



ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 6, 1874.

VOL. XII, No. 18.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

DIRECTORY OF STATE OFFICERS.—137
DIRECTORY OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.—137
AGRICULTURE—Oak Hill Farm Notes—The Sod Plow—Timothy and Clover. 137
HORTICULTURE—Trees and Plants. 138
FARM STOCK—Bluemont Farmers Club—Sheep Growing in California. 138
HORSE DEPARTMENT—Rysdyk Hambletonian at Home—Weaning Time. 138
FISHING.—138
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—Chats with Patrons. 138
LETTERS FROM THE FARM. 139
PATRONS HAND-BOOK. 139
EDITORIAL—Our Chromo—Removal of the National Grange Headquarters—Items. 140
The Kansas Press on the President's Veto. 140
STATE NEWS ITEMS. 140
METEOROLOGY—Monthly Weather Report for April. 140
ENTOMOLOGY—Butterflies. 141
HYGIENE—Means of Checking Coughing—Lung and Throat Diseases. 141
SYLLABUS OF SUBVERSIVE COURTS.—141
MARKET REVIEW.—141
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—141
LITERARY AND DOMESTIC—For the Little Folks—Sheaves of Golden Grain—What Girls can do on a Homestead—Kansas in Europe. 142
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. 142
STRAIT LAW—STRAITS.—143
ADVERTISEMENTS.—143-14

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, Watheba, Doniphan county.
AUDITOR OF STATE—D. W. Wilder, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.
TREASURER OF STATE—J. E. Hays, Olathe, Johnson county.
SUFF. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—H. D. McCarty, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
ATTORNEY GENERAL—A. L. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee county.
CHIEF JUSTICE—A. Kingman, Topeka, Shawnee county.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES—D. M. Valentine, Ottawa, Franklin county.
D. J. Brewer, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
STATE PRINTER—Geo. W. Martin, Junction City, Davis county.
ADJUTANT GENERAL—C. A. Morris, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.
STATE LIBRARIAN—D. Dickinson, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
SUFF. INSURANCE DEPT.—Edward Russell, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE—Alfred Gray, Topeka.

Farmers' Organizations.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

National Grange—Business Officers.—137
MASTER—Dudley W. Adams, Watouka, Iowa.
SECRETARY—O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.

Kansas State Grange—Business Officers.—137
MASTER—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon county.
OVERSEER—Wm. Sims, Topeka.
LIEUTENANT—John Boyd, Independence.
STEWARDS—E. D. Smith, Jewell county.
ASST. STEWARDS—J. B. Hickey, Franklin county.
CHAPLAIN—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa.
TREASURER—H. H. Angell, Sherman city.
SECRETARY—G. W. Miller, Manhattan, Riley county.
GATE KEEPER—W. H. Fletcher, Clay county.
CERES—Mattie Morris.
FLORA—M. H. Charles.
POMONA—Amanda C. Rippey.
LADY ASST. STEWARD—Jennie D. Richey.

Executive Committee.

F. H. Jumbauld, Jacksonville.
T. H. Shaffer, Grasshopper Falls.
W. F. Popeo, Topeka.

State Board of Agriculture—Officers.—137
PRESIDENT—Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.
VICE PRESIDENT—J. B. Campbell, Otago, Mission county.
TREASURER—J. C. Wilson, of Topeka.
SECRETARY—Alfred Gray, Topeka.
EXT. COM.—Joshua Wheeler, Fairlee, Atchison county.
C. S. Brodbeck, Wellington, Sumner county.
S. J. Carter, Coffey county.
Major Howell, Cherokee county.
J. O. Savage, Republic county.
Levi Wilson, Leavenworth county.
W. F. Popeo, Topeka, Shawnee county.
T. P. Kelsey, Hutchinson.
John E. Edwards, Ellis, Ellis county.
Thos. A. Osborn, Sec. of State, Ex. office.
W. M. Smallwood, Sec. of State, Ex. office.

State Horticultural Society—Officers.—137
PRESIDENT—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth.
VICE PRESIDENT—D. B. Skoda, Otago, Mission county.
TREASURER—F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth.
SECRETARY—G. C. Brackett, Lawrence.
TREASURER—E. G. Manahan.
H. E. Van Dorn, Burlington.

State Bee-Keepers' Association—Officers.—137
PRESIDENT—Hon. M. A. O'Neil.
VICE PRESIDENT—J. D. Meador.
SECRETARY—M. Cameron, Lawrence.
ASST. SEC.—O. Badders.

Northern Kansas District Fair Association.—137
PRESIDENT—Geo. W. Glick.
SECRETARY—John A. Martin, Atchison.
Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.

Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association.—137
PRESIDENT—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.
SECRETARY—C. W. Chapin, Leavenworth.
Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association.—137
PRESIDENT—H. F. Helper.
SECRETARY—J. B. Skoda, Fort Scott.
Comprising Bourbon and Crawford counties, Kansas, and Barton county, Missouri.

Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association.—137
PRESIDENT—E. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie county.
VICE PRESIDENTS—O. W. Bill, Manhattan, Riley county.
SECRETARY—Jason Yurann, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.
TREASURER—J. P. Wyatt, Pavilion, Wabash county.
COUNCIL—John E. Shannon, Otter Lake, Pottawatomie county.
Wm. Mitchell, Wabanssee, Wabanssee county.
J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee county.
A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson county.
The President and Secretary ex-officio.

Agriculture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

"OAK HILL" FARM NOTES.

BY A. G. CHASE.

I have a good many things to write about, and questions to ask. First, I need not tell you how busy I have been since the first of March. You know the work that crowd's upon the farmer at this season, but in addition to farming about sixty acres in ordinary farm crops, I have undertaken to farm five acres or so in market garden stuff, and, getting possession of my place so late in the season, I have been doubly crowded to keep ahead of my work; but so far I have succeeded pretty well, and am keeping a journal of all farm and garden operations, from which, if life is spared, I propose to write some articles for the FARMER, of the failures and successes. These articles may not be of much value to the older farmers in Kansas, but the practical experience of any man who uses his eyes at all must be of benefit to thousands of young farmers and men from other walks in life, who propose to follow the plow.

Speaking of this latter class reminds me of the remark of a friend whom I met in the city a few days ago, "What in the world possessed you to go out on a farm to kill yourself with work, when at most, you can only expect to make a bare living?"

What an erroneous idea. While for the most of my life I have had other visible means of support, yet I have for nearly twenty years had a deal of practical experience upon the farm and I am fully persuaded that the work of the farm is no harder than the work of other occupations, and not nearly so hard as some; while upon the farm it is not the dull, plodding routine of work that belongs to most of the mechanical occupations, nor the killing brain work of professional life. Here we have a perpetual change of work and to crown it all, we have anticipations in the future of garnered crops, that belong to no other occupation.

And then about the bare living—is that so? Have we not thousands of instances of men made rich solely by labor on the farm? Can any other occupation show more instances of success, measured by dollars and cents, than can ours? I trow not. To be sure, we have our grasshoppers and chinch bugs, but the merchant has his "Black Friday"; and if we examine closely we will find that all occupations have their backsets and members of each, who are ready to declare that theirs is the worst way of making a living. What we especially need is the application of more brains and more money.

I wonder if all farmers do as I have done this spring in laying off plots of ground for the different crops. If they do they get badly sold, that's all. I stepped off a piece when I wanted to plant sweet corn and made it 107 yards long. My hired man stepped it and made 135 yards. The same difference was found in stepping other pieces. I intend putting the pole to all the different tracts and at some future time I will tell your readers how much a person may be mistaken in stepping a piece of land.

How much seed ought to be used in planting potatoes? I confess I don't know. I have planted all the way from five to ten bushels, and this season I have put but two bushels in five-eighths of an acre, (measured by stepping) I intend planting other two bushels on much less land.

I wanted to plant a considerable quantity of onions this season, but could find no one who could tell me how much ground a bushel of sets would plant. One said it would plant "a right smart patch," while another was sure "it would cover a good deal of ground." I planted one bushel of sets, five inches apart in the row, and rows twelve inches apart and it planted just one-seventh of an acre. Boys, make a note of this for future use.

Speaking of onions reminds me that one of the most prominent seed growers of the country says, shallow plowing is best for onions, while another equally eminent seed man says, plow deep. I think the former is right. How is it?

We are going to be late with our corn planting in this portion of the state, owing to the wet weather. But ten of our farmers have any corn ground broken at this date (Apr. 23),

judging by past experience, late planting gives a light crop. What ought we to do? Three things: plow deeper, cultivate better, and plant more root crops. The latter will help us out next fall and winter, and the two former will increase our corn crops, beets, turnips, mangolds are all good, also cabbage. An acre or two of sweet corn is excellent to start the hogs with, and is most always sure to make a good crop.

I have planted all of my beets, parsneps, peas, etc., in rows two feet apart (about an acre in all) and have made a cultivator to tend them. I had a set of old-fashioned harrow teeth $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch square, and I made a frame, similar to the harrow, with handles, I morticed the side rails to take in four of these teeth on each side. The two front teeth are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart and the two hind teeth 18 inches. It is made of green oak timber and with the teeth make a pretty heavy one horse implement, but I think it will prove a valuable tool in fighting weeds, and it cost me but one day's work to make it. I keep it shut up so the neighbors cannot see it, for I know they would laugh at the workmanship, but when pokeberries ripen I'll paint it and then they can see it and take pattern after it if they like.

I wish some of the readers of the FARMER would keep a written memorandum of their crops, so that they can give us the result this fall and winter. We all need this kind of practical information. It will be of more benefit to us than so much talk about railroads and taxation.

Oak Hill Farm, Leavenworth County.

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE SOD PLOW—ITS MANAGEMENT.

BY A. H. SMITH.

Of all the enemies I ever had, the sod plow was the worst, upon short acquaintance, except the two wheeled velocipede, and, as it seemed impossible for us to come to an agreeable understanding, and I was not depending upon it for support, we soon parted company. But the plow was my forced companion, and the punches my ribs received and the many days of exhaustion, were mute but powerful evidences that it was continually angry because of the treatment it received at my hands. But, after working together for more than one hundred acres, we became firm friends, and now my plow does its work so willingly and well that it seems worthy of praise as a competent and faithful servant.

With the right interpreter, this result of many days experimenting and poor but hard work, might have been brought about in one short month.

THE GAUGE WHEEL.

must be fastened firmly so that it will stand flat upon the ground when the plow stands perfectly straight.

SHAPE OF SHARE.

If the edge of the share cuts too deep and tends to throw the plow out to land side, turn the edge up, with a hammer, commencing about one-third of the way back from the point, and making the turn gradual from there to the heel. If the share cuts out of the ground and the plow tips to landside, turn the edge down. Do not take the share off to change it, but beat against something held firmly by the other hand—the side of an old axe is good.

SUCTION.

Hitch the team as near the plow as you can without causing the coulters to strike their heels when turning. If the plow pulls strait up out of the ground, turn the edge of the share next the point down, until the suction is just sufficient to make the gauge wheel run upon the ground lightly. If you cannot make the plow cut its way out easily by bearing upon the handles, the suction is too great and the draft is uselessly increased.

THE COULTER.

A great deal of responsibility rests upon the rolling coulters. It guides the plow to and from land. If you wish to take more land, throw the front edge further from the share, leaving the distance of the back edge unchanged. If less land, vice versa. A trial will explain. If the plow stands true to the beam, you will not have to change the guide pin from the centre hole, to regulate the width of furrow. A thin coulters will sharpen itself. I would have no other as a gracious gift.

HOW TO SHARPEN A SHARE.

The dull share is the curse of man and

team. I never saw a plow share too soft. First, get it drawn out well, if one blacksmith will not do it properly, try another. Now, take a hammer and an old axe to beat against and beat a good sharp finish on it. Plow hardens—there is the secret. You need not file the little notches out unless they get square in front, then they will pull the little roots out without cutting them. It will take patient practice to learn to beat a smooth and uniform edge on your share. But you will receive pay an hundred fold. Do not let your blacksmith trick you and harden your share—it will split when you beat it. I had no one to tell me, and fled away four at five dollars each, before I got to beating.

One share will now do as much work and with as much more ease to myself, and team, to say nothing of blacksmith bills and time spent in going to the shop—all saved.

It is hard work to beat out a dull share, but if you will keep it sharp, you will find it less work than filing a dull one. If you have to file out a notch, harden the place with the hammer before you start the plow, have the blacksmith harden the point a little for about two inches back and leave it dull. Do not touch it with file or hammer unless notching makes it necessary. This is a necessity, because the point wears out first. Plow makers ought to know that they do not put enough point on the lip share.

These directions half followed are worth nothing, but follow them closely, and your thanks will be my abundant pay. I often wonder that plow makers do not send directions with their plows, so many come west and have to use the sod plow to open up their prairie farms.

In the management of the plow, as with everything else, "patience must have her perfect work." Don't fret.
South Haven, April, 1874.

For the Kansas Farmer.

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER.

In my last I hinted that after spring work was over I might have something to say about timothy and clover, but as this is a rainy day and the tame grasses growing splendidly, while those dependent upon prairie grass and corn are wishing for warm weather before their cattle all die of starvation, I am feeling a self satisfaction that few farmers in Kansas can feel, this cold backward spring, at the same time feeling regret that all others are not similarly situated, and these thoughts induce me to write this as a reminder of what all may do in time, if they will. To those who do not know the fact, it may be well to say that the tame grasses are always fully a month earlier than prairie grass, and that where there is plenty of blue grass no other "roughness" is required by any kind of stock until the snow covers it in the late fall or winter.

Of course it takes time to get the raw prairie under subjection and tame grasses under way, and being settled, as new countries are, mostly by poor people, the progress in making thoroughly cultivated farms is slow, and it is no wonder that the majority of Kansas farmers are obliged to depend upon the wild products to subside their stock, but it is a wonder that every farmer does not get some of the tame grasses as soon as possible.

There are not one-fourth of our oldest settlers who have a good timothy or clover meadow, or blue grass or orchard grass pasture. Some of them think there is a great deal of science in producing those grasses, but I can assure them that there is no more trouble or knack in it than there is in raising wheat.

Timothy sowed broadcast with the drill at the same time that the wheat is drilled in—from the first to the middle of September—will make as good a stand as the wheat will, and the ground that is good for one is good for the other.

If clover is to be mixed with the timothy, sow it over the wheat and timothy the latter part of March and before rolling.

Every wheat grower should have a roller and should never fail to roll the wheat in the spring. Meadows that are not grazed pretty well after hay harvest will be better for so doing. It is not a good plan to graze them in the spring.

The best time to sow blue grass is in February or March, or strip off the seed (good work for the little boys and girls) as soon as it is

ripe in June, and sow it. I think the latter the best plan. Some sow it in brushy pastures or on the prairie sod, but it don't pay much, though in time a start may be got in that way. It seems slow anyway, and I prefer scattering on tame grass meadows, or where a crop of wheat or other grain has been taken off, with the ground already seeded to timothy or clover, or both, and do this right after harvest with fresh seed, and let the cattle eat down the grass already under way, and a start will most likely be got that will in a few years sod the whole piece.

Sometimes, like anything else, our hopes will not all be realized, but the rule is a good one to work by.

I mowed about an acre of blue grass one year and scattered it over a five acre lot, with the best profitable results.

In starting a new blue grass pasture, it is best to keep stock off until it goes to seed in June, when it may be grazed quite closely without injury.

I am looking out upon my blue grass pasture with the stock contentedly filling themselves, and feeling thankful that feeding time is over. Our butter, too, is growing yellower every churning, owing to the green grass.

My 140 acres of timothy and clover is a pretty sight to look at. 120 acres in one field produced two tons to the acre year before last, and last year considerable more, and was grazed after harvest until December both years. It needs no rolling because it is well tramped. The lumps of manure all over it will be knocked to pieces right after this rain and will make a good top dressing.

