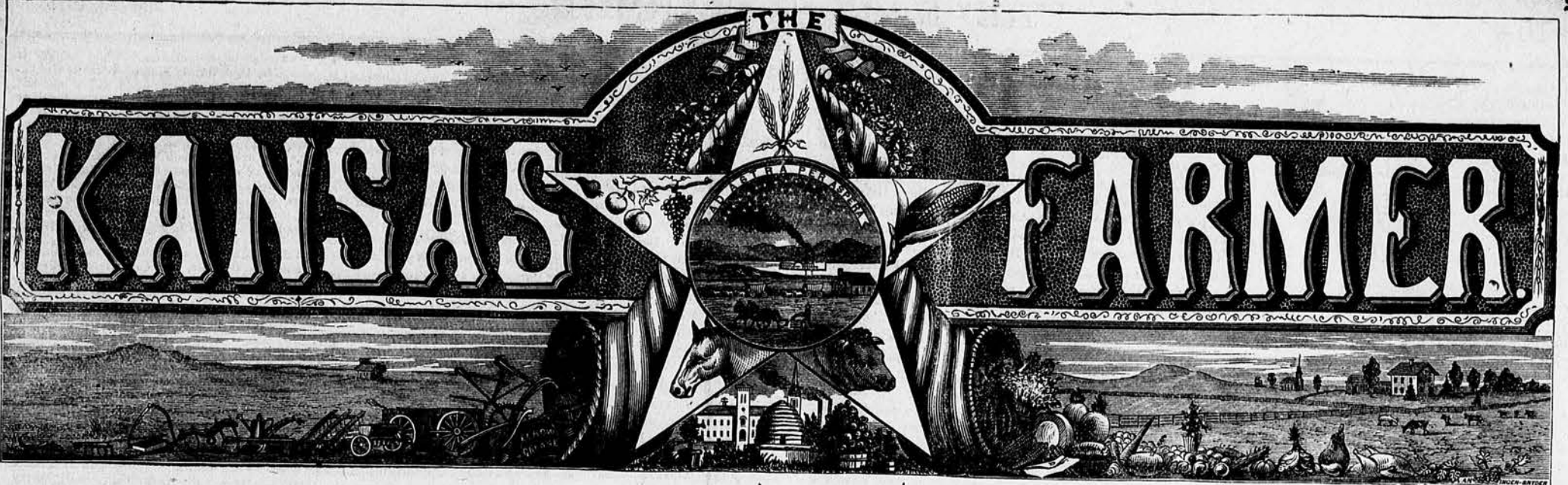




ESTABLISHED, 1863. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 20, 1874. VOL. XII, NO. 20.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

DIRECTORY OF STATE OFFICERS	153
DIRECTORY OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS	153
AGRICULTURE—Oak Hill Farm Notes—Reports of County Societies to State Board of Agriculture	153
HORTICULTURE—From Butler County—Treeless Plains—A Friend to Horticulture	154
FARM STOCK—Black Leg—Sheep Husbandry—Care of Stock	154
BEE CULTURE—Bee Culture	154
THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS—Selections	154
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—Chase with Patrons—The Financial Situation—Who are Grangers	155
EDITORIAL—The New Club Offer—Hind-Sight Wisdom—Life and Fire Insurance—The National Grange—The Pomology Case—Sewing Machine Monopoly—Progression, by James Hanway	155
STATE NEWS ITEMS	155
SYLLABUS OF SUPREME COURT—157	
ENTOMOLOGY—Parasites of Insects	157
METEOROLOGY—Weather Notes for April	157
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS	157
MARKET REVIEW—157	
LITERARY AND DOMESTIC—My Mother—The Temperance Crusade—Some Thoughts about the Little Ones—Homely Hints for Home Talk—Recipes	158
PATRONS HAND-BOOK—159	
STRAIT LAW—STRAITS—159	
ADVERTISEMENTS—159-160	

- State of Kansas—Officers.
- GOVERNOR—Thomas A. Osborn, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
- LIEUT. GOVERNOR—E. S. 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.
- SUP'T. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—H. D. McCarty, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
- ATTORNEY GENERAL—A. L. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee county.
- CHIEF JUSTICE—S. A. Kingman, Topeka, Shawnee county.
- ASSOCIATE JUSTICES—D. M. Valentin, Ottawa, Franklin county; D. D. Brewer, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
- STATE PRISON—Geo. W. Martin, Junction City, Davis county.
- ADJUTANT GENERAL—C. A. Morris, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.
- STATE LIBRARIAN—D. Dickinson, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
- SUP'T. INSURANCE DEPT.—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.

LECTURER—John Sims, Topeka.

STEWARDS—E. D. Smith, Jewell City.

ASST. STEWARD—J. B. Kiley, Franklin co.

CHAPLAIN—W. H. Hays, Johnson co.

TREASURER—H. H. Angell, Sherman City.

SECRETARY—G. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.

CLERK & REC'D.—W. H. Hays, Clay co.

CERES—Miss Morris.

FLORA—M. H. Charles.

POMONA—Amanda C. Kippy.

LADY ASST. STEWARD—Jennie D. Richey.

Executive Committee.

F. H. Humboldt, Jacksonville.

T. B. Shaffer, Grasshopper Falls.

W. F. Popejoy, Topeka.

State Board of Agriculture—Officers:

PRESIDENT—Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.

VICE PRESIDENT—J. B. Kiley, Leavenworth.

TREASURER—J. C. Wilson, Topeka.

SECRETARY—Alfred Gray, Topeka.

EXT. COM.—John Wheeler, Pardee, Atchison Co.

C. S. Broadbent, Wellington, Sumner Co.

S. J. Carter, Coffey County.

Major Crowell, Cherokee County.

J. O. Savage, Republic County.

Levi Wilson, Leavenworth County.

W. F. Popejoy, Topeka, Shawnee County.

S. T. Kelsey, Hutchinson.

John H. Edwards, Ellis County.

Thos. A. Osborn, Governor, Sec. of State, &c. &c.

W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, &c. &c.

State Horticultural Society—Officers:

PRESIDENT—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth.

VICE PRESIDENT—J. B. Kiley, Oage Mission.

TREASURER—F. W. Bellhouse, Leavenworth.

SECRETARY—G. C. Brackett, Lawrence.

TRUSTEES—E. Gale, Manhattan.

H. E. Van Dorn, Burlington.

State Bee-Keepers' Association—Officers:

PRESIDENT—Hon. M. A. O'Neil.

VICE PRESIDENT—J. D. Meador.

SECRETARY—M. Camen, Lawrence.

ASST. SEC.—O. Badders.

Northern Kansas District Fair Association:

PRESIDENT—Geo. W. Glick.

SECRETARY—John A. Martin, Atchison.

Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.

Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association:

PRESIDENT—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.

SECRETARY—C. W. Chapin, Leavenworth.

Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association:

PRESIDENT—B. F. Helper.

SECRETARY—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.

Comprising Barton and Crawford counties, Kansas, and Barton county, Missouri.

Officers of Kansas State Growers' Association:

PRESIDENT—R. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.

VICE PRESIDENTS—O. W. Bill, Manhattan, Riley co.

Fred E. Miller, Manhattan, Riley co.

SECRETARY—Jason Yarnall, Blue Rapids, Marshall co.

TREASURER—J. F. Wyatt, Pavilion, Wabash co.

EXT. COM.—Wm. H. Hays, Johnson co.

Wm. Mitchell, Wabash co.

J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.

J. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.

The President and Secretary ex-officio.

Agriculture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

"OAK HILL FARM" NOTES.

BY A. G. CHASE.

Allow me to compliment you, Mr. Editor on the fatness—not in a printer's sense—of your issue of May 6. It was filled with things good for the farmer to take, from beginning to end, and I only hope that the practical farmers of the state will enable you to duplicate it many times; I miss however the pungent, practical, common-sense articles of J. W. Sponable, of Gardner, Kan., and the elegant, racy and observant writings of friend Reynolds, of Fort Riley. I trust these gentlemen will not desert the FARMER family. They have ever been its true friends.

I want to add a word, though none is necessary, to what Mr. Lowe said in relation to tame grasses. I believe them to be the best bank in which to deposit money that the Kansas farmer can have. They pay the largest interest on "time" deposits, they never fail, and the beauty of it is, one of these banks can be started with a very small capital.

I have about twenty acres of blue grass on my place, and for two weeks the cows have got their fill, and we have been making a golden butter that commanded readily forty cents per pound. I have a small meadow of timothy that would have afforded the richest of grazing, since April 10th, and in ordinary seasons will give a full feed from the middle of March. Tame grasses are not a matter of taste or convenience to our farmers, they are an absolute necessity to successful farming.

I am not much of a horticulturist, but judging from my own orchard our bearing fruit trees are going to be overloaded, and while the quantity will be ample, the quality will be below par. If the trees do not thin themselves will it not be a good investment to do it for them? One bushel of good, large, well grown apples will bring more money in this market than two bushels of half grown, knotty apples, peaches or pears. Of apples, my Jennings and White Winter Pearmain promise the heaviest crop; Yellow Bellefleur, about half a crop, hardly that; eight or ten other varieties, unknown names, but probably mostly Bartlett, bloomed very full. One very large tree that may be a Seckel, promises six or eight bushels of fruit. I have about one hundred and fifty peach trees, all seedlings, I think, and they are loaded down. Plums and cherries equally full. Pomona has been very lavish with her favors this year.

I bought ten dozen chickens, this spring, of one man, as handsome a lot, I think, as I ever saw, most of them of the common barn-yard stock with a dash of Brahms blood running through them. I got them home the 16th of March, and by my own carelessness got two dozen of them smothered in moving them. I now have about 83 hens. I divided the flock when I first got them—the two hen-houses being about two hundred yards apart, one being in the orchard, and the other in a woody pasture of about sixty acres. I have sold one hundred and two dozen eggs; set for hatching sixteen and one-fourth dozen and consumed in the family thirty one dozen; a total of over one hundred and fifty dozen in about eight weeks. I mention this for the benefit of those who have the "hen fever," as being about what can be "counted on" when a large number of hens are kept together. Smaller flocks will give a larger percentage of eggs, and under ordinary management, hatch a greater number of chickens.

I think there is a good deal of sickly sentimentality about the value of birds in orchards and on the farm. There is a class of birds, however, that may be of practical value, to wit: all the wrens, (of which I think there are four or five), both varieties of our blue birds, the quail, and possibly the larks. But the rascally blue jay, handsome though he is, the sweet-throated robin and the woodpeckers, are greater enemies to the fruit grower, to my mind, than countless hordes of town boys turned loose in the orchard and vineyard. I know that this is not a popular view to take, but I believe it to be a true one, and I want to take back all I have written to the contrary.

I planted McLean's Little Gem, Tom Thumb, Philadelphia Extra Early, (Landreth's Extra

Early), and McLean's Blue Peter peas, all the same day, side by side, and I have been considerably interested in watching their growth. The Blue Peter, a new pea, introduced by McLean, is the most vigorous grower of all, and is now budded to bloom. The Philadelphia ranks next, but is rather spindling. Little Gem, the best grown, save Champion of England, has made a good growth, and is very stocky, but only ranks as a second early. Tom Thumb does not seem to grow off as it should, but may yet beat all of them in making peas. I shall keep careful notes of first picking from all varieties, also the exact amount from each, and as the rows are of the same length, this will be good evidence of their comparative value. I have in all something over 3,000 ft. of drills, all dwarfs, except one short row of Champion of England, the king of all the peas.

I am inclined to think that friend Marlatt allows too much variation as to the time sows carry their young. My rule is 110 days, and I have never known it to exceed 112 days. I make it a rule to keep a written record of time of service and date of births. As farmers generally keep their brood sows, it is difficult to tell when the last service was given. May not Mr. Marlatt's variation of a week be partly explained in this way?

There is a one-horse wheat drill manufactured in this state, designed to drill wheat among standing corn. I would like to ask if any of the readers of the FARMER have used it, and if so, if it does its work thoroughly and well. I would like to seed some ground, now planted in corn, to wheat this fall, if I can do it well with this drill.

I want to plant about three-fourths of an acre in ruta bagas. Will they do as well sown broadcast as the strap leaf? The seed catalogues all say "sow in drills."

The high price of corn (70c. in this market), I am afraid is going to tempt many farmers to plant more ground than they can cultivate well, and the result will be that a low yield per acre will make their corn cost them 35c, or 40c. per bushel, when at most it ought not to cost more than 25c. to 30c. Enough importance is not attached to the cost of raising our cereals. If my neighbor raises his corn at a cost of 20c. per bushel while mine costs 30c, he can make money feeding hogs at 3c. per pound while I can not. He gets rich by this process, while I make a bare living, and toil on year after year, and if profanely inclined, curse the tax collector, railroads, monopolies, etc. My idea of a successful farmers' organization is one that will teach me how to raise my crops the cheapest, and how and when to market them to the best advantage.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SOCIETIES TO THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, TOPEKA, KAN., MAY 1, 1874.

Summary of Reports of County Agricultural Societies to the State Board of Agriculture, of Average Condition of the several crops raised: Average Condition of Stock, and Prospect of Fruit, on the first day of May, 1874.

(The "Condition" of the several crops on the first day of May 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.)

(Continued from page 148.)

CONDITION OF STOCK.

ALLEN.—Cattle.—The short corn crop of 1873 and extra amount of feed consumed during the wet winter, has used up all the feed in the county. The cold rain and storms this spring must have taken away about 5 per cent. of the cattle, and the condition of these remaining is 15 per cent. below that of last spring.

Horses and Mules—100.

Sheep—5 per cent. below average condition.

Poultry—Cholera has taken off about 20 per cent.

Swine—90. The decrease is owing to the scarcity of corn.

Never have farmers taken up spring work with more energy and an increased acreage is expected.

ANDERSON.—Cattle—75. There has been a loss of cattle, not from disease, but from scarcity of feed. Corn is from 75c. to \$1.00 per bushel; and prairie hay \$1.00 per hundred.

Horses and Mules—90.

Sheep—95.

Poultry—90; with considerable cholera; no remedy but to take care in keeping well chickens from those infected.

BARBOUR.—"I am informed that you have received reports from other western county which are much exaggerated. I consider it exceedingly unfortunate for all new counties that reports not sustained by facts should go out. Strangers attracted by them are the more ready to denounce the country when the truth is known."

Our soil is rich and productive, what we need is rain, and we doubt not we shall have this when the country settles up and land is put under cultivation.

Considerable winter wheat was sown, which now looks finely and we expect this year to have something to show for our labor. But there is one thing of which we can boast—our county is second to none for stock raising.

In the winter of 1872-3 there were 1,500 head of Texas cattle wintered in this county, with a loss of but 60 head, and not a grain of feed or spear of hay, except the range, and you remember the winter was unusually severe. This winter several thousand head have been kept in the county, and out of a herd of 1,000 only one was lost. Young cattle were slaughtered last month that yielded from 25 to 40 pounds of rough fat; they had no feed but the range. A few old cattle brought in late, that were very poor, failed to get through the winter, but young cattle and those here during the summer improved all the time.

We may not be as successful as an agricultural county, but we propose to raise all we can consume, and in stock raising hope to lead. We have the climate, water, shelter, in fact all the facilities.

BROWN.—More than usual number of deaths among cattle this winter, which were caused for want of sufficient nutritious feed, but there are full as many cattle in the county as in any previous year.

Horses and Mules have suffered slightly from the same cause.

Swine—Less in number, from scarcity of corn.

Poultry—in fine condition.

BUTLER.—This has been a hard season for cattle, especially Texas stock. Twenty per cent. of Texas cattle have perished, owing to poor feed, inclement weather and bad treatment. Other stock doing finely.

No disease prevailing.

Swine and Poultry in good condition.

CHESTER.—Cattle, Sheep, Swine—90.

Horses and Mules—85. Owing to the scarcity of feed. Some cholera among poultry.

CRAWFORD.—Cattle and Swine—in lower condition than usual, from scarcity of feed.

Sheep, Horses and Poultry—100.

COFFEY.—Stock range from 90 to 100, except Cattle, which, owing to scarcity of feed, are lower. No prevailing disease among stock.

CLOUD.—All kinds of stock in this county are reported in good condition, ranging from 105 to 110.

DICKINSON.—Cattle, 90. Horses, 95. Swine, 100. Condition of cattle is owing to lateness of spring. No disease.

Poultry—Dying in some parts of the county, with the cholera.

DOUGLAS.—Cattle, 75. Many deaths have occurred among cattle during the last month from a disease known as "red water." No remedy has as yet been found, but intelligent observers think that about two weeks of warm weather, with occasional showers, will have a beneficial effect.

Horses—85.

Sheep—90.

Swine—85.

Poultry—100.

ELLIS.—Cattle—in first class condition.

Horses, Sheep, Swine and Poultry—All average fully 100 in condition.

FRANKLIN.—Stock in good condition.

GREENWOOD.—Cattle 85; owing to cold rains and scarce feed.

Horses, Mules, Sheep and Swine, 100.

Poultry, 90. Some cholera prevailing.

JACKSON.—Cattle, 75.

Horses and Mules, 80.

Sheep, 110.

Swine, 100.

No disease among stock—some dying for want of feed.

LABETTE.—Stock of all kinds, 100. Swine a little below the average condition.

Poultry dying from cholera.

LYON.—Cattle, 80. From estimates from various parts of the county I think 8 per cent. of cattle have died from want of feed and shelter.

Horses and Mules, 90.

Sheep and Swine, 100.

Poultry, 110.

McPHERSON and SALINE.—Grass has been backward, but is now plenty for stock.

MITCHELL.—Stock of all kinds in No. 1 condition.

MIAMI.—Cattle, 95. Not in as good condition as they were last year, owing to scarcity of rough feed and high price of grain, together with an increased number of cattle.

Horses and Mules will not average with last year, for the same reason.

Poultry—Cholera prevalent. The remedy used with best effect is common coloring madder mixed with feed.

MONTGOMERY.—Stock in good condition; no prevailing disease except cholera among poultry.

MARION.—Cattle, 85.

Horses, Mules and Sheep, 100.

Swine, 90.

Poultry, 70. No disease except among poultry.

OSBORNE.—Stock looks better than usual, with the exception of Texas cattle. The cattle were dying about a month since. Was unable to discover affection. Usually died at night after eating heartily the day before.

POTTAWATOMIE.—Cattle, 60.

Horses and Mules, 75.

Swine, 85.

Poultry, 100. Scarcity of feed and lack of proper attention are the causes of poor condition of stock. No disease prevailing.

REPUBLIC.—Stock in first class condition. No disease prevailing.

RUSSELL.—Cattle are thin, especially those not fed and sheltered during the winter.

Horses—in good condition.

Sheep—Doing well, although they have suffered from the late rains.

Increased attention is being given to Swine and Poultry, as they are found to pay well here.

WABASH.—In consequence of the devastating fires last fall, farmers were left without the usual amount of feed for at. Many cattle died from the want of feed, and from being without shelter during the wet weather. The remainder are in a low condition, but picking up as spring feed comes out.

Poultry—Dying of an unknown disease. The only known remedy is boiled oats mixed with condition powder and fed cold.

SUMMARY FOR THE STATE.

(STOCK—CONDITION.)

Cattle—89. Horses and Mules—95. Sheep—90. Swine—86. Poultry—92.

The report from the several counties show far less mortality among cattle than indicated by the local press of the state. While the condition is very low, about 11 per cent. below the average, deaths from all causes have been only about 7 per cent., yet even these figures give alarming results. Making the Assessors returns of 1873 the basis of calculation, the loss aggregates 44,381 head.

The loss is mostly confined to Texas stock, and old broken-down animals that went into winter in poor condition, which very much reduces the value of the stock lost. It is estimated that \$500,000 will fully cover losses from all causes to all kinds of stock, most of which is attributed to scarcity of hay and corn, neglect, exposure and an unusually backward spring. Prairie hay could have been put up in most parts of the state which would have carried stock through the winter without much loss. In some localities prairie hay was put up in excess of the local demand, thousands of tons of which were burned by destructive prairie fires last fall, and the balance is now being baled and shipped. Dickinson county alone has shipped about 3,000 tons to St. Louis.

