shipper of pure Poland China Pigs and Short-Horn Cattle. Send for Price List.
J. PERRY Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.
B. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millersburg, Illinois, Breeders and Dealers in Improved American Merino Sheep. We do custom shearing. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.
R. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. Address: J. B. STEVENSON, Glenwood, Kan. Jan'y 1y
YANDER W. BARNETT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Breeder and Shipper of pure Chester White and Poland China Hogs. Send for Circular and Price List.
M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of dark Brahma and Buff Cochins Fowls. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Chickens for sale from August 1, 1874. Address: J. M. Gaylord, Paola, Kansas.
A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of thorough bred herd book JERSEY CATTLE. Heifers and bulls for sale at eastern prices.

Seedsmen's Directory.

PLANT SEED COMPANY—Established 1845—Incorporated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable seeds. Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.
KERN, STEBER & CO., SEEDSMEN, 211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

Nurserymen's Directory.

GEORGE HUSMAN, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo. Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Catalogues furnished.
NORMAN & INGHAM, Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kansas. Dealers in Forest and Fruit Tree and Garden Seeds in bulk.
ALLEN'S NURSERY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ALLEN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale and retail prices. sep15-1y-45
KANSAS CITY NURSERY, GOODMAN & SON, PROPRIETORS, southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bedding Plants, Nursery Stock very low. sep15-1y-45
OLATIE NURSERY, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN. A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred and fifty acres of the best land. P. D. B. Proprietor.
PILOT KNOB NURSERY, D. C. HAWTHORNE, PROPRIETOR. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail. 10-17-1y

Beekeeper's Directory.

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

CAN SELL PARLOR ORGANS CHEAPER THAN CAN BE HAD ELSEWHERE IN KANSAS.

Send for our Circular. Special rates to Patrons. 22
C. SPALDING & SON, Box 593, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

To Horsemen.

STALLION COLT, yearling, by George Wilkes, (record 2:22) dam deep in Messenger blood and a fast trotter. Colt is gray, large, strong and thrifty, and gaited equal to the best. Price \$400.
BAY STALLION, by Rydyk's Hambletonian: dam a fast trotter of Messenger blood. A handsome fast trotting horse, 16 hands, and an excellent sire. Price, \$3,000.
Several choice Brood Mares, large and of fashionable breeding, at moderate prices, to close out a breeding stud. The lot—say a car load—at a great sacrifice. Address HARK COMSTOCK, 110 John st., N. Y.

THE TOLL-GATE. PRIZE PICTURE sent free. An ingenious gem. 50 objects to find. Address with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Northwestern Business College,

NAPERVILLE, Illinois. The best and cheapest Business Training School. Has superior advantages from its connection with the Northwestern College, which has full collegiate courses. Fall term opens August 29. For circulars address Rev. WM. HUELSTER, Treasurer.

Every Granger

Should have the oil chrono, 10x24 inches, faithfully representing the inner workings of a Grange. Can be used as a certificate of membership, or as a work of art is valuable as an ornament for any parlor. A copy can be seen at this office. Single picture, fifty cents and postage, or 12 copies for \$6.00 delivered to any point. Address The American Oleograph Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS.

For more than a quarter of a century the manufacture of Reed Musical Instruments at Brattleboro has been steadily increasing, until now the house of Messrs. J. Estey & Co. ranks as the leading manufacturers of Cottage Organs in America. The great success and the reputation which the Estey Instruments have obtained for superiority, come not by chance, but are the legitimate result of skill, high attainment, toil and labor.

Among the many different styles manufactured by them the following have peculiar excellence and merit: No. 4, Price, \$160; No. 17, \$185; No. 18, Price, \$200; No. 19, \$210. The following styles are in New Elegant Cases: No. 33, Price, \$350; No. 21, Price, \$275; No. 19—Contains two and three-fifths sets of reeds, the beautiful *Vox Humana* and wonderful *Vox Jubilante*. It has six stops. This is the "Gem of the Parlor," being moderate in price, and of sufficient power for the Parlor, and great variety and sweetness of tone.

No. 21—Contains two and three-fifths sets, including the *Vox Jubilante* and *Vox Humana*; also, and *Harmonic Attachment*, which doubles the power of the instrument, and the *Manual Sub-Bass*—being an independent set of reeds of great power and depth of tone—eight stops. This instrument has all modern improvements. Its variety is almost endless. The power, too, is marvelous. We CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce any reed organ of its size and price that will bear a favorable comparison to it.