This farm was settled in 1854, and in 1855-6 this 120 acre field was plowed, and from that time to 1865, when I bought it, was cultivated mostly in corn and never was plowed over four inches deep, and the mass of weeds and old corn stalks was so dense that much time and labor was spent in clearing them off so that plowing could be done; and then it took care, patience and strong teams to do a fair job, and for two years the crops did not "pay." In fact, I think the land was worth \$5 more an acre before ever a plow touched it than when I came into possession. But four years ago it produced 26 bushels of wheat; 40 bushels of rye and more than that of oats, on 45, 20 and 30 acres respectively; and now I am satisfied that it is producing yearly a better paying crop than any other that can be put on it.

I am particular in these statements, because I believe that more wealth can be produced with less labor and trouble, by keeping a large percentage of the farm in tame grasses, and keeping stock to consume it, than in any other way we can manage our land, and when I see men half cultivating large fields, I think how much better off they would be by having half of it in grass, producing two tons to the acre or in evergreen pasture, and producing 75 bushels of corn to the acre on the other half, instead of 40 bushels and a mass of weeds on the whole. By this, I mean that by well cultivating half the usual amount of land and keeping it clear of weeds we may produce as much corn as we generally do on the whole—have the land in clean condition and have our meadows and pastures besides, and by alternation of crops have it improving instead of deteriorating every year.

I confess that this grass question is a hobby of mine, and I write and talk about it because I like it and am in hopes that all of my farmer friends will get hobbies of the same stock and ride them successfully.

I have no desire to have the last word with Mr. John Davis, nor do I think it likely he would allow me to have it anyway. I believe however, that our little "battle" as he is pleased to call it, has done him good and set him to thinking. His last article contains more food for reflection than anything else he has written for the FARMER during the last four months, but I fail to see how it can be tortured into a reply to anything that I have said. However I am satisfied, though his ears, as well as his "voice," are still in advance. His "standing" (?) "contracts with three weeklies" and "the Tribune," and his efforts to keep himself before the people in your paper, is sufficient apology and shows how I made a mistake. He is too long winded for me, but the "battle" is all "smoke," and instead of "retiring to the heights," I prefer to remain upon the Lowe lands.

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

TREES AND PLAINS.

BY REV. R. B. FOSTER.

I do not know but what your readers in eastern Kansas and further east, may get tired of discussions on "Treeless Plains," but to us, on the frontier, there is no other subject so interesting. We are but learning the alphabet as yet, in the science of tree culture. Mr. Elliott gives us a good lesson in the FARMER of April 15, and to say that the frontier settler on our prairie lands who reads that article and carries out its instructions, will be profited more than a year's price of the paper, is faint praise. The profit of that article to one of our settlers may easily be such as to need three figures to count it. Such an article, written for our prairie wants, is far more valuable than Bryant's book, which I own and, highly prize.

I am inclined to emphasize the availability of the Osage Orange as a timber tree more strongly than Col. Elliott does. I would not put it before Honey Locust, but immediately after. Cottonwood is first. Then I should place Honey Locust, Osage Orange, Walnut, Ash. I pass no judgment on the Catalpa; nor do I condemn two of the Maples, viz: Box Elder and Silver Maple.

We are planting a good many fruit trees in the Solomon Valley. Most of them come as yet from eastern Kansas, but nurseries are starting here and will supply our farmers soon.

Spring wheat looks well, and a large area has been sown. Immigrants can get corn in this valley for 30 cents, and hay for \$4, but that will not be needed much more. Osborne City, Kansas.

Farm Stock.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

BLUEMONT FARMERS CLUB.

BY W. MARLATT.

Tuesday evening, March 31, the Club met—but few in attendance, on account of the bad weather. Had an informal but very interesting and instructive discussion in reference to the period of gestation of domestic animals, more particularly of swine, cattle and horses.

With the sow, the usual period is sixteen weeks; with the cow, forty weeks; and with the mare, forty-eight.

These periods vary more or less, from a few days, in the case of the sow, to a week or more in that of the cow, and a still longer time with the mare.

The difference in time with the different domestic animals above mentioned, arises from various causes, chief among which are food, shelter and blood. With cattle and horses the sex of the calf or foal has something to do with the length of time, a male usually taking a longer period by a week in the case of cattle, or two weeks in the case of horses.

All farmers should keep a record of the time when all their domestic animals are served, and note the period occupied by each animal kept for breeding purposes, so as to be able to care for them properly at such times, and thus save themselves the loss which often comes of the neglect of the proper care and watchfulness being taken for want of a correct knowledge of the exact time of their coming in.

Too little care is taken in the selection of animals to be kept for breeding purposes. One that is faulty in respect to size, form, disposition, or ability to fatten readily, whether male or female, should not be kept to propagate their imperfections. In case of neat cattle, all such should go to the shambles at the earliest opportunity. No amount of good care and high feeding will correct these natural defects of blood and bone. When we take into consideration the fact that it costs as much to feed and care for an inferior animal as a good one, worth at least twice as much, the necessity of grading up to the highest possible point, will be apparent to every one at once. Unfortunately, the natural tendency of all stock, not excepting the best of blood, is to deteriorate, except when bred and cared for in the best possible manner. It is only after long years of study, careful breeding and judicious crossing, that most of our choice breeds have been established so as to be able to transmit their several good qualities to their offspring with any good degree of certainty. The same care that was necessary to bring them to this comparative state of perfection, is still needed in order that they may continue to hold this vantage ground and continue to make farther progress, for we should not be content to do simply what our fathers have done in this line, but with our superior advantages we ought to make still higher attainments in this as in all other matters.

There is a special rage just now for improved breeds of nearly all domestic animals, but more especially with us here for swine, neat cattle and horses. While this is all well enough, and when directed wisely a thing to be highly commended, one great fact must not be lost sight of if we hope to succeed, namely, that much as "blood will tell," it will "tell" a great deal more with proper care and wise management.

In the case of horses it is more difficult to breed up than with swine and neat cattle. With swine the single object is to furnish food in the shape of fresh pork, bacon and lard; neat cattle are reared chiefly for a like purpose

—food—in the shape of beef, first; second, butter, cheese and milk. In the case of these, the best alone are or should be selected for breeding purposes, the inferior or faulty being fattened for the market.

But with the horse it is different. Usually, every mare, whether good, bad or indifferent, is kept for breeding purposes, often because she is good for nothing else; it matters not if she be ill formed, blind, spavined, or predisposed to any or all the diseases to which horse flesh is heir, she is kept to transmit all these to a worthless progeny, until the land is overrun with a race of inferior ponies that are worthless for farm or other purposes.

The great rage just now, with a certain class, is for unexampled speed, regardless of other more useful qualities in the horse, which has a tendency to demoralize the equine as well as the human race. In breeding horses, as well as all other domestic animals, one should ever keep in mind the purpose for which they are wanted, and seek to breed with a view to the special work or kind of service they will be required to perform. While no horse can be found with special adaptations for all work, there is a style, neither to large nor too small, that will serve best, all things considered, for general farm work, which every farmer should try to attain. Care and judgment can at least accomplish this much.

For the Kansas Farmer

SHEEP-GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.

BY S. N. LYNN.

Having lately returned from California, where I was engaged in the sheep business, I was much pleased to see in your issue of March 11, so able, interesting and encouraging an article on sheep-raising in this state, by Mr. Smith. I commenced working with sheep in Illinois when I was twelve years old, and have been working with them more or less since then. When I left home I went to California to engage in that business, having heard of the splendid opportunities there offered to one just starting. Having but little means to go on, I took a band of ewes on shares, and kept them by ranging in the valley in winter, and taking them to the mountains in summer, where they would become very fat and wild, requiring great care to keep them from getting frightened, running into gulches, and piling up and getting smothered. But the time that required greatest attention there, as in any other place, was lambing season, at which time one should always have plenty of help on hand. With a flock of 1,400 ewes we would not have less than three men; one to mind those which had lambed; one to herd the lambing flock, and one to act as a kind of middle man to cut ewes off from the flock as they lambed, and work them into their proper flock. Mornings those that lambed during the night were kept back until they could be taken to the lambing flock. The French are still more particular in this matter—I hardly think one can be too much so—and keep a man in the corral, with a lantern, every night during the lambing season, and as soon as a ewe lambs he moves her into a side corral made for that purpose. In this way there is no excitement or losing of mothers in turning them out in the morning.

Too much pains can hardly be taken during lambing, as a great deal depends upon that critical season, and it is little to be wondered at that men who allow their ewes to lamb at any season of the year, and without attention, do not succeed in that business.

I could write a great deal about sheep-raising in California, but do not wish to impose upon your columns. I was doing remarkably well with my sheep, when unlooked for circumstances compelled me to sell out and come back.

From what I can see and learn of Kansas I am satisfied it is a good country for sheep, and have concluded to stay and try to get a start of sheep, either upon shares or by purchasing a small lot. I feel perfectly willing to risk Kansas as a sheep country.

I would suggest the idea of crossing the native ewes with Merino bucks for the first cross, instead of using bucks of the long-wool breeds, as the wool of the native sheep is usually very coarse and hairy. This cross would produce greater fineness of fibre and better handling, or closer growth of wool that a cross with the larger and coarser breeds, and then one could give them a larger carcass by the latter cross.

I would like to hear the opinions of others on this subject, and on the quality and amount of feed required to winter sheep here, and where a poor man can best locate for the business. I think Uncle Sam has a sheep ranch somewhere in this state for me, but as yet I do not know its exact locality.

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

Feeding Horses Too Much.

Of all our domestic animals there are none that require more systematic care in feeding than the horse. A horse should be fed regularly and in moderate amount, and when worked he should be worked judiciously. A horse fed in this way may be kept at a moderate cost, and will be more healthy and perform more labor than if fed highly, or as high as many we know of are in the habit of feeding their horses. Horses will certainly eat hay enough to injure them if they can get it. When hay is kept constantly before them, horses are apt to spend their time in throwing it around topsy-turvy in the rack; they soon become dissatisfied with their food, and lose their usual keen relish for it. The general practice should be to feed regularly three times a day.

In feeding twelve quarts of meal, the last four quarts are worth twice as much as the first four for fattening purposes.

Horse Department.

For the Kansas Farmer.

RYSZYK HAMBLETONIAN AT HOME.

NUMBER TWO.

The other side of Chester, on Guy Miller's farm, in sight and about a mile from Hambletonian, stand "Americus" and "Iron Duke." The former a half brother on the sire's side, and the latter a son of said horse.

Americus being the oldest, we will begin with him. He is a brown, 16 hands and one inch high, 22 years old, sired by Abdallah, 1st dam by Commodore, son of Mambrinus, by imported Messenger.

He is what would be called a big little horse, standing on short legs, and being long but with a good back.

In every way this horse bears a striking resemblance to his sire—so all that have seen both say—personally we never saw Abdallah. Americus, until recently, was used by his breeder, at his farm on Long Island, to do the common drudgery of farm work. A few years since he was bought by a party who stood him in Connecticut, and last fall Guy Miller bought him and brought him to Chester; so it is only four or five years since his career as a stallion commenced. By all the accounts of those who knew the horse before his fore foot was crippled, he had a slashing big gait and was fast for the way he was used. In consequence of his being only recently put in the stud, he has no progeny of sufficient maturity to show his powers, but we feel confident he will prove them in the future.

There can be no finer location for Americus than right here—almost within a stone-throw of where for years stood his sire, Abdallah, and now, for twenty-three years, Ryszyk's Hambletonian has made his stamping ground, and for a long time stood on this farm of Guy Miller. What a chance to prove the theory of breeding! Bringing this horse to Orange county will probably be of inestimable value to the future of our stock.

But to pass from Americus to Iron Duke, one of the most distinguished of Hambletonian's sons. He is a brown, over 15½ hands high, and in size and power is equalled by few, having as much power, bone and style as the Old Hero himself. His temper is remarkable, and this feature he transmits to his get in a marked degree. We never have seen a bad tempered or vicious Duke colt. This horse's descendants inherit a kind of don't-care, let-go action of the hind leg which helps them over the ground surprisingly.

Taking this horse's size, temper and breeding qualities into consideration, it would be difficult to say that any of Hambletonian's sons surpass him, and certainly there are but few of any stock with whom comparison is favorable. Some of the most promising of the young trotters are by this horse, such as Miss Miller, Monroe, Clair, etc.

Mr. Miller has several young horses on hand, in which he is instilling the power to trot fast, and it is very likely that under such an able tutor and selector of young stock, some of them may be heard from in the future.

We saw on this farm two mares with foal to Ryszyk's Hambletonian, and one that was bred but did not prove with foal. This is one-tenth of all the mares allowed to the old horse in one year, as at his present terms he is limited to thirty.

Of these mares, "Young Dove," by Mambrino Chief, not in foal; one by Magnolia, (by Seeley's American Star)—1st dam Seeley's Black Haw—2d dam by imported Blunder; the other, "Miss Miller," by Iron Duke—1st dam by Guy Miller, son of Hambletonian—2d dam by Pamunkey, son of American eclipse. The first of these mares is owned by James Wadsworth, of Chicago; the second by Guy Miller; the third by R. I. Lee, of Topeka, Kan.

This is probably the cheapest, although the most expensive horse a mare can be bred to, his filly weanlings selling from one thousand up, and colt weanlings for great prices, and are always in demand.

We shall have more to say about some other of Hambletonian's sons in our next. C.O.N.

WEANING TIME.

The most critical period in the life of a colt is when it ceases all dependence upon its dam for food. Usually occurring in the fall, when the pastures are falling, when the storms increase in frequency and rigor, the young one will demand, and should always receive, the most careful attention of the owner. Abundant suitable food and perfect shelter from rain and snow should be always accessible. Any lack in these essentials is sure to manifest itself in serious unthriftiness if not in positive, active disease. Mr. Willard in one of his lectures has said:

It requires one-fourth more food to winter stock if it comes to the barn in poor condition. At no other season of the year is so much care needed as in late autumn, and so little care exercised. Frosts affect the grass to such a degree that it is not a good plan to keep stock in the pasture without additional food after the first hard frosts. Barns should be warm as well as ventilated, and by so constructing them as to secure these two conditions, a large amount of food will be economized.

The impression made by a want of proper care until the shock of weaning is fairly recovered from, is fatal to all promise of a perfectly well developed animal at maturity.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

PISISTRATUS'S NOVELTIES.

BY JUNE BERRY.

That was a knowing individual who said that, to be a successful farmer or gardener a man ought to have a cast iron back with a hinge in it. So he ought, but as the good Lord forgot to do the blacksmithing, there is no help for it but to get along without it, and do the next best thing, moly, to fall back on the wits—if they were not forgotten too. That some people's were not forgotten, the new seed and farm implement catalogues abundantly attest, in the advertisements of wonderful new inventions of all kinds, for the purpose of lessening labor and rendering farming an easier and more profitable pursuit. Pisistratus has ordered them all for this summer's campaign; he is one of the progressive kind: He has always said that the chief drawback he found in gardening was, that nothing thrived but weeds, and, if he could only find a market for the weeds and insects, we would make an independent fortune in one season. But the weeds and bugs are doomed, judging by the present aspect of affairs, and cast iron backs would be entirely superfluous.

Pisistratus has ordered five "Insect Brushes"—advertised by one of the most enterprising seedsmen—and he declares he'll have them if he has to pawn my jewelry, and he looked so revengeful when he said it, that I instinctively retreated. Afterwards, he incidentally remarked that he was puzzled to know how the insects were got into the brushes. I said it was as plain as A, B, C, he would have to catch them and put them in, of course; how else? adding, that I thought that they would be a good thing if he would operate them, that I doubted if he would ever get any one else to do it efficiently, and with smiling alacrity, Pisistratus (who has been addicted to sudden outbursts of profanity ever since he has been in the onion business) muttered, "Deuced small business for a man!" "Well, who said it wasn't?" I answered, with Spartan promptness; hastening to say that it wasn't a fancy job to be sure—neither is weeding onions—that work was work, that while he was doing that he couldn't be doing any thing else, and that in itself was consoling—that I could see no difference in work, weeding onions, crushing insects or climbing a greased pole, it was all the same. He suggested, with a sarcastic grimace, that I had better experiment and see which of those occupations I liked best. I changed the conversation immediately. The five brushes will be here, tho', by the time the bugs are.

