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The Kansas Farmer.

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

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

- Directory of State Officers. 233
Directory of Farmers' Organizations. 233
Report of County Societies to the State Board of Agriculture. 233
AGRICULTURE—Pests, Crops and Fruit. 233
HORTICULTURE—About Treecia Kansas-Fruit Grow. 233
THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER—Selections. 234
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—Chats with Patrons. 235
LETTERS FROM THE FARM—Our Kansas Farmer. 235
SCIENTIFIC—Color in Animals. 235
EDITORIAL—Anonymous Slanderees—Shall Members of the Grange hold Office—A mistake corrected and a little story—The Master of the National Grange too large to be caught in a political net—Becher-Tilton Scandal—The Agricultural College—The State Fair—Minor Mentions. 236
FARM STOCK—Epidemics among Swine. 237
SYLLABI OF SUPREME COURT.—237
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. 237
MARKET REVIEW.—237
LITERARY AND DOMESTIC—The Home for Friendless Children—Children in Summer—Sheaves of Golden Grain—From Baltimore. 238
OUR YOUNG FOLKS—Panther Jim. 239
STAY LAWS.—239
ADVERTISEMENTS.—239

State of Kansas—Officers.

- Governor—Thomas A. Osborn, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
Lieut. Governor—E. B. Stover, Council Grove, Morris county.
Secretary of State—W. H. Smallwood, Wathena, Doniphan county.
Auditor of State—D. W. Wilder, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.
Treasurer of State—J. E. Hays, Olathe, Johnson county.
Supt. Public Instruction—H. D. McCarty, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
Attorney General—A. L. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Chief Justice—A. Kingman, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Associate Justices—D. M. Valentine, Ottawa, Franklin county.
D. J. Brewer, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
State Printer—Geo. W. Martin, Junction City, Davis county.
Adjutant General—C. A. Morris, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.
State Librarian—D. Dickinson, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
Supt. Insur. Dep't.—Edward Russell, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
Secretary State Board of Agriculture—Alfred Gray, Topeka.

Farmers' Organizations.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

- National Grange—Business Officers:—
Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Secretary—O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.
Kansas State Grange—Business Officers:—
Master—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon co.
Overseer—Wm. Sims, Topeka.
Secretary—John Boyd, Independence.
Steward—E. D. Smith, Jewell city.
Asst. Steward—J. H. Hickey, Franklin co.
Chairman—J. W. Keiser, Hutchinson.
Treasurer—H. H. Angell, Sherman city.
Secretary—G. W. Spurgeon, Jackson ville.
Gate Keeper—W. H. Fisher, Clay co.
Clerk—Mattie Morris.
Floor—M. H. Clark, Leavenworth.
Porker—Anderson, Rippey.
Lady Ass't Steward—Jennie D. Richey.

Executive Committee.

- F. H. Dumbauld, Jacksonville.
T. B. Shaffer, Grasshopper Falls.
W. F. Popence, Topeka.

State Board of Agriculture—Officers.

- President—Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.
Vice President—E. H. Funston, Carlyle.
Treasurer—J. G. Wilson, Topeka.
Secretary—Alfred Gray, Topeka.
Ext. Com.—Joshua Wheeler, Pardee, Atchison co.
C. S. Broadbent, Wellington, Sumner co.
S. J. Carter, Coffey county.
Mayor Crowell, Cherokee county.
J. A. Savage, Republic county.
Levi Wilson, Leavenworth county.
W. F. Popence, Topeka, Shawnee county.
S. K. Keiser, Hutchinson.
John H. Edwards, Ellis, Ellis county.
Thos. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, Ex officio.

State Horticultural Society—Officers.

- President—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth.
Vice President—D. B. Skeels, Oage mission.
Treasurer—F. W. Wilhouse, Leavenworth.
Secretary—G. C. Brackett, Lawrence.
Trustees—E. Gale, Manhattan.
H. E. Van Dornum, B.L. Kingsbury, Burlington.

State Bee-keepers' Association—Officers.

- President—Hon. M. A. O'Neil.
Vice President—O. V. Bill, Manhattan, Riley co.
Secretary—F. M. Cameron, Lawrence.
Asst. Sec.—G. Badders.

Northern Kansas District Fair Association.

- President—Geo. W. Glick.
Secretary—John A. Martin, Atchison.
Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.

Kansas Agricultural and Mech'l Association.

- President—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.
Secretary—E. W. Chapman, Leavenworth.
Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association.

- President—B. F. Holper.
Secretary—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.
Comprising Bourbon and Crawford counties, Kan and Barton county, Missouri.

Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association.

- President—R. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.
Vice President—O. V. Bill, Manhattan, Riley co.
Secretary—Fred E. Miller, Manhattan, Riley co.
Treasurer—Jason Furran, Blue Rapids, Marshall co.
The Secretary—J. F. Wyatt, Pavillion, Wabanssee co.
Ext. Com.—James P. Shannon, Otter Lake, Pottawatomie.
Wm. Mitchell, Topeka, Shawnee co.
J. K. Hudson, Circleville, Jackson co.
A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.
The President and Secretary ex-officio.

Reports of County Societies to the State Board of Agriculture.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, TOPEKA, KAN., JULY 1, 1874. Summary of Reports of County Agricultural Societies to the State Board of Agriculture, of Acreage compared with that of last year, and the Average condition of the several crops named; Average Condition of Stock, and Prospect or Fruit, on the first day of July 1874.

The "Condition" of the several crops on the first day of July is made in comparison with an ordinary or fair average crop. In reporting acreage, condition of animals or product, in comparison with former years, or in comparison with an average crop or the average condition, 100 is made the basis; an increase of one-tenth, or ten per cent., is recorded 110; and a decrease of five per cent. is marked 95, etc.

Table with columns for Counties and various crops: CORN, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, BARLEY, POTAT. IRISH, POTAT. SWEET, SORGHUM, TOBACCO. Rows list 100+ counties with their respective crop conditions.

Forty-one Counties reporting; among which the following report more or less devastation from chinch bugs: Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Brown, Barbour, Chase, Cherokee, Coffey, Cowley, Dickinson, Doniphan, Lyon, Franklin, Greenwood, Jackson, Johnson, Labette, Lincoln, Montgomery, Neosho, Osborne, Riley, Shawnee and Wabanssee.—25.

Wheat was above an average crop, where these pests had not put in an appearance. The damage sustained by them is indicated by the county reports, and by the general summary for the whole State. Only late sown winter wheat and spring wheat have suffered to an extent worthy of special mention. In many cases where ground for spring wheat was plowed in the fall, and the wheat sown early, the crop escaped from their ravages, while other small grains had not such immunity. The reports are very uniform that animal manures disquiet the offensive intruder, which is clearly indicated by his avoiding manure patches and devastating those adjoining.

Early sown winter wheat, especially where it was drilled, did not suffer to any extent. Corn promises an abundant yield. Suffering some from chinch bugs adjoining stubble and from dry weather. Anderson.—Rose chafers have injured the grapes 50 per cent. in some localities. Bourbon.—All animal life has never been freer from disease. Brown.—Cattle have improved rapidly since the 1st of May; no prevailing disease. Chase.—Spring wheat nearly destroyed by chinch bugs, and corn damaged some by them, but an average crop is promised. No other crop is marked less than 100. Cherokee.—Winter wheat will average from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. About 500 acres of cotton in the county with a prospect of one bale to the acre. Coffey.—Cattle and horses never appeared better. Cowley.—Wheat harvested in excellent condition; quality first rate—30 bushels per acre a very common yield. Potatoes injured in some localities by potato bug and by what seems to be tobacco worm. No disease among stock and prospects are very encouraging. Crawford.—Peach trees seem to have exhausted their substance in excessive bloom, and become diseased, shed both foliage and fruit. Trees appear healthy again. Rose chaffer destroying the grape. Scarcity of old corn has caused a depreciation of swine and other stock. Splendid clip of wool; only drawbacks, are chinch bug and rose chaffer. Doniphan.—Wheat not turning out as well as expected; straw short, heads poorly filled, and grain shriveled. Ellis.—No cultivated fruit; wild fruit abundant early spring wheat the best of all farm crops. Ellsworth.—Potato crop saved by using Paris green. There are myriads of toads destroying the potato bug. Franklin.—Most of our farmers conclude, that if they do not raise wheat they will not be disturbed by the chinch bug. Greenwood.—Cattle overcoming the effects of "starvation" in winter, and storms in spring. It is for these causes,

that the standard of stock is under that of last year. No prevailing disease. Howard.—Wheat estimated at 25 bushels per acre. Labette.—Wheat from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. Lyon.—The only spring wheat worth harvesting is where the ground was plowed last fall and sowed very "early." Canker worm did some damage. Miami.—Farmers are much discouraged, and they propose hereafter to let the chinch bug raise his own wheat. Mitchell.—A bug about one-half the size of the Colorado beetle, has made its appearance, and is destroying the eggs of the latter. Neosho.—Horses fit, rather poor condition, owing to scarcity of feed and hard work. No prevailing disease among stock. Russell.—Owing to dry weather small grains rather short. Straw heads medium, except rye, which is good. County rapidly developing. Saline.—County was never looking better. Shawnee.—Wheat will average 20 bushels per acre. Pear injured by blight in early part of the season. Wabanssee.—Rows of timothy sown between wheat and corn fields, will prevent chinch bugs from invading the corn, as they will not pass through timothy. Woodson.—Sheep afflicted with "scab" to some extent.

SUMMARY FOR THE STATE.

Summary for the State table with columns for GRAIN (Corn, Winter Wheat, Spring Wheat, Winter Rye, Oats, Winter Barley, Spring Barley) and FRUIT (Apples, Peaches, Pears, Grapes). Rows show acreage and condition for each category.

TABLE—Continued.

Table with columns for Counties and various crops: COTTON, WHEAT, HEMP, FLAX, BROOK CORN, POTAT. IRISH, POTAT. SWEET, SORGHUM, TOBACCO. Rows list 100+ counties with their respective crop conditions.

the prospect at this time last year, instead of with an "ordinary or fair average crop." In all such cases the figures of the reporter have been reduced to 100.—Szc'y.

STOCK.

Table with columns for Cattle-condition, Horses and Mules-condition, Swine-condition, Poultry-condition. Rows show conditions for each category.

The next monthly report will embrace the Assessor's returns of acreage, etc., of principal crops, and will be issued as early in August as the returns are all received from County Clerks.

ALFRED GRAY, Sec.

PESTS, CROPS AND FRUIT.

The summer months in Kansas are generally warm and this year has been no exception to the general rule, but as the season passes the "even tenor of its way," with nothing very remarkable to distinguish it from many preceding ones, the crop prospect with us remains good.

Corn is looking well and as the acreage is larger in this vicinity than usual, we expect to have a large surplus.

We have had timely showers of rain, but our rains have generally been confined to small tracts of country. The last rain, with a sprinkle of hail, which visited us a couple of days ago, did not extend two miles either way

but here there was a good rain. The ground is quite moist and in fine condition for the growing crops.

The wheat crop with us was poor, but the crop of chinch bugs was correspondingly good. These pests have done an immense amount of damage, not only to the wheat, but also to the corn crop, and it is evident that farming cannot be made to pay in some portions of the State as long as small grain is cultivated. This "bug question" is an important one, laying as it does at the threshold of successful production, and should receive more thorough scientific investigation.

All kinds of insects have been as abundant this season as the nature of the case would seem to demand. But we have enjoyed remarkable immunity from some of the pests which other years afflicted us.

The tent caterpillar, the maple worm and the curculio, thus far, have been almost a failure. Perhaps some of our entomologists could tell us the cause of it, but until then we will be left to infer the failure in having a full crop of these pests is dependent upon Providential causes, the extent of which our philosophy has not reached.

The fruit prospects are good. The peach trees are full enough and trees generally look healthy where they have had proper attention. The apples are ripening up very perfect looking, and it seems that for apples at least, Kansas is bound to be a grand success.

A few days ago while looking over the orchards of Mr. R. H. Pearson and Mr. Gus Jacott, and seeing the apple trees with large luscious fruit bending in circles on either side to the ground, with not a single tree showing the probable location of the "dead line," we came to the conclusion that in Kansas the apple tree has found those conditions most favorable to its success in making a normal growth and yielding a plentiful supply of perfect fruit.

M. A. O. Black Jack, Kansas.

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

ABOUT TREES IN KANSAS.

BY R. S. ELLIOTT.

Mr. C. W. Johnson, in the FARMER of July 15th, tells us on the authority of a steamboat telegram from Sioux City, that there is no snow in the mountains, and consequently there must be a more severe drouth this season than last, probably occurring from July 10th to August 10.

I was at Wallace, near the west line of Kansas, on the 10th of July. There had been a heavy shower the night before. On the night of the 10th and 11th there was much lightning and rain in the distant north. On the 12th I was at Salina and Solomon, where rain was needed, but the people did not look to the mountain streams to produce it. I should have thought the country very dry if I had not known that at my own home, in St. Louis Co., Mo., there had been no rain of any account since early in May, and that the stock in my little unpurifying nursery, (ornamental), together with grass, corn, etc., was worse burnt up than ever my little trees were at Boiland or Ellis, on the plains. At Ellis, July 11th, I examined the sod corn of Hon. Jno. H. Edwards, and found it equal to if not better than any I had ever seen in Missouri or Illinois—a very wonderful growth of corn, considering that there was "no snow in the mountains."

Mr. Johnson makes the same mistake that many others do, in supposing that the mountain snows are to give us the needed moisture on the plains, either in the streams or in refreshing showers. The variations in the snow fall of the mountains never make but a foot or two difference in the depth of water in the Missouri, Platte and Arkansas rivers; but this foot or two of difference is of great consequence to a steamboat on the upper Missouri, as a foot less than the usual stage may render a trip to Fort Benton impracticable. But such variation could have no perceptible effect on the meteorological conditions as influenced by the quantity of water under the surface of the valleys, and therefore would not be measurable in the rainfall even along the rivers in their upper parts, much less in localities hundreds of miles distant. The mountain snows are often credited with more influence on the rivers near their mouths than they are entitled to. In the spring of 1843 there was very high water in the Missouri and its tributaries at Council Bluffs, overflowing the bottoms for many miles, but the snows had no agency in this flood, as it was the effect of abundant rains. On the lower part of the Missouri there was no high water to do any damage, although the river was so high at Council Bluffs. In 1844 there was no high water at Council Bluffs but the lower part of the river was swollen by rains until it spread over the entire bottom in many places, and coinciding with a great rise in the upper Mississippi, produced at St. Louis the "great flood of 1844," when the river at that point was 35 feet above low water mark, and extended to the Illinois bluffs. No doubt many honest but ill informed people believe that the mountain snows caused the floods, just as Mr. Johnson believes that the snow in the mountains brings us rain in Kansas. It is a mistake all around. The rains are brought to the plains by the returning trade winds from the Gulf of Mexico. The moisture carried northward each season is enough to drown out the people of the state if it was all precipitated. Its precipitation is influenced by causes beyond our comprehension; probably by electrical changes not yet measured, and possibly never to be fully understood. The drouths which occur in Kansas, as well as elsewhere, are never to be foretold from the greater or less volume of snow in the Rocky mountains. During the present season, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and parts of Missouri, have suffered more severely from drouth than eastern Kansas has since 1860, yet no one will pretend that the want of snow in the Rocky mountain region has had anything to do with the seasons in the states east of Kansas.

