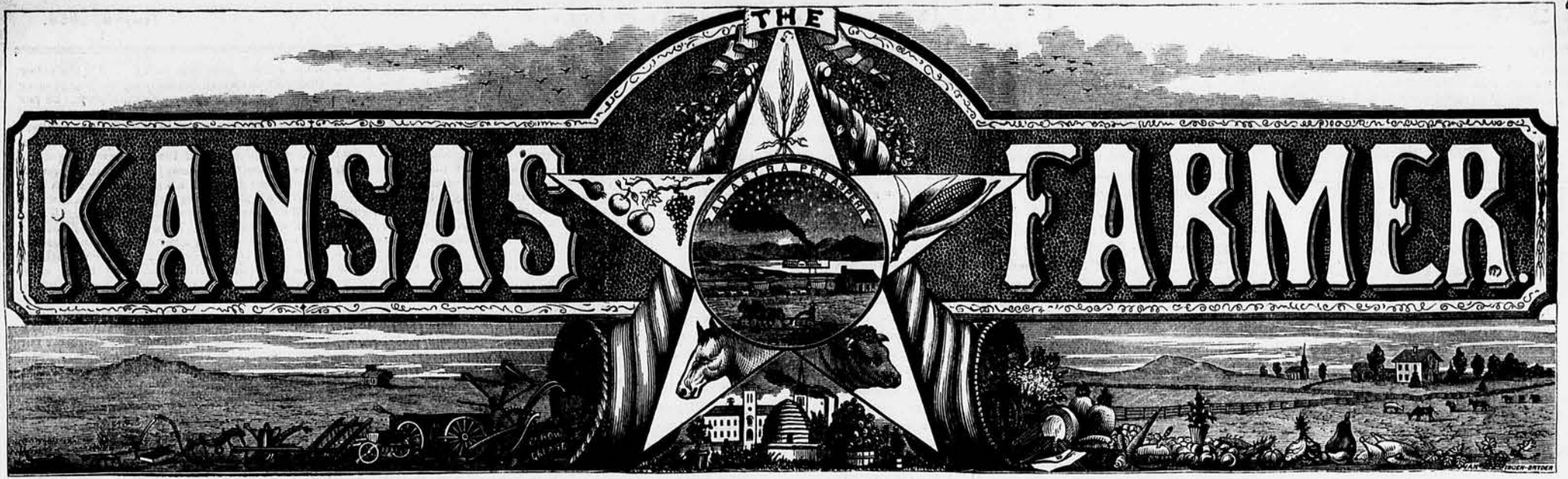




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From the Manhattan Nationalist.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The Annual Address Before the Agricultural College, Delivered at Manhattan, Tuesday Evening, June 22, 1874.

The annual address was delivered on Tuesday evening before a large and intelligent audience in the Presbyterian church, by T. Dwight Thacher, Esq., editor of the Lawrence Journal. Mr. Thacher spoke entirely without notes, but we are able to present the following abstract of his address:

He began by announcing as his theme "Industrial Education," and by remarking that in a state like ours, where every thing we had was the product of labor, and where all that we hoped to be must depend upon labor, no subject at the annual commencement of our Agricultural college could be more appropriate than one which would lead to the discussion of the relations of education to industry.

Mr. Thacher then, by way of striking the key note of his address, alluded to Hale's story, "Ups and Downs," in which the hero, fresh from one of the oldest colleges of the land, and furnished with "the best education his country could afford," was suddenly left penniless, and to his dismay found that this "best education his country could afford" was insufficient to give him an entrance into any of the industrial pursuits, and would not enable him even to earn his dinner.

Mr. Thacher continued substantially as follows:

One fact must have struck every careful observer, and that is that the tendency of all our higher schools of learning is to turn men from the industrial pursuits of life. Three-fourths of all the graduates of our colleges go to the professions of law, medicine and divinity. The graduates of our agricultural colleges so far have been found almost everywhere except on the farm. There seems to be something about the studies pursued, the spirit imbued or the habits acquired which gives college graduates a distaste for industrial occupations. It is not that the professional classes are so much better paid than others. The sight is no uncommon one in all of our large cities, of college-bred men working for less wages than those paid to ordinary mechanics.

I have seen over and over again college graduates doing the drudgery of the daily press at less wages than those of the compositor at the case. The briefless lawyer, the doctor without patients and the minister without a charge are a sight too common to excite remark.

Not only is this fact observed in connection with our colleges; it is also too palpably evident in regard to all our schools. The farmer's boy who passes a few terms at the village academy goes home with a distaste for farming. He becomes a school teacher, a book agent, a clerk, an exhorter, a patent right vender, anything rather than the tiller of the soil that his father was. In our towns the boys of mechanics rarely follow the trades of their fathers. They go to our city high schools and come out of them with no thought of going to the shops to earn their daily bread. They throng the stores and offices for clerkships and agencies. They seem to prefer any thing rather than a trade.

Now, educational systems, like everything else, must be judged by their fruits, and that system which unites men for the discharge of the ordinary duties of life must be pronounced a bad one. The great masses of the people must continue to follow the industrial pursuits.

What society needs is a system of education that instead of weaning boys and girls from the industries of life shall set them at these industries with the skill and power that education gives. In a word, we want better educated farmers and mechanics, and we want such an educational system as shall give us these.

Under our American system the state assumes to provide for the education of the people. Our free common schools are supposed to be numerous enough to give all the children of the state a chance to acquire the rudiments of useful knowledge. As a matter of fact the great masses of our people get no other schooling than that afforded by the common district schools.

In addition to these we have the higher schools of our cities and larger towns, the State Normal schools, the Agricultural College and the State University.

Now, ideally, what is the true function of these various schools?

The common schools, being intended for the great masses of the people, who from the necessities of the case can obtain no other schooling, should be arranged with special adaptation to their needs. The studies of these schools should have reference, not to the half dozen boys and girls who will finally drift into professional life of some kind, but to the body of the school who will be farmers and mechanics and artisans. Their training should be such as will best fit them to make useful citizens in these walks of life. The mere rudimentary elements of knowledge, such as reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar, are common to all pursuits, but when we get beyond these there should be, even in our common schools, an adaptation of studies so as to make them bear specially upon those pursuits of after life which the vast

majority of the pupils must follow. The farmer's boy should find in the district school something which bears a perceptible relation to the farm, and the farmer's daughter something that she can turn to practical account in the farm house. At present the more proficient as a scholar the farmer's son becomes in the district school, the less likelihood there is that he will be contented to stay on the farm. And this is so because to a great extent the doors of knowledge which are opened to him all lead away from the farm. Instead of studying things he is plodding over books. If he be a bright boy he will soon begin to look upon farm life as a drudgery and visions of the bar or pulpit will arise before his youthful eyes.

Now, I would put into our common school curricula more of things and less of books. I would make pupils use their eyes and their hands on the things that are about them. I would put them at work at botany so that the farmer's boy might be able to know and classify the grasses and grains and flowers upon his father's farm. I would have them study the habits and characters of insects. I would teach them the elements of mechanism, and give prizes, not to the boy who could make the best declamation, but to the one who could make the best ox yoke, and tell why and how he made it; not to the girl who could read the best composition, but to the girl who could make the best loaf of bread and tell the science of doing it. In a word, I would seek to make my pupils excel in those studies that bore somehow directly and perceptibly, so that they should see it, upon the lives they were expected to lead. I would hold up for their admiration not the eloquent pleader who had saved some scoundrel from the state's prison where he ought to have gone, but some farmer who by intelligent preparation and care had raised fifty bushels of wheat upon an acre of ground; not the successful politician who by the arts of the demagogue had wormed himself into place and power, but some mechanic who had built a good house or barn, some orchardist who had introduced a new and valuable variety of fruit, some stock breeder who had raised an unusually fine horse or ox. I would teach the boy that his future triumphs were to be in his own line of life. I would direct his ambition toward doing good things on the farm or in the shop, and not toward the press, the pulpit or the bar. In stead of telling the boys of a school that in this great free country of ours they might some day get to be statesmen, and perhaps president of the United States, I would tell them that the country needed good farmers and mechanics a great deal more than it did statesmen and politicians, and that by study, attention to business, and upright conduct they might make useful and respected citizens in their walks of life. Our common schools should be arranged with reference to the wants, the position and the occupations of the masses of the people, and should be adapted, not to make them dissatisfied with their duties and their labors, but to make them more proficient and skillful in them.