Returns show an increased acreage—present and prospective—in flax, hemp, tobacco, castor beans, and in the south tier of counties, cotton.

Immigration is reported to be on the increase in most parts of the state, and the draft upon this office for information concerning the industries and resources of the state, on the part of those in the east who are looking westward, is very large and encourages the hope of large accessions to population and capital during the year.

ALFRED GRAY, Sec'y.

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

FROM BUTLER COUNTY.

In the FARMER of April 8th, I notice an interesting and timely article on "Laying out an Orchard," by R. C. Tasker. Permit me to acknowledge my indebtedness to him for the practical information I have derived from reading that article.

I have set out 250 apple trees from his instructions and find that it works admirably, and were the trees all straight in body, rows rods long would not vary the thickness of a two year old tree from being straight. I take as much pleasure in planting trees of any kind in straight rows, as in having the trees to plant. It pays to do all things well, for "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

A neighbor of mine put out an apple orchard this spring in the following manner: He marked off for the rows about 80 feet apart by plowing "dead furrows" (so straight they lean a little), then sets the trees in the bottom and draws in the dirt from either side to cover the roots. I plow the "dead furrow" exactly where the row of trees are to be, then immediately turn the dirt back, which produces a well pulverized "back furrow," on which I plant directly. From these premises, Mr. Editor, which of us has the best set orchard?

Now in conclusion, I predict that these plains are far more treeless to-day, than they will be in five or ten years hence. Forest trees are being planted by the thousand in our county this spring. I have planted 6,400 cottonwood cuttings, in rows two feet by five. They are starting nicely.

We (father, brother and I) have Lombardy poplar trees, three years old from cuttings, transplanted when yearlings, that now stand from twelve to fifteen feet high and measure from nine

having partaken of his hospitality at Pomona. I scan each paper for his signature.

Brother farmers, let us continue to plant and cultivate trees, and thus do our part towards making this the most delightful country under the sun.

L. D. ANDREWS.
Eldorado, Kansas.

For the Kansas Farmer.

"TREELESS PLAINS."

Accepting the invitation given through the columns of the FARMER, I undertake in my poor but honest effort to try and correct some bad impressions made upon the minds of some people who have been reading the articles written by C. W. Johnson in regard to the treeless plains. Allow me off handed, to say so far as his articles have any reference to the culture of forest trees upon the rich soil of Kansas is without any foundation. And to the people who contemplate making this beautiful state a home will do well to give but little credence to his ideas. For without doubt his experience in the culture of trees has been confined to an easy chair in some public library.

Experience teaches us that most every variety of forest trees protected from the annual fires thrive well, not only on the "banks of streams and horse-shoe bends," but upon high prairies, what Mr. J. pleases to term "plateaux."

We, as a general class do not pretend to be altogether book farmers, but with practical experience and books combined, we pretend to know that forest trees will grow thrifty; not only to protect us from the Kansas breezes do we cultivate trees, shrubs, etc., but to adorn our homes and make them beautiful, and many to-day, in this valley who can say "there's no place like home."

I am no land agent nor am I connected with any corporation for the purpose of imposing upon the people. I came to this place three years ago this month, to find me a home, from the hands of "Uncle Sam." I have had my experience and am satisfied with my choice. I would advise those wishing to make a home for themselves, to come to Kansas. But none should come with the expectation of finding every thing as convenient and comfortable as in older settled states. And also, my first advice would be to commence at once and cultivate forest trees. I have trees doing well that I set out three years ago by digging holes in the sod. There is plenty of room for thousands more to find a home.

C. A. TRACY.

Halstead, Harvey co., Kan.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A FRIEND TO HORTICULTURE.

Last season I noticed the ants were more numerous than I had ever known them to be before. We had been experimenting some in silk worms and we found very difficult to keep the ants from them, and their cocoons. Then I also discovered another thing, I had a hive that only had a few bees in one side, occupying between two combs, and these got some moths in it before I knew it; so, when I got a leisure, I went out to destroy them before any would hatch out in the miller, and then I found that the ants also had gotten in and made a clean sweep and departed, only leaving holes in the cocoons to show that they had been there. I then examined further about other hives. Under them when they set on boards, you will generally find a few cocoons of the moth larvae, and wherever I found one there was a hole in them. The idea then struck me and I suggested it to others that the ants had probably played out several of those insects too troublesome to our apple trees and fruit, the tent caterpillar and codling moth. And now I find in my orchard of over 1,000 trees only one nest of the caterpillar. Now if they found the codling moth and cleaned them out as well, I would suggest that the State Board of Agriculture offer a premium on the production of ants.

I was feeling pretty blue over fruit prospects in this state. Last year in an orchard of about two hundred trees large enough, some of them, to bear four or five bushels and ought to average a bushel to the tree at a small estimate, I got six bushels and four of them only fit for cider. Unless we can meet the codling moth in some way, apple raising is played. I will watch with a good deal of curiosity the appearance of the moth this season, hoping that my supposition will prove true in relation to them also. N. CAMERON.
Lawrence, Kansas.

Does the Trunk of a Tree Lengthen?

We answered this interesting, but not very important, question some months since in the negative. Now the question in a diversified form is under discussion in the Atlantic papers. A jury at Norristown, Penn., decided that a mill-pond mark on a sycamore tree was four inches higher than it was forty-eight years before. The court draws the unnecessary inference that a tree lengthens its stem, and spoke disparagingly of science. Science comes to the rescue in the Philadelphia Academy. In the New York Tribune and elsewhere. Dr. Gray and Mr. Meehan agree in the belief that no actual lengthening of the stem takes place. It is suggested, however, that the thickening of the main roots would raise the tree, and frost might lift it and leave it, in the same manner, though not so much, as it does a fence post, and so on.

This is the first instance we know where this query has been of any practical importance, and we are glad to record the fact, as it will add new zest to the inquiry to know that it may point a moral or adorn a tale.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Farm Stock.

For the Kansas Farmer.

BLACK-LEG.

EDITOR FARMER:—As there is a good deal being said about "Black leg" in cattle, I will give you my experience: About two years ago one of my heifers was taken with what I supposed was black leg. I found her early one morning so lame in one fore leg she could not put it to the ground. I split her leg above the knee to the bone with a knife, then inserted into the wound a lump of alum as large as a hazelnut, and bound it up with a cloth. By 10 o'clock she could bear her weight on it, and at night was nearly well.

An old foreigner (a Russian or Austrian, I have forgotten which), said that is the remedy used for the disease in his country, and I tried it with the success as above stated. I never had any other cases to experiment with.

I hope some of those who have cattle having black-leg will try the remedy and give the result.

G. W. STARNES.

Leavenworth co., Kansas.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

A short article in the FARMER of last week, "The Importance of Sheep Husbandry," called to mind much of past experience, in that very profitable and pleasant branch of stock raising. With many hopes that the time would come that we could in this part of the state raise our own wool and have our own cloth manufactured at home; knowing the comforts of having a good roll of home-made cloth on hand, and a fine lot of stocking yarn in the house; also, of having, at any time you wish, a piece of good mutton, is no small consideration. The mode of dressing you copy from the New York World, is good as far as it goes, yet I fear will not always or at all times, insure a good job. A better process, to my mind, is to bleed, and as soon as dead, slit and skin the hind legs, put in your gambrel stick, hang up, open four or five inches, pour in clean, cold water, until full; then take off the pelt, and there is no danger of any taste. It is the insides that make the meat taste; the water cools all off and prevents it from injury. By this mode a farmer can take his time and have a good job done and at home.

Yours, &c., J. HERVEY ESHLEMAN.

Grasshopper Falls, Kansas.

Care of Stock.

It is a wretched practice to allow stock to run down either in summer or winter. It is possible to conceive of peculiar circumstances that would excuse and even justify it; but as a general practice it is simply fooling away the possibilities of the greatest success. In a matter so plain and easy to be understood, it seems strange that men of even moderate understanding should go astray.

A living animal is a machine in motion.—To keep it at its normal rate of speed, a certain amount of nutriment is required. For growth, an additional quantity will be needed, and also for animals that do service in harness or otherwise, and those that give milk. This additional quantity is less than the other. If two hundred pounds of hay will keep a horse that does no work in good condition a week, it would not require double that quantity to keep him in harness every day. So the work we get out of a horse costs less than what is required to simply keep the animal alive and in good condition. So with growing stock. The growth costs less than the needs of the system to keep it in statu quo.

Now, suppose we feed young stock just enough to keep the machine running—to keep the animal alive—but withhold the additional amount requisite for growth. Critically speaking this may not be possible, but practically it is near enough the truth as it can be done, and further, that it is done by very many farmers, probably a majority. In such cases, how does the account stand with the animal when this treatment is changed to full feed? The beast is no larger than before, it has been "stunted," and is in bad heart and actually worthless, other things being equal. If one-quarter or one-half more feed had been given, all of this additional feed would have been stored up in the animal in growth, and would have increased its value enough to pay for the additional feed, for the other amount that was needed to keep the animal alive, and also to pay for the care of the beast, the interest on the money, the risk, and above and over all, a profit to the feeder.

Compare the results and note particularly what caused the difference. The principle is one of broad application. In the supposed case of the horse, he could do no work on the feed given, without getting poorer in flesh. Two quarts of oats in addition to the hay would give the surplus strength to work some, and more oats, up to full feed proportionately increase his capacity for service. If the service is what is wanted, how foolish would it be to withhold the additional feed on which the service depends. A quart of oats can be transmuted into force that is worth the market price of a bushel of oats.

The man would be foolish who would keep his steam engine running night and day with no machinery for it to turn or propel. The man who keeps stock just alive is like the other.

The foregoing statements have exceptions, but they are general truths. The more we look at it, the more we see how easy it is for a feeder of stock to be "penny wise and pound foolish."—*Northwestern Farmer.*

•••••

LICE ON HOGS.—Lice are a sad torment to poverty stricken stock. They will prevent an animal from laying on flesh as long as their presence is permitted.

We have frequently recommended the following formula as being both safe and destructive to lice: Stavesacre seeds, four ounces; white hellebore, one ounce; boiled in a gallon of water until only two quarts remain. Apply with a brush to the parts where lice are seen. A decoction of tobacco may also be tried, but on no account employ mercurial or arsenical preparations of any kind, as owing to the great extent of surface it is often necessary to apply the dressing to, death frequently results.

Bee Culture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

BEE KEEPING.

We received a letter from one of your subscribers, living in Butler county, of which the following is an extract:

"In looking over the KANSAS FARMER I noticed your name as the President of the State Bee-Keepers Association, and thought I would ask you to give us some information through the columns of the FARMER, in regard to this particular branch of industry. When would you advise people in a new country to get bees? How can bees best be handled so as to make them profitable? When there is a scarcity of flowers will buckwheat alone answer the deficiency? How much honey do you realize on an average per swarm from good healthy colonies, etc.? If you will answer these questions you will confer a favor upon many readers of the FARMER."

We hardly know where to commence an answer to the above inquiries, as a proper answer to all of them would require such elaborate statements as would give insights into nearly all the (so called) mysteries of bee keeping, besides there are others in our state who have perhaps given this branch of industry more thought than we have. The secretary of our association we would name, especially, as one who is well "booked up" and contributes many articles for publication upon this subject.

We have been living in Kansas fourteen years and for the last seven years have been keeping bees, although not so many of them as many others, averaging one year with another, for the last four years, only about four colonies.

Having been County Assessor in this county in the years 1863 and 34 and having even then a mild attack of "bee on the brain," we made it a matter of special notice while assessing to satisfy ourselves, if possible, whether bees were a success or a failure in this part of the state. But at this time there were very few stands of them in the county and the impression was generally prevalent that unless they were kept near a large body of timber, they would all be sure to "come to grief," and hence, what few were kept were generally found along the streams where timber was most abundant. We do not at this time remember of but one exception. We refer to Mr. R. H. Pearson's apiary situated on the Santa Fe divide between this place and Baldwin City, and, although the winds would blow as much as they felt it to be necessary, and although there was no timber for a mile either way and not much even that near, yet his bees generally did well.

Our first impressions were that bees in Kansas would not pay, and from the same plan of management from which we there got those impressions we would not even now look for paying results.

But it was not long after we got to reading up this matter, and became better acquainted with the true system of management, that our opinions upon this subject changed, and the idea that bees can only be made profitable near bodies of timber is not now and we believe never had been correct. Conditions sometimes exist that make bee keeping better away from timber than in or close by it.

We are of the opinion, though, that as the country becomes settled up, plowed up and made to "blossom as the rose," at the magic touch of our American civilization, it improves it for apiculture. A new and different kind of vegetation springs up these vast prairies are changed to fields of waving grain and to orchards, meadows and artificial groves. The flora of other states and other countries being combined with that of our native varieties give a greater variety of flowers from which the "busy little bee" can collect supplies.

One of our best sources for honey in the fall months is furnished by what is generally known as smart weed, but more properly known as polygonum. There are a great many varieties of it in the state, but we are informed by the secretary of our association, that the variety known as *Polygonum erectum* furnishes a greater amount of honey than any other ones of this class of plants.

The main crop of honey away from considerable bodies of timber, is ordinarily of this kind, and although it may not be quite up to white clover or basswood honey, yet it is among the superior varieties and is very tempting to the lover of sweets.

In this part of the state this plant has a peculiar desire to make itself "numerous" in the corn fields in the fall of the year, and when we speak of corn fields we are talking about a considerable amount of land. It abounds also in stubble fields as well as in waste places where the ground once had been cultivated or enriched.

As another reason why we are of the opinion that bee keeping becomes more certain and remunerative as the country grows older, we will state this: That it is highly probable that as the surface of the soil is made porous by cultivation and partially sheltered from the hot rays of the sun by the growing crops, a more constant and uniform evaporation goes on and thus that degree of humidity in the atmosphere necessary to the proper secretion of honey by the flowers is sustained.

But there are plenty of honey producing plants indigenous to this state in its native wilds and on its unbroken prairies, which furnish honey very abundantly. We need mention at present only the golden rod (*Skidago*),

of which there are in our state some ten or eleven known varieties. The last principal yield of honey in the fall is from this class of plants, as the bee keeper can tell by the taste of the honey, which is very fair in quality, and by the yellowish tinge of capped combs of honey, built, stored and capped late in the fall and very frequently some of it after nearly all other honey sources have been cut off by early frosts.

Our advice to you is get bees, but get only about two colonies at first and if you are living in a new part of the state there may be surroundings of which you may not be aware that will make the keeping of bees profitable, provided, that you do your part, but empirical treatment will not generally lead to success. You must post yourself up in the business by reading Quinby or Langstroth's elaborate works upon the subject, and we would advise you also to take some good bee journal, as the "American," published in Chicago, and edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, and also the KANSAS FARMER, the apicultural department of which the bee keepers of the state will keep well "spiced up."

So far, we have only partially answered one or two of the questions asked us, and if we undertake at present to answer all of them, this article will be too lengthy, hence, we will lay down the pen with the promise that we will take it up again and write one or two more articles upon this subject at another time.

M. A. O.

Black Jack, Kansas.

The Agricultural Press.

DURING the last month the rains have been so excessive that not only all farm work has been suspended, but the prospects of the crop of corn and cotton seriously affected by the heavy overflows.

All the territory bordering the lower Mississippi and its tributaries has been devastated. One thousand square miles of the richest farming lands in Louisiana are under water. It is believed the sugar crop will be an entire failure. The levees on the Mississippi have been broken in so many places, and the bottom lands so completely inundated, that even if the rains cease, it will be a month, before the crop can be planted.

The damage to the uplands, though not so great, has been very serious. Much of the corn and cotton planted has been washed up, and will have to be replanted.

Under these circumstances we desire to impress on our readers the importance of increasing their corn and provision crops. If the present heavy rains are succeeded by long drought in summer, corn planted late as it must be, will make a small yield, and if less than an ordinary crop is planted, the country will be in a deplorable condition.—*Southern Home Stead.*

CREMATION.—The move for the burning instead of burial of the dead, is extensive, and nearly all the papers in the country are discussing the pros and cons of the question. The argument that in many cases where there are cemeteries near large cities water is liable to be used which has become tainted by filtering through graves, and that noxious gases are likely to be emitted from cemeteries, especially in light soils, wins many converts to the new faith. Cremation societies have been formed in many places in America and in Europe, and we should not be surprised if in course of time cremation became the rule instead of the exception, though much superstition will have to be overcome before people will cease to regard it as an innovation against a sacred rite.—*Vermont Farmer.*

ENTERPRISE is the result of education, and of that sharpening of wits which comes with the association of minds and the friction of ideas in the social and business contracts of life. Agricultural colleges for farmers sons, and for any who contemplate rural industry; the circulation of agricultural periodicals and books; more visiting and travel on the part of farmers and their families; the establishment and energetic working of farmers' clubs, and such like means, will tend to cure an evil whose presence is indicated all around us in bad farming, worse looking homes, tumble-down fences, ill-bred stock, absence of gardens, and last, but not least, neglect of bee keeping.—*Am. Bee Journal.*

WHILE addressing the whole community, we address ourselves especially to the agricultural interest—the farmers. They are the bone and sinew of the commonwealth, they are the true conservators of conservatism. Upon them, more than upon any other class, depend the future greatness and glory of the country. An agricultural community not awakened to the necessity of education, of intelligent application to tillage, of the principles of science, are not only reactionary in politics and obstructive to progress, but they are wholly at the mercy of the other classes of the state; educated and enlightened, they are the most intelligent advocates of progress, the guardians of public morality, and the builders of national greatness.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

The people, hard pressed, are earnestly looking for the cause. The Eastern States have well guarded their own interests, and more recently have acted so selfishly that as to arouse the people of the South and West to the consideration of wrongs that have long been practiced upon them, and probably no other cause has been more powerful in aiding the East in securing the control of the legislation of the country than the present location of the capital of the nation in their midst.—*Indiana Farmer.*

But I am convinced, from both experience and observation I have had of facts bearing upon this question, that one of the greatest, if not the greatest waste from which the average farmer is suffering, is waste of labor; reckless extravagance in the expenditure of hard work. I do not mean that farmers are all guilty of working too hard, though there are many who in their eagerness to raise large crops and realize much profit, do work too hard and become prematurely old, diseased and used up men. Farmers' wives, many of them, are addicted to the same habit of work, and are broken down in health and lose their strength and elasticity of spirits which they so much need to carry them through the inevitable trials, and vicissitudes of life.—*Boston Cultivator.*

We wish to reconcile capital and labor. It cannot be done unless honesty is made the basis, the common platform upon which all the industrial classes can stand. On the farm or in the workshop, or in the exchange of commodities, conscience and honor should be the guiding principle; and then the differences that now exist between labor and capital can be adjusted and harmonized, and better social advantages, more time for thought and study, more comfortable homes, can be secured for the workmen of all classes. Let the furrows be laid straight and smooth.—*Rural World.*

THE sudden advent of summer is of most importance to farmers, horticulturists, gardeners and others in rural pursuits, and they have abundant reason to rejoice. Though long deferred, the blessing of warm weather has at last been vouchsafed, and doubtless is appreciated, and will be taken advantage of by soil cultivators throughout the large extent of country just released from a state of hibernation. True, the sudden oncoming of both spring and summer involves extra care and labor, as it necessitates the performance of much work in little time. But farmers who manage well, using time and labor where they will prove most advantageous, will be rewarded in due season. Those who undertake to do too much with insufficient help, may miss it—for, as a rule, the thorough culture of a few acres is more profitable than the careless, half culture of many. The wise cultivator will have the best laborers, teams and implements, and so time and place them that the various operations will be performed in the best manner.—*Rural New Yorker.*

OUR state and section, blessed by nature's God with resources almost inconceivable, must not continue subservient—must not continue dependent. This southern land must recuperate—must be rehabilitated. All its hills must be clothed with verdure and its valleys filled with luxuriance. There must remain no waste places. For distress and want we must have peace and plenty; for indolence and sorrow, industry and joy; for despair and misfortune, hope and prosperity; for ignorance, knowledge; for impotence, power. Georgia must arise from prostration, take on newness of life and occupy the position to which by nature she is entitled in the van of states.—*Georgia Granger.*

It is certainly not for the farmers' interest that another era of speculation and extravagance should set in, such as we have passed through. An increase in the irredeemable greenbacks would be followed by a proportionate rise in the price of everything the farmer has to buy. The price of what he has to sell, grain, packed meats, and dairy and other produce is governed by the Liverpool market where gold, and consequently, low prices rule. Excessive speculation runs up the price of implements and all manufactured articles, renders labor scarce and dear by employing it in locking up capital in wild-goose enterprises, while it does not enhance the demand for farmers' produce one jot. People eat and drink as much of the necessities of life while on a gold basis as they do on a paper basis. It is luxuries only, mostly foreign products, the demand for which is stimulated during a speculative era.