There is no accounting for taste, we are told, and hence I cannot explain why it is that Mr. Johnson takes pleasure in depreciating the state in which he resides. If he only stated the actual difficulties in tree growing, no one should object; but he applies theories which are contradicted by facts; and his lucubrations will convey to distant people a wrong impression. Over about one-half the area of Kansas—say to the meridian of Ellsworth—my observation and experience teach me that forest trees can be grown with about as much success, so far as climate is concerned, as they can in Missouri and Illinois. Mr. Johnson can find in Dickinson, Saline and Ellsworth counties abundant proofs of this fact. The climatic difficulty, as I have found it, is rather in the dryness of fall and winter, than of spring and summer, and this has caused me no loss of trees in Ellsworth county, although destructive to some at Ellis and Wallace.

But Mr. Johnson ought to know that it is not in Kansas alone that the irregularities of 1871, '72 and '73 have been destructive to trees in nurseries, and elsewhere. The records of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, and particularly the writings of that veteran horticulturist, M. L. Dunlap, of Champaign, will show him a loss of trees from climatic causes entirely unequalled in Kansas.

In 1873 the entries under the act of Congress to encourage tree planting on the public domain, were, at Cawker City, 13,120 acres; at

Salina, 33,346; at Wichita, 42,240; total, 88,706 acres. These lands have been taken up by men on the frontier, familiar with the local conditions. They may be all fools, and it may be that Mr. Johnson knows more than they do of the possibility of growing trees, but for the present I prefer fact to fancy, and take it for granted that the men who have entered these lands understand what they were about.

It would not be a difficult thing to take up Mr. Johnson's assertions seriatim and show their fallacy, but I have not time to spare for the work, nor the FARMER room to print. Kirkwood, Missouri.

For the Kansas Farmer

FRUIT GROWING.

BY L. A. S.

A great truth in nature, found and attested to by chemistry, philosophy and every other natural science, is that whatever exists has some form peculiar to it, and is one of its characteristics by which it is known. Ores and oxides, sulphides and metals, and liquids in becoming solids, all assume peculiar forms of crystallization, some of which are extremely beautiful. Every variety of animal life has some peculiar figure which it presents to the eye and makes it what it is, and without which it cannot well exist. Deformity may be found in individuals of any species, but this is the result of unfortunate condition, perversion or accident.

With vegetable life this also is most significantly true. An oak will not take on the form of development of a pine, and the attempt to compel it to do so would probably be about as successful as an effort to make it put on the pine's evergreen foliage. The hand of cultivation would labor at a difficult task in trying to make the branchlets of the drooping church yard willow lift themselves to competition with the skyward ramifications of the Lombardy poplar. The quince bush seeks a form of development essentially different from that of an apple tree, and a pear tree will not naturally assume the sprawling irregularity of the peach.

Nor does this cease to be true when we come into the consideration of individual species of any great family of fruits. To every seed is given "its own body," and often times this body has such marked peculiarities of color and development that by an experienced eye, even where among the multitude, it is at once recognized.

Take as a familiar illustration of this, our most common fruit, the apple. In the different kinds the color of the branches and twigs varies from that of a light orange or pink, through almost every tint to nearly an ebony. And no one has ever failed to notice, in passing through a well grown orchard, what different forms of development the trees, producing various kinds of apples, take on in their growth. On some, the branches and twigs are upright and stiff, going upward and upward, bristling like a thousand lightning rods from one common shaft; on others, the limbs are prone and dangling. Some have forms beautifully rounded, approaching spheres; others are sprawling, awkward and angular. Every tree has its peculiarities of growth and takes form according to its kind.

Now, if there is any one direction in which inexperienced orchardists act unwisely in fruit growing more often than any other, it is in falling to recognize this great natural truth in the development of their fruit trees. Indeed, writers on arboriculture have not given this truth the recognition that it deserves, many seeming in no manner to give it attention. But "wisdom is justified by all her children." Men plant fruit trees, the rows taking specific directions regardless of the slope of the site; they place them with precision of mathematical measurement in position; they determine that each tree shall have so much length of shaft, so much height, and a particular form of top, as near as may be. To realize their ideal they labor, and because they are after an ideal much of their labor is vain and worse than useless, because by it their trees are damaged and hindered in their growth. This tree puts out one limb here and another there, according to the natural course of its development, but they do not agree with the ideal and they must come off. That sends out a multitude of shoots in every part, filling the top with the thickest foliage, and they must be remorselessly cut away to meet the ideal of a top with suitable compactness not over full. Another sprays irregularly and must be headed in on every side. The next shoots rapidly upward and must suffer repeated excisions to promote lateral expansion. And so it is onward through the orchard, not one tree in a dozen approximating the ideal without continual attention and repeated amputations.

Said a man to me. "It is a work to get the brush out of any orchard that I trim off." "I take my wagon and haul them out by wagon loads." In this way men live in continual contention with their fruit trees. From year to year this warfare is kept up and their trees are dwarfed, disfigured and covered with wounds and putrifying sores making their growth slow and sickly. The leaves of a tree correspond to the lungs in the animal and as a general thing the more branches and leaves a tree has the more rapid is its growth.

If tree growers could apprehend the truth that when the Creator made every tree after its own kind, He did it wisely, and laying aside pruning shears, knives and saws, would allow their trees to develop naturally, they would relieve themselves of a deal of useless labor, and would have more sound and thrifty trees.

The Agricultural Press.

DESTRUCTION TO ANTS.—The Germantown Telegraph says:—The following modes are said to be excellent to get rid of ants; but whatever may be their merits, they are not hard to try, when the warm weather shall bring the pests upon us in billions:—Entrap them by means of narrow sheets of stiff paper, or strips of board, covered with sweet sticky substance. They will then be attracted and get stuck fast.—When you have caught a goodly number you can kill them and set the trap again. Or lay fresh bones around their haunts; they will leave every thing else to attack these, and when the bones are well covered with them they can be dropped into boiling water. If you wish merely to drive them away (with the prospect of having them settle elsewhere within your own borders) a few spoonfuls of coal oil put into their retreats, or a few slices of raw onion buried there, will be taken by them as a strong hint to migrate. If ants are troublesome in the pantry, or other parts of the house, wet a sponge with sweetened water, and when a large number of ants are in it, throw the sponge into hot water and squeeze it out. Wet with sugar and water again, and go on so.

LOCATING HAY STACKS.—Where it is possible to do so, hay stacks should be located on the poorest spots of meadow or pasture, so that the grass, seed droppings of the stock and waste fodder may be deposited where great good will result from it. It is usually the case that the stacks are built on high parts of the meadow most convenient for reaching, and year after year but little deviation made as to site. Dry ground is desirable to feed upon, and we suppose this is the reason for seeking elevated locations; but this excuse for continuing to place stacks there is not a plausible one, for in a wet or stormy time the stock should be fed at the barn, and stack feeding only done when the earth is frozen hard and the weather pleasant. Now is the time to give this matter attention. Where stock can be turned from the pasture a day or two until a stack is built and securely fenced, profit will be found in so doing, as our pastures need invigorating as much as our meadows.—Ohio Farmer.

PRUNING ROSES.—The time to prune rose bushes depends entirely upon the class or family of roses to be pruned. Without going into a systematic consideration of the different species of the rose, for which we have no time just now, we will merely say that there are three grand divisions of the rose genus, each of which requires a mode of pruning peculiar to itself. For the first class or those roses that bloom but once a year—summer roses as they are called—we have always found it best to prune them pretty severely as soon as the period of blooming is over, unless it should be very dry, in which case we defer the pruning until just as the fall growth begins. By this course we get an abundance of young spurs or shoots, for flowering the next season.—The Householder.

MUCH that has looked like prosperity has been based upon inflation, either by stock heavily watered or money loaned at high rates, such rates as will bring disaster to almost any business, when the day of settlement comes. A financial panic always finds plenty of industry in a condition to go down when at all crowded. The results of several panics go to show that the money of the country is not in the hands of those who are developing our industries, but that those depend upon borrowing, and no man can loan at the going rates, with which to buy land and carry on farming, nor enter on any mechanical or manufacturing enterprise on any such basis with safety. Hence we assert that we are too much developed, because this development does not rest upon a basis that can be relied upon in an emergency. Business men who have a large borrowed capital invested in any active pursuit, are in a very precarious condition, liable at any time to suffer from the results of stock gambling or a corner on money. The newspapers tell us very little of what is going on in the larger cities and manufacturing towns touching failures, but the court records tell the story of the ten who fail to succeed on ten per cent. money, for every one who works out of such an entanglement.—Western Farm Journal.

Grass in its green state, while still growing, and with all the elements still in its juices, that subsequently form the seeds, is the best food possible for our grazing animals. Many have the idea that it has then too little substance; that it is "washy" and innutritious. There can be no greater mistake. The great gain made by our live stock when first turned upon the early and young grasses, and their subsequent relish for all such nice bits of the same as may be offered through the summer, and their rejection of the coarser and more ripened stalks, ought to indicate plainly the food that is best for them. They make no mistakes, and take all the time that which is best. Now, what hint do we get from this, as to the proper time for cutting and curing for winter? Obviously at such time as will produce an article of food as nearly resembling this in form and substance as may be possible. The word "hay" has an unfortunate signification the farmer. It should consist of such an article as we have indicated, and should mean "cured grass," and should be fitted to make growth in calves and milk in the pail as nearly like what it would have done when growing in the field, as can be under the changed circumstances. Cut your grass before it gets dry and hard, and while it will make flesh.—Farmers Journal.

Go where we may, by railroad, by steamer, by private carriage, or in the saddle, on the right hand, on the left hand, above on full branches of the orchard trees heavy laden overhead, at our feet the ground red with berries, or turn where we will the new mown hay, the golden grain, those all proclaim the great, even almost endless abundance of the crops for the present year.

However large or liberal may be the estimate, the reality will exceed them all, no estimate yet made can tell their full amount, never before in this "Golden Land" have the crops been so universally grand in every variety. We are surprised as we travel over the various sections to note how much greater the crops will be than the most sanguine anticipated. We now have reports of Wheat fields that will harvest 40, 50, 60, and even 70 bushels to the acre, and barley 60 to 100 bushels, while Oats, Corn, Rye, and Buckwheat promise an equal abundant harvest.—California Farmer.

MUTUALLY DEPENDENT.—In our enthusiasm for our own noble organization, we must not, nor have we forgotten that the welfare of

the mechanical classes is closely allied to that of our own. The producing classes must stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of their rights rather in order to secure a just compensation for their labor. Should the mechanics organize into a society, having similar objects in view to those entertained by the Patrons of Husbandry, there is no reason why there should not be a hearty co-operation existing between them. The one could be fitly represented as the right hand, the other the left. Both could work together for the good of each. It is a settled axiom of political economy that the material prosperity of a locality is best promoted by the complete development of its capabilities. In rich agricultural districts, it is highly important that the machinery and wares used by its inhabitants, should be manufactured by skilled workmen, residents of the same locality, who, in turn, would consume the products of the garden and field.—Colman's Rural.

BUCKWHEAT.—This is one of the crops which farmers usually consider of little importance, cultivating it for a second crop after wheat, oats, early potatoes, millet, etc., giving it but little care, using it more frequently to choke out weeds than a profitable grain crop. It is supposed to be a native of Asia. By the French it is called Saracen wheat, after the Saracens, or Moors, who introduced it into Spain. In the U. S. it ranks sixth in value, amounting to \$16,000,000. In this State it is the fourth in value, amounting to \$150,000. The yield for Kansas is placed at 18½ bushels per acre. Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey are the great buckwheat producing states, growing twelve to sixteen millions worth in the country. In the extreme Southern states it is not raised at all. The crop succeeds in nearly all kinds of soils. On the poorer lands it is often used as a green manure to plow under, and also for bee feed. It is one of the cheapest available crops of the farm, and can frequently be worked in with profit. The objection against it is that it is troublesome to get rid of on land where it has been raised. It may be sown the last of June or the first of July, and harvested the latter part of September—one bushel of seed to the acre is sufficient. If sown in very rich land the grain is liable to lodge. Exhausting the soil but slightly, it can be cultivated on the same ground, and that of a poor quality, for years without decreasing the yield. Very hot weather, and also frost, injures the crop. When harvested, it should be set up in small bunches until dry. There are several varieties, the gray being in favor in some localities, the black in other sections being preferred. The Department of Agriculture imported, some years ago, a new variety from France called the Silver Buckwheat, which has proved quite successful in parts of the country. In this State the black and gray varieties are reliable.—J. K. Hudson in the Kansas Agri. Report.

WINTER RYE.—In Vermont, on our late excursion, we observed that winter rye promises a heavy crop. We saw one field the growth of which was so heavy that it was lodged in spots. Cold wet seasons seem to favor the growth of the smaller grains. Those who inform us of the cold season of 1861, say that wheat rye and oats were remarkably good that year; one farmer informed us that he grew that season 40 bushels of wheat per acre on a 2-acre field that produced the year before 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre, a farm contiguous to ours. If the weather should continue warm or thereabouts as it is this week for 90 days, there will be a good corn crop. Potatoes are promising. How about apples? Will farmers inform us? Intelligence from all sections, is that the hay crop will be heavy. Haying machinery, implements, etc., are in great demand, the supply being fully equal thereto, judging from our advertising columns.—Boston Cultivator.

HASTENING THE RIPENING OF FRUIT.—Acting upon the principle that renewal of the earth immediately surrounding the roots increases their activity, and accelerates the maturing of all parts of the plant, including the fruit, Mr. Stall removed the earth about an early pear tree, eight weeks before the normal period of ripening, for a space of thirteen to fifteen feet in diameter, and to such an extent as to leave a depth of earth over the roots of only about two to twenty-four inches, which could be thoroughly warmed, by the sun. He was surprised, not only by the ripening of the fruit in the middle of July, but also by its superior juiciness and flavor. In another experiment, the removal of the earth from the north side of a tree alone caused the fruit on that side to ripen several days earlier than on the south side. Frequent watering was of course necessary in the above experiments.—Vineyard Gazette.

POULTRY breeding has now come to be regarded as important a branch of farm industry as the raising of swine and sheep. In one sense it is of more importance, in that it is not every farmer who can keep sheep or swine with advantage, but every one who owns or rents a plot of land, if only the size of a city lot, can keep a few head of poultry with both pleasure and profit. When taken into consideration the vast number of eggs annually consumed in the United States—the city of New York alone using during the year 1873 upwards of 340,000,000, costing at wholesale about \$6,392,000—and when we note the immense number of tons of poultry sold in all the large cities of the Union, we can not call the poultry interest one of minor importance. And yet it is but a few years since that the name of poultry-breeder seemed to convey an idea of insignificance. Now, however, the proprietors of large stock farms have their flocks of pure-bred fowls, which get their share of attention and study as well as the horned cattle and horses; and the net income from a well-managed poultry-yard is no small addition to the farm receipts.—The Poultry Record.

PEACHES IN DELAWARE.—The American Grocer of June 6th, referring to the report that the peach crop of Delaware is likely to be a failure, says that the crop, instead of being small, bids fair to be far more successful than usual. From careful estimates, the peaches to be shipped to the New York and Philadelphia markets this year cannot fall much behind 1,800,000 baskets, of which New York will receive about 1,500,000, which is again over last year of about 400,000 baskets.

CODLING MOTH AND SHEEP.—We have repeatedly urged for years past the importance of turning flocks of sheep and swine into orchards at the time the young and wormy fruit is dropping. One of the most successful experimenters in this way is Joseph Harris of Rochester. He gives in a late Agriculturist some striking proofs of the advantages of the practice. He holds the codling moth in check in one orchard by pasturing it with sheep. Another orchard, forty years old, has always been used as a hog pasture, and the apples are

entirely free from the codling moth. Outside the orchard in which the sheep run is a row of seven trees, which produced last year from two to five barrels of apples per tree, and being unprotected by animals from the codling moth, all the good apples from these seven trees were put into one barrel. In his garden, where the animals cannot run, from fifty sorts of dwarf apples there is scarcely a fair specimen.—Rural New Yorker.