The function of our normal schools is to prepare professional teachers—a most important work, but which does not fall within the scope of my present remarks.

The idea of a university is a great cluster of schools where scholars can find instruction and opportunity of investigation in any department of science, literature or art. The idea is fully carried out in only a few places on the globe. In our State university we have made only a beginning, yet it is a beginning in the right direction. It is organized on the plan of a true university, and in time we hope to see it develop into one.

I now come to the important question: What is the function of our Agricultural college?

I answer: In the first place, it is not a normal school. The normal schools are places where the profession of teaching is taught. The State has provided them elsewhere.

Nor is it, in the second place, a school for the training of lawyers, preachers and doctors, any more than a law school, a medical school or a divinity school is the place for training farmers.

Nor is it another edition of the university. One university is all that our system of education contemplates, is all that the state can afford to support, and is all that the State needs.

The name of the college indicates its true function. It is an agricultural college; and I do not understand by this a school where the children of farmers may be trained to be doctors, lawyers, ministers, or for professional life generally, but a place where the children of farmers and of everybody else may be trained to be farmers. This is the true significance of the name. The name, however, fails to describe the whole scope of the college. It is intended to include mechanical as well as agricultural education. This is clearly specified in the congressional grant on which the college is founded. It is for the training of farmers, mechanics and artisans. The idea which inspired the founding of our agricultural colleges all over the land under the congressional grant was this: That it was possible so to arrange a college, with such organization and such a curriculum, that its graduates should enter the industrial pursuits of life and not the professional. The idea may be possible of realization. Yet this was the idea. It was an attempt to add to the industrial pursuits

something of the dignity and efficiency which a course of special training is found to give to other pursuits. It was believed that scientific and literary studies might be so arranged as to bear distinctly on these industrial pursuits, so that there might be sent into the world trained farmers, trained mechanics and trained artisans. Any one who will take the trouble to read the debates on the passage of the congressional grant for the founding of agricultural colleges will see that this, and this alone, was the idea. It was far from the intention of the founders of these institutions to bring into being a new set of colleges of the old sort, and dub them "agricultural." They were founded for a specific end, and that end was to make practical farmers, mechanics and artisans. In fact they were intended to be the counterpart of the polytechnic schools which play so important a part in the educational system of the old world.

The success of these agricultural colleges must be judged by their fruits. If the graduates turn out from year to year, instead of entering upon industrial pursuits, go to swell the already overcrowded ranks of professional life, they are a failure, no matter how proficient their students as such may be. They are a failure because they do not realize the idea upon which they were founded.

The curricula of these schools must be judged also by this standard. If a certain kind of studies is found to tend to make something else rather than farmers, mechanics and artisans, if its practical effect is to carry students toward the ranks of the professions instead of the industries, then that class of studies should be abandoned or subordinated to others.

Why should it be thought a strange thing for mechanics, artisans and farmers to receive a special education? We have law schools for those of our youth who desire to become lawyers, medical schools for those who desire to become doctors, divinity schools for those who wish to become ministers. Are these latter vocations more important to the community than the former? Do they have more to do with the public weal? Do they contribute more to the public wealth? Or is it pretended that scientific instruction has no bearing upon the farm, the shop, the factory or the mine? On the contrary, is it not true that the sciences all bear a most intimate relation to these industries? The farmer, in the growth of his grapes, grains, vegetables and fruits, is dealing constantly with the principles of botany and chemistry. If he breed live stock of any kind, he must deal with physiology and hygiene. If he makes butter or cheese, he again must enter the domain of chemistry. In the use of his plows, harrows, reapers, mowers and other agricultural implements, he is in the realm of applied mechanics. In the building of wells, cisterns and drains he needs to know something of hydrostatics and hydraulics. Indeed, on every side and at every moment the farmer touches science. He is constantly dealing with the forces of nature which determine the facts of science. From every quarter, from the air above and the earth beneath, from the winds that blow and the storms that rage, from the grass and grain, from the flowers and the fruits, from the lambs of the fold and from the cattle on the hillside science comes full armed and casts her trophies at his feet. Her riches are poured out for him.

So too of mechanic art. Its basis is scientific. Its premises and its conclusions are for the most part capable of demonstration. Its processes are but the application of forces capable of scientific investigation and arrangement. The conclusions of the engineer are as reliable as the deductions of mathematics. While professional life deals for the most part with man, we may say of agriculture and the mechanic arts that they deal with the great forces of nature. They are the effort of man to elevate himself above these forces and subdue them to his own use. They are the practical side of science. They are knowledge applied to life; and a great writer has said that this is civilization.

But the question may here be asked whether it be not possible to turn out educated farmers, artisans and mechanics by means of a college organized more in accordance with the ordinary plans of college organization; whether, in short, the ordinary college curriculum, with its Greek and its Latin, may not be the best adapted to this end. I answer, most emphatically, no. And I do so because experience has proved, and is daily proving before our eyes, that what is called classical culture does not turn out farmers. Not one college graduate in a thousand who has gone through with a classical course ever becomes a farmer, unless indeed it be that he retires to a farm as a broken down minister or lawyer. Occasionally one becomes an engineer or an architect, but a farmer very rarely. And it will be found that just in so far as our agricultural colleges have patterned after the old-time regular colleges, just to that extent have they turned out, not farmers, but unfledged lawyers, doctors and ministers.

Do I in this decry classical culture? Not at all. If a young man wants that, let him go to the university. There is his place, not here. This is a school for those who intend to go out into the world and work among its industries. It is for the workers.

The true theory for the organization of a school like this undoubtedly is to emphasize its distinctive features. Its culture should not only be scientific pre-eminently, but it should

insist on the direct and daily application of scientific principles in practice. It should not only teach the principles which underlie agriculture and the mechanic arts, but it should teach the things themselves. What we want is not mere culture, but culture applied, culture realized, culture put at work and demonstrating day by day its use. We want the young surveyor not only to understand his logarithms and his trigonometry, but we want to see him go out and survey a piece of land. We want the young telegraph operator not only to understand the chemical principles upon which his battery is constructed, and the code by which his signals are made and interpreted, but we want to see him work the machine and send messages. We want to see the young printer not only well up in spelling, punctuation and grammar, but we want to see him at the case every day, putting these in practice in the setting of type. The essence of this experiment is that the pupils of this school shall go out with the knowledge they have acquired, so that they may at once take their places in the multitudinous ranks of the world's workers. We want them to be ready to earn their daily bread.

There need be no fear that an experiment of this kind fairly tried will fail. These schools are not new things under the sun. In the splendid educational systems which prevail in continental Europe, and which are far beyond anything that we have yet achieved in America, industrial schools play a most prominent part. They may be found in almost every city, and their pupils are numbered by thousands.