All of our Organs contain the PATENT REED BOARD, IMPROVED BELLOW with double blow pedals, and IMPROVED KNEE SWELL. The workmanship is faultless, and the excellence of design unrivalled.

Among the many improvements Patented and adopted by this firm, we would call attention to the following.

Patent Harmonic Attachment, which doubles the power of the instrument, without increasing the size of the case.

Patent Sub-Bass—An independent set of reeds, giving great power and depth of tone, hitherto unattained in instruments of this class.

Patent Vox Humana Tremolo—This beautiful invention entirely changes the reed tone, giving it the sympathetic sweetness of the human voice.

Patent Vox Jubilante—This has been truly called a wonderful invention; the listener can hear the soft tones of the Dulciana, and then, like a full band, the royal tones of the Jubilate break upon the ear, charming and delighting beyond our ability to express.

Patent Reed-Board—Giving a greatly improved tone.

Patent Organ Bellows—Greatly enhancing the power, without increasing the size of the case.

Patent Knee Swell—Giving the player perfect control over the instrument.

Send for circulars to J. Mills & Co. General Agents, 214 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Osborn's Grain and Seed Cleaner.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of this celebrated machine. In order to get them well introduced at once, Messrs. Osborn authorized us to say that they will deduct five dollars on one machine for each county from this date until July 20th. Farmers sending in the first order for each county at the discount price will receive the machine. Price \$35, cash. Flax seed apparatus \$3, extra. Discount, price \$30 and \$33. This opportunity will not be offered after July 20th.

GEO. W. CRANE,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

Printer, Binder and Lithographer

AND DEALER IN

STAPLE ARTICLES OF STATIONERY,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Legal Books and Blanks a Specialty.

Publisher of Spalding's Treatise, Laws for Township Officers, Road Laws, Bond Laws, etc. In press, and will be ready for delivery about September 1st, Spalding's Manual and Probate Guide for Kansas, which forms an invaluable assistant to Executors, Administrators and Guardians. Also, a complete system of printed Township Records and Legal Blanks for township officers. Spalding's system of Legal, Commercial and Business Blanks is the most complete, accurate and beautiful in the market; each blank has full and reliable instructions on the backing for its use.

School and Township Bonds

In stock, lithographed and printed. Bonds negotiated at highest market price, also lithographed or printed to order, in the highest style of art, and at eastern prices. Special figures given on County and Railroad Bonds.

SCHOOL RECORDS,

Sole Agent for McVicar's system of School Records. SEALS, for Notaries Public, Masonic and other Lodges, Granges and Public Officers, at St. Louis prices. RIBBON STAMPS for Banks, Railroads, Merchants and others. Address GEO. W. CRANE, Topeka, Kas.

Physician and Surgeon.

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TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.

OUR Immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements. We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for meeting Price List. **BLAIR BROTHERS**, Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, sep15-1y Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

BLOODED STOCK.

ON Saturday, July 11, 1874, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at Emporia, Lyon County, Kas., sixty head extra blooded cows and heifers. Also, two fine bulls, each four years old this spring. Pedigrees of bulls furnished on day of sale. Also, a mowing machine and sulky rake, used one season. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. sharp at H. P. Lowe's stables. A credit of six months will be given. All bills discounted at the rate of ten per cent. for cash. N. M. CARTER, Plymouth, Lyon Co., Kan.

THE KANSAS STATE

Agricultural College

NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits.

THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMEN, are prepared with express reference to these things:

1. What the student knows when received;
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THE FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make every student a Master of the English Language, and an Expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Business Law and Industrial Drawing. In addition the special object of the

FARMERS COURSE

is to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure, Growth and value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and Animal Growth; of Economic Zoology, and particularly of Practical

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, including such Instruction and Drill in the Field, in the Handling of Stock, in the Nursery, and in the Wood and Iron Shops as will enable the graduate to Perform Readily each of the varied operations of Actual Farm Life.

In the other courses, the special studies are equally determined by the requirements of the proposed vocation. TO MECHANICS, applied mathematics and industrial drawing are given instead of botany, chemistry and zoology, as above; and Shop Practice in place of Practical Agriculture.

The instruction in CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS is fully equal to that of the best eastern institutions, including Practice in Laboratories, and

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mine Geologists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals. Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of Kansas are being made as rapidly as possible.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices:

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Is Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music. Each student is required to take not less than one Industrial and three Literary studies.