WOOL MARKET.—The prospects for wool-growers for obtaining good prices on wool, in our opinion, was never better. The amount of sheep in the country over last year is nothing, only one State showing any decided increase, while others remained as before or fell off. There was only enough wool to be had this spring to run the mills until the coming of the present clip, consequently there is no stagnation in that direction. True, woolen goods are lower now than they have been for some time, but they have all along been too high and that is nothing against our argument. The unsettled financial condition of the country has unsettled values and wool is one of the first articles to respond to the monetary barometer, but it is settled that there will be no expansion this season, so all values will settle into their legitimate channel, hence wool should start off at the figures ruling before the clip came in. Fifty to fifty-five cents is the price it should command during the whole season, and if farmers are wide awake it will command that price at once. A word to the wise is sufficient.—Buckeye Farmer.

The old foggy practice of pulling fodder, we utterly condemn, when it is possible to provide winter forage in any other way. Blade fodder at best, is unwholesome food and is always obtained at an expense of health, time, risk and actual loss to the corn crop far beyond its real value. It is a much better practice to top corn just above the ear, or still better to cut it up at the ground as practiced at the North and West. If fodder must be pulled, don't pull it too early nor too near the top. Pea vines for hay should be cut when the first are maturing and cured according to directions which will be given next week. Potatoes raised from vines planted any time this month are best for seed, and if in rich soil will yield an excellent table crop, for many of them cannot be planted, as in addition to the potatoes themselves, the vines make the best of all winter forage for mules and milch cows. Special attention should be given to the hay crop—cutting it just as the first seeds are maturing and curing in the shade as much as possible or in wind rows. Sun and dew greatly injure its value.—New Orleans Home Journal.

FROM data published elsewhere in this paper—under headings of "Crop Reports for June," (that of our Department of Agriculture, condensed), and "Great Britain's Imports of Wheat"—it will be seen that the prospects of our staple crops are very encouraging, while the probabilities are that prices will prove remunerative. The Reports of the Department of Agriculture show, for example, a large aggregate increase of both winter and spring wheat, stating the condition of the crop to be better than the average for a series of years. It is also announced that in the most of the States the average of rye is fully equal to or surpasses that of last year,—while the breadth of oats is increased two per cent., though the condition of the crop is regarded as slightly below the average. The cotton crop is put at 10 per cent. below the area of 1873, and its condition, for June, slightly below that of the corresponding month of last year. The apple crop is reported as above the average of 21 States, while 12 (all Southern) report it below. The reports from peach-growing districts are unfavorable, and the pear crop is considered below the average in most States east of the Mississippi, the exceptions being Southern New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the whole the outlook is favorable for a good yield of the staple crops of the country, and it is not believed prices will be materially reduced after harvest.—Moore's Rural New Yorker.

THE SEASON OF GROWTH.—This is the season of growth. It is a most important one to the farmer. We do not propose to give him an impertinent homily upon the importance of thorough and careful culture. Our object is a different one. It is the season of growth for himself. He should grow as the trees, shrubs and plants do. They should aid his growth. His eyes should be open. It is the season for the closest observation and study. Not a tree or plant but will repay looking at! and he should see what he looks at. It should teach him something. There should some fact become fixed in his mind with each observation. Every bird that sings and insect that flutters in his path should attract his attention and his thought. It will be promptly answered that the farmer and fruit grower has no time for these observations. But he may have time if he takes it. He will find the habit of observation, if once established, will not interfere with his work. The plants which spring up and thrive under his cultivation are important integers in this sum of observation and growth. Daily life should add to daily growth in the knowledge of everything about us that ministers to our comfort or profit. Too much practical, technical, and critical knowledge of the habits, growth, natural history and functions of plants cannot be obtained by the man whose prosperity is dependent upon their successful production. These objects should be as well known as the alphabet—as easily read at the different stages of growth, and their condition is surely interpreted.

This may all and doubtless will, to many, seem entirely Utopian—the vagaries of an Editor who sits in his easy chair and knows nothing practically of the exacting requirements of daily life on the farm. But the Editor who writes these words does know practically of the drudgery and exacting duties, in detail, of farm life; and he also knows how much of that load of drudgery and the burden of detail, is lifted off the shoulders by an absorbing interest in the phenomena and their lesson, by which the farmer is constantly surrounded. Now is the time for harvesting the material for growth in knowledge—for study and investigation during the longer evenings and leisure moments that may hereafter be devoted to study. Now is the time to gather and record facts—to store the memory with observed phenomena that shall stimulate inquiry and investigation hereafter. This is the kind of growth we urge upon the farmer for his own and his children's future profit and pleasure. This is the season for such growth.—Rural N. Y.

IN THE GRANGE.—While religious—that is to say sectarian—topics are, as they should be excluded from discussion in the Order, the Grange will over be found ready to espouse any movement that tends to make the people happier and better. The Grange should also keep free from all party entanglements, and certainly if true to itself will keep out of all church controversies.—New Jersey Granger.

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. SPRUNGER, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas.

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.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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.

E. M. D. wants to know if a subordinate Grange is required to have a seal before it can get any papers or circulars from the State Agent. He says, "I wrote to the State Agent May 25th, and have received no answer."

The State Agent aims to answer every communication he receives, so that letter must have been mislaid or lost. It is not required that a Grange should have a seal before any attention is paid to letters from its officers, it shows they are authentic, however. Always state name and number of your Grange and say "no seal," all we want to know is whether a communication is authentic or not.

J. H.—"We feel as if we shall need contributions soon ourselves, if the dry weather and chinch bugs continue, instead of sending our funds to others. It is alarming to see our corn fields drying up for want of rain, without a prospect for an ear of corn, and do not feel justifiable in contributing to your southern relief fund in view of the threatened scarcity at home. Should we?"

Well, brother, you must do as you think is best under the circumstances and prospects. It really does look a little discouraging, but you know we are promised a seed time and harvest; may be it will come out all right yet.

We acknowledge the receipt of five dollars from Oage Valley Grange No. 415, Miami co. Mo., accept this as a receipt.

D. H. asks if it would be in order to admit a hedge grower into the Grange, he being a sober and intelligent man and a good citizen—has made application. If the person follows tilling the soil for a business, raising corn, wheat or hedge, and is making that his business, we would say he is eligible to membership, especially if he is a good man.

We have oats to stack and Hungarian to cut this week, so excuse us for lack of matter in our department. The want of rain is getting to be a serious matter with us—our cows have fallen off in milk fully one-third in the past ten days, on account of the hot, dry weather—the grass is drying up very fast, and, without croaking, hay will be from one-third to one-half short this season in Shawnee county, but if we see it in time, and cut up every acre of corn, we need not be short of rough feed for our stock.

Office of Kansas State Grange Patrons of Husbandry.

MAPLETON, KAN., July 18, 1874. MAJ. J. K. HUDSON, DEAR SIR:—You will please insert in your paper the following decisions, made upon points not clearly understood by many in our Order—commencing with

No. 23. A Subordinate Grange has jurisdiction over, and may prefer charges against, and bring to trial, any member of our Order residing within their jurisdiction, who holds a dimit from their own or any other Subordinate Grange.

No. 24. A brother or sister holding a dimit cannot be received as a charter member of a new Grange, except upon the payment of the full charter fees as required of all other members.

No. 25. After a ballot has been taken on an application for the degrees of membership, and the result declared by the Master, it is final and cannot be reconsidered by the Grange.

No. 26. If a Grange neglects to locate its centre of jurisdiction at the time of organization the place of such organization will be recognized as such centre until the Grange es-

tablished one elsewhere, and gives notice to all adjoining Granges, provided that such change of centre shall not be nearer than five miles of the centre of any other Grange jurisdiction, and provided further, that no Grange can move its centre to a point more than two and one-half miles from the place of organization.

No. 27. After a Grange has voted a dimit and said dimit put into the hands of the member, the Grange cannot afterwards reconsider or withdraw such dimit.

No. 28. Masters of Subordinate Granges, being members of the State Grange, must be tried in that body, and during the vacation of the State Grange all charges against a Master must be forwarded to the Master of the State Grange, who may suspend the Master so charged until the next session of the State Grange, when the case will be heard and decided in that body.

I had expected to start on a trip through the south-west portion of our State on Grange business about the 20th, but have been detained. I will start the 27th inst., and be absent two or three weeks. Please call attention to this in the KANSAS FARMER, that Patrons may withhold communications during that time, and oblige yours fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

Letters from the Farm.

OUR KANSAS FARMER.

I was never an adept in the use of soft soap, but if I see merit in a character or a cause it is difficult to restrain a prompt and undisguised declaration of approval, and therefore trust that I may be allowed before proceeding with this letter, the privilege of expressing my feelings relating to our FARMER and our farmers.

There is no class of people in this little world of ours, that absolutely need correct information so much as do our "tillers of the soil." There has been a great effort made on the part of some of our noblest men, at, in many cases, great sacrifices, to furnish our farmers with that "one thing needful," and it has been discouraging to this noble band of educators to meet with insulting rebuffs at the cabin door, or even in the halls of affluence. In short, it has been a laborious and thankless task, to urge our farmers to subscribe for and read agricultural papers.

But we trust and confidently believe that the KANSAS FARMER will in due course of time find a hearty welcome at every door, and shed its light upon every fireside circle. It is natural to man to boast of his natal state, and next to it, the state of his adoption, and feel through life a just and commendable pride in their material prosperity, and the virtue and patriotism of their people.

We also, the citizens of the same State, feel a local pride and are apt to think our county, village or town possesses many advantages over other sections of the State, which is often only imaginary. Therefore we admire the generosity and catholicity of "our FARMER," and no portion of its columns are read with greater interest than the news from all parts of the State, through its many correspondents, which opens to its readers a panoramic view of our brother farmers' prosperities and adversities. And it is for the purpose of completing the picture that I shall attempt to send you weekly the little doings and sayings of the people of south-eastern Kansas, and of course a word occasionally of its wonderful endowments by the Creator's hand.

We have been pained to see good men and true casting around for subscribers for eastern agricultural newspapers, forgetting our KANSAS FARMER. The selections on general topics are as good in the FARMER as any eastern paper (and we have many to read) and its original articles are a hundred per cent. more profitable to a western farmer than are found in an eastern paper. A good farmer in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, or even Iowa, will often fail in Kansas. The way of farming in those States is not the way of Kansas farming. We have to learn the nature and quality of our soils, the effect of climate, changes in temperature, destructive insects, their habits and manner of their destruction, time and mode of seeding and harvesting, and a thousand and one other things in the which no eastern paper can give any assistance and all of which can be gleaned from the columns of our FARMER.

Over twelve years residence in the State convinces me that our oldest resident farmers succeed the best when endowed with equal intelligence.

The KANSAS FARMER should be the Kansas farmer's paper and they should not only take it and pay for it, but assist in filling its columns with their experiences, that others may not be obliged to grope along through dark paths to the light of experience.

One more thing I desire to notice before closing my preface and that is, that I admire the independence of the FARMER upon all subjects, and especially the most difficult of all—Politics and Patrons. Its castigations are for all political and corrupt rings, and it occasionally points out a terrible blotch upon the Patrons' corporation in high places, and halts his columns when treading upon the oppressed, whom he professes to lift up.

Our county is one of the richest and most beautiful in the west, its natural advantages are great, of which I shall speak from time to time.

Our wheat harvest has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and the yield from the thresher is remarkable, being one-quarter, one-third, and in some instances, one-half more than the farmers usual guessing. Our oats were light, made so by lack of rains at the nick of time. Rains have fallen just right for corn, and such a growth I have never seen in any State. The chinch bug for a short time made fearful havoc, but the frequent and powerful rains and rapid growth of the corn soon left them in the background and you could hardly see their tracks.

Cotton, castor beans, flax, potatoes and every thing that grows out of the earth are "big." My letter is too long and contains too little, and I promise to do better in the future.

Politically, the atmosphere is murky. Few dare tell (among the office seekers) what they profess or what party they are going to "jine." We have about two pale looking youths that cling manfully to the Grant plank in the Republican party, because he was a Republican they can see no wrong in Radicalism, and say they hate Democrats. The Independents take in about everybody and with slight sprinkling all may enter into full fellowship, and vote for "we'uns." The untrifling Democrats have called a meeting to exhibit their numbers, and show their never-surrender pluck. Somebody will get a large vote in Crawford, and you may bet on that, with safety. OFUS. Crawford County.

The KANSAS FARMER is received. I am very much pleased with the style, quality of paper, type, and above all the tone and spirit of the articles it contains. You express my views exactly in the article headed "Shall the National Grange Headquarters be used as an Advertising and Business Agency?" So far as our National executive committee has made arrangements for the purchase of Agricultural implements is concerned, all right, but as to the advertisements of O. Judd and Co., with a great many Patrons has killed the whole circular. WM. A. HENDRICKS Fuller's Point, Coles Co., Illinois.

Scientific Miscellany.

COLOR IN ANIMALS.

The variety of coloring in animal life is one of the marvels of Nature, only now beginning to be studied scientifically. It is vain to say that an animal is beautiful, either in symmetry or diversity of color, in order to please the human eye. Fishes in the depth of the Indian seas, where no human eye can see them, possess the most gorgeous tints. One thing is remarkable: birds, fishes, and insects, alone possess the metallic coloring; while plants and zoophytes are without reflecting shades. The mollusca take a middle path with their hue of mother-of-pearl. What is the reason of these arrangements in the animal kingdom? It is a question which cannot be satisfactorily answered; but some observations have been made which throw light on the subject. One is, that among animals, the part of the body turned toward the earth is always paler than that which is uppermost. The action of light is here apparent. Fishes which live on the side, as the sole and turbot, have the left side, which answers to the back, of a dark tint; while the other side is white. It may be noticed that birds which fly, as it were, bathed in light, do not offer the strong contrast of tint between the upper and lower side. Beetles, wasps, and flies, have the metallic coloring of blue and green, possess rings equally dark all round the body; and the wings of many butterflies are as beautifully feathered below as above.

On the other hand, mollusca which live in an almost closed shell, like the oyster, are nearly colorless; the larvae or insects found in the ground or in wood have the same whiteness, as well as all intestinal worms shut up in obscurity. Some insects whose life is spent in darkness keep this appearance all their lives; such as the curious little beetles inhabiting the inaccessible crevasses of snowy mountains, in whose depths they are hidden. They seem to fly from light as from death, and are only found at certain seasons, when they crawl on the flooring of the caves like larvae, without eyes, which would be useless in the retreats where they usually dwell.

This relation between coloring and light is very evident in the beings which inhabit the earth and the air; those are the most brilliant which are exposed to the sun; those of the tropics are brighter than in the regions around the north-pole, and the diurnal species than the nocturnal; but the same law does not apparently belong to the inhabitants of the sea, which are of a richer shade where the light is more tempered. The most dazzling corals are those which hang under the natural canopies of the rocks and on the side of submarine grottoes; while some kinds of fish, which are found off the shores as well as in depths requiring the drag-net, have a bright purple in the latter regions, and an insignificant yellow brown in the former. Those who bring up gold-fish know well that, to have them finely colored, they must place them in a shaded vase, where aquatic plants hide them from the extreme solar heat. Under a hot July sun they lose their beauty.