One of the oldest and most noted of the higher grades of these schools is that known as the Russian School of Arts and Trades, at Moscow. This school was founded in 1775, and has been under the fostering care of the imperial government for many years. Its course of study embraces five years of both theoretical and practical training. The instruction is given by fourteen professors in the theoretical department, assisted by a competent force of practical mechanics and technologists in the workshops and laboratories. There are five principal workshops which are provided with lathes for wood and metals, powerful cutting machines for cutting up material, trip hammers and various other tools and machines all driven by steam. The pupils work by classes, and in harmony with the plan of the institution, and turn out an average of \$40,000 worth of work per annum. Besides the workshop, there are laboratories, a museum of models and of mechanical apparatus, collections of raw materials, a museum of geological specimens, and a valuable technical and scientific library. The government spends on the institution \$10,000 per annum. In this grand school behold a model of what our agricultural college may and ought to become.

France has three great schools of this kind, supported by the government at a cost of \$500,000 a year. Their object is to furnish the country educated and skilled chiefs and foremen of workshops in the useful arts. A fourth school at Lyons, belongs to a joint stock company with a capital of 500,000 francs.

Industrial schools of various grades and plans of organization prevail all over continental Europe, and have done much to carry its manufacturing and agricultural industries to their present high position.

In our own country the demand for this class of schools is daily and rapidly increasing. We may see it, among other things in the multiplication of business colleges, so called, a crude and feeble effort to reach a noble ideal. There are already sixty-six of these schools in operation. In some of our universities, notably in Cornell, instruction in the arts and trades has been successfully introduced. Illinois has an industrial university where this idea is being carried out, as it is also in many of our agricultural colleges.

My own belief is that the day is not far distant when industrial education will be widely diffused in our common schools, when industrial schools will be established in all of our cities, and when industrial universities and colleges will be among the best endowed and most largely attended of any of our high schools of learning. It is a matter of congratulation that the eminent citizen of California who has made himself so widely known by his ante mortem benefactions to many good objects saw fit to give the munificent sum of \$300,000 for the founding of a great school of the arts and trades on the Pacific coast. That Kansas will have such a school somewhere in her borders I do not permit myself to doubt. The experiment may fail here in Manhattan, but if it does it will be renewed at some other point. The people of this state are determined upon having an industrial college somewhere, and they will have it.

In my judgment, if I might venture upon a word of advice, the opportunity of this community lies in unitedly holding up the hands of the regents and the faculty in making our State Agricultural College a true exponent of the grand and beneficent idea upon which it was founded. Certainly no function can be more noble than that of standing at the head of the industrial interests of this magnificent young commonwealth, to enrich and energize them with the life blood of scientific education. The reward of such work may not be found in polished orations or in learned tomes but it will be found in productive fields, in busy factories, in clanking mills, and more than all in intelligent and well paid workmen. The

wellbeing of the people is the supreme law of the state, and it is no less the crowning achievement of any system of education.

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MORE NOTES ON TREES.

BY R. S. ELLIOTT.

In my article on "Trees to Plant under the Timber Culture Law," published in the FARMER of April 15, the printer makes me say that the white poplar or aspen of Wisconsin, *populus grandidentata*, (recommended by C. C. Hutchinson), "has not done well in Ellsworth county, but may be of value further westward." I wrote "eastward." This tree is not of value in Ellsworth county, and could not, of course, do better westward. It is of no account at Ellis. In this connection it is well to repeat that the cottonwood is the only tree of the poplar tribe worthy of much attention. A few Lombardy poplars may be used as landscape ornaments, or even as wind breaks, but they are not likely to be long lived, and the wood is not equal in value to the native cottonwood.

Mr. Kelsey and myself are not far apart on the locust tree question. A pound or two of seed don't cost much, and will produce a great many trees. Even if the borers are finally to destroy the trees, they will be spared long enough to make grape stakes or fire wood; and if cut in winter a new growth will soon come up. So I insist that the farmers ought to plant locust seed. I think it is worth while to do so. It may turn out in some localities the borers will let them alone, and if so the farmer will have fence posts and railroad ties in a few years, not excelled by any other timber. I agree with Mr. Kelsey, that the planter would not be wise to confine himself to this tree. Mr. Kelsey agrees with me that the tree would be of great value if the borers would let it alone. So there is really no dispute, except on the one point, and that involving no difference of opinion as to the intrinsic value of the tree.

If there is any important point in anything that I have written about trees, on which Mr. Kelsey believes I am wrong, I hope he will tell the readers of the FARMER. The best thing is what I am after. I have never assumed to "know it all," and if any man in Kansas is competent to correct errors, I would say to Mr. Kelsey, "Thou art the man."

Just here, I trust I may say without egotism that I often wonder that so little fault has been found with what I have written about trees in Kansas. I supposed that errors would be more frequently pointed out. It cannot be that those who know better have not thought it worth while to correct my errors. I prefer to believe that I have hit things about right.

Mr. Kelsey may perhaps not agree with me that Mr. Johnson's articles on "Treeless Plains" have been among the best printed in the State. I judge by their results. They are unsound in theory and inconsistent with facts, as I think could be shown if any one would take the time to review them. But they have brought out a lot of valuable testimony that we should not have had if Mr. Johnson had not written. They have even stirred up Mr. Kelsey himself to tell us a good many things, and have brought out the experience of so many cleared farmers, that I think Mr. Johnson has done a great deal of good, which he did not intend. What we most need is, that the farmers of the state should give their experience. Any little half column of experience from an intelligent farmer is worth the dozen columns of theory with which Mr. Johnson has favored us.

Let us hear further from those who do, as a set-off to those who say.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SPROUTING THE PCH TREE.

BY J. W. COFFINBERRY.

Realizing a jurl falur of the odling pch krop the preznt yer, the frmr wil b indust to giv mor attnshun to kultivatd fruit, which is not affektid az the odling. Buding the btr qolitin to the odling iz the preznt systm; the buding can iz klos at hand for the preznt yer.

Mi xprinc with the pch iz az foloz: last yer, in Jun, I tuk up odlings ov one yerz groth, which I had takn from the nurce the fol bfor, had trimd them klos, but leving gud ruts to each tre and leving a fu levz at the top, the bred them in my grdn from six to twlv inchez dp, with the tops a vre litl out ov the ground; I did this to protekt from rabbits. In Jun, when I tuk them up, ther wer sprots ol along the stoks from to six inchez long, whit and ndrlik the potato sprots, sum had gron so az to hav pnetrated the surface ov the urth, had formed levl which had turnd gren from the influnc ov the sun and atmosfer.

I trimd ol the sprots bfor seting the trez in mi orchard; a grat mne of the sprots thus trimd of wr prehalde bred in the alluvial urth that had bn remuvd from the bred trez.

When I kum to atnd mi grdn, a week or to after remuving the trez, I found that mne ov thoz sprots wur groing. I fostrd them a litl with the ho, and the kontinud to gro, and bi fol had formd xclnt ruts and tops and wud anser to set out this spring.

Now mi objekt iz to inform thoz that du not sukod the preznt czn to bud az mnez the wish, iz this, if yu hav a tu yer old buded tre, u can bud from it during the buding czn; this fol tak up the tre, trimd ol the limz klos to the trunk, bre the tre az abuv staid, then in

Ma or Jun, az sun az u kn c sprots pping out ov the ground, tak up the tre, trimd the sprots of, set them out in a dp levl bed, sam az u wud swet potato sprots—you kn thn set the tre that haz bn sproted in yur orchrd and it wil also gro. Kultivat the sprots sam az korn and tha wil ansr to set nzt spring and wil b one yer in advanc ov the buds.

An othr advantaj iz, by kultivating the sprout ov the improvd tre, the yung tre rut and ol, iz ov the kultivatd frut, the rut not so subjkt az the grub, for if the top and the frut ov the odling r mor affektid by the wurm, by blit or inekt, than the improvd tre, it thn iz reznable to supoz that the kultivatd rut wil b subjkt to the grub.