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE,

and no contingent fees, except for use of planes and organs. Boarding ranges from \$2.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed.

THE NEXT TERM begins August 20, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.

For further information apply to J. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

Farm Stock.

PATRONS' COMMISSION HOUSE

County Business Agency.

THE Shawnee County Agency Patrons of Husbandry is now open for business, and will sell on commission all kinds of Farm Produce.

Vegetables, Flour, Bacon, Hay and Grain constantly on hand. The Agent will also order for Patrons and persons not members of the Order, Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Lumber and Building material, Sewing Machines, Organs, etc., in large or small quantities, upon which the very best figures can be given.

The New American Sewing Machine can be seen at office of State Agency, two doors north of the Tenth House. Under the late order of the Executive Committee the State Agent was authorized to purchase for all parties, whether members of the Order or not, implements or machines such as the Agency are handling, charging those not members of the Order the regular price.

Terms Cash. Rooms 222 Kansas Avenue, near corner of Seventh and Eleventh. Warehouse on Eighth st., near A. T. & S. F. R. Depot.

By order of the Shawnee County Grange Patrons of Husbandry. Address R. A. RANDLETT, Co. Agt. P. of H., Topeka, Kan.

NEW IDEA.

Osborn's Grain and Seed Cleaner.

Patented, April, 1874. Manufactured by

E. H. Osborn & Co., Quincy, Ill.

FARMERS and others know the value of a Grain and Seed Cleaner that will do what we claim for ours: that it will separate oats from wheat, oats from barley (for seed perfectly) rye, chess, cockle, and other refuse from wheat—to thoroughly clean flaxseed, timothy, clover and other grass seeds, and to do all the work of the farmer in this line. We guarantee every machine to do all we claim for it. It has long been considered impossible to separate rye from wheat, oats from barley, oats from spring wheat thoroughly, and to clean all the foul seeds and other refuse from flax seed. In these things our machine is complete. For cleaning timothy, clover and other fine seeds our machine has no equal either in quantity or quality. In order to get the machines into the hands of the farmers soon as possible, we have adopted the following plan: Send your order and we will ship machine to you giving you permission to give it a thorough trial and if it fails to give entire satisfaction return it at our expense. In other words, if it don't suit it will only cost the trouble of trying it. Our machines are easy to run, substantially built and simple. The motion is entirely new and different from any other machine in use. Price, \$35.00 cash, flax seed apparatus \$3.00 extra. Warehouse size \$60.00, flax seed apparatus \$5.00 extra. We deal direct with the consumer and have put our prices down to the lowest figure.

Hard Scrabble Hill Poultry and Pet Stock Yards.

F. W. MARSHALL,

BREEDER AND DEALER IN FANCY POULTRY, PIGEONS, BIRDS, Rabbits, and other Pets.

EGGS, for Hatching, from the best of stock, including Houdans, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmans, Dark Brahmans, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Bronze Turkeys, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, etc. Jan 1-1y FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

PEKIN DUCKS AND BRONZE TURKEYS.

—The pick of the flock for 1874. Order now. EGGS of Rouen Ducks, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmans, at \$3 per dozen. Address W. CLIFT, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

I HAVE several young pure bred Berkshire Male Pigs for sale at a very reasonable price. For particulars address WM. C. WEYMOUTH, Topeka Kan.

The Patrons' Hand-Book,

The most Valuable Work for the Grange yet Published.

Every Patron who wishes to be thoroughly informed regarding the history, character, 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 bodies. It supplies a want long felt in our debating societies, farmers' meetings, in the Grange and all kind of public gatherings. This alone is worth the price of the book.

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

From J. E. Barnes, Sec. Kentucky State Grange.
I find in the Hand-book much of value to the Grange. It will fill a void in our necessities long felt. Would like to see the Hand-book in every Grange in the State.

From W. W. Armsworth, Council Agent, Crawford County, Kansas.
I find it covers a want long felt by every Patron of Husbandry, and should be in the hands of every Patron.

From D. M. Stewart, Sec. Ohio State Grange.
I think it is the best I have seen, and containing just such information as I daily need, and every Secretary should have one.

Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., publishes a very useful little work for Patrons, entitled "The Patrons' Hand-Book," a very convenient, and by-laws, Manual and General Working of the Grange. It is recommended by the Worthy Master of the State Grange of South Carolina, who desires to see it introduced into every Grange in the State. Price, 25 cents. -Rural South Carolinian.

Mr. J. P. Davis, County Agent of Brown County, says: "I think it a useful book for our Order, and should be in every Grange in the State."

We have just received from Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very valuable forty page volume compiled with great care by Bro. Hudson, and containing besides the constitution and by-laws of the National Grange and of the Kansas State Grange, by-laws for county and subordinate Granges. It is a very convenient and valuable hand-book, and would assist every Patron very materially in comprehending the workings of the Order. The Hand-Book is sold at the very low price of 25 cents. -Michigan Northern Granger.

"PATRONS' HAND-BOOK." - We have received from the publisher, J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., a copy of the above useful book. Its list of National and State Granges seems to be complete, besides containing the national and state constitutions, with decisions and much other interesting material. It should be in the hands of every Patron. -Laudmark.

"The Patrons' Hand-Book," published by Brother J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, has been received, and is a complete and accurate work, though necessarily condensed in a great measure of local information and advice. -New York World.

Permit me to congratulate you on your success in compiling so valuable a work. I rejoice to know that we are getting a few farmers' papers in Kansas. -W. J. F. HARRIS.

I received the "Patrons' Hand-Book," sent, and expect to send you orders for several soon. The contents are just what every Patron should know. I can see no reason why it should not be in every Patron's library in the land. It will be a success. -E. A. HODGE, Deputy, Monroe Co.

Please accept my thanks for the "Hand-Book" just received. I think the book a most useful one, and do not regret to have received it. -J. L. BLAIR, Deputy, Doniphan Co.

"We have received a copy of the 'Patrons' Hand-Book,' which contains the Constitution, By-Laws of National, County and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Decisions, etc., of value to members or those wishing to become informed upon the subject. -Kansas New Era.

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and addresses of the various constitutions and aims of the organization, and much other valuable information. It seems to be a work which all Patrons should have. Much care has been bestowed upon the book to make it reliable in all its statements. -Chautauk Times.

The work contains what is usually spread over a two hundred page book. -Kansas City Journal.

"HARVEST BOOK." - We are indebted to our friend, Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, for a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. So far as we know, it is the best and most complete of its kind, and contains general information which must be valuable to Grangers. -Ottawa Journal.

"PATRONS' HAND-BOOK." - This is probably the most useful book for the Patron or Husbandry or Granger, that has yet been issued, especially for those residing in Kansas. -Manhattan Beacon.

Mr. J. K. Hudson, of the KANSAS FARMER, sends us a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very convenient and well-arranged compendium of Grange laws, rules, decisions and general information which must be valuable to Grangers. -Ottawa Journal.

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the KANSAS FARMER, but as we have not yet received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," we cannot say more of it. The "Patrons' Hand-Book," however, in high terms, and it will no doubt be extensively used. -Blue Rapids Times.

"The Patrons' Hand-Book," for the use and benefit of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, is received from J. K. Hudson, the author, and editor and proprietor of the KANSAS FARMER. It is an excellent work and should be in the hands of every member of the Order. -Lincoln Co. News.

The work is one that has long been needed, both by members of the order and others who desire to become acquainted with its principles. It is printed in small type, so as to bring the price within the reach of all. It is sold at 25 cents per copy, in plain binding, and for 40 cents per copy, in full cloth binding. -Grand Press.

It is valuable to Patrons, and to all interested in the Grange movement. The history of the Order and the rules are given in full. Get a copy. -Oskaloosa Independent.

J. K. HUDSON, DRAX ST., Your Hand-Book to Patrons is at hand. I think it is the best thing published for the price asked. I would be willing to use it in my own creation. Truly Yours, O. H. HOVEN.

It contains a vast amount of information to officers and members of Granges. -Clay Co. Dispatch.

"PATRONS' HAND-BOOK." - J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, a paper, by the way, which everybody should read, as it costs but 2 cents a week, and is so full of news, and is so full of interest, that it is a most valuable paper. It is sent as a copy of the above named book. It is very cheap, only 25 cents in plain binding, and 40 cents in cloth and is, we should say, invaluable to Patrons, and to all interested in the Grange movement. Send for it. -Manhattan Homestead.