The causes to which animal coloring is due are very various. Some living substances have it in themselves, owing to molecular arrangement; but usually this is not the case; the liveliest colors are not bound up with the tissues. Sometimes they arise from a phenomenon like that by which the soap-bubble shows its prismatic hues; sometimes there is a special matter called pigment which is united with the organic substance. Such is the brilliant print, carmine, which is the pigment of the cochineal insect, and the red color of blood, which may be collected in crystals, separate from the other particles to which it is united.

Even the powder not unknown to ladies of fashion is left on Nature's beautifying means. That which is left on the hands of the ruthless boy, when he has caught a butterfly, is a common instance; but there are birds, such as the large cockatoo, which leave a white powder on the hands. An African traveller speaks of his astonishment on a rainy day to see his hands reddened by a moist plumage of a bird he had just killed. The most ordinary way, however, in which the pigment is found is when it exists in the depths of the tissues

reduced to very fine particles, best seen under the microscope. When scattered they scarcely influence the shade; but, when close together, they are very perceptible. This explains the color of the negro: under the very delicate layer of skin which is raised by a slight burn there may be seen abundance of brown pigment in the black man. It is quite superficial, for the skin differs only from that of the European in tone; it wants the exquisite transparency of fair races. Among these, the colors which impress the eye do not come from a flat surface, but from the different depths of layers in the flesh. Hence the variety of rose and lily tints according as the blood circulates more or less freely; hence the blue veins, which give a false appearance, because the blood is red; but the skin thus dyes the deep tones red; and its beneath it; tinting with Indian ink is blue, blue eyes owe their shade to the brown pigment which lines the other side of the iris, and the muscles seen under the skin produce the bluish tone well known to painters.

The chemical nature of pigment is little known; the sun evidently favors its development in red patches. Age takes it away from the hair when it turns white, the coloring matter giving place to very small air-bubbles. The brilliant white of feathers is due to the air which fills them. Age, and domestic habits exchanged for a wild state, alter the appearance of many birds and animals; in some species the feathers and fur grow white every year before falling off and being renewed; as in the ermine, in spring, the fur which is so valued assumes a yellow hue, and, after a few months, becomes white before winter.

It would, however, be an error to suppose that all the exquisite metallic shades which diaper the feathers of birds and the wings of butterflies arise from pigments; it was a dream of the alchemists to try to extract them. Their sole cause is the play of light, fugitive as the sparkles of the diamond. When the beautiful feathers on the breast of a humming-bird are examined under the microscope, it is astonishing to see none of the shades the mystery of which you would penetrate. They are simply made of a dark brown opaque substance not unlike those of a black duck. There is, however, a remarkable arrangement; the barb of the feather, instead of being a fringed stem, offers a series of small squares of horny substance placed point to point. These plates, of infinitesimal size, are extremely thin, brown, and, to all appearance, exactly alike, whatever may be the reflection they give. The brilliant large feathers of the peacock are the same; the plates are only at a greater distance, and of less brightness. They have been described as so many little mirrors, but that comparison is not correct, for then they would give back light without coloring it. Neither do they act by decomposing the rays which pass through them, for then they would not lose their iris tints under the microscope. It is to metals alone that the metallic plumage of the humming-bird can be compared; the effects of the plates in a feather are like tempered steel or crystallized bismuth. Certain specimens emit colors very variable under different angles, the same scarlet feather becoming, when turned to ninety degrees a beautiful emerald green.

The same process which Nature has followed in the humming-bird is also found in the wing of the butterfly. It is covered with microscopic scales, which play the part of the feathers, arranged like the tiles of a house, and taking the most elegant forms. They all lose color under magnifying power, and the quality of reflection shows that the phenomena are the same as in feathers. There is, however, a difference in the extent of the chromatic scale. While the humming-bird partakes in its colors of the whole of the spectrum from the violet to the red, passing through green, those of the butterfly prefer the more refrangible ones from green to violet, passing through blue. The admirable lilac shade of the *Morpho menelas* and the *Morpho cypris* is well known, and the wings of these butterflies have been used by the jewelers, carefully laid under a thin plate of mica, and made into ornaments. A bright green is not uncommon, but the metallic red is rare, excepting in a beautiful butterfly of Madagascar, closely allied to one found in India and Ceylon. The latter has wings of a velvet black with brilliant green spots; in the former, these give place to a mark of fiery red.

There is the same difference between the metallic hues of creatures endowed with flight and the iris shades of fishes, that there is between crystallized bismuth and the soft reflections of the changing opal. To have an idea of the richness of the fish, it is only necessary to see a net landed filled with shad or other bright fish. It is an immense opal, with the same transparency of shade seen through the scales, which afford the only means of imitating pearls. It is due, however, not to the scales, but to extremely thin layers lying below the scales under the skin and round the blood-vessels, which look like so many threads of silver running through the flesh. Heamur first noticed and described them; sometimes their form is as regular as that of a crystal, and of infinitesimal size and thickness. The art of the makers of false pearls is to collect these plates in a mass from the fish, and make a paste of them with the addition of glue, which is pompously named "Eastern essence." This is put inside glass beads, and gives them the native whiteness of pearls.

Many observations have been made lately by our naturalists as to the defense which color supplies to animals: hares, rabbits, stags, and goats, possess the most favorable shade for concealing them in the depths of the forest or in the fields. It is well known that when the Volunteer corps were enrolled, and the most suitable color for the riflemen was discussed, it was supposed to be green. Soldiers dressed in different shades were placed in woods and plains, to try which offered the best concealment. Contrary to expectation, that which escaped the eyes of the enemy was not green, but the fawn color of the doe. Among hunting quadrupeds, such as the tiger, the leopard, the jaguar, the panther, there is a shade of skin which man has always been anxious to appropriate for his own use. The old Egyptian tombs have paintings of the negroes of Soudan, their loins girt with the fine yellow skins for which there is still a great sale. All the birds which prey upon the smaller tribes, and fishes like the shark, are clothed in dead colors, so as to be the least seen by their victims.

There is an animal which, for two thousand years, has excited the curiosity and superstition of man by its change of color—that is, the chameleon. No reasonable observation was ever made upon it, until Perault instituted some experiments in the seventeenth century. He observed that the animal became pale at night, and took a deeper color when in the sun, or when it was teased; while the idea that it took its color from surrounding objects was simply fabulous. He wrapped it in differ-

ent kinds of cloth, and once only did it become paler when in white. Its colors were very limited, varying from gray to green and greenish brown.

Little more than this is known in the present day; under our skies it soon loses its intensity of color. Beneath the African sun, its livery is incessantly changing; sometimes a row or large patches appears on the sides, or the skin is spotted like a trout, the spots turning to the size of a pip's head. At other times, the figures are light on a brown ground, which a moment before were brown on a light ground; and these last during the day. A naturalist speaks of two chameleons which were tied together on a boat in a Nile, with sufficient length of string to run about, and so always submissive to the same influences of light, etc. They offered a contrast of color, though to a certain degree alike; but, when they slept under the straw chairs; which they chose for their domicile, they wore exactly the same shade during the hours of rest—a fine sea-green that never changed. The skin rested, as did the brain, so that it seemed probable that central activity, thought, will, or whatever name is given, has some effect in the change of color. The probability is that, as they become pale, the pigment does not leave the skin, but that it is collected in spheres too small to effect our retina, which will be impressed by the same quantity of pigment when more extended.

It is undoubtedly the nerves which connect the brain with organs where the pigment is retained. By cutting a nerve, the coloring-matter is paralyzed in that portion of the skin through which the nerve passes, just as a muscle is isolated by the section of its nerve. If this operation be performed on a turbot when in a dark state, and thrown into a sandy bottom, the whole body grows paler, excepting the part which cannot relieve cerebral influence. The nerves have, in general, a very simple and regular distribution; if two or three of these are cut in the body of the fish, a black transversal band following the course of the nerve will be seen; while, if the nerve which animates the head is thus treated, the turbot, growing paler on the sand, keeps a kind of black mask, which has a very curious effect.

These marks will remain for many weeks, and wheat may be called paralysis of color has been remarked in consequence of illness or accident. Such was seen in the head of a large turbot, the body being of a different color. It was watched, and died after a few days, evidently of some injury which it had received. The subject offers a field of immense inquiry; the chemical and physical study of pigments, the conditions which regulated their appearance, their intensity, and variations under certain influences; the want of them in albinos, and the exaggerated development in other forms of disease. To Mr. Darwin, and to M. Ponchet, in France, the subject is indebted for much research, which will no doubt be continued as occasion offers.

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 Communications.

Letters from the Farm

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 who shall secure the experience of those who are engaged in these various branches of business. We shall present

A Column of State Local news, boiled down to the consistency of facts, also a column of general news, being

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports, made by the Signal Bureau of the War Department will present tabulated statements of observations, and facts interesting to all readers. Contributions of this character, scope and value of this service to agriculture and manufacturers, will be published, from an able writer.

Descriptions of instruments used, of the manner of making observations, etc., of the growth and general value of the science of meteorology, are promised. Another new feature, which will be of interest, is the

Scientific Miscellany.

Members of the Academy of Science, distinguished in their specialties, have consented to give occasional papers; which will assist us in making this new feature in agricultural literature appreciated and sought for. The relations of the various sciences to agriculture, and the discussion of purely scientific subjects, will find thousands of appreciative readers among the farmers of the West.

Patrons of Husbandry

and other farmers' organizations, we shall have the latest official orders, circulars, changes and reports of meetings presenting fully the growth and character of the great farmers' movement. The organization of this movement in other States, and in fact all information bearing upon the subject will be presented from week to week. A journal thus honestly and earnestly working for the promotion and support of the farmers becomes a power in keeping alive the issues and presenting the views of men in the various parts of the State. The FARMER will maintain an independent and outspoken position upon public measures affecting the interests of its readers.

The Literary and Domestic Department, conducted by our own "guide woman," will be specially devoted to giving the family circle an entertaining and pleasant evening's reading. "Our Little Folks" will not be neglected, and by their own letters and contributions their department will become one of great interest to them.

The Official Stray List.

The FARMER has been selected from year to year by the Legislature, as the most appropriate journal for publishing the official Stray List of the State. This alone, is worth the price of subscription to farmers and stock growers.

The Supreme Court Decisions.

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

Advertising Rates:

One insertion, 20 cts. per line, Nonpareil. Three months, 12 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion One cent. For line for Special Notices, 25 cents. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

Special Rates for Large Contracts: In the Breeders', Nurseriesmen and Seedsmen Directory, we will print a Card of 3 lines for one year, for \$5.00. This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 50,000. Writing the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

Terms of Subscription:

CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$3.00. Three Copies, Weekly, for six months, 1.00. Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, 5.00. Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, 15.00.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2 00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1 00
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, 5 00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, 8 00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, 15 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Insertion, 20 cents per Line, nonpareil type.
One Month, 15 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion.
Three Months, 12 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion.
One Year, 10 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion.
Special Notices, 25 cents per Line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeders', Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 500,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

- DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
JUNEBERRY, Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BECHER, Shawnee County.
MRS. SOULARD.
"RAMBLER."
" BETTY BADGER," Freepert Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth, Mo.
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
W. MARLIATT, Manhattan, Kan.
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Lawrence, Kan.
"OLD COUNTRY," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPEONE, 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. These live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' 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. F. Howell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; J. N. Soper & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carrigan, 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. N. Freshman, Cincinnati; S. H. Parvin, Cincinnati; Sheffield & Stone, St. Louis.

PUBLIC SALES.

- Shorthorns—Little Indian, Ill., August 5 and 6
Carrillon, Ill., August 6
Terre Haute, Ind., August 13
Hazel Bluff Herd, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug 13
Wm. Warfield, Lexington, Ky., July 23.
B. F. & A. Vanneter, near Lexington, Ky., July 24
Kentucky Sale of Short Horns—see advertisement—
From..... July 22 to August 1.
Sugar Tree Grove Herd, Sullivan, Ind., Aug. 12.

SHALL MEMBERS OF THE GRANGE HOLD OFFICE?

The persistent efforts by some papers to place the KANSAS FARMER in a false position upon this question, leads us to say what we believe most of our readers very fully understand, at this time. It is simply, that the KANSAS FARMER has labored to arouse all citizens to a sense of their political duties. We have urged, and shall continue to do the same in the future, that the neglect of the primary conventions has led to abuses, combinations and rings in conventions which it is in the power of the people to avoid. We believe thoroughly in the sentiment expressed in the Principles of the National Grange which says of our political relations:

We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange, National, State or Subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country.

For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a Grange member gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is the right of every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs.

It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our interests are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every Grange member that the OFFICE SHOULD SEEK THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN THE OFFICE.

We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "Progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is one of right should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right as a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

Others besides Patrons will understand the meaning of article twelve of the Constitution of the National Grange which says:

Religious or political questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of the Order,

and no political or religious tests for membership shall be applied.

In Master Hudson's address to the Kansas State Grange February 19, 1874, he says:

We are substantially a unit in the opinion that the Order should in no sense become a political party.

We should as soon expect to advocate a Methodist, a Mechanic's, a Mason's or an Odd Fellow's ticket as a Grange ticket. The Grange holds the same relation to politics that a church or any society, open or secret association specially designed for business and social considerations. The Grange is formed by men of all political and religious opinions, and with a large wisdom those who brought the order into being foresaw the necessity of excluding all political discussions from the order and upon the same grounds sectarian religious discussions are forbidden.

That A or B, who are Patrons, shall not hold a political office, is a doctrine we have never in a remote manner advocated. The point we do make distinctly and emphatically, however, is that A or B shall not be made candidates as Patrons, but as citizens, upon their individual and personal merit. To place an individual into a political contest upon his merits as officer of the Grange would have a parallel in asking an officer of the order of Masons to secure office by reason of his official position in his order. It has been repeated by every enemy of the Grange throughout the land, that time would prove the Grange to be a secret political machine. This has been contradicted by every officer of the order from the highest to the lowest. The Granges of this State have only as yet secured an organization. Their field of usefulness is before them and whether this great organization shall be permanent and develop its power for good or become the arena for bitter political strife and bickering remains to be seen.

To the thoughtful men who look upon the present political contest as a critical test of the future usefulness of the Grange, the thin and flimsy pretenses of ambitious and presumptuous leaders to dictate a ticket for them as Patrons to vote, is an insult to their intelligence. That the Grange may prove to be the means direct or remote in arousing the dormant energies of the farmers upon their political duties, we sincerely hope. That it is possible, by chicanery or flattery, to induce the Granges of the State to take up a partisan movement we do not believe. Being a member of a Grange is certainly in itself no reason why a man should hold office, nor, on the other hand, why he should be debarred from it.

The questions which come to most earnest men's minds are: Is A or B who aspires to position competent to discharge the duties of his office? Will he make an honest, faithful officer? and other questions of like import. The question is not, is he a Patron, a Mason, a Catholic or a Presbyterian, but will he make an efficient, capable public servant? There is a class of demagogues calling themselves reformers, who would gladly make the Grange the means of securing their political preferences, even at the expense of its existence. These political "Modocs" may be known by their loud war whoops. They are armed with scalping-knives and go for all who question their ability to lead on to political purity and reform. It is not a question with them of decency and principle, but one of leadership and gain.

ANONYMOUS SLANDERERS.