One day, recently, Pisistratus was in a brown study over an everlasting catalogue, and I happened to see the advertisement of "Perry's Scarifier,"—whatever that is—I did not stop to look but conjectured it was something to scare the bugs, a scarecrow, maybe, worked by machinery. It seemed to me it would be a good thing and I urged Pisistratus to invest his surplus funds in scarifiers. I suggested that he might find it more profitable than raising onions, to go around the neighborhood when he was not weeding onions, or scaring off our own bugs, and perform the same task for his neighbors.

Having enjoyed the opportunities that I have had during four successive campaigns of studying the habits of meal bugs, beetles, jumping jacks, caterpillars, grasshoppers and—the Lord only know what all—I think I can say confidently that the scaring process will have to be repeated progressively—I may say very frequently—in fact, it will have to be one continual scare. So you may fancy Pisistratus 'll not find his time hanging very heavily on his hands the coming season, between his eight acres of onions and his various labor saving inventions. He very unfeelingly suggested that I run the scari'ers while he operated the brushes. I replied with the air of a martyr that if after he had experimented for two or three months, and proved to my entire satisfaction that they can be successfully worked thro' an open window or from a porch without dragging me out of my rocking chair, I would then take the matter under consideration and he would be duly informed of my decision. I trust I am not one of the kind that shirks. Until then, I should feel that the scarifiers were in good hands, and would never complain of their management.

But the Scarifiers and Insect Crushers are nothing compared to another sweet old invention—it throws them all in the shade. It is called the Patent Gunpowder Insect Exterminator. Pisistratus has ordered a thousand pounds. I don't know how it acts on the bugs unless it blows 'em up, and I suppose you have to catch 'em first; then I guess it is sown broadcast among the weeds, or, maybe, there is a little strewn around each weed, a fuse laid to it, and set off; I really can't say, but think it must be sort of inspiring anyway it is fixed. Don't you wish you were farming again, Major? I'm sure you would advocate brimstone, and plenty of it. The old fossils who turn up their noses at new inventions, had better subside now. I'd like to know what objections they could raise to farming with gunpowder. I'm sure it's speedy, and does the business thoroughly, not to mention the exhilarating effect of the operation when the thing is in full blast. If it was in close proximity to the house, it would make it so pleasant for the inmates—make 'em think of fourth of July celebration, especially when Johnnie would come in with the end of his nose off, or the dog minus his caudal appendage, or some such spicily little variation to break the monotony of country life.

It wouldn't surprise me at all one these fine mornings to see Pisistratus soaring over the tree tops, in his zeal to blow up the caterpillars so they would stay, he'd be pretty sure to go along with them. If I had perfect confidence in his invulnerability, it would be a change, but I shouldn't care to have it repeated often—it might grow monotonous.

If any farmer has a hankering after excelsior flights, it will be a fine chance, if he doesn't object to brimstone. It might be a good idea to be blown up in the operation, then sue the gunpowder company for damages—if there was anything left of him. I shall suggest it to Pisistratus. Anyway, I am anticipating lively times; was intending to go to the Rocky Mountains, but think now I shall stay at home and see the "high jinks" and scenery—it'll be as good as a first-class circus. The insects and weeds tho' will have to give up now—we've got too smart for 'em.

I am going to send for the gunpowder man's photograph—he'll be a member of Congress one of these days, or a Kansas legislator. He'd make a lively statesman I should think.

Brimstone is certainly more efficacious than scarifiers, especially if I have to operate them. As for the crushers they are simply appalling. Imagine crushing about a million potato bugs before breakfast! Jerusalem! I'll keep my skirts clear of any such wholesale destruction as that. I told Pisistratus this morning that if it depended upon me to operate those crushers, the bugs might take the cabbages and tomatoes and water melons in welcome and top off with him.

But the gunpowder has so much to recommend it. The fumes of brimstone might probably have the effect of inducing sage reflections, making us think of Sodom and Gomorrah, and the everlasting bonfire. I observed to Pisistratus that I hoped the perpetual fumes of sulphur in his nostrils would have the effect of making him a better, if not a happier man. If the excellent Mr. Hammond were to follow close upon the brimstone, I fancy he would find us all remarkably docile converts, at all events, we would get used to the fumes, and rather like 'em, after a while.

Pisistratus is intensely interested, at present, in the advertised plan of producing rain, viz: elevate a copper wire by a balloon until it reaches the clouds, hitch the lower end to a railroad track, and send up currents of electricity. So; that all a man has to do as a safeguard against drouth, is to buy a balloon, three or four miles of copper wire, a battery, a railroad and some gas works. Truly, farming is a fearful and wonderful pursuit!

Pisistratus says he'll put the whole farm in onions next year, and doesn't doubt but he will be able to purchase all those trifles. It'll be so nice to be independent and make our own rain.

Before closing, I must not fail to mention a valuable suggestion concerning onions, which I carelessly forgot in my former letter, it is this; I alluded to Dr. Hall's opinion, that the bulb makes an excellent disinfectant, absorbing all bad odors, etc. Now, Pisistratus thinks it would be a good plan for every Kansas politician to provide himself with a pocket full of Red Weathersfields or Yellow Danvers—silver skins for full dress—to take away their bad odors, (then onions are so healthy you know). They all want to be purifiers, I suppose, and that would be the quickest way to purify.

Pisistratus, with an eye to business, hopes you will use your influence in getting him the contract for furnishing onions to the honorable gentlemen aforesaid, and also to the Legislature next winter. Pisistratus is going up to see Gov. Osborn about it; as a philanthropist and a conscientious man, he ought to take an interest in it. Imagine a wise and dignified body of legislators with their pockets stuffed out with onions! But wouldn't that atmosphere be pure? I'd pity the onions, though.

I have another ingenious suggestion to offer, but will keep it for next time. In fact, I've got several to make, for when once going I am hard to stop, (and my suggestions are always good) but I leave your readers to ponder over the above, and wait—there's another Monday. Big Knife Lodge, Wyandotte Co., Kansas.

Men and Principles.

THE *Spirit of Kansas* in an excellent article upon "Men and Principles," makes the following good points:

It is the duty of all who earnestly desire reform, to put their own shoulders to the wheel, and do their own share of the work in pushing forward instead of waiting for others to do it—that the surest way to get rid of the barnacles and shysters is for all hands to take hold and crush them out, but the people have ideas of their own about these things, and there is apparently no use in trying to argue other ideas into them. They say, and with a great deal of force, that if the Anti-Monopolists, Grangers, and other reformers, no matter how sincere and earnest they may be, choose to allow themselves to be humbugged and run by cardsharps for political and personal dishonesty and general unfitness, they cannot go with them. They can see no substantial promise of reform in any party or movement thus dispoised, and therefore these people, and there are many thousands of them in the state, stay where they are. They feel that the chances of wholesome reform in their present associations, though slight, are quite as good as they would be with the success of the new movement under that kind of leadership. Their idea of reform involves something above and beyond a vague notion of change, and there is a good deal of sense in it.

Friend Ross, let us "shake" over this sentiment.

Patrons of Husbandry.

To Deputies.

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

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

BE IT KNOWN, That we, the undersigned, M. E. Hudson, Wm. Sims, J. B. Shaffer, W. P. Poppenoe 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.

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

J. B. SHAFER, (Executive Com.)
W. P. POPPENOE,
M. E. HUDSON, Master State Grange,
WM. SIMS, Oversee State Grange,
Be Office Members of Ex. Com. Kansas State Grange.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. POPPENOE.

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.

Correspondents in this department will sign name in full, and give postoffice address, as many communications require answers by mail. When answered through the FARMER we shall only use the initials, so the writer will understand it.

J. D. S.—If you should claim fees from persons that went out of your jurisdiction, as charter members, it will be three dollars; if initiates, four dollars; they pay the State Grange.

H. Rice—The Master of State Grange has ruled that degrees should not be conferred on the same person oftener than one at each regular meeting. No person's application should be received who is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors to excess.

Hutchinson—Master Hudson recommends that we do not confer degrees on any one oftener than once in two weeks, and only one degree on the same day or evening.

D. H.—It is the duty of every brother or sister to be social and friendly to all, and should be counseled and advised in that way, and if any one should continue in ill feeling toward another, I should pass it by, as it is more uncomfortable for them than any one else.

Fruit Hill—Q. "Can a Grange be opened without lady members present?" I should say Yes, if there is a quorum—fill the chairs with men in case of necessity.

2. It is necessary to give both on entering Grange or opening, always, A first, then D.

3. I believe it is proper to receive a petition and appoint the committee at a special meeting, if there is no objection, but not to be voted on. This is an old rule of Bro. Dumbauld, I believe, and can see that no advantage can be taken of any one if it is acted on at a regular meeting.

4. If no quorum, I should adjourn to the next regular meeting.

5. We are willing to try to answer any proper questions you may ask, but want full name and postoffice so that we may know all is in good faith.

"Dear Sir: Are school teachers, merchants and professional men, who are not farmers by occupation, nor do not own any real estate, and have no personal interest in agricultural pursuits, proper persons to admit as members of a subordinate Grange?"

Now, sir, if you had signed your name to this I should have sent you a Constitution, as you certainly never read one, and I am inclined to believe you have never seen the inside of a Grange; or the Deputy who instructed you did not do his duty. The Grange is composed of farmers, first, last and all the time, and their wives and daughters.

Mascotah—You have no rights to take in a professional man, unless he lives on his farm and his interests are greater there than anywhere else, and if his income is greater elsewhere he is not eligible. (See answers in last FARMER.) Give your Grange the benefit of all doubts and keep on the safe side or you will get into trouble.

Ellinwood asks "With what months do the quarters end?" March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, respectively. Return dues from all but charter members when you make your first full quarterly report to State Grange.

Some questions are asked which it would be improper to answer in this place, and as only initials are signed to the letters, we cannot answer by mail. Do you see the point?

The Executive Committee has prepared a plan of Life and Mutual Insurance which will be submitted to the Patrons of this state in a few days.

The Committee has also made numerous decisions, in answer to various questions, all which will be soon reported.

Letters from the Farm.

EDITOR FARMER: Spring is somewhat backward this year, and the farmers are late with their work. An increase in breadth of wheat sown, is seen over last year, some farmers sowing double the amount. The farmers also appear to do their work better than heretofore, and put in their grain with the drill and roller.

Winter wheat is in good condition with a fair prospect for a good crop.

The Grange interest is very hopeful, and we now have a Council and twelve Granges in the county, and all in a flourishing condition.

The fruit prospect is good; the peaches are safe so far, and if we have no late frosts we may expect a good crop. Cherries and plums appear all right, and what few apple orchards we have are not damaged. Small fruits are also in good condition. Concord grapes are all right, but other varieties are not so promising.

Stock comes through the winter in better condition than last, and fewer losses are reported, although some who depended on the range are likely to suffer heavy loss. The lesson will cause them to keep less stock in the future or provide better for them.

As we farmers have learned that to make farming profitable, we must raise something else than wheat and corn, and must diversify our crops, we would like to see in your columns the experience of those who are engaged in cotton culture in this state. I have given some attention to this crop, and give my experience: Cotton was introduced to this county in 1862, by refugees from Tennessee. The seed was a dark green color, and called the Tennessee upland cotton. For a few years it was raised by several parties in this and Marion counties, but having no gin to take out the seed, and no market, its cultivation was abandoned except by few. I have raised a crop every year since 1864, and it has never failed to yield well. It stands drouth better than corn, and has never been attacked by grasshoppers. Although it thrives upon upland, the bottoms are better adapted to its growth. Plow the land as for corn, harrow thoroughly, lay off in rows 3½ feet apart, and about the first of May plant 5 or 6 seeds in a hill, 15 inches apart, cover about an inch. Weed out with the hoe, and when 5 to 6 inches high thin to 3 stalks in a hill, and during the season continue thinning, until when in bloom each hill has but a single stalk. It will not bear transplanting. It blossoms about the middle of August and continues in bloom until killed by frost; it is common to see blossoms, green bolls and ripe cotton on the same stalk. All bolls which have passed the green state and have the fibre made before frost, will mature, but when in the green or wet state, it is worthless for any use except bating. The picking is done by hand. The ginning is here done on a hand machine which, with a man to turn and a boy to feed, will clean about one pound per hour. Before being spun, the cotton must be washed in soap suds to render it soft and pliable. We use it for hosiery and find it superior to anything we can buy.

I have a supply of seed from last year's crop which I will furnish to those wishing to experiment in cotton raising.

A. D. BLANCHETT.

Aroma, Kansas.

DEAR FARMER: After three weeks of cold and windy spring weather, we are having—weeks of windy, cold and wet weather, some of which very much resembles old fashioned winter time, and much of which would send us in search of more congenial climes. Some planting of oats and onions has been done, but only because the ground was dry, and not at all because the weather was seasonable. So, if in Kansas the season is slow and weather unfavorable, you can at least have the pleasure of miserable company. I don't know that our seed will prove a true prophet, but he predicts one more cold spell (last night made ice half an inch thick, and it is growing colder all day) after this; and if this one and the next run with their predecessors, we shall miss the spring season nearly altogether.

The season for public sales of real and personal property in this county—our winter amusement—is fairly passed; and having no "log rollings" or "sugarings off" to attend, we will, doubtless, in order that Young America may be employed, do much digging and planting, and trust for results, notwithstanding ill omens. In contradiction to the general rule that an open winter is destructive to winter wheat, the present growing—or standing—crop is very promising—very much better than one year ago, when we had a heavy yield of good grain. But as it is the summer and not the winter that matures crops, we build no castles for fear of a reverse.

Next to the "Centennial," and the choosing of a member worthy to stand in the place of the great and lamented Sumner, the women's crusade against rum is exciting and engaging thinkers and talkers. Encouraged by the great falling off in applications for licenses in our neighboring city, the friends of temperance in many country districts have instituted meetings for the discussion, for and against, the whole license system previous to the spring sitting of the court at which most licenses are granted. Enlightened public opinion is the great panacea for all our ills, and we look upon these gatherings as a wise and very efficient means of instructing and developing that opinion. Since the days of Local Option, one small year ago, you would be amazed at the sprinkling, among the audience, of men and women who twelve months ago could not

be moved from their pleasant firesides at home. Perhaps it would not be fair to attribute this more general interest in the temperance movement to anything but humane and proper feeling, and we do not, and are heartily rejoiced that the politicians and lukewarm friends are once more awake. All hail to the crusade and its noble supporters! If, after the many thousands of visits and meetings held in the very dens of vice and corruption, amidst all manner of swearing and vulgarity, our women gain even a semblance of victory, and preserve their virtue and self respect, it is to be hoped that we will see the end of all croaking about the corrupting influence of elections and the ballot and the weakness of woman. To the generous and pure minded they have given evidence already that an extension of the right to vote and hold office would speedily end the rum business, and teach men to respect themselves and the rights of others ten fold more than they now do. Think of it—as a rule men alone congregate at our drinking houses and election offices, and if at the former, where money and the love of gain is supposed to wield so potent an influence, the presence and persuasions of woman stir the kindlier feelings and prompt rough men to deeds of benevolence and charity, in what increased ratio should we behold her influence at places professedly set up for the righting of wrong and the deliberate study of duty.

E. K. S.

Sycamore Spring, Bucks co., Pa.

EDITOR FARMER: I feel greatly encouraged over what the Grangers have accomplished, and especially do I feel proud of the firm stand the Patrons have taken on the side of temperance. Would to God the curse of intemperance could be wiped from our land. It does seem so strange that a father, husband or son, who are so willing to sacrifice anything and everything, except drink, should cling to this one thing which causes more misery than all the other plagues combined.