When the odling iz buded and the bud sets the stok the nzt spring bkt to bkt of abov the bud, or the bud wil mak no progrs in groth. Wl, suppoz the stok iz so kut of, the konqnciz that the bud kn not dispoz ov ol the sap sent up by the ovr proporehun ov rut, and which iz dvlpt by sprots along up the remandr ov the old stok, and freqtly from the ruts, which reqir the kultivatr to woch and remov ol such sprots, for if tha r sruft to reman tha wil rob and run the bud.

Agan, if the odling iz kngrd or haz a tant, the bud must prtak ov the tant, and ov the yld natur ov the tre, which wil affekt the frut in a gratr or ls dgre, but the rut and the tre, gron from the sprout bing ov the sam aj, r eqle dvlpt, hav originatd fram the yung frsh sid sap ov the improvd tre, and not so baple kontaminatd with the diszeaz ov the old tre. When the frut is buded frut, it must prtak ov ol the qolitz of the old tre, gud or bad.

Agan, if a sprouted tre gts brok down, sprots will start from the remaning prt ov the stok or from the ruts, which u kn kultivat and still retan the sam qult ov kultivatd frut. The kultivatd sprout ma not mak so tola tre az a odling or a buded, but it wil withstand the Knsas winds btr, for the r not so tol—and the drouth, for tha r mor branche and spreading, wil shad the ground mor.

I wud sprout in prefrc to buding, iz iz eaz dun, and I think the most suksful.

Fmrz mit akqir an advantz by xprimenting a litl in that wa with the pch, and also with othr frut trez.

Ere, Kan., Jun 1874.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A SUCCESSFUL FRUIT FARM.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

PEARS AND PLUMS.

There has been much said, concerning the profitableness of raising Plums and Pears in Kansas. Our Horticultural Societies have frequently had the subject under consideration, and little inducement is held out to the novice to try his hand in the cultivation of these two fruits but it appears that by skill and proper attention many of the evils which are complained of may be partially remedied.

A few days since, I was informed by a friend, that Mr. A. C. Jacotts, who resides in Douglas Co., 12 miles north of Ottawa, had adopted a method of exterminating the Curculio, and the prospect of a large crop of plums and pears was very promising, so I determined to take a ride and see for myself.

Mr. Jacotts is quite an enthusiast in the fruit department, as his large orchard fully testifies. For one I confess, I have been like hundreds of others very unsuccessful in the plum business, having raised only two partial crops for the last ten or twelve years.

Now for the *modus operandi* of Mr. Jacotts' success. He inserts a round iron bolt, about an inch thick and about one inch long—a point is inserted at one end of the bolt—this is driven into the plum tree, about one foot from the ground, this becomes a fixture. This he calls the anvil. In the morning early, he visits his trees—first he places beneath the tree a sheet, so as to gather up what may fall from the tree, next he gives the anvil two or three good knocks, and down comes the defective fruit and the "little turk" this is gathered up, and emptied into a bucket and after visiting all the trees the contents are destroyed.

Similar methods, I am aware, have been recommended, but this was the first that I had witnessed—and so far it will richly repay the time devoted to it. Of course most farmers will not take time but certainly their daughters night in many cases find time for a few weeks to save a crop of plums.

Mr. Jacotts has not a very strong faith in the pear culture, he fears the blight, but in his pear orchard there are very few evidences of blight. His trees embrace most every variety known they are all loaded down.

Another item about pruning apple trees is worthy of note, as I see this subject received some consideration at the last Horticultural state meeting at Emporia: in walking through the apple orchard, he said,

"Do you not observe a difference in the trees on the right, from those on the left hand?"

"Certainly there is."

"What do you suppose is the cause?"

"Why, the trees on the left are I should judge, two years older than those on the right."

"No, they were planted the same time."

"Then you must have mulched the left and not the right."

"No, they have received the same treatment in that respect."

"Well, I give it up."

"Those on the left have never had a knife about them, the others have been trimmed yearly as in the usual way."

The contrast is so strikingly visible that it almost convinces me, that we have been accustomed to use the knife to the injury of the tree. Mr. Jacotts has about 1,000 bearing fruit trees, which promise to yield him a large revenue this year, besides 2,000 which are coming on, and still he is not satisfied, for he contemplates planting more out next spring.

As I have had in the past but little faith in the cultivation of the plum and have rather discouraged the planting of them, I send this short article to convince the skeptic that something may be said on the other side. Mr. J. believes in bees, he has a large number of stands scattered here and there in his apple orchard, he also manufactures an excellent article of Concord wine, being a native of France, it is presumed he understands wine making.

The chinch bug is committing its ravages in every section of the country I have passed over within the last week, which embraced a district of country from the north line of Douglas to the south line of Franklin.

Lanc, Franklin Co.

Scientific Miscellany.

CREMATION AND ITS ALTERNATIVES.

BY GEORGE BAYLES, M. D.

A subject upon which much earnest thought is concentrated is, that method of disposing of the dead which shall be in strict accord with Nature's fixed intentions, and which shall not be delayed, by artificial means, to the obvious detriment of our plainest sanitary necessities. The only legitimate approach to a fair investigation of this subject is by the broad sanitary road. The obstacles are numerous and very serious by any other line of approach. There is a mountain of sentiment, of a very pronounced kind, on one side; a very formidable barrier of custom on the other; a rugged delirium of superstition in another direction, and a quagmire of indifference of another. To level all opposition of reason, prejudice, and superstition, is the work of the sanitarian. The chief appeal must be to that potent and first law of Nature, *self-protection*; and that law must be so proclaimed that, finally, a wholesome conviction shall take root in the popular mind that the sanitarian is right, and that every thing of a purely ethical and sentimental nature must yield to sounder views and practices than now prevail. This is, then, the true pathway to the right understanding of this subject.

Like all great reforms that have had their conception, their struggle for existence, and their ultimate triumph, any reform that contemplates so radical a change in the treatment of the beloved and respected dead is a work of time, and depends wholly upon an enlightened conception of the subject for its general recognition and popular development. The placid, benign, and often spiritualized features of the recent dead, doubtless constitute a grave standing-ground of protest against the immediate reduction of the body to the dust and ashes to which the Almighty fiat has condemned it. There is something that savors of more than ignorant superstition in the commonly observed solemn hush in the presence of the body whose spirit has fled, in the superstitious handling of the corpse by loving survivors, though with these manifestations of affection alone no sympathetic spirit would be inclined to quarrel. The scientific protest is not against the tribute of respect bestowed by sorrowing friends, let it be expressed in ever so many and oftentimes grotesque ways, while the body remains among the living, but as it can so remain only a brief period, the scientific protest is against all that in our modern times and civilized communities follows the social leave-taking of the dead.

No available progress can be made in moulding public taste and opinion upon this subject until scientific men are prepared to offer some economical and effectual method which shall be decorous and quick for reducing the body to the minimum of material bulk—in a word, to ashes or dust. No methods yet advanced and advocated could be of universal adaptability, for the one simple reason, if no other, that they have highly technical features of manipulation that could not commonly be commanded. The great problem will be how to make the reduction at once a funeral ceremonial, rapid in execution, and very commendable to those who are bereaved by death. It is especially noticeable that the popular ideas have insensibly gravitated toward the burning of the dead, as the only sure and perfect method of consuming the mortal remains. It is also especially noticeable that cremation, though not without a very ancient history, has never been perfected as a process for the reduction of animal bodies to ashes. Such specimens as I have seen, after repeated experiments by this method, have not been ashes, but cinders and scraggy clinkers. Neither were they generally white, but gray and discolored. Even in ancient times, descriptions of the "ossilegium," or gathering of the bones and ashes, also washing, anointing, and depositing them in urns, prove how imperfectly the combustion and calcination had been effected.