There is not to-day, connected with the public press a more cowardly and despicable character than the anonymous slanderer. The masked gentleman of the road risks a personal encounter when he commands you to "stand and deliver." The anonymous slanderer stabs a reputation, covers with venom and filth a man's name and skulks away hiding his name behind a cowardly non de plume. We believe it due to the dignity of the editorial profession that this bushwhacking class of writers be driven to seek a hearing only where the moral responsibility of the position of editor is not understood. For the editor to demand the name as an evidence of good faith is not enough. Let every personal communication bear the writer's full name. This places responsibility where it belongs and a community will no longer stand in fear of the vulgar scurrillity of irresponsible men who for personal pique or hope of gain, political or pecuniary, are able to attack and injure the best of citizens. The public press cannot afford to be the protector of sneak thieves of this character. When men wish to make personal charges, whether against a public officer, a candidate or a private citizen, let his full name and residence appear with the printed communication. The editor who shields and assists a newspaper correspondent to attack or destroy another becomes a party to the cowardly crime and deserves the condemnation of fair and honorable men.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED AND A LITTLE STORY.

Bro. Abbott, of the Atchison Patriot, says we assaulted Master M. E. Hudson in our article on "Politics and the Grange." If Bro. A will please to read again the article in which Master M. E. Hudson's name occurred he will find it mentioned in quite as warm terms as any name ever has been in this paper and in language showing the highest respect for him personally and officially. We only urged earnestly our protest against using the name of the Master of the State Grange in his official capacity. Mr. Hudson has no doubt the right

to become a candidate for any political office he may wish, but as Master of the State Grange it is a question of propriety at this particular time, in which others besides himself are interested. Why we said in that article that Master Hudson's name was used for its official significance and we may add further, for that only, is this. At the little caucus at the Record office of which you, Bro. A, have some knowledge, there was only one man in the party who had ever seen M. E. Hudson, and only one who knew him personally. His name was canvassed for Governor at that caucus, and of course without any idea of making up a slate for the convention, oh no! only to come to an understanding, you know.

The day following that little reform people's dark room caucus, Mr. Mellus of the Lawrence Tribune, brought out the name of M. E. Hudson with a great flourish of trumpets and the highest eulogy upon his personal character, ability, etc. Mr. Mellus never saw our worthy Master of the State Grange and knew nothing of him personally.

The knowledge of how Mellus outgeneral ed our old friend Jno. Davis and compelled the co-operation of Mr. Davis and his convention to his little plans, securing the leadership and crowing over his success in this business, taking occasion to read in and read out of the reform movement such men or journals as pleased or displeased him. This is all a matter of history, as given in our files of the Ottawa Journal. What we claim for the dapper little man of the Tribune is, that his promiscuous slashing around hitting right and left, will be found the most successful way to get some notoriety and cheap advertising, but we can say to him that the people are not in want of his impertinent dictation.

In closing the subject we wish further to say concerning the editorial of the FARMER in question, that it was submitted to a number of the leading officers of the State Grange and by them thoroughly endorsed as sound doctrine. The FARMER will continue to independently express its sentiments and will show up the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," whether they have to be labeled "Reform," "Republican," "Democratic," or "Grange." We are not an organ or a mouthpiece.

MASTER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE TOO LARGE TO BE CAUGHT IN A POLITICAL NET.

Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, when solicited two years ago to become a candidate for Governor of Iowa, came out in a letter and refused to allow his name to be used in connection with politics as it would compromise the Grange, and urged the officers of the Granges to keep the organization free from all political complications. This year he has again been solicited to become a candidate for congress from the 3d Iowa Congressional District. He again refuses to allow his name to be used and urges the Granges to keep their organization free from politics.

T. R. Allen, Master of the Missouri State Grange, who is one of the most faithful and efficient Masters in the country, has consistently urged the Granges to keep out of politics, but as citizens has urged, as the KANSAS FARMER has done, the necessity of independent political action. He says:

Outside of the gates, and as citizens, to judge for ourselves, and act for ourselves on political subjects, are inalienable rights, not interfered with by the Grange in any manner whatever. As an American citizen it is my right to think for myself, and to act for myself, and vote my sentiments on all political subjects, without the interference or dictation of any man. Much as I love the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, if it presumed to dictate to me, or to control my action on this subject, I would withdraw from it at once.

J. K. HUDSON, of the Kansas Farmer, writes an article in opposition to the nomination of M. E. Hudson for Governor, on the ground that the Master of the State Grange ought not to be nominated for any office. Perhaps the Farmer thinks no Granger, unless he is the editor of an agricultural paper, ought to be nominated to that position. He doubtless thinks that Hudson is a good man for Governor, but the initials ought to be J. K., and not M. E.—Fort Scott Pioneer.

Bro. Sargent, if you have read the FARMER you have seen that we have repeatedly said we were not a candidate for any office, nor could not be made one. This, we say again, has been our position and we fear the temptation with you to make a cutting personal has led you to ignore the fact that our article against trying to make M. E. Hudson, Master of the State Grange, the nominee for Governor was in nowise a criticism upon him personally, but a protest against him being used for his official value, and through him the State Grange being converted into a political machine.

M. E. Hudson was named only for his official strength with the Grange, and consistent with the previous course of the KANSAS FARMER, we protested against making the Grange do political work, as a Grange. Our discussion of the question was in nowise derogatory to Master Hudson, as some few members of the press like the Pioneer have endeavored to make believe. Instead of combatting the arguments put forward by the FARMER by reasonable and fair minded argument, personalities, insinuations, etc., are thrown out to point to some selfish purpose. This leads us to remark that people who talk a great deal about the value of an independent press seem slow to appreciate its value when it punctures some little windy game of their own.

The FARMER has not been in the past, nor

will it be in the future, a partisan organ, but continue to speak independently upon all questions of public interest. We have fearlessly criticized what we have believed to be wrong in all parties and in the Grange. In doing this we have subjected ourselves to criticism from every party, and while appreciating that those who have a candidate to run, a job to put through or some political scandal to whitewash with a nolle prosequi, will not be warm in their admiration of this course but we shall continue all the same to do just what we deem to be our duty in the matter.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The fall term of this institution begins August 20th, 1874. Attention is called to the advertisement in this week's paper, which fully sets forth the scope and character of the College. The Board of Regents are laboring to give to the State an agricultural and mechanical school thoroughly in harmony with the spirit and letter of the endowment act of general government. To give a student a thorough theoretical and practical course of study where the theories of classroom would be demonstrated by practical application in the field, the orchard and the shop is a problem which we believe Kansas will successfully demonstrate in her Agricultural College.

President Anderson is working vigorously to give our college a pre-eminence among the industrial schools of the country and there is to-day throughout the State a wide and general interest felt in the success of this school which we have never before seen. Every effort has been made to reduce the expenses of students attending the college to the lowest possible amount. To make a thorough course of study at this college as nearly free as possible is the aim of President Anderson and the Board of Regents.

THE STATE FAIR.

Active preparations are being made by the offices of the State Board of Agriculture to make the forthcoming State Fair at Leavenworth Sept. 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, the best ever held in the State. The Premium lists are being forwarded to all parts of the country Persons wishing a copy can secure one by addressing the Sec'y, Mr. Alfred Gray at Topeka Kansas among the noticeable special premiums offered are the following by one correspondent from Leavenworth Co. Mr. P. G. Lowe, and should secure the best exhibition of calico dresses ever seen in the state. The premiums are as follows:

- Young Lady wearing the neatest and best made calico dress—the same to have been made by herself without other assistance—1st premium \$10 00
Second premium 5 00
Third premium 3 00
Fourth premium 2 00
Fifth premium 1 00
The young ladies competing for this premium must be the daughters of farmers whose exclusive business is farming, and must be permanent residents on the farm with their parents or guardians; age from 15 to 21 years. Awarding committee, five ladies.

MINOR MENTION.

Change of Address.—J. N. Orr, Secretary of Hope Grange, informs us that all papers addressed to that Grange should be directed to Cornhill Postoffice, Butler county, instead of Augusta, as heretofore.

The Patrons' Hand-Book.—The favor with the Hand-Book has been received east and south of Kansas has been very flattering. The following is clipped from the New York World of last week. By the way; it may not be out of place to say that the World's World contains the best conducted Grange department to be found in any of the great eastern dailies. It says: "As an American citizen it is my right to think for myself, and to act for myself, and vote my sentiments on all political subjects, without the interference or dictation of any man. Much as I love the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, if it presumed to dictate to me, or to control my action on this subject, I would withdraw from it at once."

The Pomeroy Case.—This case was called on Monday morning, postponed until 2 p. m., to await the arrival of important witnesses. At 2 o'clock, Mr. Pomeroy's counsel made a motion to quash the indictment. This question is yet being argued—12 m., Tuesday. If the counsel fail to secure their motion, a continuance will be asked for.

The course of the trial and the result will be fully reported in the FARMER next week. The general impression prevails that through legal technicalities or other jugglery the distinguished criminal will escape a fair, square trial. We shall see what we shall see.

Popular Representation in the Grange.—The agricultural press of the country is gradually coming to the position of making every fourth degree member of the Grange eligible to any position in the Grange. Many Granges in various States are taking a decided stand for this broad, just and republican principle.

The New York World of a late date says: "The Missouri Patrons very generally join in insisting on the reform of the exclusive feature of the Grange first urged by the weekly World and the KANSAS FARMER, Huntingtondale, 448, Henry county, is of opinion that the fifth degree should be conferred on all Patrons in good standing in their respective Granges; and knows of no good reason why all Patrons should not have the benefit of all the degrees as well as Masters. Brick Grange, 949, has also adopted the following:

Resolved, That the fact of there being certain degrees in our Order that are only attainable through position, is contrary to the best interest of the Order, and opposed to every principle of republican institutions and that we as a Grange demand that every degree in the Order be made accessible to all alike.

For Clerk of the District Court.—We learn Mr. Hiram McArthur, the present efficient Clerk of the District Court of Shawnee County, will be a candidate for re-election.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

Never in the history of the country has there been a scandal of so nearly national importance as the one mentioned above. There is not a city or village in this country where it has not been for weeks the chief topic of conversation and comment. We do not propose to go into the sickening details of this most unfortunate trouble, but to give to our readers simply a plain statement of the case and some opinions of the public press.

Mr. Tilton charges Mr. Beecher with committing adultery with Mrs. Tilton, alleges in

support of the charge confessions of Mrs. Tilton to himself, specifies two occasions upon which he observed equivocal acts on the part of Mr. Beecher, adduces several letters of Mr. Beecher expressing great contrition for some unspecified wrong done to him in relation to his wife, and also adduces propositions alleged to have been made to him that he should go abroad with his family and remain there several years at Mr. Beecher's expense.

Two of the points in these charges are met thus: 1. Mrs. Tilton has appeared before the committee and denied making any such confessions. 2. Mr. Beecher, in his card, positively denies the alleged equivocal acts, and pronounces Mr. Tilton's testimony in that particular absolutely false. The letters adduced by Mr. Tilton are not denied to be genuine, but Mr. Beecher indicates that an explanation of them will be afforded by evidence which he proposes to put before the committee to the effect that Mrs. Beecher and himself were consulted by Mrs. Tilton with regard to difficulties between her and her husband, that they gave advice in the matter, that he became convinced that his advice was wrong, and that the contrition which he expressed in the letters was induced by an overwhelming sense of the grave consequences which might have resulted to Mr. Tilton's household.

It appears, on Mr. Tilton's allegations, that two persons have conversed at various times with himself and Mr. Beecher in relation to these letters—namely, Mr. Francis D. Moulton and Mr. Francis B. Carpenter. Neither of these gentlemen is known to have yet testified before the committee. The testimony of Mr. Moulton, who is repeatedly alluded to in the letters as the common friend of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and in whose handwriting the greater part of the most remarkable one of them appears, is needful to any settlement of the truth in this miserable affair. Until Mr. Moulton's testimony shall be rendered and Mr. Beecher personally examined, any expression of opinion as to the truth or falsity of Mr. Tilton's charges is premature.

When the committee of investigation, now taking evidence shall have reported and we are enabled to lay the results before our readers, a definite judgment as to the guilt or innocence of the parties concerned may be arrived at. Until then common justice and charity demands that we do not, in advance of the evidence, pronounce our verdict.

MR. TILTON'S statement has been made, and is to day before the world. It will be read with a shudder of horror in thousands of families, and the Infinite alone can measure the harm which it will do to the cause of which Mr. Beecher has been so conspicuous an advocate. No man can guess in how many minds it will sow the seeds of evil, or in how many hearts it will shake a sacred confidence. We cannot help feeling that in his long struggle to keep back this scandal, Mr. Beecher might well have been actuated by motives higher than any which take root in selfishness. But here it is, and the world must judge it, fearlessly and impartially. Mr. Tilton's accusation is almost incredible in its nature. It charges not a momentary offense, which sudden passion might have prompted, but a long-continued effort to corrupt the mind of a parishioner, followed by long-continued criminal conduct, and that by a persistent endeavor to suppress the truth at the expense of Tilton. It will be said at once, such accusations against such a man require the most conclusive evidence that can be imagined. And Mr. Tilton produces the original documents from which he quotes, and is sustained by the evidence of Mr. Moulton and other friends of both parties who became cognizant of the facts, it must be admitted that the evidence is irresistible. It is but just, however, to wait until it appears what answer Mr. Beecher can make to this most extraordinary statement, and how far either the accusation or the defense are supported by evidence.—St. Louis Democrat.

THERE is no doubt that this misfortune is one of the most terrible that has ever befallen a public man. Dimmesdell, when he went into the pillory, in Hawthorne's romance of the "Scarlet Letter," suffered no such agony as we find here recorded in the history of Henry Ward Beecher. What days of sorrow, humiliation and abasement, pursued by a fury as relentless and unpausing as Nemesis! Mr. Tilton, whatever the offence, has assuredly repented it. Wherever he appears in this sad narrative he is cool, resolute, self-possessed—moving towards a purpose which never escapes and never deceives him. Mr. Beecher is always the suppliant, Mr. Tilton the intercessor. Mr. Tilton, hard, pitiless, inexorable, with a preconceived purpose in his mind, and compelling every fact and sentiment to bend to it. Mr. Beecher's letters of sorrow, his wife's earnest notes of repentance, Mr. Johnson's record of his prayers and his tears—nay, even the tender (and one would certainly think almost sacred letters) in which a hopeful wife and mother sees the measure of a husband's love, in the love she bears to her Saviour and her God. It is almost too painful to dwell on these things, but our main thought goes out to the great and noble soul who is the illustrious accused. We are proud to feel that thus far he comes out of his trial a magnanimous, brave, sorely-stricken soul, who has suffered unspeakable sorrows, but who shows himself in no way unworthy of his genius, his fame and the forty years of his blameless Christian life.—New York Herald.

MR. BEECHER MUST SPEAK.—Now, for the first time in all this dreary business, a specific accusation is made against the Rev. Mr. Beecher. Mr. Tilton can no longer fight his battle in the air. He must stand or fall by the proofs he has to offer of the offence through which he obtained so much cheap notoriety, while on his own admission he was lying all the time. In advance of Mr. Tilton's accusation, and as a warning to him that she would not be silent under it, Mrs. Tilton has already given testimony of defence of her husband's honor and of her own. Mr. Tilton has seen fit to impeach it, and for what? To try to prove he was a cuckold, and to drag down a clergyman, who is at the same time the foremost man of his century and the most eloquent representative of Protestant Christianity. It is now for Mr. Beecher to speak. Until he does so it is needless to ask a suspension of the world's judgment. On the one side are woman's honor and a clergyman's fame, and on

the other the vindication of a man who cannot be vindicated, for he is his own accuser. Eagerly, but patiently, hopefully and trustingly, the world waits for Mr. Beecher's version of a story that has wearied the public and cast a shadow on the Christian Church.

port of a regular Department of Agriculture, not one dollar in money, or one moment of attention, is given to the protection of the farming community from this great scourge.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head for local or State offices will be charged \$5.00 for the time preceding conventions.