One who drinks can do no single act of kindness towards those he loves, and those who love him, so great as to forsake the intoxicating cup forever.

I am ashamed of the manner in which some of our papers are sporting and jesting about the "Women's War." What proof can those who advocate intemperance have that they are secure from all its baneful effects; it may be that some one very near and dear to them, if not themselves, will sooner or later feel its enchanting but fiendish influence. I believe the women are doing a good work, and should be encouraged in every effort that will aid in putting a stop to vice.

What excuse can any man or woman give for legalizing such accursed wholesale robbery and murder as are committed by the victims of intemperance? Some say, "Why not grant the license and get the money for they will sell anyhow." Can anything be more unreasonable or absurd? Why not license men to steal horses? I think it would be much better. The thief takes only a horse, worth from fifty to five hundred dollars, which might be soon replaced, while the saloon keeper takes the last dollar from his victim, takes away the peace of many families, their support, their happiness, their dear ones, everything near and dear to them. Who can say that the horse thief is not better than he who steals body and soul. I hope the main issue at the coming election will be temperance, and the friends of the KANSAS FARMER in Lyon county hope to see it take as fearless a stand on this subject as it has on every other, without distinction of party, and whether in the Grange or out of it, this subject is certainly of as great interest to the farmer as to any other class, and we want to see every paper that labors for their interest help the good cause along.

W. M.

Lyon county, Kan.

The editor of the *Industrial Age*, published in Illinois, has got the itch and in his wanderings after ease, he has got to Kansas by proxy and takes to task the editor of the KANSAS FARMER. We remember, when a boy of being told to take care of the pennies, and the dollars would take care of themselves. E. G., of impeachment fame, flings a little dirt also. Every day demonstrates to our minds that papers of the above class have just as much interest in the success of this farmers' movement as the hawk has for the chickens, and no more.

We need not be told by these gentry, what ails us, as a people—we are not so short sighted as not to know. It is obnoxious and unjust and corrupt legislation that is now draining the vitals of the bone and sinew of our country. We know that a majority of the political papers are working for their own personal aggrandizement, and the maneuvering of party leaders will, to a great extent, influence them in their course.

We know whereof we speak when we inform our farmer friends throughout the state that the opponents of the farmers are drilling their forces and laying plans whereby the farmers will be outflanked, should they go in to the political field with a state ticket. They will endeavor by party platitudes and platforms and appeals to divert us from our course. There will be many different weapons used, and the R. R. Preferred Stock bill will be one of them.

The farming classes demand that the year and says upon the final passage of this bill be published in full in the FARMER, so that the people can know who have betrayed their trusts.

We predicted some time ago, through the FARMER, that the upper house of the Kansas

Legislature would so control legislation, and attempt to cast a dishonest color upon the reform members. If some of the soft headed editors and wise and profound statesmen, according to their own standard, would work as hard to take the beam from their own eyes as they are eager to blind us they might help to reform the legislation of our country. We need no wise and prophetic and far-seeing men to tell the masses that the times are out of joint. It is too deeply carved upon the countenances of the almost disheartened farmer, not to be plainly visible. We want editors and papers to stand up boldly and denounce corruption no matter where it may emanate from or by what party it receives sanction, and one that will not take "hush" money.

We have moneyed rings to compete with, they have paid men who will not stop at anything or any means to accomplish their purpose. They have journals that receive a subsidy to advocate their claims and ends. The battle is between the money coffers of the east and the toiling millions of the west.

Talk will not accomplish our desired ends, it will take work—we must meet them at the ballot box. If they can so influence our actions as not to have our representatives instructed as to our wants, then they have one half of the battle in their favor, and if they can so influence our actions as to get professional men as legislators they have but little more to do, except to plank down a few greenbacks as a fee, for such and such a bill.

If the distant thunder of the masses don't mean business in the way of reformation, we are greatly mistaken. We want to go back and legislate for the people and amend the laws so a United States Senator can be elected by the people direct.

If it is wrong for a railroad company to compel a grain merchant to pay unjust fees as to storage, when he does not want the grain stored, let us have that settled by a severe penalty inflicted upon such company that does compel a party to sign an unwilling contract.

If we have power to create a corporation that runs into a monopoly, let us restrict them in their actions. If there is any doubt as to our fundamental right to do so, let us so engrave in our constitutions, that there will be no quibbling hereafter.

It is idleness for Congressman Cobb or any other congressman to attempt to flatter the Grangers—they are determined to have their just rights, and are willing to concede to all what they ask—to live and let live.

There is no right or justice in an unfortunate debtor under the law to pay attorneys fees for a land shark that may hold a mortgage upon his land and foreclose. No other civil actions permits this and it is nothing more or less than stealing under the law. This is plain talk but it is truth. We know of a case which came under our observation. A few months ago, the amount claimed by plaintiff was \$3,600 and the attorney's fees were one thousand dollars. This came off of the parties whose land was sold from under them. Should any of your readers doubt this they can apply to the editor of the FARMER and we can produce proof from the records of a court. As long as we have laws so grossly unjust it is idle to talk of bleeding Kansas and its grand and glorious laws.

A writer who has been corresponding with a prominent U. S. Senator says, that one-half to two-thirds of the lands are being mortgaged to eastern capitalists. I think the per cent. is not so large, say ¼ to ½.

The hand writing is on the wall; it says plainly, so far and no farther; it has been put there by the labor of the toiling masses, and its interpretation means, reform for the whole people.

It is idle for paid newspapers to publish in double headed columns the vast amount of money the Granges are expending. It is useless to tell us that the present legislature is composed of reform members, when we know better. It is all bosh for the merchant with the would be dignity of a prince, say the laws of trade govern commerce, and the laws especially is to be made by the wearer of broadcloth in his counting room. We know full well had the price of pork last fall been according to the supply, not one pound would have been sold for less than 4 to 5 cents per pound gross at home, while it went as low as 2½ cents.

The money was controlled by banks and speculators.

We know full well that it is not to-day the demand for coffee that makes it an article dangerous to deal in, it is the speculators and avaricious demands of rings who are controlling it. When all hope is fading, a man's incentive to action is gone, and hence a depression is the cause. Has this not been the case, to a great extent, for a few years, when we see a subsidy of millions to one railroad at once?

When a line of steam ships dips its hands into the National Treasury, and with the help of congress, and the agricultural department of our government go begging for a paltry sum, is it not taking away hope fast? Has the general government any more right to donate a magnificent pension upon the family of an officer than upon a humble family of a minor servant? Talk of keeping the dignity of a nation all you please, there are limits, and they have been over reached, and in conclusion, wish the *Industrial Age* to know, that we want to know how to save lambs from stomach ache, so we can have a roast of mutton; and how to cure chicken cholera, so we can be supplied with chickens for our table; and how to make better butter, etc. We

want to know how to stop small leaks, and then there will be no large ones to stop. We have a state that is worth an effort to save from the hands of demagogues and tricksters. We have a climate unsurpassed for a diversity of crops; a soil as rich as the valley of the Nile; a people whose honesty cannot be questioned, all we want is an awakening to our duty and to a realization of our rights.

BEN TOWN.

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, rules, 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 objects 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 form of the Grange Order. It is authoritative, coming as it does from the highest and most authoritative 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. Poppenoe, 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 the Patrons of the State will join in thanking Mr. Poppenoe for his most excellent presentation of this subject.

Our Business Agencies.

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

The addition of the business feature to the Grange, including co-operative buying and selling, and doing down extraordinary profits, bringing the producer and consumer nearer together, and doing away with unnecessary numbers of middlemen bring the whole of the Grange system of mutual insurance will be adopted as to protect them from the rapacious maw 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 Grange, County Business Agents, Officers of the Grange, Subordinate Granges in Kansas, reported up to April office address. The post office address of the State Grange is also given.

Character of the Farmers' Movement, by J. K. Hudson.

History of the National Grange.

Declaration of Principles—Preamble.

Motto.

Specific Objects.

Business Relations.

Education.

Political Relations.

Outside Co-operation.

Constitution of National Grange—Preamble.

Organization.

Art. 1—Officers.

Art. 2—Meetings.

Art. 3—Laws.

Art. 4—Ritual.

Art. 5—Membership.

Art. 6—Fees.

Art. 7—Dues.

Art. 8—Requirements.

Art. 9—Charters and Dispensations.

Art. 10—Duties of Officers.

Art. 11—Treasurer.

Art. 12—Restrictions.

Art. 13—Amendments.

Proposed Amendments to Constitution.

By-Laws of National Grange.

History of Kansas State Grange.

Constitution Kansas State Grange. Art. 1—Name.

Art. 2—Members.

Art. 3—Legislative Powers.

Art. 4—Meetings.

Art. 5—Quorum.

Art. 6—Duties of Master.

Art. 7—Duties of Overseer.

Art. 8—Duties of Lecturer.

Art. 9—Duties of Steward.

Art. 10—Duties of Secretary.

Art. 11—Duties of Treasurer.

Art. 12—Duties of Gate Keeper.

Art. 13—Duties of Chaplain.

Art. 14—Election.

Art. 15—Appointment of Committee.

Art. 16—Finance Committee.

Art. 17—Executive Committee.

Art. 18—Fiscal Year.

Art. 19—Quarterly Dues.

Art. 20—Treasurer's Report.

Art. 21—Wardens.

Art. 22—Councils.

Art. 23—Deputies.

Art. 24—Jurisdiction.

Art. 25—Applications.

Art. 26—Pay of Delegates.

Art. 27—Powers of Master.

Art. 28—Amendments.

By-Laws of State Grange.

Address of Business of State Grange.

Address of Worthy Master, M. E. Hudson.

Decisions of Worthy Master, M. E. Hudson.

Recommended Constitution for County Granges.

By-Laws for County Granges.

Constitution Subordinate Granges. Art. 1—Name.

Art. 2—Membership.

Art. 3—Officers.

Art. 4—Applications for Membership.

Art. 5—Fees and Dues.

Art. 6—Amendments.

By-Laws for Subordinate Granges.

Rules of Order.

Practical Suggestions.

Manual of Fraternal, recommended by the Executive Committee of Kansas State Grange.

Parliamentary Practice, from Cushing's Manual, Preamble.

Preamble.

Time of Meeting.

Principle of Decisions.

Presiding Officer.

Recording Officer.

Rights and Duties of Members.

Introduction of Business.

Previous Question.

Indefinite Postponement.

Motions to Postpone.

Motions to Amend.

Divisions of a Question.

Rules governing Amendments.

Amendments by Striking Out.

Adjournment.

Orders of the Day.

Incidental Questions.

Questions of Order.

Amendment of Amendment.

Subsidiary

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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

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."
"BETTY BADGER," Freepert, 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. Hatha, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," COUNTRY LAD, "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPEHOE, ALFRED GRAY, Prop.
SNOW, Prop. KEDZIE, Prop. 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.

C. H. Allen, Hedge Plants \$1.00..... 142
Coburn & Co., Commission Merchants 142
N. Cameron, Sweet Potato Plants, 141
R. A. Randall, P. of H. Commission 141

PUBLIC SALES.
Glen Flora Herd, Waukegan, Ill., May 20
Wm. S. King, Chicago, Ill., May 21
E. S. Wadsworth, Waukegan, Ill., May 19
Mair's Herd, Watertown, N. Y., May 18
P. A. Coen, Washburn, Ill., June 17
Robert Olney, Keosauqua, Ill., June 10
S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, May 22
J. H. Klesinger, Clarksville, Mo., June 3

THE REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE HEADQUARTERS.

Where shall the National Grange headquarters be located? Within another year it will be a matter of no small consequence to the Granges of the country where the National Grange headquarters should be located.

There are, in our opinion, many reasons why it should not be located in the political capital of our country, at a remote distance from the centre of the organization. If the commercial capital had been selected as giving facilities for transacting business and as most accessible from all parts of the country, although open to the same objection as Washington City, viz: being too far removed from the centre of the country, it would have been a much better selection than the present one. The point, however, that we wish to distinctly call attention to is this, that the states west and south of Ohio have four-fifths of all the Granges of the country. From present indications the great strength of the Order will continue to be in the west and south, in states more strictly engaged in purely agricultural pursuits, and that the headquarters of the Order should be not only centrally located, for business reasons, but because it is only just to the portions of the country having the largest representation in the Grange that they should have the headquarters located, with a view to convenience and for the moral effect such a change would have upon the organization.

It will certainly be conceded that the headquarters of an Order devoted to the interests of the manufacturers should not be located in Nebraska or Kansas, but in New York or Boston, in the heart of the territory giving to the organization its vitality. We suggest St. Louis as the most appropriate city for the location of the National Grange headquarters. Its geographical central position is a strong argument, as well as the fact that it must be for the future the centre of the territory containing a large majority of the Granges of the country. It seems to us as a matter of simple justice to the Order west and south that this removal should be made at the next meeting of the National Grange. We do not wish to be understood as drawing sectional lines but aiming to make clear the fact that all good reasons are on the side of having the headquarters of a society or order where it will most benefit those who compose the organization. The headquarters have been located somewhere, and the question is, where will it be of the most benefit to the Order? We believe St. Louis the place.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

The third session of this important representative body, will be held at Atlanta, Ga., on May 13th. Delegates are expected to be in attendance from every State in the Union and from every form of farmers' organization—Agricultural Boards and Societies, Horticultural Societies, Agricultural Colleges, Granges, Clubs, Unions and other associations. Each organization which contributes \$5.00 to the funds of the Congress is entitled to a delegate. Secretary Greene, who should now be addressed at Indianapolis, should be notified of the appointment of delegates as soon as possible.

See the Stray Law as amended; in this week's paper. It will be taken out next week.

OUR CROW-MO.

We are at last able to announce that the KANSAS FARMER CROW-MOS are ready for shipment. We are to be congratulated that they have safely passed through the successive stages of development to their present perfected and beautiful condition. They are the wonder and admiration of the thousands now made happy by their possession. How the artists labored, what midnight oil the engravers squandered in their labor of love, how the printers, with that laudable ambition so characteristic of the craft, worked to produce the beautiful effects of nature—all this we should love to dwell upon. It is all passed, and we breathe a sigh of relief to know that these worthy laborers have so thoroughly fulfilled the various tasks assigned them.

The Crowmo is now ready to be shipped by mail, postpaid, on receipt of a one cent stamp. The thousands who have held their breath in the anxious hope that this great undertaking would succeed, can now go to bed and rest. The Crowmo is a success. Everybody, and their friends all want them. Throughout our great state and all the West, where the FARMER is a regular visitor, art, high art, low art, and all the ancient and modern schools of art, are being discussed to learn just where to place this masterpiece. To prevent our sanctum from being inundated with discussions to determine to what school the FARMER Crowmo belongs, we will explain that it is a new one of our own, upon which we have a copyright and patent lasting until doomsday.

In a national work of this kind, many profound minds will naturally inquire as to the origin of this picture. To answer such inquiring minds we will briefly as possible say, that our washerwoman had got out a chromo, the man who made the wringer for the washerwoman had issued a gorgeous chromo in many colors, and the man who made her tub had sent to Paris and gotten up a five dollar picture which he gave away with his tub worth \$1.50.

The *Burgtown News* and the *Rural Rooster* were giving away beautiful chromos, and the question naturally arose in our ambitious soul: Shall we be outdone? We have no wish to weary the reader with the many volumes of speculation and our researches upon the subject of art, before we settled definitely upon the publication of this national work. Nor shall we make this story longer with a full account of the difficulties we encountered in securing a new and original design for our picture. We found everything had been chromoed from Noah's Ark down to the great Chicago fire, including old Bender. By the aid, however, of our unlimited financial resources and artists in Europe and America, a design was at last decided upon and the people of the Great West are no longer without a work of art which is yet to become historic.