The issuing of additional greenbacks without providing for their retirement would not lower the rate of interest, nor would it increase our money, except for the one purpose of paying debts, as the greenbacks already in existence would depreciate in value by the amount of those issued. And if the rate of interest could be decreased by the further issue of greenbacks, it stands to reason that, by a still further inflation, interest could be so reduced as to disappear altogether, and money could be borrowed for nothing—which is absurd, and the absurdity extends right back to the assertion that increase of currency will reduce interest. It is the uncertainty which attends all money matters as long as the value of the greenbacks fluctuates which makes interest so high. As long as there is a chance of debts being tendered back in depreciated paper, so long any security is bad and the rate of interest correspondingly high.—*Western Rural.*

THE correct rule for estimating the income from a farm is substantially this: Give credit for every article produced, and used or expended in any way whatever, no matter how small the value, as well as for cash received for products sold, and for increase in the value of the farm property, and charge for interest on the capital invested, and for all expenditures. Whoever will do this from year to year will not feel like complaining of the unprofitableness of farming when compared with other pursuits.—*New Era and Grange Index.*

THE experience of the last two years teaches a lesson that it is well to give heed to. The corn crop of the year 1872 was unusually large throughout the west, and corn was consequently a drug, not being a demand for more than two-thirds of the supply. Prices went down so as not to cover much more than the expense of hauling and gathering, and thousands of bushels were burned for fire wood, because there was no market. In some instances that we know of, it was not gathered. Stock was turned out to large fields and nearly half of the crop was trampled down and wasted.—*Rural American.*

We earnestly desire all men to see to it that none but honest, faithful men are nominated for office, everywhere; and should there be others, see to it that they do not get elected by any party. We are tired of dead-beat politicians and chronic office-seekers and office-holders, and want none but honest men elected by any party. So far as parties are concerned, the *Indiana Farmer* plants its feet on the solid rock of the Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry adopted by the last National Grange at St. Louis; and as a partial answer to those who find fault with us for not engaging with them in the effort to establish a new party, we publish that part of the declaration that refers to politics, and hope every Patron will read and ponder it well. *Indiana Farmer.*

THE busy season for farmers is at hand. During several months from this time on, the industrious and thrifty farmer will be engaged with his planting and sowing and reaping. His oats are scarcely sown, before his ground must be prepared for corn, and the corn is barely out of the way before he must be out following each other in rapid succession, and with farm wages at comparatively high figures our farmers will find but little time to devote to any business not immediately connected with the pressing demands of the farm. We are fearful that this state of facts may induce many Patrons to flag in their punctual attendance at the Grange meetings.—*Northern 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. SPRUNSON, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas.

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

G. W. SPRUNSON,
Sec. State Grange.
Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874.

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

The association shall be known as the "Patrons' Mutual Insurance Association of the State of Kansas."

F. H. DUMBAULD, Executive Com.
J. B. SHAEFFER, Sec.
M. E. HUDSON, Master State Grange.
WM. SIMS, Overseer State Grange.
Ex officio Members of Ex. Com. Kansas State Grange.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. POPEAOE.

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. S. P.—You cannot prevent persons from visiting your Grange if they are all correct, and no charges against them. They have no right to take part in any of your work or discussions.

F. In such a large organization as the Patrons of Husbandry is at this time, we cannot expect all of its members to be quite perfect, so we must try to elevate and educate them. It is one of the teachings of our Order to improve the husbandman.

R. S. C., Labette co.—If Bro. A. belongs to a certain Grange and his wife wishes to join, I should say it would be proper for her to present her petition to the Grange where her husband belongs, although there may be an organization nearer their place of residence at this time. The fact of her husband belonging to the first Grange would be good and sufficient reason why she should join there, as it would be very inconvenient for them to belong to different organizations. It would be proper to ask the consent of Grange No. 2, stating the reasons. They will hardly object.

H.—Question. When charges have been preferred against a brother for violation of obligations, and a committee to be appointed to investigate the case, whose place is it to appoint, should the Master and Overseer, or can the Grange do it?

It is usual in such cases for Master and Overseer to appoint. They should be very careful not to appoint persons that are likely to be prejudiced for or against, giving all a fair and impartial hearing. The case is plain in violation of obligation. Whisky is no extension of the offense, in fact, it would be otherwise I should say. It certainly is the duty of your Grange to arraign the party, and suspend or expel if found guilty.

H. C. H.—At the time or your organization you should have made objections.

All Charter Members taken by the Deputy are in good standing, unless under charges Correction from last week.

A. J.—See FARMER of two weeks ago. A. first then D. always.

The dues for membership is from the first of the month after initiation. This answers others.

It is not in order to make a motion to close informally. A Grange should always be closed according to the manual.

A. J. N.—Question. Where can the jewels be obtained? or can we have them made at home?

Address John G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka: he can give you some new light on the subject. You can get them made if you wish to, but they must be uniform with the samples recommended by the National Grange.

O. S.—If a person should be rejected by your Grange, (if he is, as you think, one of the best men in the county) there is no remedy but wait six months and again present his petition.

Troy.—Question. Please inform me whether or not, under the Constitution, a Grange can reduce their monthly dues below 10 cents. They cannot. That certainly is as little as you can get along with. You can make it higher by the vote of the Grange, but 10 cents is the constitutional limit on the down grade.

W. E.—Question. Please answer through the FARMER whether editors are eligible to membership in our Order.

No, sir, there is no reason why they should: if our Order is built and established by farmers, we want no special or class legislation only for ourselves.

To Deputies.

I have a number of blanks, A and D on hand, that I can furnish to any one wishing them. I have about retired from the business of organizing Granges, thinking it best for the county Deputies to attend to these little matters themselves, and therefore shall decline going into any county to organize where there is a county Deputy, only by special request from him. Any one wishing the address of their nearest Deputy can address us.

Have received several petitions this week, to organize Granges, but have sent them to the proper Deputies.

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

BY S. H. DOWNS.

The action of the President in vetoing the currency bill has aroused much feeling throughout the country. Throughout the West and South it is a feeling of disappointment. Throughout the East it is a feeling of satisfaction. A satisfaction that has grown from a fixed belief that the smaller the volume of currency the easier it will be to control the industrial interests of the country.

The western and southern states feel that their industrial and commercial interests need more currency to give an impetus to commercial enterprise, and that it is the duty of government to furnish a sufficient amount for the interchange of the productions of the country.

The scarcity of money has taught the people of the West to think that there is an insufficiency of currency, and most of our western and southern senators voted for and passed a currency bill which they thought would give relief to the West, and aid in freeing the West from the tightening grasp of eastern capitalists.

The concentrated capital of the east has exercised an unwholesome influence upon the industrial interests of the western states. This whole western and southern country, full of the vigor of industrial life, has for the last few years, under the tightening grasp of eastern capitalists, been growing financially weaker and weaker, until the crisis came and the energies of the West and South were paralyzed.

For some years the productive capital of the West has been drawn from to make good the speculations of eastern capitalists in credit mobiler transactions; to bolster Northern Pacific Railroad schemes, and furnish subsidies for numerous other railroad schemes, such schemes as have given a strained impetus to enterprises in the western and southern states, resulting in final weakness and being burdened with debt, while in this condition, when the West needs more currency rather than less, when the increase of the population, and spread of industrial energies over a wider extent of territory require more currency for commercial prosperity, the eastern capitalist is clamoring for specie basis, which means a shrinkage of the value of western productions, which means, that the West and South shall pay two bushels of corn or two pounds of cotton on its bonded debts, where one bushel or one pound should discharge the obligation. The words "Repudiation" and "Inflation" are mingled with the denunciations of the western people for demanding more currency. The West and South feel that their industrial interests are under the control of eastern capitalists, and to loosen the grasp of capitalists upon the industrial interests of the West, more currency was needed. The scarcity of money has taught them to believe that there is an insufficiency of currency, that there is not money enough to carry forward the commercial transactions of the country. Is the currency insufficient? To prove that, is to solve the financial problem. To issue more currency than the demands of commerce require is inflation; to have less is to clog commercial transactions, and stagnate business enterprises. The Hon. Carl Schurz, in his speech of Feb. 24, says: "The assumption that the volume of our currency falls short of the requirements of legitimate business, forms the basis and the only basis of all the arguments that are made here in favor of expansion. Is the assumption correct? I deny its correctness." He then says: "If really the amount of currency were so insufficient as to impede the necessary transactions of the business of the country, is it not certain that the gold in the country which is now hiding itself, would have been driven out of its hiding places to fill the vacuum occasioned by the insufficiency?" This proposition, the Senator says has remained absolutely unanswered. But he refuses to accept as an answer, that England and France have more currency than we, and that nearly all the nations of Europe have more currency per capita than we. But the honorable Senator scouts the idea of per capita currency; he says: "Look at the whole interior of Africa, with its teeming millions of population, and I am sure the business of the whole interior of Africa does not require half as much currency as the single state of Rhode Island; therefore it cannot be population alone. I ask, then, is it the amount of production, the number of exchanges and of values involved?" The answer came from his own lips. The teeming millions of Africa, without productive energy, therefore without productive capital, were not equal to Rhode Island with its productive energy and accumulated capital. Then it is the amount of a nation's productions and the number of exchanges and values involved. Let us then put our financial system to that test. Jean Baptiste Say, an eminent writer on political economy, estimates the requisite circulating currency of a nation at as high as one-fifth, and as low as one-twentieth, of the annual national product. The national product of agriculture and manufactures was, in 1870, about \$8,000,000,000. It is now probably not less than \$10,000,000,000. Let us take a mean between the one-fifth and one-twentieth, and say one-tenth—one-tenth of the value of our present annual national product gives us \$1,000,000,000 of currency. We have about \$740,000,000, which leaves us \$260,000,000 due the nation on sound principles of political economy. Again, however much the eastern capitalist may deny the proof of per capita currency figures, it remains nevertheless a plain fact that with as much productive wealth and energy as England, we have but \$18 of

currency per head, while England has \$32—\$4 more per head would give us \$100,000,000 more currency. France has \$38 per head, and at the same time France has been drained of her gold to pay the German indemnity. Thus according to the principle of the value of our annual products, we are entitled to more currency, and by the present currency of other prosperous nations as compared with our own we are entitled to more currency. The cry of Irredeemable Currency, is raised, and that we are injuring our credit abroad by issuing currency up to the standard of our business. We answer, that the faith of the country is pledged for the payment of our debts, our wheat, our corn, our cotton, is of infinitely more value to the world than our gold. We have the commodities which will bring us the gold of Europe with which to pay our bonds. It is idle to say that Europe will have no confidence in our promises to pay. Our promises to pay are based upon the wealth of a stable and growing country, a country increasing in wealth every year. To say that in the event of a war, our currency would be valueless, is like a man who refuses to build a needed house for fear of an earthquake happening to ruin his structure. We need to make provision for the present, for times of peace, and not for the exigencies of the future. Our bonds are payable in gold, and as long as they are, Europe will have confidence in our promises to pay—if we pay our interest in gold, and our maturing bonds in gold. Our European creditors have nothing to do with our home currency. Our home currency is not dependent upon the capital of Europe. Ricardo, one of the ablest writers on money, said: "when the good government of the state may be safely reckoned upon, paper may be substituted for the whole of a metallic money, and a material possessed of no intrinsic value may be made to supplant a dear and cumbersome one whose metallic properties are never called into play by the functions of money." Jean Baptiste Say, in writing about the currency of England, some years ago, says: "It must not be imagined that the paper money of England derives its value from the promise of payment in specie which it purports to convey. That promise has been held out ever since the suspension of cash payment, in 1797, without any attempt at performance, which is considered impossible." This gives a decisive proof that the mere want of an agent of circulation, or of the commodity, gold, is sufficient to support a paper money, at a high rate of value or even at a par with metal, provided it be limited in amount to the actual demand of circulation, whence some English writers of great intelligence in this branch of science have been led to conclude that paper may be employed alone for currency if attention be paid to keep the amount of paper within the demands of circulation." Thus we see that the irredeemable currency cry ought to have no weight. Gold, or specie, is a commodity, to be bought and sold as wheat. It is now garnered into vaults, as we garner wheat into bins, and no matter what the condition of our financial system, the gamblers in gold, in New York, can, with their immense wealth, speculate in gold as a commodity. We cannot fully control the speculative spirit of men who have such immense fortunes to back them. A few days ago, a few New York and Boston capitalists called upon the President to talk over the currency bill just passed by the senate. These few gentlemen represented \$500,000,000. With so much wealth gathered into the hands of so few persons, how easy, by concert of action, to control the small amount of gold we have among us. Therefore to say that the speculative difference between gold and paper money is the true measure of the volume of money needed, is a fallacy. The true gauge of the volume of money needed for the uses of commerce, and exchange of productions, is the productive wealth of the nation, and as our population and wealth increases, increase our circulating medium of exchange. We will then have an unvarying and fixed standard by which to regulate our currency. Let us then have currency up to that standard, and let the currency be issued by government to the people, and not farm it out to National Banks. The currency of the country belongs to the whole people, and not to a privileged few. Congress could do no wiser act than to pass an act to retire the national bank currency and issue a like amount in government notes. There is no sound reason why \$350,000,000 of our currency should be given into the hands of a few men, to build up the banking interests of the country. It seems that government is itself aiding in the centralization of wealth, rather than distributing it. The people of the West and South are awakening to a realizing sense of the unequal distribution of the value of the annual product of the country. The profits of the industries of the West and South are absorbed by the eastern banks and bondholders. It is therefore no wonder that the West and South feel stirred by a stroke of policy which will sweep into the vaults of eastern capitalists the profits of the productive energies of this western country. It is no wonder that the people should feel indignant that the combined capital of the East should array itself against the producing interests of the West and South, and deny them the chance to procure the means with which to carry on their commercial enterprises. Let us hope that congress may yet devise some way of satisfying the demands of the West, but to do it on sound principles of political economy. To reiterate a few points: let us say that we will keep our gold to meet the interest on our debt, and pay maturing bonds.

Our credit with Europe is then secure. Let us then issue currency up to a fair per cent. of the value of the annual product of the nation, and let that currency be issued by government. Gradually retire the national bank notes, and issue in their place government notes up to the required amount to supply the commercial wants of the country. Ours is a growing country. The energies of an industrious people are alive for the improvement of this western country, and we need a medium of exchange to add vigor to all our enterprises. The industrial energies of the South are still partly paralyzed, and its productive power is weak. The southern states are financially prostrated. They need some invigorating forces which will put in motion once more their productive powers, awaken their energies, and make them thrifty, growing communities. One of the forces to accomplish this is to give a sufficiency of the circulating medium of exchange, so that commerce between states will not be clogged, so that public and individual enterprises will be stimulated and encouraged. Without a sufficient amount of currency, commerce is checked, the industrial energies are paralyzed, and with a load of debt to carry, and paying usury on their debt, by contraction of the volume of currency, the southern states must pause by the way in their progress towards a better and more prosperous condition of things.

For the Kansas Farmer

WHO ARE GRANGERS.

Like "Benton," we cannot help smiling to think that a full fledged Granger should have any fears of his noble Order being greased and then swallowed by the politicians, middlemen, and monopolists. That is just like a snake coiling up, taking its tail in its mouth and swallowing itself.

If the snake could only be led to believe that it was swallowing itself, it might escape the dreadful catastrophe which inevitably awaits it. The one thing most needful for the snake to know, in order that it may be convinced, is to know itself, then it may possess any amount of "secret hostility" at any of those on whom it is wont to prey and swallow them at pleasure, and not swallow itself.

Would it not be well for this and all other "full fledged Grangers" to stop, and learn what this snake is.

Who are farmers? Who are Grangers? Who are politicians and monopolists? Are those men who come into our state with a few hundred or perhaps thousand dollars, put up a cattle corral, talk largely about stock raising and farming in the West, join the Grange, are put into the front ranks, elected to the legislature, and there make a law to collect taxes of the farmer at the very time in the year when he has nothing to sell to pay it, except, perhaps, a few cattle, and these not fit for market, are bought by the same speculator at one-half to two thirds their market value—we ask, are these men farmers?

Are the few influential "Royal Arch Masons" who have gone into the Grange, and who stand at the head of almost the entire institution, and are forever using their influence for the elevation of some Mason to a position of emolument in our government, irrespective of qualifications, or connection with the Grange, or any other institution, and who tell us that "Masonry was a good institution in the past, but the Grange is better adapted to the demands of present times"—we again ask, are these Grangers? A Mason of the Chapter said not long since, that the only object of Masonry to-day is to perpetuate itself. Take up the list of State and National Grange officials, strike out the names of Masons, and count the few farmers that remain, and the force of this assertion will be apparent.

Take up the roll in the Subordinate Granges and strike out the names of those who have been officeholders in the past, ("run-down politicians and demagogues"), those who are in any way connected with railroads, all shippers and speculators, and the few that remain are the small class of Farmers who belong to the Grange, from whom "Benton" would have the line drawn close as to the meanings of farmers and anti-farmers, and elect our own men to the various offices at the coming elections.

We do not wish to be classed as a political coyote, but to help "Benton" fathom, we say we are aimed at the real principles, not the pretended, which underlie this structure. We cannot see how this institution, working as it does, is going to help the ballot to do the free man's will, as lightning does the will of God. We can see no comparison of that kind.

We think the calamity at which "Benton" smiles has already befallen the Order, to which he refers, and the two problems now to be solved are: 1. What swallowed the Grange? 2. Will it be able, like Jonah, to again resurrect itself; or if it swallowed itself, the problem is solved.

INDEX.

In Indiana the farmers are preparing to nominate a separate ticket, and present indications are that their example will be followed by those of Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. And who knows but that Kansas will take a hand in the new deal. We are anxiously waiting for somebody to do something. We are not hibernating and thirsting for a platform, or even a score of resolutions, but we should be delighted to see a manifest determination to put forward good, honest and qualified men for every responsible position in the state, and a full purpose to support them. It will require pluck and wise discrimination to say to the old bumper, "Get behind me, Satan," but this fall will be a good time to cast out devils, and we hope the people will be in the spirit to do it.—Kansas Tribune.

The Patrons' Hand-Book, The most Valuable Work for the Grange yet Published.

Every Patron who wishes to be thoroughly informed regarding the history, character, laws, rulings, constitution, decisions and work of the Order, should have one of these books.

It contains everything pertaining to the Grange, except the secret work.

There is no other work like it in extent and value to members of the Grange, or to those who wish to become members.

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

Parliamentary Rules and Usages From Cushing's Manual.

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

The Manual of Practice

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

How to Organize a Grange.

This alone, will be worth many times its cost to the new Granges of the State.

The careful preparation of this part of the Hand-Book was given to Mr. W. P. Popenoe, a member of the Executive Committee, who is without doubt one of the best informed officers of our State Grange. In a clear and concise manner he has explained away many of the difficulties which have heretofore attended the organization of Granges.