Announcement.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court of Shawnee County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Business Notices.

The Loudon Hay-Gatherer,

With Two Boys and Two Horses, will Deliver more Hay at the Stack than Three Teams with Three Drivers and Two Men to Pitch in the Field. Shop price only \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Loudon Hay-Derrick,

Light, strong, and easily worked. Two men can easily set it up or move it in five minutes. Price at shop \$20 without ropes or pulleys. Address LOUDON MANUFACTURING WORKS, Fairfield, Iowa.

Patents.

J. G. SLONECKER, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kansas. Procures Patents on liberal terms. Refers to Capitol Bank, Topeka.

GRANGE STORE.

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

Strayed or Stolen.

In answering advertisements in the Farmer, please state where you saw the advertisement.

STOLEN.

\$50 REWARD. Stolen, July 28, from Jacob Moore, Elk Creek, Republic Co., two dark brown horses, one 9 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, white hind foot, speck in one eye, collar marks; the other 1/2 or 3 years younger, white spot on back, by harness, a little the darker. When last seen were led by a man who had a finger gone or nearly so, riding a pony, going east through Washington county. The above reward cashed through Washington county. Address JACOB MOORE, Seape, Republic Co., Kan.

TAKEN UP.

BY the subscriber, Dodge City, Kansas, July 20th, one small yearling Bull, supposed to be Texas stock, light brown color, with white spots and white hind legs, no visible brands or marks. Taken up on my premises half mile west of Dodge City.

Farm Stock.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

EPIDEMICS AMONG SWINE.

The daily papers announce that a serious epidemic is prevailing among the swine in the Southern portion of the State. As usual, no particulars are given as to the nature of the disease; and, indeed, we do not know that any description of the disease made by unscientific observers would be of much assistance in determining its character, or the treatment to which affected animals should be subjected.

When it is considered how important a product the hog crop is—the extent to which it figures, both in the economy of the farm and in the commercial transactions of the country—it would seem as if the Department of Agriculture would appreciate the importance of investigating the character of the epidemic diseases by which the swine, in all parts of the country are from time to time affected.

For this reason, we regard it a work which the Government should gladly undertake and perform for the public good. We have a regular Department of Agriculture, sustained at large expense by the Government, and charged with the duty of attending to such matters as related to the agricultural interests of the country. Now if an investigation into the character and treatment of those diseases which annually decimate the most important kind of domestic live stock is not a proper matter for the attention of the Department of Agriculture, we should like to know what are the proper subjects for its attention.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, about July 8, a dark sorrel horse, right hind foot white, strip of white from forehead to mouth, about 14 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, never been shod, when last seen was going in the direction of Topeka. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will result in the recovery of the animal. ADDISON RUGHES, Box 190, Topeka, Kan.

STRAYED.

MARE—Strayed from W. H. Proctor, Madison, Greenwood county, a white pony mare, 7 years old, watch eye, natural pacer. Suitable reward for her recovery.

STRAYED.

FROM the undersigned, one dark bay horse, about 17 hands high, string-halt behind, large spavin on hind legs, and blind in one eye. Also, one dun or buckskin horse, about 15 hands high, dark mane and tail, 5 years old. Last time seen were both together in South Topeka. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling at J. S. Morse's office, in North Topeka, Kan.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, living in North Topeka, Kan., two bay horses—one branded HD on left shoulder, 9 years old, about 15 hands high, harness and collar marks. The other horse is about 8 years old, 15 hands high, somewhat larger than the first described, with harness marks. Were going south when last seen. A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery or return of these animals. JAMES TAYLOR, Box 19, N. Topeka.

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the first of May, 1874, a black mare, about 6 years old, 15 hands high, white star in forehead, white dot on the nose. Had running at her side a horse colt with considerable white in his face and one white foot. Ten dollars will be given for the return of mare and colt, or such information as will lead to the recovery of the animals. JOHN ELLIOTT, Box 288 Topeka, Kan.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON or about the last of May, from the subscriber, living five miles southwest of Topeka, on the Topeka and Burlington road, near E. R. Foster's, a light bay mare, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, two white hind feet, heavy black mane and tail, ears large and inclined to droop forward, hips prominent, probably based on a head-stall. Has a half moon brand on right shoulder—something like D.

New Advertisements.

600 SHEEP FOR SALE. 600

SIX HUNDRED Sheep will be sold to suit purchaser. Address THOMAS PAWLING, Louisville, Pottawatomie County, Kansas.

40 PICTURES IN ONE! A PRIZE GEM!

Send for Price-List! Wonderful Art! Address with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.



THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

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

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

- 1. What the student knows when received; 2. The time he will remain; 3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.

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

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.

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: 1. CARPENTER, 2. CABINET, 3. WAGON, 4. BLACKSMITH, 5. PAINT, 6. SEWING, 7. PRINTING, 8. TELEGRAPH.

THE COURSE FOR WOMEN

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

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE,

and no contingent fees, except for use of pianos and organs. Boarding 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.

\$25 Per Day guaranteed using our... DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 967) No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

A Gem worth Seeing!—A Diamond worth Seeing! SAVE YOUR EYES, RESTORE your SIGHT, REMOVE your SPECTACLES, THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES, BY REMOVING our ILLUSIONARY PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE, EIGHT, Tells how to Recover Weak, Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

Agents Wanted

Gentlemen or Ladies, \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars free. Write immediately to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 967) No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT, D. S. MCINTOSH vs. THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY. Error from Bourbon County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. Where both parties to a suit pending in the district court agree to a continuance to the subsequent term, notify the clerk of this agreement, and direct him to make a journal entry thereof, and relying thereon the defendant leaves the court and returns home, while the plaintiff in his absence and in violation of this agreement proves up his claim and takes judgment; HELD, That there was no error in the court's action, and at a subsequent term, upon motion, vacating and setting aside the judgment thus obtained.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. Where a motion involving questions of fact outside of the record is made and overruled, and the "case made" or bill of exceptions shows that one affidavit was used in support thereof, but fails to show that no other affidavits or other evidence was used, and also fails to show upon what ground the district court overruled the motion; HELD, That it was impossible to affirm that the district court erred in overruling the motion.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. A bill of particulars stated that the defendant set fire to prairie grass, and that the fire continued to burn and spread until it reached and burned the hay, posts and rails, and growing peach trees of the defendant, and that such burning occasioned great damage to the plaintiff; to wit: the amount of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty cents, the value thereof; HELD, That the justice of the peace erred in dismissing the action on the ground that the cause of action stated in the bill of particulars was one for trespass on real estate and beyond his jurisdiction.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. An error in an instruction bearing simply upon the amount that the plaintiff ought to recover, if he recover anything, and not affecting his right to a recovery, may be disregarded when the verdict is for the defendant. All the Justices concurring.

JOHN LORING vs. Lewis Rockwood. Error from Howard County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. A bill of particulars stated that the defendant set fire to prairie grass, and that the fire continued to burn and spread until it reached and burned the hay, posts and rails, and growing peach trees of the defendant, and that such burning occasioned great damage to the plaintiff; to wit: the amount of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty cents, the value thereof; HELD, That the justice of the peace erred in dismissing the action on the ground that the cause of action stated in the bill of particulars was one for trespass on real estate and beyond his jurisdiction.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. An error in an instruction bearing simply upon the amount that the plaintiff ought to recover, if he recover anything, and not affecting his right to a recovery, may be disregarded when the verdict is for the defendant. All the Justices concurring.

JOHN LORING vs. Lewis Rockwood. Error from Howard County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. A bill of particulars stated that the defendant set fire to prairie grass, and that the fire continued to burn and spread until it reached and burned the hay, posts and rails, and growing peach trees of the defendant, and that such burning occasioned great damage to the plaintiff; to wit: the amount of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty cents, the value thereof; HELD, That the justice of the peace erred in dismissing the action on the ground that the cause of action stated in the bill of particulars was one for trespass on real estate and beyond his jurisdiction.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. An error in an instruction bearing simply upon the amount that the plaintiff ought to recover, if he recover anything, and not affecting his right to a recovery, may be disregarded when the verdict is for the defendant. All the Justices concurring.

JOHN LORING vs. Lewis Rockwood. Error from Howard County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. A bill of particulars stated that the defendant set fire to prairie grass, and that the fire continued to burn and spread until it reached and burned the hay, posts and rails, and growing peach trees of the defendant, and that such burning occasioned great damage to the plaintiff; to wit: the amount of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty cents, the value thereof; HELD, That the justice of the peace erred in dismissing the action on the ground that the cause of action stated in the bill of particulars was one for trespass on real estate and beyond his jurisdiction.

S. O. TEACHER and N. T. STEPHENS vs. THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF IFFERSON COUNTY. Error from Jefferson County. REVERSED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. H. G. T. commenced an action of mandamus in the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas against H. S. W. J. D. R. and H. O., the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Jefferson, State of Kansas, to compel said board to submit to the qualified voters of Rock Creek township, in said county, the question whether stock should be taken in the name of said township, in the A. T. & S. F. R. Co., and the bonds of the township be issued in payment for such stock. The said county board then employed the plaintiffs in error, as attorneys and counselors at law, to defend said suit. The plaintiffs in error performed said services, the action of H. G. T. was defeated, and this action is now brought to recover compensation for said services; HELD, The county commissioners had power to employ the plaintiffs in error to perform said services, and therefore that the A. T. & S. F. R. Co. be maintained. All the Justices concurring.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The managers of this charitable institution at Leavenworth, have decided to publish a Cook Book, the sale of which is to add to the material resources of the Home.

"The book will contain valuable suggestions on domestic economy, and the general management of household affairs. There will be special hints for the beginner, and something novel for those who have been long in the service."

The publishing committee request good and tried recipes from all the friends of the Home, and we are sure there are very few Kansas women who do not class themselves in that list.

Let us give the Home the benefit of the best we know, and at the same time that we are assisting it, help to make for ourselves and each other what these ladies promise us, a practical and valuable cook book.

Send each recipe on a separate piece of paper, be particular to give the method of putting together, and sign your names in full.

Address, before the first of August, Mrs. M. L. Gray, or Mrs. C. H. Cushing, Leavenworth, Kansas.

For the Kansas Farmer.

CHILDREN IN SUMMER.

Every one knows how sensitive the pit of the stomach is to a sudden shock. A blow on the head is scarcely felt as such as in this region. Immediately back of the stomach on the spinal column lies the solar plexus—the nerve centre of the digestive organs.

Heat in summer time causes more cholera infantum or summer complaint than any other one thing, and the way it causes this trouble is by stimulation of this great nerve centre. Evidently to alleviate this condition forces must be brought to bear upon the centre to lessen its highly active condition.

The stomach produces gastric juice which contains pepsin, and here we find the albuminous principles of food are digested, in the small intestine but a few inches below the stomach the bile and pancreatic fluid are thrown together—here we find the fats digested. Under this excessive stimulation of heat in summer time the gastric and pancreatic fluids are rendered weak and abundant, and perform their parts in digestion but poorly.

The increased tendency to peristaltic action in the alimentary canal does not allow the food to remain long enough for digestion to take place and it could be but poorly accomplished if it did remain, therefore, it passes on and is evacuated, quite undigested. The matter collected upon the surface of the mucous membrane that under favorable conditions would be absorbed and used in the blood for nutritious purposes is also carried off and is wasted. Each evacuation inviting another collection which is but another drain upon the already depleted blood.

If this condition exists too long, or the nervous system is weak, the head symptoms commence and often prove fatal.

The most interesting point is to know how to cure this condition, but it rather should be to prevent such. First, as a prevention, do not allow the child to eat too much. Good sweet milk is always wholesome food for a child. Fruits of all kinds will be good for it. But the green, hard, indigestible cherries, berries, etc., are unfit for any person.

Children need no meat at all in the summer time, yet sometimes it is preferable to give them this rather than poor milk, bread and fruit. During the second teething summer more caution is necessary than the first or third, for when what are called the stomach teeth are coming through, the child's digestive system is particularly sensitive. Cleanliness is the next requisite and with it will come bathing, daily, that will keep the skin active and temperature of the child's body at a good standard. This even temperature may not be easily maintained in a little crowded house but poorly ventilated, with bad water, poorly cooked food, cross ill tempered companions, etc. But a genial natured mother can make space and comfort for the little ones where an ill natured one will let the child play in the dirt, that is good for him, but wash it off when he gets through.

The maintenance of an even temperature in quite young children is of vital importance, therefore flannel cannot be necessary, for it will keep the child too warm if worn to any extent. A gauze flannel shirt may be all right all day, but surely no more is needed except during cool days and mornings and evenings.

If the disease makes its appearance, give the child small drinks of the coldest water to be found, ice in small pieces is preferable. Ice

applied midway down the spine will do much good, but more if it can be swallowed. Then we may expect the temperature to effect the solar plexus somewhat. As little food as possible in the stomach is the best plan, for the powers of digestion are so much impaired that it acts as an irritant simply by its presence.

Keep the feet warm and the head cool, and its makes little difference how this end is accomplished. If the child is so young or weak that it must lie down most of the time, try to keep it on its side and not allow its back and the back part of its head to get so hot, as often is the case with young children.

Belladonna in small doses will be serviceable in this case as it tends to allay the excessive activity of the parts. It will dry the mucous membrane.

Give lime water combined with the child's food, and let the food be milk, gruel or rice water with some oily matter, butter or sweet oil.

Cool water injections, and compresses over the bowels are preferable to the spice plaster. But don't let the child's clothing get wet, nor the whole person chilled. When one gets hot put on another with flannel or a dry towel over. The irritation of the lining membrane of the bowels causes heat and sometimes inflammation. Water treatment is good for this wherever it may occur, and may be applied in all ways except in giving the child too much to drink.

Philadelphia, Pa

D. K. L., M. D.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

OR Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BERRY.

CHAPTER XII.

The clouds were gray, and sped swiftly before the October wind that blew from the north-east, tearing into shreds the curtain that through some mischance had become unloosed and been drawn out through a broken pane of glass in one of the chambers of Mr. Daille's farm house; very spitefully it whipped it against the sash, making such a noise with the frolic, that Mr. Daille looked up from the very pleasant occupation which engaged him, viz: digging potatoes—and each time his eyes met the wind shaken curtain his mind went flying back to his childhood to another potato digging when the wind was quite as lawless as now it was and saw one of his mother's curtains in much the same fashion as it was now tearing that one in his own house. He sighed as he saw a small hand put out to gather it in, and sighed again as he saw the form of his wife through the window as she fitted in a shingle to the broken pane and then the curtain fell, quietly hanging before the window undisturbed by the blast without.

The train of thought the simple affair had awakened in Mr. Daille's mind was one of mingled pain and pleasure; it carried him back to a scene of his youth with such unusual seeming of reality, that he almost forgot that he was a man. In fancy he stood again, hoe in hand, in the old potato patch below the vegetable garden where his mother gathered cucumber and onions, beets and cabbages, gooseberries and currants since his earliest recollection, stood watching another curtain flap and fringe in another October wind, while he determined to cut himself loose at once and forever from the restraint of home, rapidly flew his memory over the months that followed, of hard work and harder masters, of his longing for home again, of his journey on foot over many a weary mile, of his humble confession made to his father whom he found at work in the field, of the stern command to "go walk in the path you have chosen, sir, and never let me see your face again;" then of the weary search for work and the many wretched hours of longing for the home which he so foolishly had abandoned for the mirage of bliss and enjoyment which had turned him away. All this and more of the same kind of thinking, was so fraught with pain that Mr. Daille's lips quivered and his eyes filled with tears—then he thought of the dear wife he had found, and of the many years of happiness they had spent together, and a smile came, almost driving away the previous look of sadness which only lingered at all because of the longing in his heart to see again the mother whom he felt sure would have forgiven him if she had only known. "I wonder if she ever did know, if father ever told her I went back at all."