These chromos are given to every new subscriber and to all the old ones that want them. We even send to those whose time has expired. No discrimination is made in favor of those who do not want to renew their subscription. In fact, these chromos are sent everywhere, to all persons without regard to color or previous condition of servitude. The most direct way of securing this great picture is to send your one cent stamp direct to the home office, as our branch offices are not supplied. Address, without any unnecessary delay or remarks, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

CROWDED OUT.

Proceedings of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, which had a meeting the past few days, is crowded out for want of space, coming in as it did at a late hour. Also, the Notes of the State Board of Agriculture; Meeting of the Shawnee Agricultural Society, and much other good matter must wait another week. We have on hand for next week a number of valuable communications, and selections from other journals. The FARMER family of correspondents in every department is becoming so large we see very plainly that for 1875 we must have a larger paper to give all a say.

THE "EVANGEL."

The first number of the *Evangel*, as a weekly, under the editorial control of Rev. I. S. Kallioh, is before us. It bears the impress of Mr. Kallioh's masterly editorial hand and mind. If any man in Kansas can build up a religious weekly which will be a credit to the craft and the state, the present editor is the man to do it. We wish the *Evangel* great success.

"A READER" is informed that the sole manufacturers of the excellent "Blanchard Churn" are Porter Blanchard's Sons, Concord, N. H.

THE *Rural Kansan*, for May, is an improvement upon all that have preceded it. As a dollar monthly it deserves, as it no doubt will receive, a large circulation. Address D. Emmert, Editor and Publisher, Humboldt, Kansas.

OUR SERIES OF GRANGE BLANKS.

A sample set of Grange Blanks will be sent by mail, together with price list, free, to any Grange, upon application. New Granges will do well to see the most complete and systematic blanks yet presented to the Granges. New designs for Note and Letter Heads, Envelopes and Address Cards.

THE KANSAS PRESS ON THE VETO.

The *Atchison Champion* says: We sincerely regret the action of the President. We regard it as most unfortunate for the country, and especially for the west. We approve neither of his arguments or his action.

We are not certain that inflation of the national currency would do much towards curing the ills of the financial body politic, and it may be possible that President Grant did the wisest thing in withholding his approval of the bill.—*Morris County Republican*.

The passage of the bill was demanded by the producing and laboring classes, especially of the West and South, and was opposed by the capitalists, speculators and bondholders everywhere.—*Sol. Miller's Chief*.

New York Representatives cast one-third of the votes in the House against the increase of currency, Massachusetts one third of the remaining number, showing conclusively that the veto of the bill by the President has been a triumph of bankers over all other interests—of capital over labor.—*Wathena Reporter*.

Gen. Grant's veto was right, and the controlling thought of the country will sustain him. The instincts of the people tell them that he is right. He is just as right now as when he was fighting the rebels in the Mississippi swamps or on the jack-pine deserts of Virginia.—*Paola Spirit*.

President Grant has done a good thing by vetoing the inflation bill and exposing the fallacies of those who are urging this destruction policy on the nation.—*Kansas Democrat*.

After his promise that he had no policy of his own in opposition to the people, it was hardly expected that the minority is right and the majority wrong.—*Neosho Valley Register*. President Grant has vetoed the currency bill passed recently by both houses of Congress, and although he presents quite plausible reasons for so doing, we cannot see it in any other light than its being in the interest of the east with all her hoarded capital, and against the best interests of the west.—*Havana Dispatch*.

Lobbies which are "powerful and important" mean at Washington a million or so of dollars, to place where it will do most good. These little matters were not to be used up on the small fry of the administration, but now they invade the Executive mansion.—*Ottawa Journal*.

The eighteen hundred national banks of the United States, and all other moneyed corporations are no doubt very much pleased with Grant's action; the laboring classes generally are crying out against the action of the President.—*Neosho Co. Journal*.

The president vetoed the financial bill on the 23d. His action took the country by surprise. Eastern bankers had given up the fight. Had this bill become a law it would have made lively times in the west, gold would have gone up and labor and all values became inflated to something like war prices.—*Wichita Eagle*.

It will be read with interest, and we think that the sober judgment of thinking people will generally approve the position taken by the President.—*Ottawa Republican*.

An approve of the veto because we believe that a promise to pay money is not money, and that promises decrease in value in the ratio of their increase in number. The United States under the pressure of dire necessity, the result of war, made a certain number of promises to pay. The President reasons that the government should fulfill those old promises before making any more new ones, and he is right.—*Junction Union*.

This result will end the inflation question for the present, and we shall have increased taxation and a steady contraction of currency for the next three years.—*Woodson County Post*.

The message itself is a very calm, considerate and substantial document. Evidently the President came to the task as a matter of conscientious duty, and not as an act in which he experienced pleasure. Its statements are judicious, and, in Mr. Grant's view, the credit and veracity of the nation were involved in the measure.—*Oskaloosa Independent*.

The reasons given by the President for his action are strong and worthy of the deepest consideration, still it is true that there is not enough of money to meet the wants of an active business.—*Perry Times*.

No, we do not regard the measure as "essentially Republican," as one paper has it, and that "in vetoing it Grant has cut himself loose from the Republican party." Grant may have made a mistake. Is that a cause for the sentence of political death? We think not.—*Saline Co. Journal*.

The bondholders have prevailed. The president has yielded to the demands of the money bags. Capital has triumphed, and labor is placed at another disadvantage. Money has exerted its power, and it binds the president in its constricting folds.—*Atchison Patriot*.

The veto is not satisfactory to the people, and no amount of sophistry can make it appear otherwise. The measure was carried in the House by a large majority, and in the Senate by one sufficiently respectable to make it a matter of considerable doubt whether, in the absence of any constitutional objection, the president was called on to interpose his veto at all.—*Miami Republican*.

Among the other unwise things the President says we find what we infer to be a commendation for an increase of taxation to make up the revenues of the country. We certainly see nothing to commend in imposing additional burdens on the people, and at the same time crippling their ability to bear them.—*Troy Republican*.

The President's veto of the Senate currency bill astonished the country, but we are confident that his course will ultimately be approved by the entire nation. At present the numerical majority of western men favor inflation, but will it continue so.—*The Nationalist*.

The suggestion of the President in his veto message that there should be more taxation as a preliminary to speedy resumption, will find no endorsement in the Western States among the producing classes.—*Clay County Dispatch*.

This bill was passed by the agitated strength of the South and West, and it was confidently hoped that the President would be governed by the plainly expressed will of the majority in Congress.—*Sumner Co. Press*.

We were much surprised at this action of the President, but the veto message is a very able and interesting document and the veto is in direct keeping with the principles manifested by Gen. Grant all the way through his official course.—*Belle Plaine Democrat*.

We are at a loss to understand why President Grant has vetoed the currency bill recently passed both houses of Congress. Can it be that he has been influenced by eastern capitalists to thus defeat a measure which was as we believe in accordance with the popular will.—*Osborne Times*.

Of all the official acts of Mr. Grant since he became President of the United States, there is none which reflects more good common sense in the man than his veto of the currency bill.—*Border Sentinel*.

It is generally admitted that the direct cause of our trouble is the scarcity of currency and this condition ensues by expending more than we receive—in other words, by buying more than we sell. And until we can see as many loaded freight cars going out of the country as we see coming in, we cannot hope for much relief. These are self-evident propositions upon which it is not necessary to enlarge. The question that should concern us is, what can we do to reverse this order of things?—*Emporia Ledger*.

The wisdom of the President's course will become more apparent as the question becomes better understood.—*Topeka Times*.

The annulling, therefore, of the work of the Congress respecting this vital issue, by executive authority, is practically a prolongation of the people's benighted encumbrance, for the removal of which they have so earnestly petitioned the law-makers of the nation.—*Minneapolis Independent*.

The President's veto of the finance bill has excited a good deal of adverse criticism. And yet it is the most manly and praiseworthy act of his present administration.—*Blue Rapids Times*.

The President's opposition to free banking places him in antagonism with this and the next Congress, as that question undoubtedly will be the issue next fall, and its advocates will be successful, particularly in the West and South.—*Chase County Leader*.

In this veto President Grant strikes out on a new tack which is hardly reconcilable with his previously defined position on this question.—*Garnett Plaindealer*.

By vetoing an essential measure of relief, and in the same breath demanding increased taxation—all to the end that the property of the bondholder may be worth a few cents more on the dollar, the money of the banker command a little higher premium—that the employer may hire his labor a few cents a day cheaper, and the farmer get a few cents less a bushel for his wheat and his corn.—*Spirit of Kansas*.

Congress has been at work for several months on this inflation scheme. The contest was bitter in the extreme. The West and South demanded an increase, while the Wall street brokers and the East opposed it. When the bill came to a vote the West and South gained the victory, but Grant refused to sign the bill.—*Walnut Valley Times*.

We have no hesitation in declaring it to be our belief that the President was actuated by none but the best of motives in vetoing the bill; in our opinion he made a grave mistake, yet time may prove that he was right.—*Longton Ledger*.

State News Items.

THE editor of the *Marysville News* states that whereas, he is now doing county printing at one-fourth rates, it is resolved that it is expedient to go on any editorial excursion to Galveston or any other place whatsoever.

The *Coffeyville Courier* says the hens are loading around with the cool indifference of a government fed Indian, and not an egg in town.

From all parts of the state, accounts reach us of immense numbers of cattle dying from want of food, caused by the supply being exhausted, and the backwardness of the season. Here in Doniphan county, we hear complaints of the scarcity and high price of hay. This is not much to the credit of Kansas, when there is an abundance of grass everywhere in the state, that may be had every summer simply for the cutting and curing. Could not the Grangers profitably turn some of their attention to the correction of this evil?—*Troy Chief*.

The Wyandottes are "going, going," and soon will all be "gone," and the places which once knew them in Kansas will know them no more. Then, when we want to visit some of the most hospitable and big hearted people on earth; we can do so by chartering one of Maj. Henning's splendid coaches to Baxter Springs, and there hiring a buggy and driving down to the Wyandotte Reserve in the Indian Territory.—*Wyandotte Gazette*.

The *Grasshopper* says: "Business on the A. T. & S. F. railroad is increasing very fast. It is astonishing that emigrants pass over the best land and through the best markets to take up their abode in the wilds, where years will have to be spent in toil and privation before any return can be realized. The farming lands are good and cheap along the whole line of this road."

It is expected the crop of corn will prove a failure in northern Texas. The spring rains have been so heavy no plowing has been done and time for planting is nearly over. Should the crop prove small Kansas will find a near and ready market for her corn.—*La Cynne Journal*.

From the *Jewell City Diamond* we learn there are twenty-one organized Granges in Jewell county, and four more to organize immediately. Most of the new Granges commence with the full number of charter members allowed—thirty—while many of the older ones have a membership of fifty; therefore, the Patrons of Husbandry in Jewell county can be safely estimated at one thousand.

The right of way commissioners of this county to assess and condemn the right of way on the Paola, Garnett & Fall River railroad, have been in session this week in the performance of their duties along the line of the road from Garnett to the Coffey county line.—*Plaindealer*.

The Melvern cheese factory company have leased the mill building owned by Asher Smith, which has been re-sided on the outside and plastered on the inside, and an addition built to it. This will be about the largest cheese factory in the county.—*Osage County Chronicle*.

The new Plow and Farming Implement Manufacturing enterprise at Lawrence, went fully into operation on Thursday last, and is already, we are informed, fully stocked with cash orders for various kinds of farming tools. This enterprise has the endorsement of the Patrons generally of the state, appreciating as they all do, the necessity for the efficient and active encouragement of an establishment within the state for the manufacture of our own farming tools. Henceforth, there will be no need of sending a dollar out of the state for that class of goods.—*Spirit of Kansas*.

Several horses have been stolen lately in Spring Hill and its vicinity; but the citizens have organized a "detective society," and will be apt to make it red hot for thieves in future.—*Olathe News Letter*.

Meteorology.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY,
LEAVENWORTH STATION, May 1, 1874.

TABLE

Showing Daily and Monthly Mean of Barometer and Thermometer, Monthly Velocity of Wind, prevailing Direction of Wind, and Amount of Rainfall for the Month of May, 1874:

DATE.	BAR.	AV. TH.	AV. HUMID.	RAIN.
1 Wednesday.....	30-14	37	68	
2 Thursday.....	30-10	39	65	
3 Friday.....	29-50	50	60	
4 Saturday.....	29-06	35	67	10
5 Sunday.....	29-34	36	82	
6 Monday.....	29-07	43	61	
7 Tuesday.....	30-05	42	45	
8 Wednesday.....	30-08	45	50	
9 Thursday.....	30-13	41	53	
10 Friday.....	30-02	54	64	
11 Saturday.....	29-97	69	50	
12 Sunday.....	29-85	59	52	
13 Monday.....	29-57	58	73	41
14 Tuesday.....	29-01	62	66	
15 Wednesday.....	29-09	46	59	
16 Thursday.....	30-11	43	71	14
17 Friday.....	30-22	48	61	
18 Saturday.....	30-14	53	68	
19 Sunday.....	29-57	47	88	129
20 Monday.....	29-06	46	78	11
21 Tuesday.....	30-13	43	87	36
22 Wednesday.....	30-06	47	67	08
23 Thursday.....	30-08	44	60	
24 Friday.....	29-58	58	58	
25 Saturday.....	29-06	54	67	
26 Sunday.....	29-02	60	66	07
27 Monday.....	29-06	64	71	
28 Tuesday.....	30-28	49	62	
29 Wednesday.....	30-09	58	44	
30 Thursday.....	29-72	70	47	
Monthly Means.....	30-00	49	70	2 80

Highest Barometer, 30-38; Lowest Barometer, 29-39;
Range of Barometer, 1-03 in.
Highest Thermometer, 82°; Lowest Thermometer, 22;
Range of Thermometer, 60°
Prevailing wind, North; Average Direction, North;
Maximum Velocity, 25 miles per hour.
Total Number of Cloudy Days, 11; Rainy, 9; Fair, 18;
E. McGOODEN, Observer.

The Patrons' Hand-Book.

From all quarters our Hand-Book has received the most friendly recognition. Combining as it does in the most compact form, all the reliable information pertaining to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, the book will give to those outside the organization an intelligible idea of the scope, character and field of labor. For the Grange room it is indispensable, not only for decisions, rulings and manual, but for the value of the parliamentary rules given from Cushing's Manual. It is sold at the lowest possible price, to enable every Patron in the west to have a copy for reference.

From Jos. T. Moore, the Master of the Maryland State Grange:
Accept my thanks for your Hand-Book. It is a very valuable work and will be of immense value to Patrons generally.

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange:
It will prove to be of great value to the Patrons and will supply much needed information on many points.

From T. R. Allen, Master of the Missouri State Grange:
It shall have a careful perusal.

From A. B. Smedley, Master of the Iowa State Grange:
It contains valuable information and cannot fail to be of great use. It is a valuable addition to our literature in this direction.

From Geo. L. Parsons, Master of the Minnesota State Grange:
Something of the kind has long been needed, and I think your little book supplies the want.

From W. H. Chambers, Master of the Alabama State Grange:
The book will be of great convenience in my administration as a summary of useful information. I regard it as a valuable contribution to our Grange literature and feel assured that it will be thus considered by our entire Order.

From S. H. Ellis, Master of Ohio State Grange:
It would have saved me scores of letters to have had such a book to place in the hands of each Deputy, besides the work would have been more uniform.

PATRON'S HAND-BOOK.—This is probably the most useful book for the Patrons of Husbandry or Grangers, that has yet been issued, especially for those residing in Kansas.—*Manhattan Beacon*.

Mr. J. K. Hudson, of the KANSAS FARMER, sends us a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very convenient and well-arranged compendium of information about the Grange, containing a full and complete history of the Order, its principles, its constitution, its laws, its decisions and general information which must be valuable to Grangers.—*Ottawa Journal*.