The Patrons of the State will join us in thanking Mr. Popenoe for his most excellent presentation of this subject.

Our Business Agencies.

This subject is very practically discussed by our efficient State Agent, Mr. J. H. G. Otis.

The addition of the business feature to the Grange, including co-operative buying and selling, cutting down extraordinary profits, bringing the producer and consumer nearer together and doing away with unnecessary numbers of middlemen brings to the work of the State Agent many difficulties and problems requiring time, expense and much patient labor.

Insurance.

On the subject of Insurance, Mr. S. H. Downs presents the claim of Mutual Insurance.

The subject of Life and Fire Insurance have, as yet, been but slightly understood by the general public. That the immense insurance corporations which have taken extraordinary sums of money from the people for the slight benefits returned, no intelligent man can doubt. We express the hope that the near future will see this subject most thoroughly investigated and as the farmers are concerned, such a system of mutual insurance will be adopted as to protect them from the rapacious maws of these monopolies.

The Grange Directory.

This important feature of the book commences with the Officers of the National Grange, Masters and Secretaries of State Granges, State Business Agents, Officers of the Kansas State Grange, Deputies of the Kansas State Grange, County Business Agents, Number and Name of all Subordinate Granges in Kansas, reported and censured, (over 1,200) together with the name Secretary and post office address. The post office address is given of all the above officers, giving over 400 OFFICERS AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Character of the Farmers' Movement, by J. K. Hudson.	1
History of the National Grange.	2
Declaration of Principles—Preamble.	3
General Objects.	3
Art. 1—Officers.	3
Art. 2—Meetings.	3
Art. 3—Dues.	3
Art. 4—Fees.	3
Art. 5—Membership.	3
Art. 6—Requirements.	3
Art. 7—Charter and Dispensations.	3
Art. 8—Duties of Officers.	3
Art. 9—Treasurer.	3
Art. 10—Restrictions.	3
Art. 11—Amendments.	3
Proposed Amendments to Constitution.	3
By-Laws of National Grange.	3
History of Kansas State Grange.	3
Constitution Kansas State Grange. Art. 1—Name.	3
Art. 2—Members.	3
Art. 3—Legislative Powers.	3
Art. 4—Meetings.	3
Art. 5—Quorum.	3
Art. 6—Duties of Master.	3
Art. 7—Duties of Overseer.	3
Art. 8—Duties of Lecturer.	3
Art. 9—Duties of Steward.	3
Art. 10—Duties of Assistant Steward.	3
Art. 11—Duties of Secretary.	3
Art. 12—Duties of Treasurer.	3
Art. 13—Duties of Gate Keeper.	3
Art. 14—Duties of Chaplain.	3
Art. 15—Election.	3
Art. 16—Appointment of Committees.	3
Art. 17—Finance Committee.	3
Art. 18—Executive Committee.	3
Art. 19—Fiscal Year.	3
Art. 20—Quarterly Dues.	3
Art. 21—Appeals.	3
Art. 22—Withdrawals.	3
Art. 23—Councils.	3
Art. 24—Deputies.	3
Art. 25—Jurisdiction.	3
Art. 26—Applications.	3
Art. 27—Pay of Delegates.	3
Art. 28—Powers of Master.	3
Art. 29—Amendments.	3
By-Laws of State Grange.	3
Order of Business of State Grange.	3
Address of Worthy Master, M. E. Hudson.	3
Decisions of Worthy Master, M. E. Hudson.	3
Recommended Constitution for County Grange.	3
By-Laws for County Granges.	3
Constitution, Subordinate Granges. Art. 1—Name.	3
Art. 2—Membership.	3
Art. 3—Officers.	3
Art. 4—Applications for Membership.	3
Art. 5—Fees and Dues.	3
Art. 6—Amendments.	3
By-Laws for Subordinate Granges.	3
Rules of Order.	3
Practical Suggestions.	3
Manual of Practice, recommended by the Executive Committee of Kansas State Grange.	3
Parliamentary Practice, from Cushing's Manual, Preliminary Organization.	3
Quorum.	3
Time of Meeting.	3
Principle of Decisions.	3
Presiding Officer.	3
Rights and Duties of Members.	3
Introduction of Business.	3
Previous Question.	3
Indefinite Postponement.	3
Motions to Postpone.	3
Motions to Amend.	3
Divisions of a Question.	3
Rules governing Amendments.	3
Amendments by Inserting.	3
Amendments by Striking Out.	3
Adjournment.	3
Orders of the Day.	3
Incidental Questions.	3
Questions of Order.	3
Amendment of Amendment.	3
Subsidiary Questions.	3
Lie on the Table.	3
Previous Question.	3
Postponement.	3
How to Organize a Grange, by W. P. Popenoe.	3
Communications, by W. P. Popenoe.	3
Our Business Agencies, by J. H. G. Otis.	3
Articles of Incorporation.	3
Patrons' Mutual Insurance Association, by Mr. S. H. Downs.	3
Federal Ceremony.	3
Grange Directory. Officers of National Grange.	3
Masters and Secretaries of State Granges.	3
Kansas State Business Agents and their post office addresses.	3
Officers of Kansas State Grange.	3
Deputies, Kansas State Grange.	3
County Business Agents for Kansas.	3
Subordinate Granges of Kansas. No. Name of Grange, Name of Secretary, and his post office address.	3
Delegates to Meeting of State Grange, 1874.	3
Index.	3
Calendar for 1874.	3
Notices of the KANSAS FARMER.	3

Price List of the Hand-Book:

One Copy, in Marble-Board Binding, to any address, postage paid.	\$ 25
One Dozen Copies, binding same as above; postage paid.	2 50
One Copy, Full Cloth Binding, to any address, postage paid.	3 00
One Dozen Copies, Full Cloth Binding, to any address, postage paid.	30 00
Money may be sent at our risk, if by Post Office Order, Registered Letter or Draft. Address: J. K. HUDSON, Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.	

Through the kindness of the publisher, we have received a copy of this publication. Every Patron and friend of the Order who takes an interest in the prosperity of the farmers' movement, should procure a copy. It is ordered at the low price of 25 and 40 cents, according to binding. A copy is calculated to make every Granger's home happy. To place such a work at a price within the reach of every individual, and at the same time embody all needed information, it was found necessary to print it nearly all in very small type. The book contains what is usually spread over a two hundred page book.—Neston Kansas.

From J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, we have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a compilation of all the gathered material pertaining to the Order, and should be in the hands of every member.—Burlington Patriot.

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 Breeder's, Nurseryman'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. BEERS, Shawnee County.
 MRS. SOULARD.
 "RAMBLER," Freeport, Pa.
 DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth.
 JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.
 JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
 P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
 R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
 W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
 NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
 C. W. JOHNSON, H. A. W. A. Kan.
 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PAUL KEDZIE, PAUL 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. The 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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Johnson, Clark & Co., Agents Wanted, 157
 J. Willata, Stock Sale, 157
 Warnock & Mephen, Sale Short Horses, 157

PUBLIC SALES.

P. A. Coen, Washburn, Ill., June 17
 Robert Olney, Kansas, Ill., June 10
 S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge, Mass., May 22
 J. H. Kisseger, Clarksville, Mo., June 3
 Kentucky Sale of Short Horses—see advertisement from June 23 to August 1.

THE NEW CLUB OFFER.

It will be remembered that our club offer expired May 1st. We did not intend renewing it, but the many letters urging the extreme closeness of money matters, we make the following offer, to hold good until October 1st, 1874: 20 subscribers in one order at one time, \$35. These subscribers may be taken for any post office. The subscribers may be added at the above rate at any time after sending the first 20 names. Also: 10 subscribers at the above rates may be added to any Hard-Pan club that has been sent in heretofore.

This is the best offer it is possible to make. We do away with all expense of traveling agents, giving our subscribers in clubs the benefit of the large salary usually given agents. Sample copies, poster and circulars sent free to all who may wish to try to make up a club.

HIND-SIGHT WISDOM.

There is an owl's wisdom that hoots its very late opinions and advises the best course that ought to have been taken. It never ventures to direct what should be done, but wisely waits to say what might have been done. This is hind-sight wisdom. Every catastrophe, whether on land or sea, whether a nation or an individual is concerned, draws forth the most solemn opinions on what should have been done to avoid the danger that has foreseen. We have derived much amusement in this world from these solemn assees. How A. B. could have driven his horse so as not to have had a runaway; how C. could have conducted his business to have avoided financial distress; how death and trouble generally could have been avoided, are most wisely and solemnly explained after it is over. This is hind-sight wisdom—innocent, harmless and senseless.

If there is one class of people who, more than another, have been inundated by this sort of information, it is farmers. Mr. A. says, with that profound and sagacious look which always betokens the possession of hind-sight wisdom, "Sir, look at the price of pork. I tell you the trouble with farmers is, they ought to have packed their pork last fall, and they would now have plenty of money." Had this man known the necessities brought about by years of low prices, that made it impossible for men to hold their pork, the lack of conveniences to pack and handle pork with, or that the price of live or dressed hogs was possibly such the fall before that it was true wisdom to sell, he would never have given out this wisdom.

In a market where hay has scarcely ever brought the cost, a dry fall and long severe winter happens to run the price beyond ordinary figures, and those who are gifted with hind-sight wisdom then clearly show what profit could have been made on a thousand tons of hay economically put up and well sold.

A short corn crop, followed by a hard season for feeding, very naturally advances corn to a profitable figure, and the wise owls shake their heads and say, "I told you so—I knew it would pay to raise heavy crops of corn." Two or three good corn crops reduce the price below the cost of production; the aforesaid owls

then most clearly show how useless it is to try to raise corn for profit.

Sombody makes a hit with grapes, or flax, or beans, or some other special crop, when the same wisdom declares the great want of the time to be diversified industry. If cattle die of exposure and lack of food, these advisers without understanding any of the circumstances, or thinking of the character of the previous season, jump to the conclusion that the fault is in the farmer altogether.

Another brilliant kind of reasoning is for A, B. and C. to swell with indignation at the idea of canned fruits, corn, etc., being shipped here, and to advise that establishments be erected for this purpose before we have fruit enough to supply private families. One of the papers recently went into a long argument to prove that the present scarcity of money was the result of poor farming. While it is true that farming is less hazardous than most occupations, and when well and systematically followed for a series of years, brings with it satisfactory and comfortable success, it is equally true that the clearest business judgment cannot foretell the changes of season or anticipate six or eight months in advance, the condition of the markets. It is easy enough after the season has passed and the condition of all the crops in the whole country, the home and foreign demand are known, to then look back and see where the plan could have been bettered. The merchant buying for a three or six months stock on greater certainty than a farmer raises his crops, falls ninety-five times out of a hundred.

The point we wish to particularly make in this talk is that the farmer gives to his business more thought and care and labor than the average citizen gives him credit for doing, and the hind-sight wisdom that is usually given them from those knowing little or nothing about the business, and not engaged in it, is uncalled for and unnecessary.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

The value to a people, of a safe and reliable system of Life and Fire insurance cannot be over-rated. Every year witnesses a large number of companies pushing out into every state with large pretensions, gathering a rich harvest and regularly failing to meet their liabilities. It is probable no field is more tempting to speculators with little capital than insurance.

From the nature of things the interior working and actual condition of an insurance company are hidden from the public. Statements as to reliability, assets and liabilities are so profoundly mixed up with the higher mathematics that beyond the character of the men composing the company there is little upon which to base an opinion.

Of late years the guards thrown around insurance by the states, in the creation of insurance departments and a commissioner, have had a tendency to keep out many of the baser wild-cat concerns claiming to be insurance companies. It has not, however, prevented many from doing business upon a tithe of their represented capital with security of the flimsiest character. Boards of Insurance are enabled by combining to make their own rate and dictate an extortionate premium.

Life and fire insurance rates give profits that are not at all in proportion to the gains in other pursuits. Companies in a very few years are enabled to build marble palaces in the cities where their offices are located, to employ numerous traveling and general agents at large salaries, pay liberally local agents and advertise in the most profuse manner. The whole business is conducted upon a high toned, gilt edged style, returning a larger profit for the money, brains and time invested than any other business in the country.

In many states efforts have been made with more or less success to avoid the heavy rates asked by reliable companies in the formation of local mutual companies. There can be no doubt that a mutual insurance system for fire and life can be secured which shall give to the insured just as certain a guarantee of protection and payment of losses, in which the extraordinary expenses attending the present gilt edged manner of conducting insurance can be avoided and a consequent reduction in the rates ensue. The trial of mutual insurance in Michigan, Pennsylvania and Maryland among the farmers has proved successful, some of the companies having been in existence nearly thirty years and giving entire satisfaction.

Among the practical results of organization among the farmers of Kansas is the effort on the part of the Executive Committee of the Patrons of Husbandry to establish a system of mutual fire and life insurance upon a safe, economical and reliable basis. We call the attention of Patrons to the subject and hope they will give it consideration. When the plan of the Executive Committee has been fully developed we shall present it candidly and discuss its value.

In the valuable article, "Timothy and Clover," published in the FARMER May 6th, the name of the contributor, P. G. Lowe, Esq., of Leavenworth county, was not given. Our friend is too modest to put his own name to his articles, and this is the second time they have gone to press without the proper credit. We hope for more on the same subject, not only from Mr. Lowe, but others who have had experience in Kansas in the growing of tame grasses.

SHALL THE NATIONAL GRANGE HEAD-QUARTERS BE USED AS AN ADVERTISING AND BUSINESS AGENCY?

The American Agriculturist is one of the oldest and wealthiest agricultural papers in the country. Orange, Judd & Co., as advertisers are successful beyond most publishers, and the enterprise of the house is always to be commended. The latest and most ingenious, and by all means the most economical piece of advertising which this firm has given us, comes to us bearing the post-mark "Washington, D. C., May 12th, 1874," with the National Grange card displayed and "If not called for in 20 days return to O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C." This envelope, which cost the National Grange nine cents postage, contains the following papers: Price list of the Lane Manufacturing Company, which offers for sale cotton goods, regalia, jewels, blanks, seals, presses, song books, etc. Blanks for making returns of crop statistics, stock, etc., instructions how to make said blank out, blank No. 2, for statistical crop report, circular to Granges which offers for sale manuals and song books, and Wm. Saunders, Chairman National Grange Executive Committee, advises to receive communications for select libraries, books, standard magazines and periodicals, and lastly, Executive Circular No. 4, advertising machinery of all kinds for various manufacturers of farm machinery, wagons, seeds, musical instruments, woolen goods, winding up with a full page advertisement of Orange, Judd & Co. This comprises the documents now being sent to the Granges in the various states.

The whole thing is a broad farce upon the intelligence of the Grangers of the country, not only that but it is a fraud. The American Agriculturist, which has done less in working up the Grange movement than any other paper in the country, we find advertised in this gratuitous manner with the money, most of which has been gathered from the West.

We find here an immense jobbing business taking in the whole range of mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, advertised out of the National Grange funds sent out at an immense cost with the sanction and approval of the officers of the National Grange.

There is no business arrangement made in these circulars to enable Patrons receiving them to order goods and machinery through the National Grange, with the exception of writing material, blanks and song books, these seem to be the specialties which can be had out of the abundance in the National Grange treasury.

Nothing can be more absurd and ridiculous than making the National Grange headquarters a great advertising bureau and business agency and nothing can be more unjust than using the money which the west has so largely contributed, to build up these eastern manufacturers and publishers. Where is this thing to stop? Is the National Grange Executive Committee asleep that they allow the whole Order to be compromised by this flagrant violation of the rights of its members, by allowing their chief officers to use their official positions and the Grange fund to assist special favorites to the patronage of the Order? There is neither business nor justice in this sort of management, and the sooner it is discontinued the better.

The states in which there are Grange organizations, are fully able to take care of their own business interests, and throughout the west here, we are unable to understand how this waste of the Grange funds will benefit anybody but those who are so liberally advertised.

The interests of this great organization are too valuable to the members to be compromised in this manner and as a devoted friend to the objects sought to be obtained by this Order, we shall oppose first, last and all the time practices which will, if continued, very certainly lead to the destruction of confidence.

We believe the conscientious friend of the Order will not seek to cover up or countenance proceedings which are opposed to the true interests and principles of the organization. As the guard on the watch tower, we shall not hesitate to give warning, a more unwelcome duty, truly, than disburisng honied words of flattery to those in power.

THE POMEROY CASE.

We hear on every side impassioned appeals for the release of Mr. Pomeroy from further trial. It is conceded that Mr. Pomeroy did much for Kansas during the twelve years he was representative. On the other hand it must not be forgotten that Kansas did much for Mr. Pomeroy, and it must also be remembered he has done more to attach to the state the name it will yet take years to remove—the rotten commonwealth—than any other man in it. If the era of good feeling has arrived, all right, we hail it with joy and we shall gladly join hands, but we here enter our plea for the small criminals in every county jail, and the poor unknown devils in the penitentiary, who have none to speak for them. If the time has arrived for a general forgiveness, let us remove the shackles and make crime odious by resolving that there are no criminals.

THE SEWING MACHINE MONOPOLY.

We understand that the sewing machine risk which in years past has proved a formidable one at Washington in securing such legislation as they wanted, are again collect-

ing funds "to place where it will do the most good" to secure extensions of their patents. Sewing machines have been sold at from three to five hundred per cent. profit, and the immense sales of the various machines in the market have made the manufacturing companies and patentees wealthy. The further extension of these patents to enable the ring to extort the extraordinary profits they have heretofore enjoyed, would be simply to legalize robbery. The profits on these machines are not in accordance with those in any other branches of manufactured machinery and are not legitimate or just. We do not believe for a moment that our own representatives will be found among the supporters of this sewing machine rings.

THE Commonwealth gives our senatorial incumbent Capt. Bradley, a few love pats. All we can gather out of it is the fact that the Captain goes for the Kansas Farmer occasionally by way of a rider or substitute for the state paper, which is very naughty of him.—Morris County Republican.

Captain Bradley, as far as we have been able to learn, was a sober, industrious and faithful representative. Just why he should be abused because he prefers the FARMER to the Commonwealth is beyond our comprehension. If our usually amiable cotemporary, the Commonwealth, has undertaken to "go for" every friend of the FARMER, it has a big job on its hands.

EXCELLENT articles from the series of "Ramblers" and "Ivy Green" were crowded out this week for lack of room. The senior editor of this paper is threatened with a crusade by the women who are demanding another page of the paper for their department.

SEND us the name, number and secretary's address of all new Granges organized.

THE "New Butter Manual" published by Porter Blanchard's Sons, Concord, N. H., is a valuable contribution to dairy literature. It is practical and reliable. They send it free on application. Send to them for one.

For the Kansas Farmer.

PROGRESSION.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

One of the most interesting and instructive lessons which can possibly engage the attention of the rising generation, is the history of the United States within the last half century. The gigantic strides which have been accomplished in the arts and sciences, and in every department of mechanical development, is alone a theme which would fill volumes of useful reading.

These things are visible to the naked eye, they are impressed more strongly upon the memory, because they come home to every man's door. The old Kentucky hoe, the harvest sickle, the mowing scythe, the hand rake, the old bull plow, the grain cradle, the family loom which wove grandfather's breeches; these and other instruments of industry, are occasionally seen, stored away in the garret loft or in some old dilapidated out house, as it hid from human sight. A few years more, and our children will be asking the question, "What were they used for?" Another generation or two, and tradition will have to convey the knowledge to our posterity. Even a photograph will be looked upon in the same light as we now gaze on the hieroglyphics of an Egyptian obelisk.

The uses for which they are applied will no longer be understood or comprehended, they will be a dead language to our posterity. The printing press will be the only preserver of our past history; and even this will need commentators to render the meaning plain and intelligible. Even then a host of learned critics will spring up to contest every proposition, and criticize each others speculations and surmises.