Dr. Brunetti's failure to burn the human body, after many hours of earnest effort, and a resort to breaking, by mechanical force, the bones and other hardened tissues, evidently inspired Prof. Reclam, of the Leipzig University, with a determination to solve this seemingly difficult problem. His efforts were rewarded with success. The body was perfectly consumed, by heat alone, in twenty minutes, at a cost of less than three dollars, though the apparatus, of course, was expensive. An improved apparatus would, however, serve an indefinite number of cases.

In the interests of sentiment, personal preferences, and economy, why might not scientific men suggest other ways of reducing the dead body than by means of fire? Has modern chemistry no resources? Have our electrologists no practical ideas to present? Why could there not be a lithological transformation of the dead, and a subsequent aqueous or chemical dissolution? Why may there not be a system of thorough desiccation, and subsequent pulverization?

Now, for the sake of illustrating our idea of a lithological transformation, suppose we were to submit a body to such chemical action as would convert it into one of the compounds of carbon; say, for instance, carbonate of calcium, or carbonate of magnesium, or possibly one of the hydrated compounds of carbon with calcium or magnesium. Of course, our product, if it were a carbonate of calcium, for instance, would bear some relation and resemblance to calc spar, marble, limestone of various kinds, and chalk; also the substance of egg-

shells, the shells of mollusks, and (with the addition only of a trace of phosphorus), to the bones of our body. Thus, the whole mass of structural tissues would be practically ossified. If it were a hydrocarbonate of magnesium, one product would be analogous of course, not quite the same) to our magnesite alba of commerce. The formation of a mass of carbonate of calcium, not, however, possessing any degree of chemical purity worthy of mention, but sufficient for a specific mineralogical identification, and for the purpose of easy reduction to atoms by pulverization, deliquescence, or solution, would not be a difficult, expensive, or very tedious operation for the practical chemist. The reduction of the mass of carbonate of calcium into lime, and carbonic anhydride, would be a matter of the very easiest execution. It requires only heat to full redness in open vessels. In a current of air, or any gas, and especially of steam, the decomposition, or retrograde transition, take place at a lower temperature. It requires no alteration of the principle in confining the process to the magnesite carbonates, or any other compound of carbon that may be mentioned. The hydrated carbonate, or ortho-carbonate, would differ from the carbonate less in principle than in the stage or point of extension of the process, and would be even more serviceable for one specific purpose, inasmuch as the product, at the ordinary temperature of the air, would crumble to a white powder, or, if quickly heated, would be converted into a pasty mass, which dries up to a powder. To effect this conversion of the body, which, at the outset of the operation, possesses the carbon element in sufficient abundance to be capable of almost any definite union under favorable circumstances, would require immersion in solutions which it would be easy to formulate and prepare, for any one under the inspiration of chemical experience and practical genius.

In a body weighing 154 pounds, not less than 110 pounds are water. Water, in any appreciable quantity, not becoming a constituent of our imagined *neuro-lithos*, we see, at once, what an enormous reduction of bulk and actual weight the proposed process experiences. Therefore, no cognizance need be taken of the water of the body as a factor requiring special attention, its elimination being inevitable, and all the better, for it would have to be driven off by heat and evaporation, if it did not withdraw itself spontaneously. One of the peculiar features of the method is necessarily the spontaneous exclusion of the water—44 pounds of solid matter, then (in a body weighing 154 pounds), is exchanged for 44 pounds of calcareous stone of so non compact a nature that it is peculiarly friable, peculiarly soluble, and wonderfully easy to dispose of. Carbon and water (or the elements of water), together with nitrogen, constitute about 98 per cent. of the whole weight of the human body. The nitrogen present weighs about 3½ pounds in 154, and to this is largely due the usual rapid decomposition. The suggested process of calcification would drive off nitrogen, together with about ten other very common chemical elements, existing in small quantities. The elements thus expelled rearrange themselves into ammonia, nitric acid, and other soluble substances, and disperse themselves through the air, and fall to the soil for its enrichment.

The pith of the whole matter is this: Cannot the dead body be, by some chemical process, metamorphosed into stone, and then reduced to powder, for preservation, like ashes, in the funeral urn, or scattered to the winds of heaven, to seek its normal starting-point for future transitions?—*Popular Science Monthly*.

The Agricultural Press.

HORSES POISONED BY FOUL WATER.—The *North British Agriculturist*, says:—Another illustration of the dangers of drinking foul water recently occurred at the Stoke-under-Ham in Somersetshire. Several sheep having died, were opened and skinned in the field where the work-horses were pastured. One of these was subsequently attacked with violent and somewhat unusual symptoms, died, and was most carefully examined and skinned close to the pond where the animals of the farm are watered. Blood, intestinal contents, and garbage were swept into the pool which in addition appears to have received, as is still sadly too common, the soakage from the yards and the drainage from the farm-house. But it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back; the putrifying, poisonous organic matter swallowed with the foul water, speedily produced blood-poisoning, fever, congestion, and death of the six surviving horses.

We must persistently and zealously maintain and inculcate the doctrine that, if this profession is ever to take rank and to command respect, it must be done by the power of education, and education alone. When every farmer in the land can be taught to realize or appreciate this view of the question, and can be stimulated to corresponding exertion, the whole country will have the satisfaction of witnessing a bolder stride in the advancement of an enlightened system of agriculture.

We can't hope of course, to see the present generation of farmers educated. That is a foregone conclusion. But two things they can do, and ought to do. They can, first, increase their own stock of knowledge a hundred fold by reading useful books and valuable papers and periodicals. And they can, second, devise ways and means to build up some system of mental training that will guarantee the education of their children.

PORK RAISING.—My own theory of pork raising based upon experience, observation and probably a little philosophy of things, if written for the benefit of others, would be about as follows: During the hot summer months I would feed very little solid feed, such as corn in the ear or uncracked. I would keep hogs upon green feed constantly, either grass, oats or rye, and feed them at regular intervals, once or twice per day, upon mashed feed either shorts, chopped oats or rye, buckwheat, etc., feed it in troughs. When fed in this way and at the same time allowed access to water and shade, hogs will wear crowding through the hot months, a very good time if not the best, to take flesh. This puts them in the best of condition for corn feeding, which should commence about the 1st of September, when the new crop is still soft and tender. Treated in this way hogs become probably as perfect as any method could make them. Upon the whole, too, I believe it the cheapest and most economical.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph*.

Cattle.

The Department of Agriculture reports a decline of 15 per cent. in Texas, 5 per cent. in Rhode Island and Delaware, 4 per cent. in Louisiana, 3 per cent. in Connecticut, New York, Alabama and California, 2 per cent. in Vermont, Mississippi and Ohio, 1 per cent. in all efforts to destroy it.

New Jersey and Kentucky. All the other States report a number fully equal to or greater than the previous year, the maximum, 20 per cent. being in Nebraska. The older grades of cattle largely increased in price in Maine. There is a general increase in New Jersey, Virginia, Texas, Minnesota and Iowa. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Illinois present but little change; all other States decline. Nearly all the States report the number of cows as equal to or in excess of last year. Texas declines 7 per cent., Delaware and Florida 4 per cent., Louisiana 3 per cent., Massachusetts, New York and Alabama 2 per cent., Rhode Island, North Carolina and Ohio, 1 per cent. A number equal to the previous year is found in Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Michigan. In the remaining States an increase varies from 1 per cent. in Arkansas to 15 per cent. California. Prices are increased in Maine New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Texas and Tennessee, in all other states there is a decline.