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the KANSAS FARMER, but as we learned it immediately of the Patrons who were just organizing a district Grange, we have not had opportunity to examine the work. The Patrons speak of it, however, in high terms and it will no doubt be extensively used.—*Blue Rapids Times*.

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

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

J. K. Hudson, proprietor of the KANSAS FARMER, has sent us a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very valuable and well-arranged compendium of information about the Grange, containing a full and complete history of the Order, its principles, its constitution, its laws, its decisions and general information which must be valuable to Grangers.—*Atchison Patriot*.

PATRON'S HAND-BOOK.—The Kansas Farmer office has sent us a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very valuable and well-arranged compendium of information about the Grange, containing a full and complete history of the Order, its principles, its constitution, its laws, its decisions and general information which must be valuable to Grangers.—*Atchison Patriot*.

Patrons' Hand-Book.—J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, (a paper, by the way, which everybody should read, as it costs but \$2 and is worth three times that. Address Mr. Hudson at Topeka. The paper comes weekly) has sent us a copy of the above named book. It is very cheap; only 25 cents, in plain binding, and 40 cents in cloth, and is, we should say, invaluable to Patrons, and to all interested in the Grange movement. The history of the order and the rules are given in full. Send for it.—*Manhattan Beacon*.

Sine Qua Non.—This can truly be affirmed of the Patrons' Hand-Book, issued by J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer. It is simply an indispensable requisite to those belonging to or desiring to learn the workings of the order. It is replete with information on this subject. Every Patron in the state should have a copy.—*Southwestern Kansas Advocate*.

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

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

It is too bad the FARMER neglects them so; we have been waiting and hoping each week that they could have a column or two to themselves, but we big folks all want to say so much to each other that there is never any room left for the little ones. Hereafter, however, we are going to try to put a little something in the Domestic Department for them every week. We have had several reprimands and letters of inquiry about it, and once or twice have been asked what has become of "Hoozier Girl." We have a communication from her now, but she, too, has addressed herself to the grown up folks this time, so she will have to wait her turn.

We attended a family party not long since, and it was one of the pleasantest gatherings we were ever in; fathers and mothers, young ladies and gentlemen, and children were all invited; the grandfathers and mothers, too, constituted no small part and contributed largely to the fun and entertainment, with stories of their young days—and how they did enjoy seeing their children happy, and how proud they were of their grandchildren.

There was none of the stiffness of a young ladies' party, the mothers did not have to worry about the children at home, and the children were not sent out to have an evening party alone, of which we very much disapprove at all times. It was just a real sensible kind of a party, and we would like to know of many more such.

But I started out to tell you a story that a dear old grandma told to the children in our corner that evening. She said it was real true, and it was about such a brave little boy that I thought it worth repeating to the young readers of the FARMER.

One evening about nightfall, a little boy, twelve or thirteen years old, very dirty and ragged, knocked at her farmhouse door and asked if he could stay all night. She inquired if he was alone, and learning that he was, invited him in and said he could stay, of course, but she would like to know what he was doing out that time of day alone in a strange neighborhood. His eyes filled with tears, but he manfully said that it was a long story, but he would tell it to her. She could not help knowing, from the way he dropped on a chair, that he was very tired, so she told him to come with her to the kitchen and eat some supper, and rest a little first; he did not need a second invitation to do that, but before he had finished eating buckwheat cakes and syrup, he said he was rested enough to begin. His home had been in Ohio, but when he was ten years old his father died and left his mother, with two children, himself and a younger sister, very poor. After a few months his uncle offered to take him and send him to school and give him a home until he had learned a trade, if his mother would consent. It was a hard trial for her to part with him, he said he was sure, but she thought it would be unjust to him to refuse such an offer, and encouraged him to go and live with his uncle.

Not long after that another uncle, a brother of his mother, concluded to go to Kansas to live, and told her he would take her and his sister along, if they would go, and that she probably could get employment more easily there, by which to support herself and little girl. So he said good bye to them and stayed with his uncle, thinking every day how hard he must study so he could go to Kansas in a few years and make a nice home for them. He heard of their safe arrival at their new western home, on a farm near Leavenworth, but pretty soon letters came telling him they all had theague, and before long his uncle was taken sick with bilious fever and died. That ended his hope of getting a good education and a trade before he left Ohio, and he told his uncle he must go to his mother, he could do something towards her support, and she was afraid she was not able then to do anything. His uncle objected to his going, but he thought that was the right way, and was determined. He heard of a man not far from them who was going to take a car load of thoroughbred stock of some kind to the West, and wanted a boy to go along and help take care of it. Willie, that was his name, applied for the place and got it, came to Leavenworth and found his mother had just gone to Fort Scott in search of work. Poor Willie was tired from his long journey, homesick to see his mother, had no money—he had worked for his passage—no place to go, no friends and no home; but what do you think he did? He started for Fort Scott on foot and alone that same day; when he reached that good grandmother's house he had been walking three days, and tired as he was he said he was sorry when night came, for then he had to stop. He had a soft bed that night, you may be sure, and the next morning the grandmother sent him to the nearest railroad depot with money enough in his pocket to buy a ticket to Fort Scott. Before he left her house she gave him some clean clothes, telling him she was afraid people would think he was a little vagabond if he went any farther looking so forlorn. "Well," he said, "I don't care much if they do, for a little while, if I can only find my mother, I will soon show them it is not true, after I get a chance to work." In a few days grandmother received a letter from Willie, as he had promised she should, and it contained the glad tidings that he had found his mother and sister both well and overjoyed

to see him, though his mother was so surprised at first she could scarcely believe it was him. They were talking, he said, of all going to the country to live, but wherever they go, such a noble boy as that, we believe, will make a man who will be heard of again.

For the Kansas Farmer.

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

BY MRS. M. STRATTON DENNIS.

CHAPTER IV.

In which the seed-buds blossom and bring forth fruit.

Little Katie Stearns' secret seemed to grow with the possession, and many times she found it so great that she would be obliged to hold her hand over her mouth to keep it within bounds; in this manner she kept it within her own breast until the day of Freddie Daille's funeral, when in a moment of forgetfulness quite excusable in one of her years, it leaked out. She had been very much impressed with the appearance of the minister who conducted the services, especially so when he stood by the side of the open grave and with uplifted hands and tears trickling down his cheeks besought the blessing of God to rest upon the weeping family, who were called upon by a stroke of the hand of Providence to mourn the death of a loved one.

Katie had hastily wiped away a tear from her azure eye, before she grasped her father's hand to be led to the wagon, which awaited them outside the graveyard to convey them home. She had dropped down in her little rocking chair, which sat directly in front of her mother, clasped tightly her hands, and had sat without a word for more than half the way home; her mother wondering at her unusual quietness had several times peered into her face to see if she had not fallen asleep, but no, her blue eyes were staring at the dapples on old Kate's back; finally she turned suddenly, and looking up at her mother, said, "I spect our Dordie'll look dest like him, when he bees a minister and prays to draves, don't you, mamma?"

"George gets to be a minister, and prays to graves! what do you mean, dearie?"

But both Katie's hands had flown to her mouth, where one above the other she held them tight, while her face grew red as a peony, and slowly great tears, one after another gathered and rolled down her cheeks, and all the time her blue eyes were fastened upon her mother. "What is the matter, Katie; tell mother, dear," Mrs. Stearns said, not once guessing the true cause of her tears.

"Oh dee! oh dee! I telled Dordie's deud double sequet. I thought I tould teep sequets, and I tould only dis. I ffordit it was a sequet, and now Dordie wo'n't never telled me no more—oh dee." And the dear child dropped her head on her mother's knee and sobbed as if her little heart would break, because of her unintentional breach of trust.

Mr. and Mrs. Stearns exchanged glances, and Mrs. Stearns said, "George will forgive you, Katie, I think, if you will go right to him when you get home, and tell him how you for got." Soon as they reached home and Katie's mamma had changed her dress and hat for her every day ones, she went running to the field where George was working, and sobbed out the tale of her forgetfulness to the loving brother, who had only wondered that the wee thing should have kept it so long as she had, and although he, like the wise boy he really was, did not tell his little sister just this, he freely forgave her all, and to assure her that she was fully reinstated in his confidence he whispered in her ear another secret, which was that he loved his dear little sister Katie and Maud Daille better than any other girls in the wide world, and that if she would never tell, would when he got to be a minister to marry both of them.

"And den have two wives, Dordie? me one wife, and Maud nodder one?"

"No, I will have one, and some wonderfully nice man will have the other one, puss." But this was a little too much for Katie to understand, and after standing thinking a minute her mind went back to the secret itself, and she declared, "Dis sequet boofuler dan de nodder sequet was, and so easy to keep."

George laughed and shook his finger at her ominously—"Remember, little miss, you must not forget this time."

"No, indeed, me won't!" and Katie held her lips together with her tiny thumb and forefinger in such a queer, important way that George fairly shouted with amusement as he caught her up, set her on his shoulder and bounded away to the house, where they found supper waiting.

As Katie kept occasionally holding her lips with her thumb and finger, the other children quizzed her, but she would only shake her head and say, with a wise air, "Sequets, sequets, me won't ffordit no more."

Mr. and Mrs. Stearns had a long talk that night about the secret Katie had divulged, and laughed not a little as they wondered what in the world had put such a notion into George's head, but not for a moment could they imagine him as a minister, though his mother said she did wish she knew he would grow up good enough to make a good, faithful minister.

Matters were surely changing for the better at the home of the Stearns, and although they encountered many obstacles, and many times felt considerably discouraged, yet neither of them depended upon themselves for the strength necessary to surmount the difficulties that met them, else they had surely failed. In the time when their love for each other was

but a tiny plant, they had each dedicated their lives to a holier one—to the love of God—and thus when once fairly startled out of the coldness and inactivity into which, like many another child of Christ, they had for a time fallen, and roused to a newer sense of duty, they felt the love of the Master warming their hearts and encouraging them to persevere, hence the secret of their success, and as week succeeded week some new improvement would manifest itself, some new rug, some new curtains, a lounge was nailed together by George with his mother as overseer of the job. This was covered with calico, bought for the purpose, of a pretty, cheerful pattern, a tick was made and filled with straw, and a cover made for this, also of the calico, and when all was done, was considered by the whole family, (especially by Mr. Stearns when he came in tired from his work), as a most useful and comfortable addition to the household furniture.

More than anything else did Mr. and Mrs. Stearns find it difficult to impress their children with the principles of obedience, which had been so long neglected, accustomed always to assert their own wills, and defy those of their parents, they looked at them now in utter amazement when they found they no longer gave way to them but used means to enforce obedience whenever it was not quietly yielded, but even this grew better sooner than our friends had dared to hope, as the children found it useless to remonstrate with their father or mother, they began to show less and less obstinacy, and home grew brighter and pleasanter.

A little more than a month had passed since we were first advised of Mrs. Owens' projected visit, and still it had not been made, but one morning Mrs. Stearns was pleased to see her and her sister come riding up to the gate, immediately conjectured that they had come for an all day's visit. She congratulated herself as she went out to meet them, that she had the new lounge finished, and was all tied up so nice.

While the ladies were laying aside their hats and seating themselves, Mrs. Owens inquired of Mrs. Stearns about her friend Mrs. Daille.

"Poor woman! I hear she takes the loss of her baby very hard," and she checked herself thinking how, one by one, three of her own babes had gladdened her heart for a year or so, and like little Freddie Daille, called "Mamma," for the last time, and then gone away up to the home above—"Above?" Yes, Mrs. Owens was very sure of that and feeling comforted by the thought she murmured, as continuing to speak to Mrs. Stearns, "For our such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

"Yes, she does take it hard, poor thing! it was so sudden and unexpected you know yet she says, 'she can recognize in this affliction the hand of her Father,' she is a precious woman, and I wish you were better acquainted with her. I love her as I think I would love a sister if I only had one to love," and Mrs. Stearns looked over at Mrs. Ella almost with feelings of envy—thinking how nice it must be to have sisters come to pay such long visits.

"Well, Mrs. Stearns," Mrs. Owens said, not noticing the last part of her remark, nor the look which followed it, "what do you say to letting George take my horse and buggy and driving over to Mrs. Daille's to bring her to spend the day with us, it will do her more good I think, than for us to go there for the afternoon, as we talked of doing—do she will come?"

"I think it is just the thing!" So George was called and sent away for Mrs. Daille, calling roughly back to his mother as he started, to ask—

"Mother, is it Mrs. Daille, or is it Miss Maud Daille, I am to bring?" never waiting to her the reply she sent after him.

To be continued.

For the Kansas Farmer.

WHAT GIRLS CAN DO ON A HOMESTEAD
No. 2.

BY IVY GREEN.

The lord of the manor was too busy "sodding in" corn to help us any; nevertheless, we were determined to have a few flowers.

We wrote to home friends to send us some hardy shrubs and climbers and a few seeds. In the mean time we went to work to prepare a place to put them when they should come.

On either side of the front door and at some distance from the house we laid out two large diamond shaped beds and made an attempt to spade them up. This we found impossible and set our wits to work to find some other way. At last a happy inspiration came. We took one axe the other a hatchet and chopped that obstinate sod until the roots were cut through and in small pieces. Then it was not such a very hard job to peel it off with a spade. Still finding it impossible to dig we concluded we would make our bed so deep that we would not need to have it spaded. Equipped with a bushel basket, a spade and a large coal shovel, we took our line of march for the sod fence, the inevitable boys bringing up the rear. The sod had been plowed up in the fall for making the fence and stable, and here we could easily fill our baskets with rich soil and by taking many a rest on the way, carry it to our flower bed. The boys wanted to help and brought their cart and the little shovel from the stove and dug and hauled as hard as any one. When enough earth was piled upon the beds, we began the work of pulverizing and putting deep sod borders

all around to keep them in shape. The boys still wanting to help, we told them they might haul more earth and make a shallow bed under each window. For a time all worked vigorously, but presently a long time elapsed and no boys appeared. Then a great wailing was heard and two dirty-faced urchins with tear-rolling down their cheeks and muddy fists in their eyes, appeared around the corner of the house.

"Mama, I dess you'll have to whip us," sobbed Frankie, "we've drouned the little shubble."

Upon holding an investigation, it was discovered that they had tired of "teaming," as they called it, and had stopped to fish with the shovel in the hole where the winter's supply of potatoes had been buried, it being then half full of water, had dropped the shovel in the water and were afraid to put their hands in for it. They were much relieved when we rescued the drowned shovel and Mama assured them she did not think they needed whipping.

After this, we went on smoothly, though we were several days in getting our beds all right and many times were forced by aching arms and backs to rest awhile.

As we were completing the last of our flower beds a neighbor, who had been west two years, came over and after expressing surprise that we should attempt a "posy garden," when we had no fence to keep pigs and cattle out, told us she "had brought a lot of nasturtions and morning-glory seeds from home with her but could never get her men folks to fix her a place to put them, and we might have them if we thought they would grow after laying by two years."

Upon her suggestions, we took up the roots of some wild flowers which she said were pretty enough for any garden. Prettiest of these was the "Sensation Vine" or "San Briar," which grows profusely on the prairies in all parts of the state.

Our summer experience led us to gather many seeds and mark the spot where groves some of the most lovely flowers I ever saw any place. These were to be transplanted to our garden the following spring.

In a few days came a package of roses, lilacs, syringes and honeysuckles, by mail, carefully packed in wet moss and wrapped in oiled paper; also, a package of common flower seeds, for we had thought it useless to try any rare varieties.

In our narrow beds under the windows we sowed the seeds our neighbor gave us and red and white cypress, sent from home, and when the hot days came we had a pair of lovely fragrant blinds to shield our room from the south sun.

Our roses and shrubs we hedged in with brush. In our large beds we sowed balsams, sweet peas, mignonettes, larkspurs and asters. Here, too, we put a couple of bulbs of gladiolus and tigridia, which mother had put among the seeds, and which later delighted us with rare blossoms.