Yes, we are a strange progressive people, even while we are journeying along the roads and by-ways of our rural districts, there is scarcely a farm house but what our eyes behold some of these useful patent inventions to save labor; we see them everywhere, in the fence corners, by the road side, in the barn yards and every conceivable place; where they have been left since last year's service. Our grandfathers, it is true, generally thought it an act of economy to provide a place for all agricultural instruments, from the rakes, storms, sun shine and the danger of being destroyed by cattle.

Our farming community are a religious people, they trust in Providence to remedy these seeming neglects. If the sickle bars of our mower become rusty we have an antidote, in the shape of petroleum and other oils, which readily removes it. One of my honest neighbors informs me, he believes providence provided petroleum for this very purpose; I nodded assent, for I never controvert a man's religious notions.

It may be doubted by some of my kind readers whether this last paragraph is properly an incident of progression, it matters not, it is manifestly something new and is peculiarly Kansas; but I must proceed.

What, let me ask, will become, in a few years, of our most cherished opinions, old ideas and customs which have been interwoven into our very being from our childhood, and cling to us with all the loving tenderness of a parents love, are slowly, but gradually undergoing a change; imperceptibly it may be, but no less certain?

Glance back on the past, and what a strange revelation is unfolded to our view. Opinions which were popular at one time, become unpopular at another, nay, what is deemed just and right at one period of our life, we have seen repudiated and discarded as totally unworthy of credence only a few centuries since. That large and wise ecclesiastical body which met at Salamanca, declared it was a dangerous heresy to teach that the earth revolved on its axis—but after Magellan, Cook and others sailed around the earth, it was concluded the earth was not flat like a pan cake or a hide of leather. This was a triumph of philosophy over old preconceived notions and prejudices.

We have nearer home a stronger illustration of human ignorance and depravity. It is within the memory of most of us, that it was the fashion of the most of our leading statesmen and high church dignitaries who ornamented their names with D. D., or LL. D., to consider the institution of African slavery as sanctioned by Jesus Christ and his Apostles, and approved by God himself. Can we find a man at this hour who has the natural depravity and boldness to say that he believes in such an Atheistical doctrine? Not one.

What is the lesson these wonderful changes teach us? why, that human thought is progressive, and the folly of going with the multitude to do a wrong. It teaches us, also, that the little isms which frequently divides families and neighborhoods, are, in reality, the worst trifles of the hour—the whim and conceit of an ill-balanced mind—that toleration of opinion is the great cardinal principle which is at the foundation of human progression.

Lane, Franklin co., Kan.

State News Items.

MILL POWER AT NEWBURY.—There are several valuable water powers—the best we have seen on Mill Creek, unless it is the power at this place.—Landmark.

A destructive prairie fire but a short time ago, in Davis county, burned up a fine team, harness, stables and feed of every sort, together with other property, belonging to John Crothers, amounting in value to four or five hundred dollars.—Manhattan Beacon.

Never was there such a prospect for wheat in Linn county than there is at the present time. Wheat is now from ten to fifteen inches high. The farmers this season, from present indications of the crops generally, will live off of the fat of the land. There will be no grumbling of hard times after this year's harvest is gathered.—Border Sentinel.

First, there is every prospect for one of the largest fruit crops ever known in this county. Second, the prospects for a good wheat crop are all that could be asked, and as for corn and oats they seldom fall when properly put in and cared for. Last but not least the prices of all kinds of farmers' produce is ruling unusually high so that whatever a farmer has to dispose of, whether butter, eggs, grain or anything else he gets a price that pays him well.—Toledo Register.

Our citizens of a National reputation are fast disappearing. John Q. Page, famous as a witness in the York-Pomeroy affair, and Thompson Davidson and Asa Hairgrove have left the city for good; and Judge DeLong and Colonel York only remain.—Independence Kansan.

Congress has virtually killed the \$3,000,000, appropriated in aid of the Centennial celebration of American Independence, at Philadelphia. That is something in which every American has a pride. Congress might have given the amount, and saved it by cutting down the steals for the benefit of public pets.—Sol. Miller's Chief.

The Holton Express, speaking of the veto, says: "It is not likely that Congress, drawing so near the close of the present session, will take any action calculated to thwart the executive will in the matter, and it may be that the experience of the next few months will show the President to have been right in his views. The bill vetoed grew out of the financial troubles of last fall."

It has developed manufacturing facilities equal to 1,500 horse power, at low water. It contains 5 church organizations, a graded school of 130 pupils, 10 stores, 2 large hotels, a bank, and not single grog shop. It has the largest flouring mill, the largest woolen mill, and the only plaster mill and only paper mill (now building) in the state. Blue Rapids alone of all the towns west of the Missouri river, has in successful operation the Holly system of water works.—Blue Rapids Times.

Enough chinch bugs have escaped fire and water drowning to literally fill the air on those days when the gentle zephyrs of Kansas do not prevail. They are engaged in laying eggs for the next generation; and although wheat never gave better promise, we had better not count on a good crop until after bug hatching.—Neosho County Journal.

Governor Osborn is contributing his might to the decoration and adornment of Miami county. He has, this spring, set out on his beautiful farm, south of town, a fine orchard of about 500 trees of the choicest varieties of fruits, from the nursery of Bishop and Seaman. The orchard was planned, grounds laid out and trees planted by J. T. Haughey, who is an expert horticulturist. The whole farm is being enclosed with a hedge fence.—Western Spirit.

Such a prospect for fruit was never known in Nemaha county as now presents itself to the observing eye on every hand. We can stand our part of it.—Seneca Courier.

All the plowed land in Wilson county will be cultivated this year. The farmers are laboring with energy to get in an increased acreage. The experiences of the past winter have proved that an overplus of corn is not a bad thing to have, even if it does bring at times only 20 cents a bushel. We believe that in the future corn will invariably command a better and steadier price than in former years.—Wilson co. Citizen.

The commencement exercises of Baker University will be held June 7th to 10th. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. L. M. Hancock, of Garnett. Examination of class Monday and Tuesday.—Chanute Times.

We learn that some fields of wheat are now in head, which is certainly far enough advanced to be clear of the chinch bug, which in other states is a pest.—Belle Plaine Democrat.

Entomology.

BY R. A. FOPPENOE.

Directions for Sending Insects.

All letters desiring information respecting noxious and other insects, should be accompanied by specimens, the more in number the better. Such specimens should always be packed along with a little cotton wool, or some such substance, in a little paste-board box, that is of convenient size, and never enclosed loose in the letter. Botanists like their specimens pressed as flat as a pancake but Entomologists do not. Whenever possible, larvae (i. e. grubs, caterpillars, maggots, etc.) should be packed alive, in some tight tin box—the tighter the better, as air holes are not needed—along with a supply of their appropriate food sufficient to last them on their journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and shrivel up to nothing. Along with the specimens send their appropriate food sufficient to last them on their journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and shrivel up to nothing. Along with the specimens send their appropriate food sufficient to last them on their journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and shrivel up to nothing.

THE PARASITES OF INSECTS.

It is a fortunate thing for the agriculturist and horticulturist that they are not left to their own resources in combating the immense army of insect enemies that at all times are waging destructive war against the choicest and most useful of the productions of their fields, orchards or gardens, for if such were the case the vegetable world would have but small chance for life in the struggle.

[There is also a great army of insects which are very material though often unsuspected aids in the warfare against the great number of destructive species, and we propose to briefly notice some of the most prominent of these parasites.

The most abundant parasitic insects are found in the orders *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera*, the former order furnishing the greatest number of species. They most frequently attack the larvae of the insect parasitized. In the case of the hymenopterous insects the eggs are usually deposited under the skin of the larva that is to be boarded and lodged for them and the grub hatching from the eggs so deposited devours the flesh of its unfortunate host until it has completed its growth, when it either spins a cocoon in the body of the host, or eating out through the skin transforms to a pupa outside of it. These hymenopterous parasites belong, for the most part, to the different genera or the families *Chalcididae* and *Ichneumonidae*, the species of the latter family being all parasites.

Thus, the species of *ophion*, *anomalus*, *ichneumon*, etc., deposit their eggs in the caterpillars of various *lepidoptera* (butterflies and moths) among which is the great pest, the army worm (*leucania unipuncta*). The species of *microgaster*, *bracon* and *peomachus* also attack caterpillars as well as some other kinds of insects.

The hymenopterous family (*proctotrypidae*) are among the smallest insects, and some in their larval stage live in the eggs of other insects. Some species of *platygaster* live in the eggs of the Hessian fly, the wheat-midge and the canker-worm.

The dipterous parasites belong to *tachina*, *ecorista* and allied genera and usually attach their eggs by a kind of glue, to the skin of the larvae. I have seen eggs of *tachina* in great numbers fastened on the backs of the larvae of the five-spotted sphinx (*macrosia quinque-maculata*), the ceropha moth (*platysmia ceropha*) the white-lined morning sphinx (*delioptilia lineata*); the myron sphinx (*darapsa myron*), etc.

A dozen or more *tachina* larvae will frequently inhabit one worm, and that caterpillar who could survive under their united gnawings would have a tough constitution indeed.

Meteorology.

We take the following from the Monthly Weather Report for April, published by the Signal Service Bureau:

PRECIPITATION.

The rainfall in the Gulf and Atlantic States has been in general one of the largest on record; that at Vicksburg, where sixteen inches fell in four days, has been quite without precedent.

As with the rainfall in the South, so with the snowfall in the eastern section of the country, and equally so in the far West.

The snowfall in Maine has varied from 15 to 41 inches; from New Hampshire, 30 to 53; Vermont, 33 to 50; Massachusetts, 11 to 23; Connecticut, 12 to 23; New York, 10 to 50; Ohio, 2 to 16; Illinois 5 to 11.

In Colorado 20 inches, and in New Mexico 15, fell in a single storm on the 20th. At the close of the month several inches of snow remained on the ground throughout northern New York and New England, and great drifts in the ravines in Colorado.

WINDS.

North and east winds have been unusually frequent throughout the Northeast and Northwest.

Of special instances of severe winds probably those observed at Long Branch on the 25th and 26th were the most unusual. Hourly velocities of 64 and 72 miles were recorded on those dates.

RIVER FLOODS.

The most notable feature of the month has been the disastrous floods in the Lower Mississippi. The usual spring flood had, during the latter part of March, occasioned considerable damage to the levees near New Orleans, which were being repaired as usual, when the extraordinary rains of April began to make themselves felt throughout Louisiana. The crevasses and general overflow of the Mississippi, the whole valley of the river has been devastated to such an extent that it is estimated that the loss will be equivalent to one-sixth of the annual produce of the region in question.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT.

DAVID J. PRATT ET AL. vs. TOPEKA BANK AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION. Error from Oaaga County. REVERSED.

By the Court.

1. In an action by a bank on a note, an allegation that A. B. was its cashier, and that the note was endorsed to A. B., cashier, is sufficient to show title in the bank.

2. Where, on the purchase of a homestead, the purchaser and his wife executed a mortgage thereon to secure the purchase money and other indebtedness of a kind such as a homestead is exempt from liability for, and thereafter a portion of the mortgage debt having been paid such mortgage was surrendered and a new mortgage executed by a husband alone for the balance, *Held*, That the creditor could enforce a lien upon the homestead for so much of the debt secured by the second mortgage as was for the purchase of the land and interest, but not for the balance.

All the Justices concurring.

ELI HINTON vs. SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 2, ETC. Error from Jackson County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

1. Where the statute requires a report in writing to be made by the treasurer of a school district at the end of each year, showing the moneys received and the moneys disbursed with the vouchers therefor, which report is to be recorded by the clerk of the district, and where the statute provides for no other record or account of the treasurer's proceedings; in an action brought by the district against the treasurer at the expiration of his term of office to recover a balance of moneys in his hands not paid to his successor, in which there is no testimony tending to show that the report was not duly made and recorded, it is not error to rule out of the testimony a private account kept by the treasurer of his receipts and paid out as such treasurer, nor to refuse to permit a witness to testify as to the result of an examination of the treasurer's books and papers, made by him at the request of such treasurer.

All the Justices concurring.

JAMES C. HODGSON vs. WILLIAM BILLSON and — JONES, Partners in Billson & Jones. Error from Greenwood County. REVERSED.

By the Court.

1. Where a subcontractor without any contract with the owner of a building, but with a contractor only, makes certain improvements on such building and then files a mechanics' lien thereon, *Held*, That the owner of the building is not personally liable to the subcontractor, and that it would be error for the District Court to render a personal judgment against the owner of the building in such a case for the amount of the subcontractor's claim. Even if the mechanics' lien should be sustained the only judgment that could be rendered against the owner of the building would be that the specific property should be sold to satisfy said subcontractor's claim. But if the mechanics' lien should not be sustained, then no judgment could be rendered against the owner of the building.

All the Justices concurring.

Z. K. WOOD vs. J. J. DAVIS. Error from Polk County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

1. Where a case is tried by the District Court without a jury, and a general finding made, and some positive testimony supporting every fact necessary to sustain the finding, this Court will not disturb the finding as against the evidence.

All the Justices concurring.

JOHN ALEXANDER vs. JAMES O'DONNELL. Error from Nemaha County. REVERSED.

By the Court.

1. The sale of intoxicating liquors without a license is prohibited by statute, and this prohibition is operative with as well as without the limits of cities of the second class, and subsequent as well as prior to the law of 1872 concerning cities of the second class.

All the Justices concurring.

M. M. HALE vs. J. B. EVANS, JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

By the Court.

1. Where "A" is duly elected Justice of the Peace for the term of two years, and qualifies for office, and "B" is appointed to fill the vacancy more than thirty days prior to the first succeeding regular election, and then at such election elected Justice of the Peace, the election is also only to fill the vacancy, and his term expires at the expiration of the term for which "A" was elected.

2. The recitals of a certificate of election as to the duration of term, are at best but prima facie evidence of such duration, and can always be overthrown by competent testimony.

All the Justices concurring.

T. E. SIMPSON et al. vs. H. V. KIMBERLIN. Error from Atchison County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

1. All written contracts may be examined by the light of extrinsic and surrounding circumstances. And while it is true that parol evidence can never be introduced to contradict or vary the terms of a written contract (except when directly attacked in a court of equity for fraud or mutual mistake) yet parol evidence of surrounding facts and circumstances may always be introduced to explain the terms of a written contract where such terms are not in and of themselves sufficiently plain and obvious, or where other evidence has already been introduced tending to make such terms ambiguous.

2. But even where a written instrument, intended to be a contract, is so fatally uncertain as to be void as a contract, still the party desiring to use it may, with proper allegations in his pleading, rely upon the parol contract actually made between the parties and intend to be embodied in said written instrument, (except where the law requires the contract to be in writing), and may introduce the instrument in evidence as a written contract of said parties.

3. Where it becomes the duty of the defendant under a contract with the plaintiff to recover from a third person certain damages which the defendant is entitled to recover, and to pay over to the plaintiff the sum of \$2,000.00 and interest, and where the defendant commences an action against said third person for the recovery of said damages but does not prosecute the action to a final judgment, and judgment for only \$998.00 and does not collect even that amount, nor any amount, although said third person is simply responsible, *Held*, That the plaintiff in an action against the defendant for the recovery of said \$2,000.00 and interest is entitled to recover from the defendant the amount which the defendant should have recovered and collected from said third person by a faithful prosecution of his said action up to \$2,000.00.

4. Where a certain count in an answer does not state facts sufficient to constitute any defense to the plaintiff's petition, *Held*, That any reply to said count is a sufficient reply.

5. It is a general rule that when evidence is objected to and no reason is given for the objection, the Court may overrule the objection without committing any error, unless the Supreme Court overrules in any case reverse a decision of the District Court overruling a demurrer to evidence.

6. Where a judgment has been obtained through fraud by no one, except some one who is indicted injuriously by the judgment or by the fraud, can complain.

VIII. Every judgment, whether obtained through fraud or not, is valid, and binding, and conclusive as to all parties thereto and their privies, until reversed, vacated, set aside, or perpetually enjoined by some proceeding instituted directly for that purpose, and even where the proceeding is instituted by an answer of defendant, if such may be done, still the answer must contain all that would be required in a petition filed by a plaintiff for such a purpose, and all the necessary parties must be brought before the Court.

IX. A judgment can be impeached collaterally only by some stranger to the record, and not then unless such stranger holds pre-existing, independent and conflicting right which would be injuriously affected if the judgment were allowed to have full operation, and no stranger can impeach a judgment for fraud unless it would be unjust and inequitable to enforce the judgment as against him.

X. Where all the evidence upon the subject introduced at the trial tends to show that the amount of the damages which the jury should have assessed was more than the amount which they actually did assess, any misdirection of the Court as to the measure of damages could not have affected the substantial rights of the party against whom the jury assessed said damages.

All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT.

I. Abram Hammatt, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the state of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the syllabi in each of the above entitled cases, as the same appears on file in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal hereto at [SEAL] fixed, at my office in Topeka, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1874.

A. HAMMATT, Clerk Supreme Court.

Business Notices.

Patents.

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

GRANGE STORE.

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

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 Plow and Reapers, and other Grange 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.

Imported Jersey Cattle.

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

Physician and Surgeon.

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

New Advertisements.

\$200 A MONTH TO AGENTS to sell the IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" SEWING MACHINE, the only practical, low-priced "Lock-Stitch" Sewing Machine ever invented. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Louisville, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Stock Sale.

On Saturday, June 6th, 1874, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Shawnee County Fair Grounds, 20 HEAD of Horses, 2 head of Mules, 20 head of Cattle, 20 head of Berkshire Hogs.

TERMS OF SALE: On all sums over \$10, nine months time, without interest, with approved security. A discount of ten per cent will be allowed on all sales over \$10. J. WILLIAMS.

Short-Horn Cattle

WARNOCK & MEGIBBEN'S, CYNTHIANA, KY.

ON Tuesday, July 28th, there will be a PUBLIC SALE of the Entire Herd of Short-Horns of Warnock and Megibben.

The herd consists of about 80 head of pure bred Short Horn Cattle and as the term of partnership between the parties offering the cattle has expired, the sale will be as already intimated, a closing out one without limit or reserve. The Herd comprehends representatives of all

The Most Popular Families in the United States, for instance there are Rose of Sharon, Mazurka, Phillips, Josephines, Young Mary's, White Roses, Adelades, as well as of others, details respecting which will be found in the Catalogues. There have been bred in this Herd since its establishment some of the finest

SHOW ANIMALS in America—animals which have taken premiums both at state and national fairs. And from amongst the bulls which have been in use on the herd, we may mention Second Duke of Oueda, Pointe du Duke of Air, Thordale Duke, Second Geneva Lad and Financier.

BULLS NOW IN USE: The three bulls now in use are Second Duke of Oueda, Thordale Duke and Second Geneva Lad. Besides we have bred out to Fourteenth Duke of Thordale, Fifth Duke of Geneva and Gilman.

BRONCHITIS.

This is an irritation or inflammation of the bronchial tubes which carry the air we breathe into the lungs. It arises from a cold settled in the throat, from catarrh extending to these parts, from scrofulous affections, and from severe use of the voice. The irritation from the latter cause commences in the larynx and glottis, which are the organs of the voice, and extending downwards produces hoarseness, coughing and spitting mucous matter sometimes mixed with blood. It is chiefly dangerous from its tendency to spread into the lungs, and terminate in consumption. It is in the cure of severe and obstinate cases of this disease that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has achieved unparalleled success, and won the loudest praise from all who have used it.

A Debt of Gratitude. Mrs. Mary Tatt, of Elk Point, Dakota Territory, called at the World's Dispensary to acknowledge a debt of gratitude due Dr. Pierce, having been entirely cured of catarrh complicated with throat disease by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

DON'T BUY

UNTIL YOU HAVE Carefully Examined OUR NEW



AND LOW RESERVOIR



As we have 12 GOOD REASONS why they will do your work

QUICK AND EASY, CHEAP AND CLEAN.

They are cheapest to buy.
They are best to use.
They bake evenly and quickly.
Their operation is perfect.
They have always a good draft.
They are made of the best material.
They roast perfectly.
They require but little fuel.
They are very low priced.
They are easily managed.
They are suited to all localities.