Mr. Edgerly of Haverhill spoke of the great necessity for the farmer to adapt himself to specialties. He wants to find out what his soil will produce best and then confine himself to its production. As to the Granges, he hardly believes in them as far as opposition to middlemen is concerned. One man can do one thing, one another but no man everything, and he who says he will have nothing to do with men of other callings, either middlemen or mechanics, is simply foolish. He had also believed that as the Grangers were organized first in the west for the purpose of securing cheap transportation, and making farm products at the east cheap as well as higher at the west, they would not benefit us here much; perhaps on this point he might however be mistaken. He had been both a mechanic and a farmer and he knew that the same hours work upon a farm would bring a greater return than in a mill or shop. There are many farmers who don't do six weeks' of hard work in a year, but they spend their time at the stores and bar-rooms, and then growl because farming don't pay. We hear a great deal about the deserted dwellings in New Hampshire but in his section many of the farmers who had deserted old buildings had done it to move into better ones on the same farm. Another encouraging sign is that farmers are studying adaptation of crops to soil and devoting themselves more to specialties.—*Mirror and Farmer*.

TO KEEP HAMS IN SUMMER.—There are a number of modes given to keep hams during the warm season free from attacks of insects. Some bag them and white-wash the bags, which is troublesome and sometimes expensive; some cover them with dry wood ashes and pack them in barrels; some pack them in barrels and cover thoroughly with shavings; but we think the best plan of all, and certainly the least expensive with all who have a smoke-house—and every farmer should have a good one—is to keep hams hung in the smoke-house, which should be kept perfect dark at all times. We have some hams so kept two years old, and they are among the very best we ever tasted. Uniform darkness is complete protection against the attacks of insects.—*New York World*.

POULTRY breeding has now come to be regarded as important a branch of farm industry as the raising of swine and sheep. In one sense it is of more importance, in that it is not every farmer who can keep sheep or swine with advantage, but every one who owns or rents a plot of land if only the size of a city lot, can keep a few head of poultry with both pleasure and profit. When we take into consideration the vast amount of eggs annually consumed in the United States—the city of New York alone using during the year 1872 upwards 340,000,000, costing at wholesale about \$6,202,000—and we note the immense number of tons of poultry sold in all large cities of the Union, we cannot call the poultry interest one of minor importance. And yet it is but a few years since that the name of poultry-breeder seemed to convey an idea of insignificance. Now, however the proprietors of large stock farms have their flocks of pure-bred fowls, which get their share of attention and study as well as the horned cattle and horses; and the net income from a well managed poultry-yard is no small addition to the farm receipts.—*The Poultry Record*.

THE following from a correspondent of the *London Journal of Horticulture*: "One of your correspondents revives the old question about the sex of eggs; I send you my experience. Last winter an old country poultry-keeper told me he could distinguish the sex in eggs; I laughed at him, and was none the less sceptical when he told me the following secret: 'Eggs with the air-bladder on the center of the crown of the egg will produce cockerels; those with the bladder on one side will produce pullets.' The old man was so certain of the truth of this dogma, and his poultry-yard so far confirmed it, that I determined to make experiments upon it this year. I have done so, carefully registering every egg 'bladder vertical', or 'bladder on one side', rejecting every one in which it was not decidedly one or the other, as in some it is only very slightly out of the center. The following is the result: Fifty-eight chickens were hatched; three are dead, eleven are yet too young to decide upon their sex; of the remaining forty-four every one has turned out exactly true to the old man's theory. This of course, may be an accidental coincidence, but I shall certainly try the experiment again. I am now trying the same theory upon ducks' eggs."

THE MANGE.—Wilkes' *Spirrit* pronounces the following to be a safe and effective remedy: Whale (sperm) oil, 6 ounces; oil of tar, 3 ounces; lac sulphur, 2 ounces; mix thoroughly, then apply by means of a hair brush. The skin should be thoroughly washed before the remedy is applied. At the end of the second or third day the animal is again to be washed and the remedy reapplied, as it is very possible that all the ova (of the mange insect) are not killed by the first dressing.

Mange being a contagious disease, it is essential that all animals suffering from it should be isolated, and all objects with which they may have come in contact purified.

The clothing is to be boiled with a solution of soap and carbolic acid, and the harness, saddle and grooming utensils washed with warm water and soap, and dressed with a solution of arsenic or corrosive sublimate, in the proportion of 10 grains to the ounce of water. After being so washed and dressed they are to be kept for several days exposed to dry air, washed again with soap and water before they are used, and before they are again put on the horse they should be sprinkled on the side next to the horse's skin with sulphur. These may seem useless precautions, but in many cases the harness and clothing are lined with thick scabs, containing the ova of the parasites, the vitality of which is so great as to almost defy all efforts to destroy it.

Patrons of Husbandry.

It is requested that all Granges within the State report the names and postoffice address of their Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. SPURGEON, 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. SPURGEON, Sec. State Grange. Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874.

To Deputies.

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

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. POPPENE.

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.

In our last, in answer to P. O., we intended to say the "Master and Overseer being absent their positions shall be filled by temporary election," etc.

Master M. E. H. asks, "How are our Insurance and Business agencies progressing?"

Our Insurance business is being worked up successfully, we think, by brothers S. H. Downs and Geo. Y. Johnson. The brethren seem ready and willing to take hold of the matter at once. The blanks are all ready or nearly so. We invite correspondence in regard to Insurance from Patrons throughout the state. For Life Insurance, address bro. G. Y. Johnson, Lawrence. The Fire department is in the hands of S. H. Downs, Topeka.

The Business Agency seems to be increasing all the time. We did suppose, as harvest was on hand at this time, that the farmers would be too busy to write and business would be a little slack, but there seems to be no let up in that line. A thousand and one enquiries are coming in every day from all parts of the state, showing that the brethren seem determined to find out what is going on. I am afraid they will hardly give brother Otis a chance to display the American Eagle on the fourth.

Later.—Brother Otis and the Eagle went to Wabunsee county to let the Patrons know that this is a free and enlightened country.

R. A.—In voting on a motion, or for candidates, should not each and every member vote, or can they vote if they feel so disposed, or decline?

The rule is that every member should vote when the Master submits a question to the Grange; therefore, you must vote, in the affirmative or negative, unless you are excused, for if you fail to vote in the affirmative you are liable to be counted in the negative. See Parliamentary Guide, Sec. 2, Voting.

A. J.—Has the mover of a motion, or any other member, a right to speak more than once on the same question? We have a member or two who want to do all the talking and not give us slow fellows a chance to let folks know how smart we are.

Usage has made it a rule that no member shall be allowed to speak more than once upon the same question unless by consent of the Grange. This rule has also been established by the National Executive committee, so if you cannot choke off your gassy fellows any other way, call them to order, and make this rule your point.

R. S.—Your Grange has a right to make such additional By-Laws as a majority may think best; you are not restricted to the Constitution and By-Laws in the Hand-Book. Of course you must conform to National and State Grange law, not making any that will conflict with them. The Master's decision on constitutional questions is final in a Subordinate Grange, only you can appeal to the State Grange or Executive committee.

S. N. H.—The proposed amendment to the National Grange Constitution, in regard to County Granges, becomes a law when ratified by three-fourths of all the State Granges, which has not been done yet as they have not all met since the amendment was passed by the National Grange. There is not much doubt but what it will become a law, so it is well you have organized your Council as a County Grange, as you will be all right soon. You cannot get a dispensation until the amendment becomes a law, but can work as the Councils are doing. Correspond with J. G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka.

A. C.—Question—How are we to protect ourselves from horse thieves? As I have had a horse stolen lately I am deeply interested in this question.

This matter was spoken of in the FARMER a few weeks ago in our department. The Councils must take hold of this matter, and form Mutual Protective Societies in each County or District. Send us your views on this subject. Let us hear from others. We can certainly make this a success if we go to work.