When all was done, with our little hatchet we cut a lot of the low brush which grows along the little "draws," as they call the small streams crossing and recrossing the prairies of southern Kansas, and piled it over our beds to prevent invasions from the chick ens.

Oh, what comfort we took in watering and tending those flowers! and the interest of watching their unfolding and enjoying their beauty and fragrance kept away many a homesick thought. Nor were we the only ones who appreciated them. Often, travelers would stop for a drink, a meal or a night's lodging, offering as an excuse that they knew by the looks of the yard "white" folks lived there.

To be sure one unlucky day when all were away from home a herd of stray cattle took a promenade in our garden and left many photographs of their feet in our cherished beds and carried off entirely—root and all—our best beloved rose, a thrifty Queen of the Prairie, three feet long, and we mourned in bitterness of spirit for it, but that was our only bad luck and we anxiously looked for the time to begin work another spring.

To be Continued.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 16.

BY RAMELER.

The Tower of London is supposed to have been commenced by Julius Caesar, at least we have Shakespeare's authority for saying so. It is situated on what is called Tower Hill and covers about twelve acres of ground. It is surrounded by a deep ditch or moat, which, at the present time, is dry and used as a garden.

It is not what most people would think from its name, a single tower or building, but consists of numerous buildings including the Jewel House, Armory, White Tower, Bloody Tower, Bowyer Tower, Brick Tower and several others. The tower was originally used as a fortress and as a prison for state criminals. It was also used as a residence of the monarchs of England down to the time of Elizabeth. Hundreds of illustrious criminals and royal personages have not only been imprisoned but murdered within its walls. Who that has read English history does not remember the fate of Lady Jane Grey, Anne Boleyn, William Wallace and King George of France. A cold shudder passes over us as we look upon many of these scenes, particularly when in the Bloody Tower we were shown the place where Richard III, while acting as regent, murdered his little nephews who were heirs

to the throne, by walling them up alive in a narrow cell—their bones were found more than a hundred years afterwards by some workmen while making repairs to the staircase.

In the White Tower we were shown the room in which Sir Walter Raleigh was imprisoned for so long a time. It is scarcely more than twelve feet square with walls fourteen feet thick, inside is the name of the distinguished prisoner, cut in the stone wall of his cell by his own hand.

The Armory is a plain, three-story stone building. On the first floor is a finely arranged collection of armor, used from the 13th to the 18th century, and includes suits made for different distinguished persons. Among these is that worn by James I, Henry VIII, Charles I, and Dudley, Earl of Leicester. On the second and third floors are 65,000 stand of the latest improved Enfield rifles, distributed in stand-racks ready for use. At the end of one of these rooms is a beautiful device representing the rising sun; it is formed by fastening pistols, cavalry sabres and ramrods against the wall in such a manner that the pistols represent the body and the sabers and ramrods the rays of the sun. It is very pretty and displayed a great deal of ingenuity and artistic skill, both in design and execution.

The Jewel house contains all the Crown Jewels of England. They are enclosed in an immense glass case around which we walked and listened to the description as given by an elderly female who described their use and value, and then asked us for a shilling. The crown, made for the coronation of Queen Victoria, cost £200,000, or \$1,000,000. There are scores of necklaces and bracelets and other jewelry and the swords of Mercy and Justice, which are worn only during the coronation service. Here, too, is the silver baptismal font in which is deposited the water brought from the river Jordan, for christening the royal children.

The underground or Metropolitan railway is another of the sights of London. It is built below all the sewers of the city and has a double track of about twenty miles in length, and starts west at or near Finsbury square on the north side of the river, running under Farringdon road, Kings Cross, Euston square and around the west end of Hyde Park, and returning on the south side of Kensington Museum, Buckingham Palace and Temple Bar to within a block of London Bridge, thus forming a perfect horse shoe around the entire north side of the city. The cars are the same as those used on all the roads in Great Britain. There is little or no smoke, the engines using coke and condensing their steam. The speed is about twenty miles an hour, and you arrive at well lighted stations every two or three minutes. The roadway is lit the entire length with gas and is well ventilated by grates at almost every street crossing. It is of very great convenience to the people of the west end going to and from the city.

New Advertisements.

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. The business of the

Patrons of Husbandry is especially solicited. We are also the manufacturer's agents for the sale of the THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW, for which circulars will be sent on application. We beg to refer to D. W. Adams, Master National Grange, Waukon, Iowa; O. H. Kelley, Secretary National Grange, Washington City; Gen. W. Duane 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.

"The Thresher of the Period."



THIS is the famous "VIBRATOR" THRESHER which has created such a revolution in the trade, and become so firmly established as the "leading Thresher" of this day and generation. More than seven thousand purchasers and ninety thousand grain raisers pronounce these machines ENTIRELY UNQUALLED 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 new forty page illustrated Pamphlet and Circulars (sent free) giving full particulars about these Improved Machines and other information valuable to farmers and threshermen. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

Hedge Plants, \$1.

THOMAS are hard, and down comes the price of Hedge Plants. 20,000 packed and FREIGHT PREPAID for \$30. On smaller orders \$1 per 1,000 at the depot at Lee's Summit. Will warrant my plants sound and in good order when received, also full count. Terms, Net Cash with order. State where you saw this advertisement. Address O. H. ALLEN, Wholesale Hedge Grower, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

THE STRAY LAW.

STRAYS.

ARTICLE III.

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

Sec. 6. No person shall take up any horse, mule, ass, bull, sheep, swine or other animal, under the provisions of this article, unless he be a citizen and household and enter into bonds, with sufficient sureties, to the state of Kansas, for the use of the owner, in double the value of the property proposed to be taken up, to be ascertained by the justice before whom the person wishes to post such stray, which bond shall be filed and preserved by such justice.

Sec. 7. If any animal, liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and the owner of such premises fails to keep up such stray for more than ten days after the date of its being taken up, any citizen of the same county may proceed to take up such stray, and proceed with it as if taken up on his own premises.

Sec. 8. If any person take up any stray, he shall immediately advertise the same by posting up three printed or written notices, in as many public places in the township, which notices shall contain a full description of the stray.

Sec. 9. If such stray shall not be claimed and proved at the expiration of ten days after it was taken up, and advertised, then the taker shall go before a justice of the peace of the township and file his affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, and that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there; or that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there, and that he was not the owner of the same, and that he has advertised such stray ten days, and that the marks or brands have not been altered since, to his knowledge, and giving a true and correct description, giving age, sex, color, marks and brands, and cash value of such stray at the time the same was taken up.

Sec. 10. At the end of a year after such stray was taken up, the justice of the peace in the township, where such stray was taken up shall issue a summons to three disinterested householders to appear and appraise such stray, which summons shall forthwith be served by the taker up of such stray; which service shall be without charge, if not demanded at the time of making the appraisal.

Sec. 11. The householders, two of them, shall proceed to describe and appraise such stray, stating the sex, size, color, age, marks and brands, and the value of the same, which description and appraisal they shall reduce to writing, to which they shall append their affidavit that the same is a true description, and a fair and impartial appraisal, which shall be filed by the justice, and recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose. Said appraisers shall also take into consideration the cost of keeping such stray for the period of one year previous to their appraisal, and also consider and credit the taker up may have derived from the use of such stray, and shall report their allowance for the same on the appraisal list.

Sec. 12. The justice of the peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up make out and deliver to the county clerk a certified copy of the description and value of said stray, and the appraisal list.

Sec. 13. The clerk, immediately after receiving the certified copy from the justice, shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose; and whenever the appraisal value of such stray shall exceed ten dollars, said county clerk shall, within ten days after receiving such certified description and appraisal (unless the animal shall have been previously reclaimed by the owner), send by mail, a notice containing a complete description of said stray, the day which it was taken up, its appraisal value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice, which shall be in full payment for the publication of said notice in said Kansas Farmer, in three successive numbers. The publisher of said Kansas Farmer, for a failure to publish said notice as provided in this article in case of a failure of the county clerk, or justice of the peace, to perform the duties enjoined upon them; and it shall be the duty of the publisher of the Kansas Farmer to furnish the county clerk of each county with a copy of said paper, to be kept on file in his office.

Sec. 14. Any person may use a stray, lawfully taken up by him, with care and moderation, if he does not injure or abuse it.

Sec. 15. The owners of any stray swine may, within two months, and the owner of any other kind of stray stock, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same before some justice of the peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up, in writing, of the time and place, and the justice of the peace, before whom such proof will be offered; and if such justice is satisfied from the evidence that the stray belongs to the claimant, he shall, upon payment of all costs and expenses of keeping, order it to be delivered to the owner, and the justice of the peace, or county clerk that such stray has been proved and restored to the proper owner within twenty days from the time such proof is made.

Sec. 16. The clerk shall make an entry of the fact stated in such certificate in the margin of the county record, opposite the recorded certificate of the justice before whom such stray was appraised, which entry shall cancel all lien the county may have upon such stray.

Sec. 17. If the owner and taker-up cannot agree as to the amount of costs and expense of taking up, it shall be decided, on application of either party, by the justice of the peace of the county, who shall hear the parties, and make a decision, which shall be final, and if necessary, and in making up his decision he shall take into consideration whatever service the taker-up may have had of such stray.

Sec. 18. If the owner of any swine, within two months, or of any other kind of stock, within twelve months, fails to comply with the provisions of this act after the time of taking up, and the taker-up shall have proceeded according to law, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

Sec. 19. In all cases where the title to any stray shall vest in the taker-up by the lapse of time, the taker-up shall pay into the county treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up and posting up, and taking care, one-half of the remainder of the appraisal value of such stray, to the use of the county school fund; and in default of such payment, the county shall sell such stray, to secure the payment of such money to the county.

Sec. 20. If any person shall sell or dispose of any stray, or take the same out of this state before the title shall have vested in him, he shall forfeit and pay to the county double the value of such stray, and may also be imprisoned for the same, not exceeding twenty days, and in making up his decision he shall take into consideration whatever service the taker-up may have had of such stray.

Sec. 21. If any person unlawfully takes up any stray, and fails to comply with the provisions of this act, or uses or works such stray before advertising the same, or shall drive the same on his premises for the purpose of taking up the same, or shall keep the same out of the county more than five days at one time, before he acquires a title to it, he shall forfeit to the county not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 22. The county commissioners of the several counties of the state, at some regular session of their respective boards, in each year, shall examine the certificates or other records of strays filed in the county clerks; and if, upon such examination, they shall find, by lapse of time, that such strays shall have been the property of the taker-up, the board shall issue their warrants under the seal of the county, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to collect the amount due the county, according to the provisions of this article, from the goods and chattels, effects or credits of every kind of the taker-up, without exemption; and for the want thereof, to levy upon any real estate of any person, or upon any real estate of any person, belonging in any way to him, in the manner provided by law for the levy and sale of real estate on execution; and such strays shall in all cases be subject to the lien held by the county, as provided in this article, and the county commissioners may order the sheriff to seize and sell the same.

Sec. 23. Justices of the peace, in their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction and take cognizance of all actions for the violation of this article, and enforce all the penalties and fines against persons who may be guilty of such violations; and it shall be the duty of any county officer who knows of a violation of this article to report the same to the nearest justice of the peace of the county.

Sec. 24. Upon the affidavit of any citizen of the county wherein such strays may be held or so taken up, and filed with the justice of the peace of the county, setting forth that any person, naming him, has disposed of any stray, or in any manner violated the provisions of this article, and describing the stray in full, said justice shall issue his summons and writ, as he is provided in civil cases, commanding the officer to take the stray into his possession, and summon the person who may have thus violated this article to appear and answer, as is provided in cases of replevin.

Sec. 25. All trials before a justice of the peace, under this article, if demanded by the defendant, shall be by jury, of six competent men, to be selected as in civil cases, who shall, if they find the defendant guilty, assess the fine to be paid by him, or the imprisonment to be inflicted, subject to the order of the justice.

Sec. 26. If, upon examination and hearing, it shall appear to said justice that this article has been violated, he shall assess the fine as herein provided, and shall order the officer to deliver the stray to any person who will give good and sufficient bond to the county to keep said stray until the expiration of the twelve months at which time the title shall vest in him, as it would have done in the taker-up; and he shall be subject to the same liabilities and requirements as the taker-up.

Sec. 27. All the provisions of this article shall be paid into the county treasury, for the use of the common school fund.

Sec. 28. There shall be allowed for taking up strays the following rewards: For taking up every horse, mule or ass, fifty cents; for every head of neat cattle, twenty-five cents; for all other kinds of cattle, fifteen cents per head.

Sec. 29. The county clerk shall receive, for recording each certificate of strays, or forwarding a description of the same, as heretofore provided, thirty-five cents, whether such certificate contain a greater or less number of strays, and fifty cents additional for each animal described therein, to pay for the publication of the notice, as heretofore provided.

Sec. 30. The justice of the peace shall receive the sum of thirty-five cents for making out and recording each certificate of appraisal, including the oath administered to the appraisers, whether such certificate contains a greater or less number of animals, and forty cents for each certified copy of all proceedings pertaining to such stray or strays: Provided, That the fees charged by such justice of the peace in any one case shall not be greater than one dollar and fifty cents. The appraisers shall be allowed for their services each fifty cents, and in no case shall they receive mileage.

Sec. 31. If any stray, lawfully taken up, gets away or dies, without the fault of the taker-up, he shall not be liable for the same.

Sec. 32. If any county clerk or justice of the peace fails to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this article, he shall forfeit and pay to the county not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and pay to the party injured not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1874, section 1, when the appraisal value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraisal value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Stray List for the Week ending May 6.

Davis County—D. H. Trotter, Clerk.
Filly—Taken up by Wm. Boileau, Jackson tp., one dark brown filly, small star in forehead, 15 hands high, about 3 years old. Appraised \$8.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G. W. Duncan, April 20, Leocompton 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 29, Liberty tp., one iron gray Mare, white spot in forehead, neck in left hind, 15 hands high, supposed to be 4 years old. Appraised \$47.50.

COLT—Also, one bay horse Colt, both hind feet white, right foot, white spot in forehead, snip on nose, about 1 year old. Appraised \$17.

COLT—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.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. 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 gray Mare, 14 hands high, star in forehead, 4 years old this spring. Appraised \$30.

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

Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Ridgeway, Blue Mound tp., April 14, one bay Horse, about 16 hands high, about 7 years old, roan neck, white hair in forehead and over left eye, harness and collar marks. Appraised \$22.

HORSE—Also, one dark bay Horse, about 15 1/2 hands high, supposed to be 9 years old, some white hairs in forehead, white snip on nose, some white hairs on left hind foot, shoes on fore feet, harness and collar marks. Appraised \$60.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. H. Nelson, Burlington tp., Dec. 1, 1872, a bay Mare, supposed to be about 3 years old, small white spot on star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoine, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Thomas Allen, Zealand tp., April 18, one gray pony Mare, small star on headstall, no marks or brands. Appraised \$8.

Woodson County—J. N. Halloway, Clerk.
ONE white Cow, one side of head and ears black, one black spot on neck, underbit and underlip on right ear no brands visible. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by August Todman, Center tp., April 8, one iron gray pony Mare, two hind feet white, left hind foot, three light spots on right hip, about 14 hands high. Appraised \$40.

Stray List for the Week ending April 22, 1874.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by H. D. Craig, Junction tp., Nov. 14, 1873, one red roan Steer, underbit of each ear, 2 years old past. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by F. E. Sowers, Junction tp., Nov. 27, 1873, one red and white 5 year old Steer, both horns off, frozen off. Appraised \$11.

STEER—Also, one red and white Steer, 1 year old, face white, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$11.

STEER—Taken up by R. D. Watts, Junction tp., Nov. 14, 1873, one white Steer, 3 years old past, red ears, red nose, a little red on front of both fore legs. Appraised \$11.