Every Stove guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold by EXCELSIOR MAN'G CO., St. Louis, Mo. and by J. S. KNOWLES & CO., Topeka, Kan.

Sweet Potato Plants.

SIX varieties, 200 for \$1. Sent safely by mail prepaid. By express, \$2.50 per 1000—5000 \$11. Send for circular. E. C. CHASE, Glenwood, Johnson Co., Kan.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS. FREE instruction is offered to all, with reasonable compensation for student labor, on the farm, in the nursery and shop. Winter Term begins Jan. 1, 1874, ends March 25. Spring Term begins April 2, 1874, ends June 24. Inquiries relating to the sale of School Bonds or Nursery Stock should be addressed to the Secretary, J. A. ANDERSON, Pres. 10-12-14 E. GALE, Sec.

FOR SALE;

THE Thoroughbred Short Horn Bull, "Tammany" Bred by A. Hotchkiss, Esq., St. Louis county, Mo. five years old this spring, a dark roan, good disposition and sure. He is in good condition, and will be sold cheap to avoid in-breeding, or will exchange for other stock. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kan.

Short-Horn Bull.

FOR sale. Herd book pedigree. Inquire of ISAAC L. BAKER, Prairie City, Kan.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

I WILL sell, at my residence, Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill., without reserve, at public auction, on Wednesday, June 10th, 1874, 34 Head of superior Short-Horns; being about two-thirds of the "Home Farm" herd, including many prize animals, consisting of 8 Head of bulls and bull calves. Among them the noted prize bull Royal Rose 125622, A. H. B., which was a show bull and breeder has few superiors, having taken 11 first prizes. Also, 26 Cows and Heifers, including the fine show cow Hand Miller and Lady Newham 34, also Portulanka, Miss Wiley's, Louisa, Mazurka, and other very nice animals. This will be a rare opportunity for those wishing show cattle and fine healthy breeding cows.

A number of Berkshires will be sold, direct descendants from imported stock. Also, some Chester Whites.

TERMS OF SALE—A credit of six months will be given the purchaser giving satisfactory note, without interest, if paid at maturity. Five per cent off for cash.

Residence of a mile from Kewanee Station, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. ROBERT OTLEY, Auctioneer.

Work the "Planet" Double Wheel Hoe will work Ouloses, Ruts, Garden Crops, Cottages, Seedlings, &c., clear, better and faster than the hand hoe. Circulars Free. Address A. J. ALLEN, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

A LIVE AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN!

GRANGE SEALS.

THE Missouri State Grange Executive Committee has arranged with T. HAYNES, 304 North Third Street, St. Louis, to supply seals for the Granges of the State at the lowest possible rates. Granges desiring Seals should compare our samples with those from other sources. Send for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.

The Kansas 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. Send copies free. Liberal terms to clubs. Address KANSAS EVANGEL, Leavenworth, Kan.

Cavalry Horses Wanted

FOR THE United States Army. NOTICE is hereby given to FARMERS AND STOCK

Raisers that a Board of Army Officers will meet at the following mentioned places and dates for the purpose of purchasing in open market good SADDLE HORSES, from five to eight years of age, not less than fifteen hands high, to be used in the Cavalry Service of the United States Army.

Lawrence, Kansas, June 9 to 11 inclusive, Topeka, Kansas, June 12 to 13 inclusive, Fort Riley, Kansas, June 15 to 18 inclusive, Denver, Col., June 22 to 25 inclusive, Pueblo, Col., June 27 to 30 inclusive.

CASH will be paid in Government Funds by the Board at time of purchase. By authority of the General of the Army. JOSEPH KEITH, Capt. 6th Cav. Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Apr. 23, 74. Prest. of Board.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN., May 20, 1874.

Topeka Money Market.

BONDS.		Offer.	Ask.
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, May and Nov.	55		
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, L. G. Gr. Jan'y, June	80		
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, June and Dec.	58		
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, Feb. and August	58		
Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 11.	75		
Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 16.	75		
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortgage	75		
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe L. G. Bonds	80 3/8		

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Kansas 7 per cent Bonds	88	City Script	88
Kansas 6 per cent Bonds	90	Dist. School Bonds	90 3/8
State Warrants	98	Money on ap'd sec.	
County Warrants	98	per month	1 1/4
County 7 per cent rail-	100	County 10 per cent	
road Bonds	100	Improvement Bonds	92 1/4

GRAIN MARKET.

WHEAT—Fall No. 2, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1.15 1/2; No. 4, \$1.00	
@ \$1.00. Spring, Red, No. 2, 90c.	
CORN—White, No. 1, 80c in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 80	
OATS—No. 1, 50c in bulk.	
RYE—60c.	
BARLEY—50c @ \$1.00.	
WHEAT—Wholesale Millers' rates—No. 1 Fall, \$1.35; No. 2, \$1.33 1/2; No. 3, \$1.30; Low Grades, \$1.20.	
CORN MEAL—Boiled, in sacks, \$1.50; Bulk, \$1.60.	

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

BEANS—White Navy, hand picked, extra choice, \$2.60	
Molasses—\$2.40; Castor, \$1.40 @ \$1.50.	
Butter—Choice, 22c; Common Table, 20c; Medium, 18c; Butter, Common, 16c.	
Eggs—Fresh, 20c.	
HONEY—\$1.75 @ \$2.00 per barrel—200 pounds net.	
LARD—Kettle rendered, tierces, 9 1/2c; tin cans, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2c.	
Onions—\$2.50 @ \$3.00 per bushel.	
POTATOES—Early Rose, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 per bushel; Peach-blows \$1.25 @ 1.75.	
POLTRY—Chickens, \$1.50 per doz.—Dressed 40c per pound; Turkeys, \$3.00 @ \$4.00 per doz.—Dressed, 60c per pound; Geese, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 per doz.—Dressed, 50c per lb.	
PROVISIONS—Hams, Clear Sides, 9c; Shoulders, 8c; Beans, sugar-cured, plain, 12c; Pork, Clear, \$17.00; Mess, \$16.00; Bacon, sugar-cured breakfast, 11c.	
CORN—Hemp, \$1.00; Blue Grass, \$1.20; Timothy, prime \$3.50; common, \$3.00; Clover, \$1.00 @ \$1.50.	
TALLOW—50c @ 55c.	
VINEGAR—20c @ 25c per gallon.	

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, May 20.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

FLOUR—XXX, per sack, \$3.75 @ 4.15; XXX, \$3.25 @ 3.50	
XX, \$3.00 @ 3.25; Rye, per cwt, \$2.50 @ 2.75.	
APPLES—Mixed, per sack, \$1.00 @ 1.50; Choice, \$1.50 @ 2.00.	
BUTTER—Choice, 22c; Good, 20c; Common, 18c @ 20c.	
BEANS—Choice Navy, \$2.50 @ 3.00; Common, \$1.50 @ 2.00.	
BAKED CORN—\$1.00 @ 1.50 per ton.	
CORN MEAL—Boiled, in sacks, \$1.50 per cwt; Kila dried per barrel, \$3.00 @ 3.75.	
Eggs—16c @ 18c.	
WHEAT—Fall No. 2, \$1.25 @ 1.30; No. 3, \$1.00 @ 1.15; No. 4, \$1.12.	
Spring, No. 1 white, \$1.05; No. 2 red, \$1.05.	
CORN—Yellow and Mixed, 75c; White, 75c.	
OATS—Mixed, No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 45c; Rejected, 35c.	
RYE—No. 2, 60c.	
HAY—Best, \$2.00 @ 2.50 per ton.	
PROVISIONS—Hams, canvassed, 12c; Uncanvassed, 10c.	
Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Clear Rib, 8c; Clear Sides, 8 1/2c; Country Sides, 7c; City Shoulders, 6 1/2c; Country Shoulders, 5 1/2c.	
FLAXSEED—\$1.40 @ 1.45.	

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MY MOTHER.

BY NILE GUILFORD.

Here a wanderer, weary, lone,
Far away from friends and home,
Yet one image lingers near,
One sweet face doth still appear.
Mother, oh, thy loving eyes,
Like the stars in yon blue skies,
Sweetly, calmly look in mine,
In whatever land or clime.

In the busy hours of day,
In the twilight dim and gray,
In the solitude of night,
Oh, thy thoughts as swift as light,
Come and linger still on me,
With devoted constancy.
Sing of friendship weak and frail,
Mother's love can never fail.

Oh, I know thy prayers arise
Like sweet incense to the skies,
That when the long day is done,
Pleadst thou at the Father's throne,
That his loving, watchful care
Shall be o'er me everywhere,
Send his blessings rich and free
To a thankless one like me.

When the tempter's power is strong,
Urging me in paths of wrong,
Then I see thy loving face,
Pleading with such winning grace,
Thou my guardian angel art,
Holding rule o'er this wild heart,
Watching with a tender love,
Like the angels from above.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

All the country papers that "dodged the veto question" were considered weak brothers and we are afraid the Literary and Domestic department of the FARMER has been quiet on the great temperance movement so long, that some of our readers think we are either "dodging," or weak in some way; but the truth is, we consider it such a great and important subject that we have not felt equal to the task of telling what we did think about it; that we are not neutral we are quite sure and if the passive class were smaller one great obstacle in the way of temperance reform would be removed.

The men and women who scoff at the idea that there is a necessity for legislation or law on the subject, and who take their wine or let it alone all the same and think everybody else can, and should have the privilege of doing like-wise, are the hardest to work against. They constitute the class who hold the high sounding opinion that "ours is a free country." Yes, so it is, thank our Union soldiers for that, but don't forget to thank the old, honored, but one time despised leaders of the anti-slavery movement in America. The first president of whose society, Beriah Green, has just died in New York State, William Lloyd Garrison, Joshua R. Giddings, Isaac F. Hopper, Lucretia Mott, Abbie Kelly Foster and many more; they were all fanatics once and narrowly escaped with their lives many and many a time both from vulgar mobs and pious indignation.

To be sure the temperance movement is not so new in this country as was the anti-slavery movement where they first staked their lives for it; it has much more sympathy and the opposition to it is not of so violent a character but it has to be carried forward against powerful antagonists. First, of course, is the love of intoxicating drink, second the resistless desire to make money out of an article in such never failing demand; it is principally with these drinkers and sellers that the crusaders have labored. In many places with great apparent effect, the closing of saloons and signing of pledges, but in numerous instances these effects were transient, they were brought about under great excitement and, as after a religious revival of the Rev. Hammond character, there were many backsliders.

So many plans have been tried to quell intemperance, and it threatens to be such an unconquerable foe that we have not, and do not now feel like saying one word to discourage the many noble women engaged in the late plan in eastern towns and cities, but we do not believe that its ultimate results will be equal in any way to those that could be attained by patient labor with the neutral classes. We do not mean to convey the idea that there is no hope of reforming a drunkard or of reaching a rumrunner's conscience; but there are few women engaged in the crusade who know what they ask, when they ask a habitual drinker to leave his cups. The craving for liquor is said to be equal to the desire a starving man feels for food just before he sickens and faints. Who of us can understand that, who resist it? In an inebriate asylum is the only hope for such cases, human will is not stronger than depraved human appetite.

As to the dramseller's conscience, the few who have any would not make a drop in the bucket, and they cannot be controlled for any considerable length of time by piteous prayers. Take away their license, that is the one thing and the only thing that will crush the infamous business so far as they are concerned. Roll up the petitions, make public opinion that will demand more prohibitory laws, and the laws will have plenty of makers and champions in high places.

Just now the people want economy and our senators are racking their brains for retrenchment measures. Constant agitation of any subject will bring the masses to see it in its true light, and the agitation of the temperance question we believe has just begun; the leaders are in earnest and not to be disheart-

ened by jeers and ridicule; its ranks are filled with suffering wives and mothers, who know better than any others the horrors of drunkenness and who will not be disabbed by contumely. Whether they finally decide to work away John Brown fashion, by what at first sight seems the shortest road, or whether they direct their efforts more particularly to the young or the neutral classes, we believe they will persevere.

It took a good deal of courage on the part of some one to inaugurate the movement now, for ever since the war it has been extremely unfashionable to be a temperance man or woman, and temperance lecturers have been looked upon with contempt, everybody was sick and tired of them, it was such a stale subject. Our soldiers nearly all learned to drink, they were tempted beyond the power of resistance by fatigue, privation, disease, homesickness and often by superior officers, and when they came home, honored and feted, and welcomed by us all, what wonder is it that our boys, one by one, learned to taste a little. We could not censure anything in our brave defenders who had already sacrificed so much for us, until it was too late, and the vice of intemperance was spread to an extent it had never before reached in the United States.

The few brave men who went through the whole four years of our civil war without tasting liquor, (and who, by the way, almost invariably escaped disease notwithstanding the fact that soldiers are obliged to drink, that they may endure the hardships of their life), came home to find this long constant effort unappreciated, everybody drank, why should not they?

Nobody blamed them—we were all rejoicing—"Johnny came marching home, and we all felt gay," but it produced a lukewarmness on the temperance question, even on the part of many of its true friends, the direful effects of which have at last aroused us. It is to this apathy we believe we must first address our efforts, convince the moderate drinker, the "don't care," the fashionable tipplers, both men and women, and our young folks, that drunkenness brings the deepest misery and the darkest crimes in its train, and we will be starting the scion of a real temperance reform. Our ideas of what might be some practical measures towards temperance reform, and some account of the movement in Topeka, we had intended to give, would make too long an article, and we defer them until next week.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

ON

Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

CHAPTER VI.

In which George loses sleep.

"Sadie, bring the boy home with you for a year's schooling at —, if his parents think well of the plan, if he is, as you write, going to be a minister; it is high time he were to school more than three months out of the year. Talk it into them if you can, it certainly will do the child no harm, and I feel certain I shall enjoy having him with me a year; my boys were all girls you know, and I would like to see for myself once, just what boys are like."

This was a very small part of a letter Mrs. Ella received from her father in reply to the one she had written home telling him of the discovery they had made of one of their cousins, and when she had read it to Mr. and Mrs. Stearns and George, on the evening of the same day in which it was received, they simply looked at each other in surprise, and said very little, as, "a year is a long time not to see one's own son!" "Go to Connecticut to school! leave the farm and Mother and little Katie and all the rest; could you, son?"

But George sat dumb with astonishment and grew paler every moment with nervous excitement, wishing his parents would decide quick one way or the other, he did not even smile, and as they went chattering about other things he thought the evening would never end, and wondered why they all talked so much louder than ever they had done before, and two or three times he caught at his breath, his heart had risen and lay in his throat and almost suffocated him, he feared it would quite unless he went into the open air, so unnoticed by the rest he went out the door into the soft summer night, but the frogs sang louder than he had ever known them to, and he could hear his father say, "We appreciate your father's kindness and will think about it and talk it over and let you know tomorrow evening."

Mrs. Ella had answered, "I really hope you will let his go, I am sure it will be a good thing for George, and it will do father a world of good to have such a fresh young face to look at occasionally, especially when it is but the index of a large warm heart, as I am sure George has. Remember that all expenses are to be borne by Father, traveling and all—he writes, 'Never mind new clothes, am afraid their country cutting might not be the thing for a city chap, and then, I'd like to dress up a boy for once, myself.' I can see that Pa has just set his heart on his coming, and do you know, Nellie, I am real selfish about it myself, I want him for traveling companion and I know you can't refuse me this, the first boon I ever asked at your hands."

Then they in the house laughed so loud and long that it quite deafened George, and with an impatient, "Oh dear!" he laid his elbows on the gate and his hands over his ears and thus stood looking up into the great azure sky, so thickly studded with brilliant

of God's own setting; and the stars looked back at him and sparkled and twinkled, and while he gazed, down with the speed of the lightning came one of them leaving behind it a stream of white glorious light, until it disappeared from his gaze, and to George's excited fancy it seemed as if that was he had seen an angel fly, and he said aloud, "I wonder if that was not an angel bent upon some mission to another part of heaven, who chanced to fly so near to earth that even mortal eyes might feast upon its glory?"

"What is that, George," said a voice close at his side, "which has drawn out such a poetical speech?"

"Nothing but a shooting star, Mrs. Ella, but such a beautiful one, I wish you could have seen it! I did not know I spoke aloud, nor that what I said was in the least part poetical."

"Didn't you? Well, it was a pretty speech for a boy to make to the moonlight and the moon—till me do you want to go home with me?"

George faced about, folded his arms "in such a clerical way," Mrs. Ella said when telling Mrs. Owens on their way home, and said, "I am sure I have no idea what I do want, did you know, when you were fifteen, Mrs. Ella?"

"Well, really, I guess I often fancied I wanted things which were not best for me, but I am sure you must want to use this offer my father has made you."

Just then they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Owens, who came to get in the buggy to go home. George was glad when the last good-bye was said, and closing the gate after them he stood a long time looking up the road in the bright moonlight, then muttering, "I wish I could know just for once my future for one year ahead," he went in, and was going straight up-stairs, but his father called him as his hand was on the latch, so he went back to where they were still sitting, instinctively he drew a stool close to his mother's feet sat down upon it, clasped his hands over her knees and looking at the floor said:

"Well?"

"Do you want to go to Connecticut for one year, George, and leave us all?"

"I want to go to school, Mother, to a better one than this over here," with a nod of his head in the direction of the school house, "but I will not leave you and father and the rest unless you are sure it is best."

The parents exchanged glances which said each to the other, "how proud I am of this, our son and how exceedingly good it is of him to thus leave it to our judgments," and the father said aloud:

"We have talked it all over, George—your mother and I have, since they went away, and as the time is short at best—only a week—your mother will need all the time there is to get you ready in, if you go, that is, and our decision was — a pause in which George's heart certainly stood perfectly still, "that you should decide for yourself whether you will go or stay."

Down sank George's heart to its old place again where it lay heavily and throbbed so hard it pained him—lowering his head on his hands he thought a long time: presently he said:

"Mother, how can I decide? I want to go! am sure it would be jolly! the ride on the cars, and you know I am fifteen and have never been on a railroad car yet—the sights in the big city of —, where Uncle lives, the change, the school, and—O, Father, you please tell me 'yes' or 'no'! I promise you I'll agree to which ever it is, will you?"

"No, George, you must decide it yourself; weigh the matter well—think it over until morning or noon to-morrow and then tell us your decision."

Mr. Stearns voice seemed strangely husky as he finished speaking and went out leaving mother and son together.

They chatted a long time, hours it must have been, for when Mrs. Stearns held the face of her son up with both her hands and kissed the brow and lips as she used to do when it was a toddler wee thing, lying in the cradle, the old house clock chimed out the hour of one.

"Now, run to bed, my boy! I had no idea of the lateness of the hour, be sure you go right to sleep and don't lie awake to think about it, will you?"

"Not if I can help it, Mother, but I'd rather talk with you all night than go to bed."

But notwithstanding this, he drew the hand that lay on his shoulder up to his lips and kissed it several times, saying "good night," between each kiss and went quietly upstairs into his room, feeling some way, he knew not how or why, that within the last few hours a great change had been wrought in his soul, and that henceforth he would never be the boy he had always been until now, that he had in some unaccountable way taken one step into manhood.

When, ere the sun had risen in the east, he went down stairs he knew what he did not tell his mother, that he had not slept one moment, but in imagination had traveled leagues and lived many years; but he knew also that which he did communicate to all the family, even down to little Katie, that he had fully decided, if his father thought he could spare him off the farm, to go home with Mrs. Ella.

There was a general commotion around the breakfast table of the Stearns that morning, the older children thinking it the jolliest thing in the universe that George was going to a big city to live, and little Katie instantly

decided that she should go "long wid Dorie, to keep his secrets and tomb his hair and wide on 'is rodgers, I'll tate dolly and all her dresses long wid us."

For the Kansas Farmer.

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT THE "LITTLE ONES."

BY MRS. DOWNS.

Mrs. Hudson very appropriately suggested a week or two since, that the children should have a corner in the FARMER.