Maud called him in to supper, and had a great pile of hickory nuts to show him as they went in, and a great tale to tell of a squirrel which they had almost caught, she and Ella and the boys, while out in the woods nutting, the bright smile of Mrs. Daille too met him at the door, and the same hand that caught away the truant curtain a half hour before, rested a moment on his shoulder as she inquired: "More tired than usual, Phillip?" So the cloud was quite lifted, and pleasantly they all chatted together at the evening meal until there came a rap at the door; Dick opened it to admit—Joe Ellis.

At first they did not recognize him, but when he laughed the irrepressible Joe shone out of his eyes and twitched at the corners of his mouth; and the whole Daille family hastened to welcome him.

"Can't guess what brought me, Uncle Phil, that's what it is," tossing a letter on the table. Mr. Daille read the address in the well remembered tracing of his mother and his heart throbbed wildly as aloud he read the news of his father's death. "And now, Phillip, either you must bring your family and come to me, or I must go to you for the residue of my life—which shall it be? I have but little choice and leave it entirely to you and your wife to decide, only let the decision be made quickly."

This extract from the letter, which we quote was the one which most affected the future of our friends, and caused a great deal of excitement among the children as they quietly, but very earnestly, discussed the probable decision of their parents.

From Baltimore, Maryland.

The fact that "this is the great and glorious day on which we celebrate the ninety-eighth anniversary of our independence," has been told to millions of our fellow citizens to-day, from the press (generally), the pulpit (perhaps), and the rostrum (certainly), while some allusions have probably been made to the great centennial celebration which two years from to-day is expected to take place in the neighboring city of Philadelphia.

The whole aspect of this city is far from what I expected it would be. The law prohibits the firing off of firecrackers, torpedoes or any kind of fireworks within the city limits. So I leave it for you to try to imagine what a day the "Glorious Fourth" is without those, always considered, necessary accompaniments. The stores are shut, no carts and drays rattling through the streets, no pedlars' cries of "Pe-e-chee, here da go," "Straw-b-r-e-e-s, ten cents a quart," but few drunken men on the street, and everything wearing its sabbath aspect, with the exception of the flags with which many private as well as public buildings are decorated, the only way in which I can tell you how it looks and seems to me is like Sunday dressed up in flags. But the day is drawing to its close, the sun is sinking below the horizon, and, as if in reproach of the unpatrioticness of the Baltimoreans, heaven's artillery is firing the sunset salute while the accompanying shower is cooling the heat laden atmosphere. The temperature has ranged among the nineties frequently during the past three or four weeks, to-day reaching 92° in the shade.

In a former letter I mentioned the "Battle Monument," raised in memory of those who fell at the battle of North Point. It will be remembered that during the war of 1812-13-14 there was some severe fighting done in and around this vicinity. In August, 1814, some 5,000 men, under General Ross, landed on the banks of the Patuxent river and marched toward Washington, meeting and overcoming a small force at Bladensburg on the 24th of August. Upon their arrival at Washington they set fire to and burned the capitol, president's house, government offices, records and library, and considerable private property. From there they came to Baltimore and on the 12th of September a force of 5,000 men were landed at North Point, at the mouth of the Patuxent river, meeting and having an engagement with an inferior force of Maryland and Pennsylvania militia, gaining a slight advantage over the militia and causing them to fall back nearer the city. This advantage, however, the British were unable to follow up on account of the great loss which they had sustained, among their killed being their commander, General Ross, who fell early in the engagement.

The evening of the next day an attack was made upon Fort M'Henry by the fleet and an attempt made during the night to land a force of men above the fort, but a brisk fire from batteries there posted drove them back to the fleet after having caused them severe losses. The bombardment of the fort was soon given up and near the close of the year the war was ended, the treaty of Ghent being signed on the 14th of December 1814, and ratified by the United States on the 17th of February 1815.

Baltimore is the last city in this country that the British ever tried to capture and the battle of North Point the last battle they ever fought on American soil.

During the bombardment of Fort M'Henry several Americans who had been captured were confined on board of one of the vessels of the fleet and during the night their anxiety was very great for fear that the morning sun would show them the British flag floating over the fort where their own, "Stars and Stripes" had floated the evening before. Of this they were so much certain that they dreaded the approach of day, and their astonishment can better be imagined than described when the morning sun showed them that "the flag was still there." Their feelings have been nobly expressed in verse by one of the prisoners, the immortal Keyes, in the well known and, to the Americans, never to be forgotten song, "The Star Spangled Banner." That very flag still remains and is in possession of the daughter of the officer commanding the fort at the time of the bombardment, and steps will be taken to have it here at the next celebration of the battle, which takes place the 12th of the coming September.

When the mother was at last dead the two men made a second attack upon the young panthers, for such the beautiful little fellows were, and soon captured all three of them. They were taken to the village and sold, the money received being given to Jim, while the hide of the full grown one Mr. Newell made into a hearth-rug. One of the kittens, as they were called, afterwards died; the other two were finally traded off to the owner of a menagerie and exhibited for years about the country.

"Whether Jim ever hunted any more panthers or not I am unable to say, but from that day he was always known as Panther Jim, and ever afterwards it was one of his greatest pleasures to tell the tale of his wonderful fight to the crowd of loungers that were wont to gather around the stove of the country

have any pity, but constantly cry, 'give! give!' and uncle Jo caught little May upon his knee and kissed her ruddy baby cheek. "Oh, tell us about the Indians!" cried Fred, his bright eyes dancing, "or some hunting story. You know lots of 'em."

"I remember, uncle," spoke up Naddy, "tell us about the panther that old Jim killed up at Karl's pond. You spoke of it the other day but did not tell the story."

"The panther that black Jim killed; that was more than thirty years ago," and the old eyes grew thoughtful as memory turned back to the days when children of his own flocked about him like these, and a dear little woman sat upon the opposite side of the hearth-stone. "More than thirty years ago."

"Oh, but please tell it, uncle Jo! Please do!" There are three pleading voices, three pairs of bright eyes looked expectantly, and three earnest faces were lifted. Who could resist such an appeal?

"Well then, sit still and don't interrupt," and the blithesome old gentleman smiled upon his group of little listeners; "for the story will break right apart and the last end of it be lost if you do."

"In a little town in southern Vermont, there once lived a man of the name of Newell. He was a lawyer by profession, and at the time of which I speak had for a house servant a negro called Jim. What his other name was I never knew. One day in the early spring, when the weather was growing warm and pleasant, but while the snow still lay in drifts along the gullies and at the road side, and the ice was thick and strong upon all the rivers, Mr. Newell said to his man; 'Jim, if to-morrow is a bright day we will take a tramp to Karl's pond, cut a hole in the ice and try to get some trout. You may prepare the lunch to-night and have the horse and cutter ready in the morning.'

"The negro smiled so that you might have counted all his teeth as he answered, 'yes masses,' and upon the following morning was at the door ready for a start long before day-light. It was quite a distance to the pond, and although the fisherman drove rapidly, the sun-light was already beginning to stream downward through the tall pines and glisten like diamonds upon the crusted snow when they alighted and tied the horse to a convenient limb.

"We must cut a hole through the ice with an axe," said Mr. Newell. 'I will do that while you take the butcher-knife and get some poles if you can. Short ones will do.'

Jim started off with the knife, while his master, walking out upon the smooth surface of the pond, began to chop little holes here and there through which to fish.

"Karl's Pond lay half way up the side of one of the Green Mountains, and at the foot of a high ledge of rock which arose almost perpendicularly for nearly one hundred feet. It was a favorite resort in the summer time for picnic parties, as it was a most beautiful spot, and even wrapped in the ice and snow of winter, it still retained many of its charms.

"From the face of the rocky wall which seemed to hold the pond in on one side, great stones and boulders had fallen, forming an uneven beach or shore. Upon and among those rocks there grew tall green birch saplings, the very things for fish poles. Jim accordingly hurried toward this spot and was soon busily engaged in cutting and trimming all the time anticipating the sport to come, for he was a great fisherman. Suddenly glancing about he noticed not far from him a little animal. It was about the size of a half grown kitten, of a dark brown hue and covered with

rough looking fur. As he stood gazing at it another one appeared from behind a big stone, and then a third.

"Dem's pretty little fellows! reckon missus would like one," and cutting a short thick club, Jim started forward with the intention of securing one as a present for Mrs. Newell. What they were he did not know, but certainly they were very handsome. As he advanced however, the little fellows retreated, and still pursuing, he followed them several rods without being able to come within striking distance. At length they scrambled up to the very wall of the rock and suddenly disappeared in a narrow crevice. Jim was sure of them now and hurrying along he began to punch in the hole with his club in order to drive them out. The little beasts squealed most vigorously and fought hot, tearing at the end of the stick with tooth and claw; but showed no inclination to leave their hiding place.

"I'll fix 'em! Dey's right smart, but I'll get 'em yet!" and Jim turned to get another and larger branch with which to carry on the battle, when his eyes fell upon something that fairly froze his blood with fear and horror!

"Not five yards away, lying along the ground, with blazing eyeballs and slowly waving tail there crouched an enormous panther. The fur upon her neck was standing upright as does a dog's when he is enraged, her claws were working in and out with cruel cat-like motion, and the retreating lips showed a full set of white, gleaming fangs. Jim could not stir; he was fairly paralyzed with fear. But upon the very instant, the beast sprang into the air with a wild yell, and, started into convulsive action, Jim struck out furiously with his club. The blow was certainly directed by Providence, for it hit the panther square between the eyes and she fell heavily to the earth, stunned, and for a moment helpless. Urged on by the same desperate fear or courage which had at first nerved his arm, the man rushed forward, and with the heavy knife which he still carried in his left hand, dealt the prostrate animal a single, slashing cut. It stung her to life again, and as Jim darted back the dying monster leaped again and again into the air with cries of fearful agony, while the negro, with an excitement which he could not overcome, shouted, 'O Gorry massa, massa! Cut him mos' in two!'

"As Mr. Newell heard the words he dropped the axe and ran with all speed toward the spot, fearing that his servant had in some way fallen, and stabbed himself with the fatal knife. What was his astonishment at finding Jim surveying from behind a great rock the last struggles of a female panther, and to hear from him how he had killed the animal, single handed and alone.

"When the mother was at last dead the two men made a second attack upon the young panthers, for such the beautiful little fellows were, and soon captured all three of them. They were taken to the village and sold, the money received being given to Jim, while the hide of the full grown one Mr. Newell made into a hearth-rug. One of the kittens, as they were called, afterwards died; the other two were finally traded off to the owner of a menagerie and exhibited for years about the country.

"Whether Jim ever hunted any more panthers or not I am unable to say, but from that day he was always known as Panther Jim, and ever afterwards it was one of his greatest pleasures to tell the tale of his wonderful fight to the crowd of loungers that were wont to gather around the stove of the country

store upon winter evenings; until, as the years went by and the story grew in Jim's vivid imagination, there were three or four full grown panthers that he killed in single handed battle up at Karl's Pond."

"That's splendid, uncle!" cried Fred "Oh I should love to be a hunter!" "And did they catch any trout?" asked quieter Naddy.

Uncle Jo laughed. "I cannot say, my boy. That was never reported with the panther story. See, it is bed time, and May has gone to sleep here on my shoulder," and the old man bent his snowy head and kissed the little cheek again.

"Good night darlings."

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

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

HON. J. K. HUDSON: Dear Sir and Brother—Your valuable favor, the Patrons' Hand-Book. He 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 would 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 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.

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 Grange.

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.

Bro. 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.

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 Henly 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. B. 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 regard it as a valuable contribution to our Grange literature and I feel assured that it will be thus considered by our entire Order.

Our Young Folks.

From the Little Corporal.

PANTHER JIM.

BY P. HAMILTON.

"Oh, uncle Jo, a story! a story!" and the merry youngsters surrounded the old man as he sat in his great arm chair before the cheerily blazing fire; "yes, a story!" "But what shall it be about, little ones? I have quite exhausted my stock. You don't

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

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

Judge Hawkins 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.

From G. W. Spurgeon, Sec. Kansas State Grange.

Your Hand-Book contains a vast amount of information long desired and needed by members of the Order throughout the State. It will be of great value as a reference to all in need of instruction, and will have a tendency to greatly lessen the labors of the officers of the State Grange.

From G. W. Lawrence, Sec. North Carolina State Grange.

I think the Patrons' Hand-Book a good thing for its size, containing much valuable and useful information for members of our Order.

From W. C. Porter, Master Nebraska St. Grange.

The place your book is destined to fill, in Kansas, is one that ought to be filled in Nebraska.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1874, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required to advertise the same, and to sell the same at public sale, to be held on the day of the sale, at the residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Stray List for the Week ending July 29, 1874.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. G. McKee, Union tp., June 29, a sorrel horse, 8 years old, saddle marks on each side, shod all around. Appraised \$20. Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. Frickel, Mill Creek tp., a chestnut sorrel mare pony, 12 years old, some saddle and collar marks, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40. MARE—Taken up by J. Morehead, Osgood tp., a dark brown mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, branded ALT on left shoulder, scar on right hock joint, small white spot on left under jaw. Appraised \$45. MARE—4 years old, 14 hands high, pony built, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$35. Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Houghton, Pleasant Valley tp., a dun horse, dark mane and tail, left side has appearance of having been injured, 15 or 16 hands high, 8 or 10 years old. Appraised \$40. PONY—Taken up by J. H. Houghton, Pleasant Valley tp., a two year old iron grey pony mare, scar on left hip, brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$15. Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. T. Starr, Palmyra tp., a bay horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, branded J W on left fore foot, 3 white feet, shod all around, right hind foot white spot on neck caused by collar, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. HORSE—One sorrel horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, white on neck caused by collar. Appraised \$50. Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. B. Kees, North tp., a light red steer, 2 years old, weighs 1,000 lbs. Appraised \$12. Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk. MARE—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 J. Jackson, Potosi tp., a sorrel mare, 2 years old, blind in both eyes, 15 hands high, white in forehead and shod all around, right hind foot white saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$12. Mitchell County—L. J. Best, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by G. M. Slezzer, Cawker tp., a three year old heifer, light brown, in good condition, 8' 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, 15 hands high, 15' on left and right eye, both hind feet white. Appraised \$15 nearly so in right eye, both hind feet white. Onage County—J. W. Drew, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. V. Crable, Junction tp., a mouse colored mare with black coat, is 15 1/2 hands high, 12 years old, long mane, star in forehead, black feet, black stripe on back. Appraised \$20. MARE—Taken up by W. H. B. Rockey, Valley Brook tp., a black mare, 14 hands high, 12 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$20. MARE—Taken up by F. E. Whittemore, Valley Creek tp., a 2 year old sorrel mare, 15 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. L. Lightfoot, Ogdenville tp., a Texas pony, 11 years old, brown, white forehead, one fore and one hind foot white, UH on left hip. Wabawance County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by S. C. G. Glendon, Wabawance tp., a bright bay stallion, star in forehead, 2 years old, medium size. Appraised \$20. 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. W. G. Liberty, Liberty tp., a sorrel horse, 6 on left shoulder, white stripe in face, scar of cut back of left shoulder. Appraised \$40. HORSE—Also, a bay horse, HK on left shoulder, an indistinct brand on left hip, saddle marks, 8 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 20, one dun pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20. Crawford County—A. Bubb, Sherman tp., one bay mare colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25. Doniphan County—Chas. Rappelye, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Wm. Ellidge, Centre tp., one bay horse colt, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$25. HORSE—Taken up by F. G. Reaux, Centre tp., one light bay horse, 14 1/2 hands high, 15 months old, saddle marks on back, had on neck a rope 5 feet long. \$25. Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by S. S. Heard, Grant tp., one black colt, 2 years old, stallion, star in forehead, hind foot white. Appraised \$15. COLT—Taken up by J. J. McIntosh, Grant tp., one pale red colt, 7 years old. Appraised \$5. Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by R. McCubby, Richmond tp., one yellow horse, 14 hands high, blaze face, black streaks along back and around the eye, white forehead, hind foot white. Appraised \$20. PONY—Taken up by J. T. Jarboe, Walton tp., one bay pony mare, 8 years old, speck in right eye, star in forehead, medium size. Appraised \$15. Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Smith, Vermillion tp., an iron grey filly, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. MARE—Taken up by Wm. M. Wells, Vermillion tp., one bay mare, 3 years old, no marks. Appraised \$40. Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. A. Helphingstine, Centre tp., two steers, 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 ear and marked on right side. Red steer indistinctly branded on right hip, right side and shoulder. HOGS—Taken up by M. O'Brien, Liberty tp., five head of hogs and pigs. 1 white sow, 7 year old, in each ear, \$3; 1 black and white sow, 2 years old, crop of right ear, \$6; 1 black and white pig, 16 months old, white face, 1 white and black weaned sow, 1 year old, \$3; 2 black and white male pigs, 2 months old, \$1. Wabawance County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. J. Hartyman, Wilmington tp., one grey horse, star in forehead, collar marked JE on left 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, white face, white feet, black mane and tail, blaze in face, running sore on each hip. Appraised \$20. HORSE—Taken up by Wm. S. Thom, Pleasant Valley tp., one bay horse, black mane and tail, three white feet, 8 yrs old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30. FILLY—Taken up by W. B. Kelly, Verdigris tp., one filly, 15 hands high, brown face, 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 \$18.