COLT—Taken up by Geo. McCallough, Junction tp., Nov. 14, 1873, one dark roan horse Colt, about 13 hands high, lump on right gambel or below, lump on left hind leg just above knee. Appraised \$16.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Robert Sutherland, Walker tp., one 2 year old Steer, color pale red, tip of tail white, some white on the back, white belly, white in forehead, crop of right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$18.

Stray List for the Week ending April 22.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by James Allen, Atlanta tp., one dark red Cow, swallow and underbit on right ear, branded R on left hip, 4 years old. Appraised \$20.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by W. J. Trammel, Potosi tp., Feb. 9, one red and black cow, spotted Cow, 4 years old, upper half crop of right ear, underbit in left ear, Texas or Cherokee Appraised \$11.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.
HOGS—Taken up March 30, by E. S. Robt, Pawpaw tp., one spotted sow and one white one, two spotted sow, one white and one black male, no ear marks on any of them. Appraised \$32.

The Kansas Evangelist;

A RELIGIOUS WEEKLY.

DEVOTED to the interests of Churches, Schools, Homes and Farms of Kansas and the West.

Edited by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH,

and a corps of corresponding editors unsurpassed by any paper in the West.

Sample copies free. Liberal terms to clubs. Address KANSAS EVANGELIST, Leavenworth, Kan.

SWEET

VALLEY POTATO FARM

Williams, Proprietors.

Six miles from Kansas City

We are prepared to supply every

demand for plants of all the

leading varieties at the

lowest rates. We are no novices in the business,

but twelve years of experience, study and

observation renders us capable, we think, of producing

plants of the very best quality. We have the advan-

tage of the best clipping centre in the west, and

all orders will be filled with promptness.

Our beds are located on Shawnee road, 2 1/2 miles from Kansas City and on the farm. Plants packed to carry 1,000 miles. WILLIAMSON BROS., Box 211 Kansas City.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.

OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300

acres, closely planted, and comprising a general

and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees,

&c., together with the well known superior quality of

our stock, enables us to offer great inducements.

We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet

the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for whole-

sale Price List. E. L. STEEBER, Proprietors.

Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries,

septs-1f Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

GRANGE SEALS.

THE Missouri State Grange Executive Committee

has arranged with T. HAYES, 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 his samples with those from other

houses. Send for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE REMINGTON WORKS



The New Improved REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.

AWARDED
THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"
AT VIENNA, 1873.

THE HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" AWARDED AT THE EXPOSITION.

No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A Few Good Reasons:

1. A New Invention, thoroughly tested and secured by Letters Patent.

2. Makes a perfect Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.

3. Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless and Rapid—best combination of qualities.

4. Durable—Runs for years without repairs.

5. Will do all kinds of Work and Fancy Stitching in a superior manner.

6. Is Most Easily Managed by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing through holes.

7. Design Simple, Ingenious, Elegant, forming the stitch without the use of cog wheel gears, rotary cams or lever arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uniform length of stitch at any speed. Has our new Thread Controller, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and prevents injury to thread.

8. Construction most careful and finished. It is manufactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Illion, N. Y. CHICAGO OFFICE, 235 State St.

Breeders' Directory.

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

THEODORE EADS, "Maplefield," Corning, Adams Co., Iowa, Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Berkshire hogs, Light and Dark Brahmas, Pigeons. All of the best quality. Correspondence solicited.

JACOB DESHA, Cynthia, Kentucky, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

GHILAND 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 Rochester, Illinois.

M. RIEHL, Potosi, Missouri, Breeder of Improved BERKSHIRE SWINE. Prices low. Stock guaranteed.

H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Prize Poultry, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Pigeons. Fifteen First Prizes, 1873. Young Fowls for sale in season. Send for price list.

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

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

THE NEW RYAN, Leavenworth, Kansas, Breeder of Short Horn and Imported Stock. Have now two (2) young Bulls and three (3) fine Heifers for sale. Pleasant View, P. O. Leavenworth.

S. LONG, Corning, Kansas, Proprietor. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs. Stock at all times for sale. Catalogues sent on application.

COOK, Iowa, Allen Co., Iowa, Importer and Shipper of Pure Poland China Pigs. Send for Circular and Price List.

J. FIERY Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Durham Cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

B. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Milersburg, Illinois, Breeder and Dealer in Improved American Merino Sheep. We defy competition. Stock for sale.

R. STEVENSON, Emporia, Kansas, Importer and Shipper of Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale at all times. Address J. B. STEVENSON, Emporia, Kan.

YANDER W. BARBITT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Breeder and Shipper of pure Poland China Pigs. Send for Circular and Price List.

M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of dark Brahms and Buff Colored Pigs. Prices \$1.50 per setting. Chickens for sale after August 1, 1874.

A. SMITH, Leavenworth, Kansas, Importer and Shipper of thorough bred herd book JERSEY CATTLE. Heifers and bulls for sale at all times. Address J. B. STEVENSON, Emporia, Kan.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

ALLEN'S NURSERY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ALLEN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, &c., at wholesale. septs-1y-38

KANSAS CITY NURSERY, GOODMAN & SON, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, &c., at wholesale. septs-1y-38

THE NURSERY, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN. Nursery Stock, Nursery and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Bedding Plants, yearlings of the Depot, E. P. DIEHL, Proprietor.

LOT KNOX NURSERY, D. C. HAWTHORNE, Proprietor. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail. 10-17-1y

Seedsmen's Directory.

ANT NEED COMPANY, Incorporated (Inds.)—Incorporated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable Seeds. Send for Catalogue free to all applicants.

ERN. STEEBER & CO., SEWARD, Neb. 211 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

Beekeeper's Directory.

BES. QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND APPLIANCES. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Nursery Stock.

ALLEN'S NURSERIES.

TREES 1,000,000 Hedge plants.

AND 100,000 Apple, Pear and Cherry.

PLANTS 10,000 Peach Trees.

CHEAP! 20,000 Evergreen and Shrubs.

3,000 Roses for flowering.

20,000 Roses for planting.

800 bu. Seed Sweet Potatoes.

100,000 Cabbage and Celery plants in season.

1,000,000 Sweet Potato Plants in season.

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants in variety. The above stock is well grown and in a sound and healthy condition. Address ALLEN BROS., Kansas City, Mo.

1,000,000 Hedge Plants for Sale.

PER 100,000, \$9.00—\$1.00 per 1,000. Second class,

75 cents per 1,000. First class Apple Trees, 2 to 4

years, \$4.00 per 1,000—\$5.00 per 1,000. General supply of

Nursery Stock equally as low. Send for catalogue.

Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Ka. WM. PLASKETT.

Farm Stock.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

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

PURE Short Horn Cattle, of both sexes and of all ages, for sale. Also, fine Berkshire Pigs bred and raised on the premises, and several other valuable articles of parties wishing to purchase.

Hard Scrabble Hill Poultry and Pet Stock Yards

THE KANSAS FARMER

IN ITS

Twelfth Year.

Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.

Prosperous Journal.

The Corps of Contributors is large and the name of nearly every able writer upon the various topics of the farm will be found in regular or occasional communications.

Letters from the Farm

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

The officers of every Grange, Farmers' Club and School District are interested in securing a weekly friend and vociferous advocate. It is the paper for the Farmer, the Orchardist, the Gardener, Stock Grower, Dairyman, Wool Grower, and Agriculturist, and every topic connected with their business will be presented, not only by the live farmers of Kansas, but from the best journals of other States we shall secure the experience of those who are engaged in these various branches of business. We shall present

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

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports,

made by the Signal Bureau of the War Department, will be presented fully and in detail. Contributions showing the character, scope and value of the service in agriculture and manufactures will be published, from an able writer. Descriptions of instruments used, of the manner of making observations, and of the general value of the science of meteorology, are promised.

Another new feature, which will be of interest, is the

Scientific Miscellany.

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

Patrons of Husbandry

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

The Literary and Domestic Department,

conducted by our own "gude wome," will be specially devoted to giving the family circle an entertaining and pleasant evening's reading. "Our Little Folks" will be neglected, and by their own letters and contributions their department will become one of great interest to them.

The Official Stray List.

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

The Supreme Court Decisions.

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

The Market Review

will present the important local markets of the State and all important cities, and in a special manner, the price of the publisher to make this feature of the FARMER more than ordinarily valuable by making them correct and reliable.

New Improvements

will be made in the FARMER as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Neither time, labor or money will be spared in making it the best representative of its class in the country.

We take pleasure in saying that the farmers of the State have taken a commendable pride in giving the FARMER that substantial support necessary to its prosperity. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money, the increase in subscription has been made by thousands and we shall labor to give our patrons more than has heretofore been promised.

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

First. To give a premium to every subscriber who pays for that premium, and while it is so cheap, it can be got at from 15 to 30 cents apiece, we deem the giving of such a premium as of no practical utility or benefit to the subscriber, whom it would be necessary to charge 50 cents to pay for the same and the additional trouble and expense of doing a picture business.

Second. To give large and valuable premiums to individuals to get up Clubs, makes it necessary to tax those forming the Club to pay for the premium. As a useless humbug, which can be dispensed with, as not legitimate to the editing and publishing of a paper of trouble and expense from a short-term bull to a brass ring to secure subscriptions, has become a source of trouble and expense in the publishing business, which we propose to deviate from, as we believe, in the interest of our subscribers. We shall labor to make this feature of the FARMER more than ordinarily valuable by making them correct and reliable.

Terms of Subscription:

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
One Insertion, 30 cts. per line, Nonpareil.
One month, 15 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
Three months, 12 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
One year, 10 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
For line for Special Notice, 25 cents. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

Advertising Rates:

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

PLANTS

BY MAIL

PACKING

AND POSTAGE

FREE

LADIES READ THIS

12 Verbenas, 12 kinds..... \$1.00

12 Bedding Plants, 12 kinds..... 1.00

12 Rock Plants, 12 kinds..... 1.00

6 Roses, 6 kinds..... 1.00

All named sorts, our choice.

100 other things cheap.

Premium offered to Clubs.

A 56 page Catalogue Free.

25 cts. for 200 acres, 12 Greenhouses.

Address:

STORRS, HARRISON & CO.,

Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.

AUCTION SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

FRIDAY, MAY 22d, 1874,

AT OUR FARM, ADJOINING

CAMBRIDGE CITY, INDIANA,

(35 miles east of Indianapolis), 15 Head of bulls

and bull calves, and 40 Females, consisting of

cows, heifers and calves; also a few Grads, some

Scandinavian.

The stock consists largely of our own breeding, to

which have been added choice selections from the

sales of last season—making it a valuable and attractive

lot.

Send for Catalogue containing full Particulars.

TERMS.—On sums over \$50, a credit of six months,

with approved security, with six per cent. interest.

A discount of five per cent. for cash.

A description of the cattle and full communication

with Ft. Wayne and Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus,

Meriden, Hamilton and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville,

Ky.

Persons attending the sales of C. C. Parks, Waukegan,

Ill., May 25th, and Col. W. S. King, Chicago, May

21st, can leave Chicago at 8 P. M., and arrive at Cambridge

City at 8 A. M. following. Comfortable sleeping

cars have been arranged for those wishing to

make this trip. Free conveyances to and from depot

on day of sale.

S. MERRITT & SON,

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer, Cambridge City, Ind.

KANSAS State Agricultural College,

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

BOARD OF REGENTS:

N. A. ADAMS, Manhattan. JAS. ROGERS, Bur Ingame
JOSEPH COPELY, Perryville; J. K. HUDSON, Topeka;
T. KINGSBURY, Burlington, Coffey county.
DEBBON, Marysville, Marshall county.
WM. OYNE, Secretary, Manhattan;
E. GALE, Loan Commissioner, Manhattan;
E. B. FURRELL, Treasurer, Manhattan;
L. R. ELLIOTT, Land Agent, Manhattan.

FACULTY:

J. A. ANDERSON, President, Professor of Political Economy and Mental and Moral Philosophy.
J. H. LEE, Professor of English Literature and Latin.
M. L. WARD, Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. WHITMAN, Professor of Botany and Entomology.
J. L. 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. WEIDEN, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
A. TODD, Superintendent of Mechanical Department and Steward.

POLICY BOARD OF REGENTS.

Extract from Minutes of the Board of Regents, September 3, 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 agriculture and these arts, 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 artisans; 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 would, 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; 13 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 five 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.

HERSHFIELD

AND

MITCHELL,

Manufacturing

JEWELERS;

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

WATCH MATERIALS,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

PLATED JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

Jewelry of every description made to order.

Country orders promptly attended to.

HERSHFIELD & MITCHELL,

Leavenworth, Kansas.

PHYSICIANS

ARE THE BEST

GOOD

MEDICINE AFTER

ALL.

They use

HAMILTON'S BUCHU & Dandelion.

It cures Gravel, Diabetes, Brick Dust Deposit, Rheumatism, Jaundice, &c. Try it.

del-ly W. O. HAMILTON & CO. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Maple Seed.

SOFT or Silver Maple Seed by express, well packed,

at \$3 per bushel; \$2 per half bushel or \$1 per

pound by mail—less in large quantities. Order at

once. Seed ready to ship of May. Refer to Col-

man's Rural World, St. Louis, Mo. Address JOHN

HUGGINS & SON, Woodburn Ill.

\$6 TO \$25 A DAY

In canvassing for the most Popular House-

hold Contrivance of the age. Every family will

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, Turn Potatoes, Cabbage and Tomato Plants.

Garden City Plows.

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

Rustic and Terra Cotta Ware, Vases and Hanging Baskets.

Aquarists, 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.

SEEDS: VEGETABLE AND FLOWER.

Plants, Roses, Dahlias, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Bedding Plants, Gladioli, etc. Send for Dr. J. H. Lee's Garden Calendar, 168 pages, illustrated, with practical directions, mailed free.

Grange, HENRY A. DIERER, 714 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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.

BUILDING FELT

This waterproof material resembling leather, is for outside work, (no tar substance used), and inside, instead of plaster. Felt Carpeting, etc. Send two 3 cent stamps for circulars and samples.

C. J. FAX, Camden, N. J.

WANTED-AGENTS-675 to \$2500

per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COM-

MON'S Surprise, 1 pound, postpaid, 75 cents;

3 lbs. \$2. Extra Early Vermont, 2 lbs. postpaid,

\$1. Carpenter's Seedling, 4 lbs. \$1. J. D. VANDOR,

REN, Fish's Corner, Winnebago co., Wis.

MAPS

CHARTS, Prints, Frames, Etc.

N. X. has a Branch Store in Chicago, where all his

maps are sold at New York prices. For particulars

write to R. A. TENNEY, Manager,

64 Lake street, Chicago.

Illustrated

Journal.

A magnificent and Illustrated Monthly,

with Chromo, \$3.50

a year. Send six

cents for sample copy, or 30 cents for sample chromo, terms

to agents, etc. Canvassers Wanted in every town,

county and State. Address THOMAS G. NEWMAN,

Room 27, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Scientific

Farmers.

A richly illustrated Monthly, \$1.50 a year—

chromo free to annual

subscribers. On trial 3

months, 25 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.

E. DOUGLAS & SONS,

Waukegan, Illinois.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

TO BE HELD AT

Louisiana Fair Grounds, Louisiana, Mo.,

Wednesday, June 3d, 1874.

THE sale will include the greater half of my herd.

This will not be a Culling Sale, but a DIVIDE,

including animals from almost every family contain-

ing in the herd, consisting of 140 Bulls and Bull

Calves, including the noted prize bull Starlight

11018 A. H. B., and some extra-fine yearling bulls,

very popularly bred. Also, 30 or 35 Head of

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 safe in

calving to the noted \$6250 bull Brandplate 11431,

and the \$6000 imp. bull Cherab 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.

Louisiana is easy of access by R. R. from Chicago

on the east, Kansas City on the west, St. Louis on

the south, and Keokuk on the north, either by rail

road or steamboat. Catalogue ready by May 10th,

and sent on application. J. H. KISSINGER,

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,