So they shall, why shouldn't they? Alas! we have them too short a time with us. It seems only a few brief months since I had a little golden head bobbing about my room like a stray glimmer of sunshine, while a little dark haired baby lay in the crib.

Now, the crib, and the little high-chair, the rocking horse and the toys are all things of the past.

The babies are daily growing further and further aloof from mother's protecting influences, and one can only watch and pray, and wait as they sail out over life's treacherous seas, hoping that they will some day reward us for loving care and faithful instruction.

How unconventional are the children, how unlearned in the tricks and manners of the world.

The other day, a lady friend of mine called at a house to see a man whom she wished to do some garden work for her. She saw a little girl playing out by the door.

"My dear," she said, "is your Papa at home?"

"Yes—he's in the house," said the child, "that's where he is!" she spoke so emphatically that the lady thought something was the matter.

"Is he sick?"

"No, he ain't sick a bit, he's just p'tendin' he's sick; he's only just cross, that's what he is! Mamma says so."

It was like a Japanese house, the sides had been raised up and taken out like the slides of a cottage in Japan, and the domestic interior was on exhibition.

"I don't like Dr. Jones a bit, Papa," said a wee bit of girl humanity to her father one evening on his return from a week's business trip.

"Not like Dr. Jones, my pet, why Dr. Jones is a good fellow. What has he done to you?"

"O, he didn't do anything to me, but he tums to see Mamma so much, and he told Mamma one day, chillons was such a bozzer; I tink he's old bozzer his own self."

Papa thought so too.

"Let me introduce my son Willie, to you, my dear Mrs. Harris," said a fond mother of an only boy of four years of age.

"How do you do, Master Willie? Why, you're a fine boy!"

Willie stood looking askance at Mrs. Harris, and presently replied with the startling assertion:

"Mr. Harris stole my father's gun!" an awful pause, then the mother exclaimed, "Why, Willie! what can you mean? He has heard his father say something about his gun, I suppose, and he doesn't know what he does mean."

The joke of this affair was, that Mr. Harris had a "taking way" with him, and managed in various surreptitious ways to gather a miscellaneous collection of articles useful and otherwise.

A deacon in a Presbyterian church saw a little boy throw a stone at another boy; he felt called upon to admonish the young sinner.

"My child, that's very wicked to throw stones; you might kill some one; don't do so any more."

"Dry up, you old hypocrite!" shouted the small boy in a rage.

"What makes you call me 'hypocrite'?" said the surprised deacon.

"Coz, Fodder says everybody says you is old hypocrite."

That settled the matter. The deacon walked on; he was somewhat wiser in the world's opinion of him.

A mother sat amusedly watching her curled darling of three years looking at himself in a mirror, one day. He wore such an absorbed look as he gazed at his yellow curls and snowy arms and shoulders that she wondered what he could be thinking of.

"What do you think of yourself, my baby?" she asked.

"I tink I'm pitty, Mamma, oh, so pitty!"

How many a belle of older years, and how many a fop standing before the mirror and gazing on their perfections, think in substance the same of themselves, but are too worldly-wise and deceitful to say so.

Whenever I look at the pinched, pitiful, world-weary faces of some children in large cities, I feel such infinite pity for them, and I wish Heaven had given me great riches and the desire to do good.

He who founds an orphan asylum and a home for friendless children, has earned a high place in Heaven. "Feed my little ones," said the All Loving One; and whoever gives a kind word to cheer a little heart, or does a kindly action, not for the world's praise, but to help a little child, "of such," with all dear children, "is the kingdom of heaven."

Parents, lay not heavy hands upon the tender flesh of your little ones! teach them not by heavy blows and stinging thongs that bruise their sweet, young limbs, the lesson of practical obedience; but by careful, patient persistent effort, and by example, most of all the lesson of complete subordination to all higher moral power.

Children are often governed so much that they cannot obey.

A gentleman once said to me, "I was usually whipped three times a day when I was a small boy—I got used to it; I rather expected it—I hated it, but I knew I couldn't have any fun unless I did get whipped, so I took my fun and my whippings alternately."

May be I don't do right by my children, but I never have laid a blow upon one of them. They don't know what it is to be struck, yet they are good children.

HOMELY HINTS FOR HOME TALKS.

BY DIOGENES.

My neighbor went to town last week. His wife was with him and they had two of their children along, the baby and the little four year old girl. I saw them as they came up street and shall not soon forget the worried, embarrassed look of the good woman. My neighbor, let me say, is one of the best of men, full of business, but goes to town so seldom with his family that there are very many considerate things he forgets. When I saw them the husband, who was looking for some store or other, was about six feet in advance of his wife who was carrying the baby on one arm and pulling along the little girl, who was looking in every direction to see the strange sights, with the other. Don't you know, reader that that woman wished herself safely back at home? It was like running a gauntlet, for her to pass a crowd of those thin looking young men who wear high hats and stand on street corners and think it smart to make slighting remarks about country people and the Grangers. Don't you know that good woman felt deeply the want of common gallantry on the part of her husband and thought as she had a dozen times before, that she would never go to town again? Few women have so little sensitiveness that they do not notice such little unkindnesses and appreciate a little attention from their husbands.

RECIPES.

We have received several answers to Mrs. C's request for methods of preparing the oyster plant which we think she will find very nice.

Mrs. C. L. L., of Powhattan, says: "Wash and scrape the saffery, cut into small slices crosswise, boil in sufficient water to make a broth, season while cooking with salt, pepper and butter and when taking off add a little sweet cream."

Mrs. J. T. E., of Ridgeway, cooks it in the same way, thickens the broth a little and pours it all over a few slices of nicely toasted bread, she adds, "do not be afraid of putting in too much butter."

Mrs. D. A. S., of Lambertville, N. J., boils the roots and then puts them through the sieve, makes fritters of it by the addition of a little flour, milk, eggs and salt and fries them in hot lard.

These last two recipes remind us of our favorite ways of preparing that much despised dish—cod fish. Cut the fish in small pieces, soak over night, boil until tender, and make a good deal of dressing or gravy with flour, butter and milk, and pour over toasted bread; or pick the pieces of fish into fine bits and mix with mashed potatoes, make into balls and fry.

THE PATRONS HAND-BOOK.

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

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

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

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

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 Grange movement. I shall recommend the Hand-Book to my Subordinate Granges.

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

The difficulty members of the Grange, as well as those outside the Order, who take an interest in its growth and prosperity, have experienced in securing authentic information concerning the organization, suggested the compilation of this official and reliable information concerning it. The book will be found of interest and value, especially to Patrons.—*Atchison Champion.*

The Kansas Farmer office sends a closely printed octavo of forty pages, bound in cloth, called "The Patrons' Hand-Book," which must be a perfect trade means to all desiring information about the Patrons of Husbandry. It contains a History of the Order, Declaration of Principles, Constitution, By-Laws, etc., of the National, State and Subordinate Granges, etc., also a Grange Directory of all the Granges in the State, with name of Secretary and post office address. *Patent Valley Times.*

The "Patrons' Hand-Book," published at the office of the Kansas Farmer, at Topeka, contains the constitution and by-laws of National, State and County Granges, Declaration of Principles, Usages, Rules and much other matter pertaining to the Order which is very valuable to members.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

This little work is just what its name indicates, a "Hand-Book" for Patrons. Every member of the Order should have a copy.—*Longton Ledger.*

We received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," published by J. K. Hudson, of Topeka, which contains a large amount of useful information to the Patrons. Every member of the Grange should procure a copy.—*Smith Co. Pioneer.*

We are indebted to J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," printed in his office, which is a closely printed octavo of forty pages, bound in cloth.—*Wilson County Citizen.*

We are indebted to Hon. J. K. Hudson for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a neatly gotten up book, and should be in the hands of every Patron.—*Garnett Plaiddealer.*

Mr. J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, sends us a handy little volume, the "Patrons' Hand-Book," containing the Constitution, By-Laws, Declarations, Directions, etc., of value to Patrons or those wishing to be informed on Grange subjects.—*Western Rural.*

From J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas, the "Patrons' Hand-Book" for the use and benefit of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. It contains much useful matter to the members of the Order.—*Maryland Farmer.*

The Kansas Farmer.

From Hon. D. W. Wilder, State Auditor:

A paper is wanted that will "speak out in meeting" to all and all subjects relating to public interests. The day for cowardice, silence and whispering has gone. I believe you will make such a paper and gain ten thousand new subscribers in 1874. I am sure it will continue to move forward, and will have the true ring.

From Prof. W. K. Kedzie, Professor of Chemistry, State Agricultural College.

I wish you all possible success, and doubt not at all that you will give us a paper of which we shall all feel justly proud. I shall take the liberty to send you an article occasionally.

From Hon. G. T. Anthony, late Editor and Proprietor of the Kansas Farmer.

You have undertaken the task in an opportune hour, and I am gratified to know that you have secured so substantial a foundation whereon to build as the KANSAS FARMER. No man more than yourself is fitted to the task by the sympathy which comes of knowledge. As a practical farmer, you have rejoiced with them and suffered with them; you have held the plow in its even course, and been relentlessly hoisted by its contact with fast stones. The fellow feeling which makes us "wonderful kind" should make your new field productive to publisher and subscribers alike of substantial good.

From Hon. Joseph Harris, Author of "Walks and Talks," in American Agriculturist.

I am glad you have bought the KANSAS FARMER. I think you will make it a capital paper. I always read it with interest.

From Hon. A. Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

You will be able to mingle your hard earned and ripe experience as a farmer with your journalistic knowledge—from devil to editor—which must crown your efforts with success.

From W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State.

I hope to find leisure to do some scribbling for the FARMER. You start on your "new departure" of a weekly issue under auspicious circumstances, and with trenchant truths you may easily win a large circulation, and a corresponding influence among the producers of the West.

From Dr. Chase, late Editor of the Kansas Farmer.

To support and sustain the paper as it should be sustained, you should have added ten thousand subscribers within three months, and if our people consult their own interests you will get them. Our farmers must have a paper upon which they can rely under any and all circumstances, and I know of no plan as feasible for their getting it as the one you now offer.

From Ex-Governor Robinson.

I am much pleased with the new management, and predict for it abundant success.

From Mr. F. Leach, of Waterville, Kan.

I wish every farmer in Marshall county could and would take the KANSAS FARMER.

From Mr. T. Butterworth, Editor Western Agriculturist.

Success to you in your worthy enterprise.

Opinions of the Press at Home.

THE KANSAS FARMER is continually adding new and valuable features to its already excellent list of attractions. The matter presented in its columns renders it very desirable to the farmers and fruit growers of Kansas, and for the year beginning April 1st, the Supreme Court will be printed in its columns. Send \$2 to J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas, and secure the Farmer for a year.—*Marion Democrat*.

THE KANSAS FARMER, under the control of Mr. J. K. Hudson, is shooting forward in all that goes to make a good agricultural newspaper. For three dollars the *Progress* and *Farmer* can be had for one year. Aside from the farm and garden, the *Farmer* is a paper of general reading matter. Every family in Barton county should have this paper. It is now published at Topeka.—*Barton County Progress*.

THE KANSAS FARMER, since January 1st, has gained over 8,000 new subscribers. This number does not include renewals or exchanges. What is to be expected of the good people of the State, who have given the *Farmer* a subscription list of 60,000. Neither labor nor expense shall be spared to make the paper a necessity in every farmer's home. That sounds well for agricultural state, and the *Farmer* and its enterprising editor richly deserve hearty congratulations.—*Kansas City Times*.

THE KANSAS FARMER, under its new management is as bright as a new silver dollar. It is an eight page paper, and published weekly. Maj. Hudson is a practical farmer, and besides a man who knows how to write and what to write about. The *Farmer* should be in every family in Kansas, for it is published at a price that enables all to take it. \$2 per year. Address J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kan. Journal of Reform.

THE FARMER is doing an excellent service for the farmers of Kansas.—*Buckeye Farmer*.

For a western man it is worth three times as much as any eastern agricultural paper, because it gives information that is especially intended for western farmers.—*Girard Press*.

Has become a necessity to Kansas agriculturists.—*Garnett Plaindealer*.

We observe that part of the design is a keystone "elbow grease" rolled out of a horn of plenty. This "elbow grease," which is another name for industry, is displayed on the number of the *Farmer* before us, and is Maj. Hudson's best hold.—*Union Democrat*.

It is one of the largest, neatest and best papers of the kind in the state.—*Minneapolis Independent*.

The best agricultural paper in the west, and we commend it to the people of the county as well worthy of a kind reception and admission to their households.—*Miami Republican*.

It is a valuable paper to any farmer.—*Washington Republican*.

Devoted to the interests of agriculture, containing much valuable and interesting reading, and is well worth the subscription price.—*Olathe News Letter*.

The paper is a large eight page newspaper, the mechanical execution of which is not surpassed in the state. It is the old reliable farmers paper of the state, and we want to see it well patronized.—*Garnett Journal*.

It makes a very handsome appearance. Brother Hudson may well be proud of the growth of his paper, and the substantial basis which it has attained.—*Kansas Democrat*.

Now the cheapest, neatest and most ably edited agricultural paper in the state. Mr. Hudson is a practical farmer and a man of energy, enterprise and acknowledged ability.—*Olathe Mirror*.

This sheet is well filled with matters of interest to every farmer in the state, being devoted exclusively to agriculture and general information for the "sons of toil," and will also contain valuable contributions and discussions upon the great farmers' movement.—*St. Louis Pioneer*.

J. K. Hudson is now editor and proprietor, and is a gentleman of ability and go-ahead, evidence of which appears in every department.—*Cherokee Times*.

It deserves a liberal support from the farmers of the west, it being representative of them and their progress as agriculturists.—*Pleasanton Observer*.

UNDoubtedly the best agricultural paper in the western community.—*Spring Hill Progress*.

We find it vastly improved from its former self.—*Longton Ledger*.

It is improved in many respects, and will be a live paper for the farmers of Kansas, devoted not only to their interests on the farm, but in connection with the great questions of the day.—*Troy Chief*.

One of the most attractive papers in the west. Mr. Hudson is making it a splendid success.—*Atchison Patriot*.

It is the oldest and best established agricultural paper in the state, and heartily in sympathy with the farmers' and reform movement.—*Oakdale Independent*.

It is a valuable paper, and ought to have a large circulation.—*Atchison Champion*.

It is not a political journal, but in every sense a true farmer's paper. It is not stigma to cast upon that sterling agricultural weekly the *Gratie Farmer*, to say that the *Kansas Farmer* is every whit its equal.—*Sickle and Sheaf*.

Its new editor and proprietor is a man who understands the needs of the farming community, and we are confident he will make the *Farmer* an independent, fearless, outspoken journal. What we now need more than anything else is somebody with courage enough to tell us the truth.—*Lawrence Home Journal*.

It is just what we expected J. K. Hudson would make it.—*First-class agricultural paper—Saline County Journal*.

THERE are many good farm journals published and among them the *Kansas Farmer*—*Bellefonte Telescope*.

One of the very best papers published for farmers.—*Lincoln County News*.

The best State agricultural paper.—*Arkansas City Traveler*.

It should be found in every household in Kansas.—*Chase County Leader*.

It is an attractive eight page sheet, handsome in appearance, and well filled with interesting articles. It has a large corps of able contributors.—*Ogatahwa*.

This journal is now in its twelfth year, and for a farm and family paper has no superior in the west. Every farmer should subscribe for it at once.—*Osborne Times*.

We believe it will be a more valuable paper than ever before.—*Miami Republican*.

To our farmer friends we would recommend this paper as one above all others best calculated to give them all the news as through its columns an interchange of Kansas experience is effected.—*Larned Press*.

It is one of the largest, neatest and best papers of the kind in the west.—*Minneapolis Independent*.

MAJOR HUDSON makes a splendid paper for the agricultural community.—*Miami Republican*.

It is a first-class agricultural paper.—*Neosho Valley Register*.

It is the leading agricultural paper of the west, and should be read by every farmer.—*Baxter Springs Republican*.

VOLUME 12, No. 1, of the *Kansas Farmer* is on our table. It is filled to repletion with interesting matter suitable to all classes and conditions of people.—*Humboldt Union*.

We have received the first number of the *Kansas Farmer* published in 1874. The office has been removed to Topeka, and the paper is now under the management of J. K. Hudson, Esq.—*La Cynne Journal*.

Mr. Hudson is an able, practical writer, and has had ample newspaper experience. He has entered upon a field of great usefulness, and will undoubtedly be successful in it.—*Atchison Globe*.

It is a handsome eight page weekly. It is filled with an excellent quality and quantity of agricultural matter. Maj. Hudson, the editor, is a practical farmer and an educated agriculturist, who will make the *Farmer* a necessity to every agriculturist in the state.—*Lawrence Tribune*.

It is a handsome eight page sheet printed on book paper, and for general get-up and interesting contents will compare favorably with any agricultural newspaper.—*Graham Spectator*.

It is now one of the best agricultural papers published.

MAJ. HUDSON being a practical farmer, a gentleman of talent and literary culture will undoubtedly make the *Farmer* the best authority on matters pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, etc., in the West.—*Nebraska Chief*.

The *Kansas Farmer* is a handsome, valuable paper.—*Elmhurst Reporter*.

Every farmer in the state ought to take it.—*Nationalist*.

It is an attractive eight page sheet, handsome in appearance, and well filled with interesting articles. It has a large corps of able contributors, and its editor, Maj. Hudson, is one of the most intelligent practical farmers in the state.—*Newton Kansan*.

It comes in an entirely new dress, with a unique and suggestive heading, neat in mechanical appearance, and is full of excellent reading matter. We are satisfied that Maj. Hudson will make this paper a necessity to every farmer who desires to be posted and to keep up with the times.—*Southern Kansas Advertiser*.

It now contains eight large pages of reading matter on almost every subject of interest to the farmer, stock raiser and fruit grower.—*Holton Express*.

It is now equal in appearance to the handsome agricultural journals of the country. Its new editor and proprietor, Maj. Hudson, is a live man, and will make his paper worthy of the support of every farmer in Kansas.—*Topeka Times*.

It is now an eight page paper with an elegant new head, well printed on good paper, and best of all it is ably edited. Success to you, brother Hudson.—*Spirit of Kansas*.

It is very neatly got up and will prove a valuable addition to the agricultural periodicals of the day. Maj. Hudson is well qualified to conduct such a publication. He knows both the theoretical and practical agriculturist.—*Coleby County Telegram*.

Will be wholly acceptable to our rural population.—*Western Spirit*.

Will eventually supersede all agricultural publications in the patronage of Kansas farmers.—*Sevier Courier*.

It has been heretofore one of the best agricultural papers in the West, and it will maintain its position under its new management.—*Atchison Champion*.

Under his control we expect to see it grow in popularity and increase in circulation.—*Sumner County Press*.

Mr. Hudson is a practical farmer and stock raiser, and will not doubt make a valuable agricultural periodical out of it.—*Girard Press*.

When he talks about farming and stock raising he knows what he is talking about, as he has been there himself.—*Miami Republican*.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and affidavit to be forwarded by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name of the person to whom they were sold, to be published together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Stray List for the Week ending May 20, 1874.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

COIT—Taken up by P. Henson, Sedan tp, May 2, one roan stud Colt, supposed to be 3 years old, white star in forehead, small slit in right ear. Appraised \$30.

COIT—Also, one black mare Colt, supposed to be 3 years old, with small bell, heavy collar, 2 brass rivets, a split 14 inches long, small star in forehead, white hind pasters. Appraised \$35.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. M. Brock, Blue Mt. tp, April 22, one roan pony Mare, supposed to be 8 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

Wabasha County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. S. Montgomery, Wilmington tp, April 25, one bay or light brown Mare, young animal, brand on D on left shoulder, both hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead, between 5 and 6 years old. Appraised \$20.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Dennis Sloan, Shawnee tp, April 18, one strawberry roan Cow, white back and belly, star in face, has a young calf. Appraised \$25.

MULE—Taken up by W. H. Buckland, Wyandotte tp, April 20, one dark brown horse Mule, 14 hands high, 4 years old.