In answer to two or three enquiries as to whether it would be improper for a Grange to appear in public in regalia, we would say that there would be no objection to it at a picnic or public meeting of your Granges, but is not allowable at any meetings or gatherings of a political tendency. As our Granges are composed of persons of all creeds and political parties, we do not propose to take part in any political meetings, as Granges, but expect each and every member to follow the dictates of his own conscience in regard to politics and religion. Our society was organized to benefit farmers and their families, socially, finan-

cially and educationally, and it is a part of our creed not to interfere with the political or sectarian views of any one, but allow all that liberty and freedom guaranteed to us by the Constitution.

Educational.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

EDUCATION IN KANSAS.

BY PORTER SHERMAN.

Some thoughts, suggested on reading an oration by Hon. Geo. T. Anthony, delivered at the State University, Lawrence, Wednesday, June 10, 1874.

EDITOR FARMER:—Permit me through the columns of your paper to expose a few of the many erroneous positions of Mr. Anthony in the aforesaid oration. The Hon. George T. Anthony stands very high in the estimation of the more intelligent portion of the people of Kansas. For six years I have wished to see him sent to the United States Senate, as being one of the fittest men in the State for that position.

The State University is our highest, most respected institution of learning. Now, in proportion to the elevation of the source whence error proceeds, is there danger of its bearing pernicious fruits.

I do not propose to discuss the whole oration but to combat a few of its leading positions, upon which the entire speech seems to hinge.

"The sole object and aim of education is to train and discipline youth for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. This, and nothing more."

The phrase, "duties of citizenship," may have a wider or a narrower meaning. Strictly etymologically, it can mean only those duties which the individual owes to the State, the Government.

But from the tenor of the address it is evident that Mr. Anthony means something more than this, and would include in it all those practical duties which man owes to his fellow man, to society and the world. But even this larger definition ignores the fact that man is an end unto himself, that he has a higher destiny than that of this world.

Is man made for the State, for society, or is the State, is society made for man? Which is the end, which the means? If man is made for this world only, if he has a body merely but no soul, then Mr. Anthony is right. But, if the State, if society and the world are made for man, if man is the end and they but the means, then Mr. Anthony is wrong.

Human societies are born, live and die upon the earth; there they accomplish their destiny. But they contain not the whole man. After his engagements to society, to the State, to the world, there still remains in him the more noble part of his nature; those high faculties by which he elevates himself to God, to a future life and the unknown blessings of an invisible world. We individuals, each with a separate and distinct existence, with an identical person, we, truly, beings endowed with immortality, we have a higher destiny than that of States.

Now, those "high faculties" are in Mr. Anthony's scheme of education ignored. And the lower faculties, those by the aid of which he is enabled to act his part in this world and to gain a livelihood, are alone worthy to be educated. This is the voice that comes down to us from the summit of the highest educational eminence of the State.

This whole controversy as to the relative value of practical and disciplinary knowledge will be definitely settled when we obtain a correct answer to this question: "What is the chief end of man?"

The error of Mr. Anthony and those who espouse his side of the question and say that the chief end of man is to perform properly his "duties of citizenship," has arisen from "viewing man not as an end unto himself but merely as a means organized for the sake of something out of himself, and under this partial view of human distinction those branches of knowledge obtain exclusively the name of useful, which tend to qualify a human being, to act the lowly part of a dextrous instrument.

It has been the tendency of different ages, of different countries, of different lands and conditions of society to measure the utility of studies by one of these standards rather than by both. Thus, it was the bias of antiquity, when the moral and intellectual cultivation of the citizens was viewed as the great end of political institutions to appreciate all knowledge principally by the higher standard. Unfortunately it is the bias of our modern civilization since the accumulation (and not too the distribution) of riches in a country has become the great problem of the statesman to appreciate it rather by the lower."

This error will appear the more remarkable when we reflect that by the instruction of Christianity the value of those "high faculties" has in human estimation been so incomparably advanced.

But there is a law of compensation in human affairs deeper down than the plummet of our philosophy has yet sounded. The ancients were pagans and not Christians. They worshiped Minerva, Apollo and the Muses, and valued culture for its own sake. But we are Christians and value—mechanism and—the almighty dollar.

In these things is our modern civilization absorbed, and while we extend our empire over the physical and material and build out into Chaos by compelling the elemental forces

of nature into our service, the unseen world of poetry and art remains unexplained and unappreciated.

And yet are Apollo and the Muses chanting still, ever uttering their divine psalm, the full diapason of celestial harmony. But these symphonies and harmonies of the invisible world around us and above us are for the most part drowned by the click of the hammer in the Cyclopsian forges of hundred handed mechanism, by the whistle of the steam engine and the rumbling of the rail car, and by the clink of the almighty dollar.

As to the error of Mr. Anthony and his school, the fallacy is so palpable that we may well wonder its prevalence.

"It is manifest that man in so far as he is means for the glory of God must be an end unto himself; for it is only in the accomplishment of his own perfection, that as a creature he can manifest the glory of his Creator. Though, therefore, man by relation to God be but a means, for that very reason in relation to all else he is an end. Man's perfection and happiness constitute the goal of his activity to which he tends, and ought to tend, when not diverted from this, his general and native destination, by peculiar and accidental circumstances. But it is equally evident that under the condition of society individual men are for the most part, to a greater or less degree, actually so diverted. To live, the individual must have the means of living. And these means he must procure, he must purchase. But purchase with what? With his services; that is, he must reduce himself to an instrument for the utility of others; and the services of this instrument he must barter for those means of subsistence of which he is in want. Thus in the actualities of social life each man, instead of being solely an end unto himself, instead of being able to make every thing subordinate to that full and harmonious development of his individual faculties in which his full perfection and true happiness consist, is in general, compelled to degrade himself into an instrument for the accomplishment of something external to himself and for the benefit of others."

"Now, the perfection of man as a means and the perfection of man as an end are not only the same, they are, in reality, generally, opposed. And, as these two perfections are different, so the training requisite for their acquisition is not identical, and has accordingly been distinguished by different names. The one is styled liberal, the other professional education. By the Germans the latter are usually distinguished as the *Brodwissenschaft*, which we may translate, the Bread and Butter Sciences. But, though the full and harmonious development of our faculties be the high and natural destination of all, while the cultivation of any professional dexterity is only a contingency though a contingency incumbent upon most, it has, however, happened that the paramount and universal end of man, of man absolutely, has often been ignorantly lost sight of, and the term "useful" appropriated exclusively to those acquirements which have a value only to man considered in his relative, lower and accidental character of an instrument."

Now, as I understand Mr. Anthony, he would throw out of the curriculum every thing except the Bread and Butter Sciences.

Such heresies preached from such a pulpit, to such an audience,—largely students—are liable to do much harm, and should not be permitted to remain uncontroverted and their fallacy should be exposed.

Wyandotte, Kansas.

The Political Press.

The Manhattan *Nationalist* in a sound sensible and well written political article, gives the following good advice, which we most heartily indorse: "The most imperative political necessity of the present time is the purification of politics, and we urge all—Republicans and new party men alike—to do their level best to elevate the standard of political morality. To this end the primary meetings must be attended. Those who are not perfectly upright in the private as well as the public walks of life should be carefully excluded from all tickets and conventions. Should bad or incompetent men be nominated for any office—high or low—they should be relentlessly opposed and defeated. In no other way is it possible to purify a party or keep it pure. Personal likes or dislikes and selfish considerations must be ignored. If the voter does not act from pure motives in discharging his political duties he has no right to condemn the official who is likewise delinquent."