Stray List for the Week ending July 8.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John McGlinchey, Reader tp., June 11, one bay horse, star in forehead, 3 white feet, branded KIRK on right hip, heart with a inside branded on right shoulder and left hip. Appraised \$40. HORSE—Same as above, but with 4 white feet, both horses about 7 years old. Appraised \$40. HORSE—Taken up by S. P. Cornell, Reader tp., June 20, one bay horse, 15 hands high, 15 months old. Appraised \$35. MARE AND COLT—Taken up by S. P. Cornell, Reader tp., one mare and colt, with locking colt, six years old, small star in forehead, 15 hands high. Appraised \$35. Cloud County—W. E. Reid, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. W. Wietelich, Centre tp., one pony 14 hands high, brown face, white face, left hind foot white, saddle marks on back behind saddle, shod on hind foot, old sore on inside of fore legs and on belly, no brands. Appraised \$20. Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. D. Wells, Windsor tp., June 9, one three year old filly, bright bay, large star in forehead, black mane and tail, broken rib on left side, 13 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$30. Howard County—M. B. Eighs, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. R. Griswold, Howard tp., June 10, one bay horse, 14 1/2 hands high, 7 years old, black mane and tail, left fore foot white, right hind foot white, shod on both hind feet, white on left hind foot, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$30. PONY—Taken up by N. B. Gardner, Longton tp., June 9, one two year old iron grey pony mare, hind foot white, shod on both hind feet with white on left hind foot, had on a halter with white bits attached. Appraised \$15. PONY—Taken up by S. P. Cornell, Reader tp., May 23, one dark bay horse pony, 18 hands high, 8 years old, star in forehead, saddle marks on back, shod on both hind feet, shod on both hind feet with white on left hind foot, shod on both hind feet with white on left hind foot, shod on both hind feet with white on left hind foot. Appraised \$30.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by —, one bay horse pony, about 6 years old, white hind feet, slight scar on side of back representing saddle marks, branded with a heart on left shoulder and on right hip W 7, blueish in right eye. Appraised \$22. PONY—One black horse pony, about 6 years old, right hind foot white half around, scar on inside of left hind foot, left ear cropped, branded M X on left hip. Appraised \$17. Washington County—G. W. Pasko, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by H. S. Haynes, Clifton tp., May 5, one 2 year old brown filly, black mane and tail. COLT—Also, one brown bay horse colt, one year old, black mane and tail. COLT—Also, one roan bay horse colt, sorrel mane and tail. STEER—Taken up by Ben Prosen, Union tp., one Steer black Texan, about 4 years old, top of left ear cut off and under slope of right ear. Appraised \$5. STEER—Also, one light red Texas Steer, about 4 years old, white face, underbit of each ear, crop of left ear, dim brands on left side and shoulder. Appraised \$5. HORSE—Taken up by D. M. C. Thomson, Freedom tp., one bright sorrel horse, 14 hands high, left hind foot white up to hock, white stripe in forehead running down and covering right nostril, no brands. Appraised \$25. PONY—Taken up by A. Wyatt, Freedom tp., one gelding pony, pale sorrel, 15 hands high, few white hairs in forehead, right hind foot white above pastern joint, few white hairs in mane caused by collar, saddle marks, no other marks or brand. Appraised \$25. MARE—Taken up by J. T. Emek, Drywood tp., one 3 year old sorrel mare, blaze face, three white feet, both hind feet white almost to knees, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25. MARE—Taken up by J. O'Sullivan, May 27, Clinton tp., one 2 year old Sumner filly, 14 hands high, some white spots in face, few white hairs and apparent scars on left knee. Appraised \$35. COLT—Taken up by Henry Harold, May 25, Eudora tp., one 3 year old dun mare colt, scars all over its body and legs, 14 hands high. Appraised \$20. HORSE—Taken up by C. Marvin, Centerville tp., one dark roan horse, about 15 hands high, 12 years old, one eye out, the other dimmed. Appraised \$30.

Arion Piano and Estey Organs.

In the Fine Art Department of the late St. Louis Fair, no section presented more pleasing attractions than that occupied by the display of musical instruments. Among other exhibitions none commanded or received more attention than the celebrated Arion Pianos and Estey Organs, from the popular establishment of Joseph Mills and Company, 214 North Fifth street. The Arion is a piano comparatively new in the West, although becoming introduced rapidly of late. It has been manufactured for fifteen years, and during that time, from the superiority of tone, perfection of mechanical construction, durability and general excellencies, has acquired a wide-spread celebrity. These instruments are used exclusively in the New York Conservatory of Music, having in constant use from twenty-five to thirty pianos. The piano displayed in this collection is unsurpassed in elegance and beauty of finish and purity and richness of tone, and forms a constant source of attraction for all lovers of music. In this collection we notice the Estey Organ, an instrument of special note and well known reputation that special notice is unnecessary. These instruments were awarded the first premium on cottage, church, and orchestral organs. They have been manufactured for twenty-five years, and are being turned out at the rate of 5,000 annually. Altogether the display was the most attractive in this line, and we refer our readers to an advertisement of these instruments in another column.

Breeders' Directory.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers. THOS. E. TALBOTT, Dalhart, St. Charles Co., Missouri, breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle. Good Bulk and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited. W. M. BLACK, "Cornwell farm," Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. GEO. E. WARING, 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, Kellough, Jasper Co., Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. G. L. BURBUSS & SON, "Locust Lawn Farm," Carrollton, Ill., breeders of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale at farmers prices. Correspondence solicited. THOS. SMITH, Creston, Ogle County, Illinois, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Ootswold Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale. L. S. SUMMIT NURSERIES—Blair Bro's, Proprietors, 1000—Law's Summit, Mo. General Nursery Supplies at wholesale and retail. G. 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, "Botina Valley Place," Red Oak, Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire and Magpie Hogs. None but thoroughbreds kept on the farm. W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle of unimpeachable pedigree—eventually, the sort and pure for the show ring and shambles. M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Compton Co., Canada, breeder of Short-Horn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application. GLEN FLORA STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION, approved and fashionable pedigrees. Catalogues sent on application. Address: C. C. PARKS. L. A. KENT, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas, breeder and shipper of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Prices low. Correspondence solicited. GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky., breeder of Improved English Berkshire swine, 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. HENRIODOR E. DUBS, "Mapleleaf," Corning, Adams Co., Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Berkshire hogs, Light and Dark Brahma Poultry. All of the best quality. LUCIUS DESHA, Cynthia, Kentucky, breeder of Thoroughbred and Improved Short-Horn Cattle. Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices. HIGHLAND STOCK FARM—J. B. COOLIDGE & SON, Breeder of Thoroughbred Pure Chester White and Animals warranted as represented. Sale of Stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois. W. RIEHL, Potosi, Missouri, breeder of Improved Berkshire Swine. Stock guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Prize Poultry, Fan-Tail and 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 Poland China, Chester White and Cattle and Berkshire Hogs of late importation, and of the purest blood. ARK HILL STOCK FARM, Kellough, Jasper Co., Iowa, M. Briggs and Sons, breeders of pure Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Stock 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. R. COOK, Iowa, Allen Co., Kan., breeder, importer and shipper of pure Poland China Pigs and Short-Horn Cattle. Send for Price List. M. J. FIERY, Emporia, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. R. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millersburg, Illinois, breeders and dealers in pure Chester White and Merino Sheep. We defy competition. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. J. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BRED BERKSHIRE SWINE. Stock for sale. Address: J. B. STEVENSON, Jan'y-ly, Glenwood, Kan. YSANDER W. BABBITT, 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 Poultry. Stock for sale. Chickens for sale after August 1, 1874. Address: J. M. Gaylord, Paola, Kansas. A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred herd hogs. Jersey Cattle. Heifers and bulls for sale at eastern prices.

Every Granger.

Should have the oil chromo, 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 \$5.00 delivered to any point. Address the American Oleograph Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Farm Stock.

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 patrons, whether members of the Order or not, implements or machines such as the Agency are handling, charging those not members a higher commission. Terms Cash. Rooms 230 Kansas Avenue, near corner of Seventh and side. 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. Agr. P. of H., Topeka, Kan.

Patrons' Commission House.

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 fully set forth, and the objections made for the want of definite information are here fully and completely answered. The principles and character of the organization, its aims and objects fully set forth, and the objections made for the want of definite information are here fully and completely answered. The principles and character of the organization, its aims and objects fully set forth, and the objections made for the want of definite information are here fully and completely answered.

Parlor Organs.

Can be had elsewhere in Kansas. Send for our Circular. Special rates to Patrons. THE KANSSA EVANGEL; A RELIGIOUS WEEKLY, DEVOTED to the interests of Churches, Schools, Homes and Farms of Kansas and the West. Edited by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, and a corps of corresponding editors unsurpassed by any paper in the West. Sample copies free. Liberal terms to clubs. Address KANSAS EVANGEL, Leavenworth, Kan. GRANGER PRICES. WE will sell, for the next sixty days, our large stock of Seeds and Implements to Grangers or any parties favoring us with orders accompanied with cash, at our regular wholesale price list. Parties wishing Brown's Corn Planters, Garden City and Moline Plows, Skinner Breakers, Gang Plows and other articles in our line, will find it greatly to their advantage to send us their orders. Send for special price list. GRANT, MABBETT & CO., Leavenworth, Kan. Feb. 10 1874.

Seedsman's Directory.

LANT 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. NURSEYMEN'S DIRECTORY. GEORGE HUSMAN, Sedalia, Pottos 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 NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. ALLEN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale prices. Send for Circular. KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, Proprietors, southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Nursery Stock for sale. Send for Circular. LATITE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN. A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the Depot. E. P. DIEHL, Proprietor. PLANT KNOB NURSERY, D. C. HAWTHORNE, Proprietor. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail. 10-17-74.

Beekeeper's Directory.

APERS, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND ALL APPLIANCES. Send for Circulars and Price List to ROAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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 simple. The motion is entirely new and different from any other machine in use. Price, \$35.00 cash, flax seed apparatus \$5.00 extra. Warehouse stock \$60.00, flax seed apparatus \$3.00 extra. Deal direct with the consumer and have put our prices down to the lowest figure.

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.

Breeders' Directory.

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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. To Horsemen. STALLION COLT, yearling, by George Wilkes, (a first 2:22 dam deep in Messenger blood and a fast trotter. Colt is gray, large, strong and thrifty, and gets equal to the best. Price \$400. BAY STALLION, by Rydely's Hambletonian; dam a fast trotter of Messenger blood. A handsome fast trotting horse, 16 hands, and an excellent sire. Price, \$300. Several choice Brood Mares, large and of fashionable breeding, at moderate prices, to close out a breeding stud. The lot—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 copies 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 in its connection with the Northwestern College, which has full collegiate courses. Fall term opens August 26. For circulars address Rev. WM. HUBBARD, Treasurer. C. SPALDING & SON, Box 593, TOPEKA, KANSAS. CAN SELL PARLOR ORGANS CHEAPER THAN CAN BE HAD ELSEWHERE IN KANSAS. Send for our Circular. Special rates to Patrons. THE KANSSA EVANGEL; A RELIGIOUS WEEKLY, DEVOTED to the interests of Churches, Schools, Homes and Farms of Kansas and the West. Edited by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, and a corps of corresponding editors unsurpassed by any paper in the West. Sample copies free. Liberal terms to clubs. Address KANSAS EVANGEL, Leavenworth, Kan. GRANGER PRICES. WE will sell, for the next sixty days, our large stock of Seeds and Implements to Grangers or any parties favoring us with orders accompanied with cash, at our regular wholesale price list. Parties wishing Brown's Corn Planters, Garden City and Moline Plows, Skinner Breakers, Gang Plows and other articles in our line, will find it greatly to their advantage to send us their orders. Send for special price list. GRANT, MABBETT & CO., Leavenworth, Kan. Feb. 10 1874.

Every Granger.

Should have the oil chromo, 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 \$5.00 delivered to any point. Address the American Oleograph Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Farm Stock.

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 patrons, whether members of the Order or not, implements or machines such as the Agency are handling, charging those not members a higher commission. Terms Cash. Rooms 230 Kansas Avenue, near corner of Seventh and side. 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. Agr. P. of H., Topeka, Kan.

Patrons' Commission House.

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 fully set forth, and the objections made for the want of definite information are here fully and completely answered. The principles and character of the organization, its aims and objects fully set forth, and the objections made for the want of definite information are here fully and completely answered. The principles and character of the organization, its aims and objects fully set forth, and the objections made for the want of definite information are here fully and completely answered.

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Seedsman's Directory.

LANT 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. NURSEYMEN'S DIRECTORY. GEORGE HUSMAN, Sedalia, Pottos 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 NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. ALLEN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale prices. Send for Circular. KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, Proprietors, southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Nursery Stock for sale. Send for Circular. LATITE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN. A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the Depot. E. P. DIEHL, Proprietor. PLANT KNOB NURSERY, D. C. HAWTHORNE, Proprietor. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail. 10-17-74.

Beekeeper's Directory.

APERS, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND ALL APPLIANCES. Send for Circulars and Price List to ROAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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 simple. The motion is entirely new and different from any other machine in use. Price, \$35.00 cash, flax seed apparatus \$5.00 extra. Warehouse stock \$60.00, flax seed apparatus \$3.00 extra. Deal direct with the consumer and have put our prices down to the lowest figure.

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