MULE—Also, one light brown mare Mule, 14½ hands high, 4 years old, no marks or brands. Both appraised \$125.

Stray List for the Week ending May 13.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Jos. Tanner, Cherokee tp, one dark brown cow with square crop off each ear, bell on. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by D. F. Hall, Pleasant View tp, one Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, brand on V on left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk.

STER—Taken up by O. H. Kiefer, Maryville tp, Mar 28, one roan spotted Steer. Appraised \$18.

PONY—Taken up by Jos. Ellenbecker, Maryville tp, April 22, one gray mare Pony, 4 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T. E. Hicks, Waterloo tp, one dun or light bay Mare, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, a scar on left hip, shod all round.

MARE—Also, one dark iron gray Mare, 3 or 4 years old, harness marks, small rope around neck. Both appraised \$150.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Mead, April 28, Pawnee tp, one light bay Horse, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, 4 years old, dim brand on left shoulder like letter O crossed both ways through the center. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Also, one black roan Mare, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, 4 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$40.

Renov County—A. G. Kies, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D. C. Smith, Little River tp, Aug 2, 1873, one horse Pony, dark dun, 10 years old, 13 hands high, marked S—N—M, branded on left thigh. Appraised \$20.

Stray List for the Week ending May 6.

Davis County—D. H. Trott, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Wm. Butler, Jackson tp, one dark brown Filly, small star in forehead, 15 hands high, about 8 years old. Appraised \$—.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Duncan, April 29, Leecompton tp, one strawberry roan Mare, about 16 hands high, about 15 years old. Appraised \$30.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. B. Nix, March 28, Liberty tp, one iron gray Mare, white spot in forehead, nick in left lip, 15 hands high, supposed to be 4 years old. Appraised \$75.

COIT—Also, one bay horse Colt, both hind feet white, right fore foot white, snip in forehead, snip on nose, about 1 year old. Appraised \$18.

COIT—Also, one sorrel horse Colt, both hind feet white, star in forehead, supposed to be 1 year old. Appraised \$15.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

STER—Taken up by A. J. Burnett, Janesville tp, Mar 5, one red and white Steer, 3 years old this spring, red ears roan neck, body white with few white hairs mixed. Appraised \$17.

MARE—Taken up by James Welch, Janesville tp, Mar 28, one dark iron Mare, 14 hands high, star in forehead, 4 years old this spring. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by B. F. Sprin, Salem tp, April 6, one bay Mare, 4 years old, one hind foot white, white spot in forehead, marked J A on left shoulder, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Ridgeway, Blue Mount tp, April 14, one bay Horse, about 16 hand high, about 7 years old, few white hairs in forehead, white hairs on left hind foot, shod on fore feet, harness and collar marks. Appraised \$65.

HORSE—Also, one dark bay Horse, about 15½ hands high, supposed to be 9 years old, some white hairs in forehead, white snip on nose, some white hairs on left hind foot, shod on fore feet, harness and collar marks. Appraised \$30.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Nelson, Burlington tp, Dec 1, 1873, a bay Mare, about 16 hands high, 4 years old, small white spot or star in forehead. Appraised \$45.

Riley County—Wm. Burrows, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Allen, Zeandale tp, April 18, one gray pony Mare, small size, had on headstall, no marks or brands. Appraised \$—.

Breeder's Directory.

LEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky., Breeder of Improved English Berkshire swine and Short-Horn cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

ANDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

THEODORE EADS, "Mapleleaf," Corning, Adams Co., Iowa, Breeder of Short Horn cattle, Berkshire hogs, Light and Dark Brahma Fowls. All of the best quality.

LUIS DESHA, Cynthiana, Kentucky, Breeder of Thoroughbred 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 Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Animals warranted as represented. Sale of Stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois.

M. RIEHL, Potosi, Missouri, Breeder of Improved BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Prices low. Stock guaranteed.

Correspondence solicited.

H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Prize Poultry, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Pigeons. Fifteen First Prizes, 1873.

Young Poultry for sale in season.

Send for price list.

JAMES HALL, Paris, Ky., has on hand at all times, at private sale, Pure Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle and Berkshire Hogs of late importation, and of the purest blood.

OK HILL STOCK FARM, Kellogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, M. Briggs, proprietor, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Stock at all times for sale. Cat alogues sent on application.

THE WYAN, Leavenworth, Kansas, Breeder of Short Horn and Imported Stock.

Have now two 6 yearling Bulls and 3 (3) fine Heifers for sale. Pleasant View, P. O. Leavenworth.

S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, Iowa, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle.

Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

COOK, Iowa, Allen Co., Kan., Breeder, Importer and Shipper of pure Poland China Pigs and Short Horn Cattle.

Send for Price List.

J. FERRY, Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Durham cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices.

Correspondence solicited.

B. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millersburg, Illinois, Breeder and Dealer in Improved American Merino Sheep. Pure bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

Correspondence solicited.

STEVENS, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

Address J. B. STEVENSON, Glenwood, Kan.

SANDER 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 Fowls. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Chickens for sale after Sept. 1, 1874.

Address J. M. Gaylord, Paola, Kansas.

A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of thorough bred herd book Jersey Cattle. Heifers and bulls for sale at eastern prices.

Nurserymen's Directory.

NORMAN & INGHAM, Hutchison, 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, etc., at wholesale.

KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, Proprietors, southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bedding Plants. Nursery Stock very low.

ATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN., General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock, Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the Depot, E. P. DIEHL, Proprietor.

LOT 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

Seedsman's Directory.

PLANT SEED COMPANY—Established 1845—Incorporated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable Seed Catalogue free to all applicants.

Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.

ERN. STEBER & CO., SEEDSMAN, 211 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

Correspondence Solicited.

Beekeeper's Directory.

BES. BRENNER, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND APRIAN APPLICES. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Nursery Stock.

Patrons' Hand-Book.

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

MAPLETON, KAN., May 4, 1874.
HON. J. K. HUDSON: Dear Sir and Brother—Your valuable favor, the "Patrons' Hand-Book," has been received. I consider it the most complete work of the kind I have seen. There is in it what every Patron should know, and all Patrons who would keep posted in Grange matters should have a copy as a book of reference; and for the use of its officers and members.

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

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

There are many points not defined in the constitution of our Order upon which there has been no previous rulings, that our Subordinate Granges do not understand alike, and the result is more or less confusion. I will, as soon as I can have the time, prepare rulings on those points and forward them for publication.

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

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

SHEPHERD CITY, May 1, 1874.
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.

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

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

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

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange.

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

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

It shall have a careful perusal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schoolcraft, Mich., May 4, 1874.
J. K. HUDSON, Esq.: Dear Sir and Bro.: I received your letter and also a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," and have carefully examined the volume and have been much gratified with its perusal. It contains much valuable matter of interest to our Order, and is worthy of the commendation of all Patrons.

Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

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

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

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

Permit me to return my thanks for the "Patrons' Hand-Book," sent me by your Order. I have read it carefully and find it covers a wide range of information, and is the most valuable information which I have seen in any one place, and it should be in the hands of the Masters of all Granges.

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

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

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

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

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1874.
J. K. HUDSON: Accept my sincere thanks for a copy of your "Hand-Book" received to-day.

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

Permit me to congratulate you on your success in compiling so valuable a work. I rejoice to know that we are getting a new farmers' paper in Kansas.

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

Please accept my thanks for the "Hand-Book" just received. I think the book a perfect success, and do not see how Patrons, for the small sum of 25 cents, can afford to do without it. J. L. KILPATRICK, Deputy, Doniphan Co.

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

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and addresses of officers, constitutions and aims of the organization, and much other valuable information. It seems to be a work which all Patrons who desire to be posted in their Order should at once obtain. Much care has been bestowed upon the book to make it reliable in all its statements.—Chambers Times.

The work contains what is usually spread over a two hundred page book.—Arkansas City Press.

A HANDY BOOK.—We are indebted to our friend, Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, for a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. No Patron can well be without it, and it is furnished by Mr. Hudson at such low figures that every Patron can afford to own and keep a copy. There ought to be scarcely any limit to the sale of the book in Kansas.—Parsons Sun.

State Agricultural College,

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

BOARD OF REGENTS:

N. A. ADAMS, Manhattan. JAS. ROBERTS, Burleigh
JOHN A. COPELAND, Perryville; J. K. HUDSON, Topeka;
L. KINGSBURY, Burlington, Coffey county.
C. A. BATES, Marysville, Marshall county.
DERSON, President, Manhattan;
WM. OYNE, Secretary, Manhattan;
E. GALE, Loan Commissioner, Manhattan;
E. B. PERCELL, Treasurer, Manhattan;
L. R. ELLIOTT, Land Agent, Manhattan.

FACULTY.

J. A. ANDERSON, President, and Professor of Political Economy and Mental and Moral Philosophy.
J. H. LEE, Professor of English Literature and Latin.
M. L. WARD, Professor of Mathematics.
J. S. WHITMAN, Professor of Botany and Entomology.
WILLIAM K. KEDZIE, Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
E. GALE, Professor of Horticulture and Superintendent of the Nursery.
J. E. PLATT, Principal of Preparatory Department and Teacher of Vocal Music.
MRS. H. V. WERDEN, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
A. TOND, Superintendent of Mechanical Department and Steward.

POLICY BOARD OF REGENTS.

Extract from Minutes of the Board of Regents, September 9, 1873.

For the purpose of defining the policy of the Board of Regents, and as a guide to the Faculty in preparing a new curriculum;
Resolved, 1. That the object of this institution is to impart a liberal and practical education to those who desire to qualify themselves for the actual practice of agriculture, the mechanic trades, or industrial arts. Prominence shall be given to agricultural and mechanical education, in the proportion that they are severally followed in the State of Kansas. Prominence shall be given to the several branches of learning which relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, according to the directness and value of their relation.

2. Upon this basis, the Faculty are requested to submit to the Regents three courses of study, each requiring four years for its completion; the first to be especially designed for those who wish to become farmers; the second, for those who desire to become mechanics, or industrial artists; and the third, chiefly for young ladies, that they may be prepared to earn an honorable self-support, and to adorn the highest stations of life.

3. Degrees shall only be given to graduates, yet the Faculty are requested to indicate what studies should, in their opinion, be best for pupils who can spend but one, two or three years in either of the above departments.

4. Thorough instruction shall be given in the English language, and neither Latin, German nor French will be required as a part of either the full or partial course, but shall be optional with the parent or pupil.

CALENDAR:

FALL TERM.—September 11.—December 24, 1873; 15 weeks.

WINTER TERM.—January 1.—March 25, 1874; 12 weeks.

SPRING TERM.—April 2.—June 24, 1874; 12 weeks.

EXPENSES. Tuition is absolutely free, except a charge of six dollars a term for those receiving instruction in instrumental music. No contingent fee. Boarding can now be obtained at from three to four dollars a week.

SPECIAL COURSES in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Commercial Law and Telegraphy are contemplated. Correspondence solicited from persons desiring such special instruction.

For further information, apply to

J. A. ANDERSON, President.

ARE THE BEST JUDGES OF

PHYSICIANS GOOD

THEY USE

HAMILTON'S BUCHU & Dandelion,

In all diseases of the Urinary organs and Liver. It cures Gravel, Diabetes, Brick Dust Deposit, Rheumatism, Jaundice, &c. Try it.

Prepared by W. C. HAMILTON & CO. Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The Thresher of the Period."

THE NICHOLS' SHEPHERD'S

VIBRATOR

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

THIS is the famous "VIBRATOR" THRESHER which has created such a name for itself, and become so firmly established as the "leading Thresher" of this day and generation. More than seven thousand purchasers and admirers of this machine have pronounced these machines "entirely unequalled for grain saving, time saving and money making."

Four sizes made, viz: 24-inch, 28-inch, 32-inch and 36-inch Cylinders, with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Powers. Also, Separators "alone" expressly for Steam Power, and Improved PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Steam Machines.

All persons intending to buy Threshing Machines or Separators "alone," or Horse Powers "alone," as well as GRAIN RAISERS and FARMERS who want their grain threshed, saved and cleaned to the best advantage, are invited to send for our illustrated Pamphlet, Circulars and Circulars (sent free) giving full particulars about these Improved Machines and other information valuable to farmers and threshers. Address

NICHOLS, SHEPHERD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

E. N. FRESHMAN, ADVERTISING

AGENT.

100 West Fourth St.

CINCINNATI, O.

Is authorized to contract for advertising for this

Paper. Estimates furnished free. Send for a circular.

COLMAN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS;

612 North Fifth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RECEIVE and sell all kinds of Produce, including

Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Wool,

Hides, Pelts, Grass and Clover Seeds,

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.

Our long experience as Commission Merchants and our excellent facilities, enable us to get the very highest market rates. All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

Patrons of Husbandry

are especially solicited. We are also the manufacturers' agents for the sale of the THOMAS SMOOTHING HARRIS, for which circulars will be sent on application. We beg to refer to D. W. Adams, Master National Grange, Waukon, Iowa; O. H. KELLY, Secretary National Grange, Washington City; Gen. W. D. Wilson, Secretary Iowa State Grange; T. R. Allen, Master Missouri State Grange; J. K. HUDSON, Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Address or consign to COLMAN & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Garden and Farm Seeds.

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

GRANT, MABBETT & CO.

525 and 527 Shawnee Street, Leavenworth City, Kansas,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS;

OSAGE Seed, and all kinds of Tree Seeds, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, etc. Sweet Potatoes, Top Onions, Potato Plants, Cabbage and Tomato Plants.

Garden City Plows,

Champion Reaper and Mower, Kansas Wagons and Carriages, Buckeye Grain Drills, Vibrator Threshing Machines, Pumps, Washing Machines, Wringers, Fan Mills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Marsh Harvesters, Victor Scales, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, Spades, Shovels and Garden Tools in great variety.

Rustic and Terra Cotta Ware, Vases and Hanging Baskets.

Aquariums, Gold-Fish,

Bird Seed, and everything that is kept in a first-class Agricultural House.

Prices lower than any house west of the Mississippi River.

Do not fail to call and examine the stock, or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted.—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans.

Farm Implements.

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO.

220 KANSAS AV., TOPEKA,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Agents for a general line of

FARM MACHINERY.

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

Sweet Potato Plants \$2 per 1,000.

BOXED in good shipping order and delivered at the Express office in Lawrence.

Address N. CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED-AGENTS—\$75 to \$250 per

month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fold, tuck, quilt, cord, and make a broder in a most superior manner. Price only \$15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from \$75 to \$250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address: SEOMB & CO., Boston, Mass. New York City, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill. or St. Louis, Mo.

MAPS, CHARTS, Prints, Frames, Etc.

G. WATSON, 19 Beckman St., N. Y., has a Branch Store in Chicago, where all his goods are sold at New York prices. For particulars write to R. A. TENNEY, 64 Lake Street, Chicago.

Illustrated Journal.

A magnificent and Illustrated Monthly, with Chromo, \$3.50 a year. Send 25 cents to agents, or 30 cents for sample chromo, terms to agents, and state. Address THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Room 27, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Scientific Farmer.

A richly illustrated Monthly, \$1.50 a year—chromo free to annual subscribers. On trial 3 months, 50 cents. Sample copies and terms to agents sent on application. Address THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Room 27, Tribune Building, Chicago.

LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA!

LARCHES. EVERGREENS. 15,000,000 Evergreen Seedlings; 12,000,000 European Larch Seedlings; 4,000,000 Transplanted Evergreens; 2,000,000 European Larches; 200,000 Mountain Ash Seedlings, &c.

ALL grown from Seeds, upon our own Grounds, and they are better and cheaper than imported Stock. Send for Catalogue.

10-19-11 R. DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Illinois.

\$6 TO \$25 A DAY

MADE in canvassing for the most Popular Household Contrivance of the age. Every family will have one. It is the most rapid and saleable article ever placed in the hands of agents. Agents wanted everywhere for this useful and time saving invention. For circulars, terms and territory, in which you will be protected by patent, address Wm. Redinger, 418 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Louisiana Fair Grounds, Louisiana, Mo.,

Wednesday, June 3d, 1874.

THE sale will include the greater half of my herd. It will not be a calling herd, but a DIVIDED herd, consisting of 10 Bulls and 20 Cows. Including the noted prize bull STAYFIGHT 11018 A. H. B., and some extra fine yearling bulls. Cows and Heifers, including quite a number of first-class show animals, and representatives of some of the best known and most fashionable families of the day. Some of the cows and heifers to be sold are said to be worth \$4,000 each. Bred by J. H. B. and sold for \$6,000 each. Bull Cherub 11505.

The stock can be seen at my farm until 27th day of May. My reasons for moving my stock to Louisiana are, that it will be much more convenient for buyers in attending the sale and in shipping the stock.

Terms.—Six months' credit, without interest, on bankable note. Five per cent. discount allowed for cash.

Louisiana is easy of access by R. R. from Chicago on the east, Kansas City on the west, St. Louis on the south, and on the north, either by railroad or steamboat. Catalogue sent by May 10th, on receipt of application. J. H. B. REDINGER, J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. Clarksville, Mo.

Attention, Grangers!

Do you intend purchasing a Sewing Machine? Investigate thoroughly and Buy the Best.

The New American Sewing Machine

Is the Best Finished and Cheapest;

Has the Most Room Under the Arm;

Never Breaks Thread or Slips Stitches;

Does not Break Thread if Run Backward;

Regulates Stitch from Above the Table, and while the Machine is in Motion;

Has Short, Deep Bobbin, which Winds Rapidly, and Delivers Evenly;

Excludes Dust and Lint from its Working Parts, does not soil thread by touching oiled parts.

Is Self-Threading and Light-Running.

By its simplicity the most inexperienced are enabled without any previous instruction to at once understand and operate it successfully.

There are No Holes to thread in the Shuttle—injury alike to the eyes and patience of the operator—but the Shuttle is ready for use just as soon as the Bobbin is placed in it.

The Tensions both of the upper thread and in the Shuttle are Self-Regulating and can be adjusted easily and perfectly adjusted to work from the finest to the coarsest open cotton.

All its wearing points are adjusted on steel centers, thereby avoiding friction and making it at once the most perfect and durable machine now before the people.

The State Grange of Kansas has selected and adopted it as the STANDARD MACHINE and the one best adapted to the constant, every day use of their Patrons.

When exhibited before the State Grange of Missouri while in session at Booneville it elicited remarks of admiration and praise from all who saw it operate. We are in constant receipt of orders and communications from Grangers throughout all the western states and territories, and solicit correspondence with every member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry who is desirous of purchasing the best, cheapest and most durable machine in the market. Send for circulars, samples and special terms to Grangers, to D. A. BUCK, Manager, No. 608 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

FITS CURED FREE?

ANY person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. PRICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express, FREE.

Dr. Price is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy. Do not fail to send to him for trial bottle. It costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,

no matter how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed. Circulars and testimonials sent with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Address DR. CHARLES T. PRICE,

Jan-7-6m 67 William Street, New York.

VAN INGEN & SNYDER,

Engravers on Wood;

706 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

All kinds of illustrations in the best style of the art.

AGENTS

Every person knows the loss and vexation caused by the frequent cracking of lamp chimneys by heat—that more money is spent for chimneys than for oil—hence you can sell the little scientific and invaluable METAL LAMP CHIMNEY PROTECTOR everywhere. Price, 10 cents each, or \$5 per gross. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address G. MEAD, Bedford, Iowa.

For Sale, or Exchange for Land.

1,000 GALLONS Native Wine, and complete Wine Apparatus, consisting of Press, Mill, Casks, etc. Inquire of Box 181, Topeka, Kan.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive CURE FOR CONSUMPTION and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

\$1,000 00 for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige, Faithfully Yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,

Jan-7-6m 69 William Street, New York.

GROUND OIL CAKE.

NO MAN RAISING STOCK of any kind can afford to do without some of this

Most Valuable Feed.

We keep it constantly in stock, and in any quantity as ordered.

E. W. BL