"Sine Qua Non." - This can truly be affirmed of the Patrons' Hand-Book, issued by J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer. It is simply an indispensable requisite to those belonging to or desiring to learn the workings of the Order. It is replete with information, and should be in the hands of every Patron in the State. -Southern Kansas Advocate.

The work contains what is usually spread over a 200 page book. -Topeka Times.

We have received from the office of the Kansas Farmer a copy of the above named work. It is plainly and substantially bound, and costs but a trifle. The character of its contents are such as to render it valuable, not only to members of the Order, but to all who wish to know themselves in regard to the principles, rules, laws, and discipline of the Patrons. -Woodson Co. Post.

We have examined the book and find it to be all that the author claims of it. Every Master and Overseer of Subordinate Granges ought to be in possession of one of these books. Instructions how to organize and govern Granges, and also the necessary parliamentary rules to conduct the business thereof. Buy it. -Kansas Democrat.

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Patrons of Husbandry desiring to purchase machines should send for price list and description to

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STAMPS and SEALS furnished, and all kinds of Stationery supplied.

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FRUIT TREES

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D. B. WIER, Lacon, Ill.

Illustrated Journal.

A magnificent and Illustrated Monthly, with Chromo, \$2.50 a year. Send 10 cents 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.

Knox Nurseries,

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GENERAL Supply of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc. - Cheap - First Class - True to Name.

Also an extra assortment of Seedlings and other small stock for Nurseriesmen. Price list sent on application.

J. H. SIMPSON & BRO., Vincennes Knox Co., Ind.

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PURE SEED WHEAT sent by express or freight in new sacks at the following rates per bushel. Orders in rotation, commencing August 1st:

Fultz, or Irish..... \$2.00

Jennings White..... 2.00

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Eureka (fine)..... 2.50

Excelsior (my origin)..... 2.50

J. H. HAYNES, Exce. 2102 Gardens, Delhi, Ind.

STOCK SALES.

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE
"HAZEL BLUFF HERD"

OF
SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS ADJOINING
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA,

Thursday, August 13, 1874.

I WILL SELL, at the above time and place, 30 head of Short-horns (24 females and 6 bulls and bull calves), being five-sixths of entire herd.

The sale catalogue will include a majority of the animals that I have regarded as the best of my herd, embracing Matilda, Florida, Queens and representatives of other good families. Among the bulls to be sold will be grand bull.

DUNCAN'S AIRDIE 5615,

having but few equals in show bull or sire. The bull calves will be the get of Duncan's Airdie 5615 and the 3d Duke of Oueda 9227.

In view of greater convenience, both in attending sale and shipment of stock, the herd will be removed to the beautiful Fair Grounds at Terre Haute, where the sale can be conducted in comfort to all, rain or shine. Nine railroads enter Terre Haute, affording superior facilities for shipping stock in all directions.

Terms. - On all sums of \$100 and over, a credit of six months, without interest, with approved security. A discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Catalogues mailed on application.

CLAUDE MATTHEWS,

Clinton, Vermillion Co., Ind.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

On the day preceding this sale, JOHN GILES will sell his entire herd, at Sullivan, Ind. Parties can attend both sales.

PUBLIC SALE!

OF THE ENTIRE
"SUGAR TREE GROVE HERD,"

80 HEAD
AND
30 HEAD COTSWOLD SHEEP,

AT
SULLIVAN, Sullivan Co., INDIANA,

Wednesday, August 12th, 1874.

THE Short-horns that are old enough, are all recorded in the American Herd Book. Among the animals to be sold are Zenas, Zenas, Lady, Red Heifer, Red Lady, Red Rose, and other good families.

Sullivan, the county seat of Sullivan Co., is on the E. & C. R. R. half way between Terre Haute and Vincennes - 25 miles each way. The E. & C. R. R. runs four trains daily each way. Leave Terre Haute and Vincennes in the morning, reach Sullivan in time for the sale.

For Catalogue on application.

Parties applying on approved notes till January 1st, 1875, on sums of \$100 and over. Five per cent discount for cash.

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On the day following this sale, CLAUDE MATTHEWS will sell about five-sixths of his entire herd at the Fair Grounds, adjoining Terre Haute, Ind.

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE
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WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Agents for a general line of

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Special rates to clubs on application. Terms exclusively Cash, and prices accordingly low.

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Address W. W. SCULLAR, Publisher, 198 West Madison St., Chicago.

BRANSON KNITTER

Price only \$20.

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