THE CURRENCY ENACTMENT.—The West felicitates itself upon obtaining even a half loaf in the conference currency bill which was rushed through congress the last hours of the session and which the president signed. We publish the full extent of the bill elsewhere and our readers will agree with us that it takes a great many words to enact what practically amounts to nothing. In this respect it pleases both sides to the controversy except the more violent contractionists, who would listen neither to reason nor compromise, but insisted on the president vetoing everything which seemed to admit that expansionists might have an argument in their favor. The eastern capitalists are pleased that the greenback circulation is not increased and the West that they have tided over the session without its being somehow contracted. What the bill does do, divested of the misty verbiage of law-wrights, is simply this: it fixes the greenback circulation absolutely at \$382,000,000, the present sum out standing and declares that the treasury shall retain no reserve, thus obliterating the issue of eighteen millions, practically canceling it.

The "redistribution clause," as it is termed, provides for withdrawing the currency from the States having an excess of their due proportion, and furnishing it on demand to persons

desiring to establish national banks in states without their quota. Of course this redistribution depends entirely upon the demand being made, and on this account may, and in all likelihood does, amount to nothing. It also authorizes any existing national bank to retire its circulation down to \$50,000 and take up its funding bonds. The bill does no harm, in our judgment, and may do considerable good to the west and south. However that may be, it fixes the volume of currency determinedly, and thus insures a large immediate resumption of business on a basis of certainty thus formed.—*Commonwealth.*

THE political significance of the framing of the Currency bill by a conference committee now appears. It is utterly incongruous with the President's final position. Had he stopped with a veto, Congress and he might possibly have been brought to concurrence, though we doubt it. But he not merely forbade inflation in the veto, he demanded steps to specie payment in the manifesto. To stand still requires no legislation. To go farther away from resumption requires legislation, for we assume that President GRANT and Secretary BRISTOW will not now inflate by executive usurpation. To take steps towards resumption requires legislation. There is thus no possible ground upon which President GRANT and the Forty-third Congress can meet. He speaks of concession, but compromise is impossible between opposites. Men cannot travel together whose ends are contrary. That Congress frames another bill is therefore one step to a financial solution of their difference. It is merely provocative of another veto. This must be assumed to be the purpose of the Republican party leaders. GRANT's manifesto, if censurable as Executive dictation was excusable as the warning of a party chief to the crew not to drive their ship head long upon another veto. The passage of the conference bill or any currency bill will show that the real leaders of the Republican party hear his warning and defy him. He holds his power to prevent till 1877. The term of this Congress expires two years earlier, and the inflationists can do nothing till the winter of 1878, were every election to indorse their folly from now till then.—*N. Y. World.*

POLITICAL PARTIES.—The St. Louis *Globe* disposes of the fallacy that parties are unnecessary in the following terse language: Political parties are not infallible, but it is better to reform than to try to do without them. The greatest facts in the history of the country are the achievements of party.—You couldn't pack enough of "independent statesmen" on a tea acre lot to accomplish a work like the abolition of slavery. When the era of "no party comes we may look for the era of no government close behind it. And it is just so in religion. Organization is power there also, for without discipline there is no organization, and without power there is no achievement. When we have no creed we shall have no religion and no church."

A WHOLE people, suffering under the fiction of burdensome taxation imposed by thieves, incompetents who have reached the ascendancy in the dominant organization, and moved by the conviction that there can be no respite from this reign of corruption so long as corrupt men at the head of a corrupt party remain in power, have determined, and are daily determining that there shall be a change, and a change for the better. They are daily coming to a more complete comprehension of the historical fact that no great political organization, having once fallen into corrupt ways, ever purged and retrieved itself; that it is not in the nature of things temporal, and that the only safe and certain way out to a better political state, is through the creation of a new organization, based upon new and living issues, with men unstained by the corruptions of the time, for representatives and leaders.

So, gentlemen of the Republican State Central Committee, go on with your arrangements for the approaching campaign. You have the proudest record of any political party of the world behind you—the most shameless record of corruption and incompetency of any political party of the world with you, and—disgraceful defeat and oblivion before you.—*Spirit of Kansas.*

THE DOLLAR.—The money question is narrowed down to one single issue. Shall the standard measure of value and exchange be a gold dollar or shall it be a printed promise to pay one dollar at the pleasure of the national government?

The national government can compel domestic creditors to take paper promises in satisfaction of their claims, and thereby make the paper promise the unit of value in exchange of domestic commodities. But all foreign exchanges will still be measured by the gold dollar. So long as the policy of the present administration is carried out, so long our mercantile transactions will be carried on by two standards—one the gold dollar, as the basis of all contracts with states, and the other paper promises in regard to domestic contracts. The disadvantage of the use of currency is felt by those industries are compelled to its constant use. By most writers on political economy, a depreciated currency is considered one of the greatest evils that can afflict any people or country.—*Kansas Democrat.*

THE Independence *Kansan* goes for the dead beats as follows:

We think the easiest way to vindicate the doubtful characters of some of the would-be leaders of the opposition, is to give them to understand that their room is more desirable than their association by other parties, we will not get very far nor accomplish a great deal. The numerical strength of the opposition is ample, and one of the best uses to which it can be put, is to lay some of it out on a few of these old hypocrites and interlopers.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* makes the following sensible remarks:

"Some people estimate the ability of a news paper and the talent of its editor by the quantity of original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily a column of words—words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and the command of his language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else, and that, we know, is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated and his labor understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its uniform, consistent course, its aims, its manliness, its dignity and its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention

of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the news paper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find time to write at all."

THE KANSAS FARMER.

IN ITS

Twelfth Year.

Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.

The FARMER no experiment, but a well established and

Prosperous Journal.

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

Communications.

Letters from the Farm.

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

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

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

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports.

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

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

Scientific Miscellany.

Members of the Academy of Science, distinguished in their specialties, have consented to give occasional papers, which will assist us in making a 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 the great farmers' movement. The organization of this movement in other States, and in fact all information bearing upon the subject will be presented from week to week. A journal this honestly and earnestly working for the promotion and support of the farmers becomes a public duty. We give 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 woman," will be specially devoted to giving the family circle an entertaining and pleasant evening's reading. "Our Little Folks" make no pretense, and by their own letters and contributions their department will become one of great interest to them.

The Official Stray List.

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

The Supreme Court Decisions.

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

The Market Review.

will present the important local markets of the State and all the important cities of the country. It will assist 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 would necessitate an additional charge upon our present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, flashy dainties called chronos, without artistic merit or finish, can be got at from 15 to 30 cents apiece, we deem the giving of such a premium as of no value, and we prefer to benefit 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 premiums.

We look upon the whole premium business as a useless humbug, which can be dispensed with, as not legitimate to the editing and publishing of a paper. The offering of everything from a short-horn bull to a brass ring to secure subscriptions, has become a source of trouble and expense in the publishing business, which we propose to deviate from, as we believe, in the interest of our subscribers. We are laboring to publish for the best, the Agricultural and Family Journal, and do not intend attaching to the office a general mercantile exchange, at the expense of our subscribers.

One insertion, 20 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 Notices, 25 cents. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

Advertising Rates:

Special Rates for Large Contracts:
To the Brokers, Nurserymen and Seedsmen's Directory, we will print a Card of 3 lines for one year, for \$2.00. This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 50,000 during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

Terms of Subscription:

CASH IN ADVANCE.
One Copy, Weekly, for one year.....\$ 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It makes a very handsome appearance. Brother Hudson is well qualified to conduct such a publication, as he knows both the theoretical and practical agriculture.—*Cowley County Telegram.*

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

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

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

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

Uses his control we expect to see it grow in popularity, and increase in circulation.—*Burns County Free.*

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00
 One Copy, Weekly, for six months, \$1.00
 Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$5.00
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ADVERTISING RATES:

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

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

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

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
 GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
 DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
 S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
 MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
 "JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
 MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
 MRS. SOULARD.
 "RAMBLER."
 "BETTY BAKER," Freeport, Pa.
 DR. G. CHASE, Leavenworth, Kan.
 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, Haverhill, Kan.
 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENO, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. M. DGE, 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. Live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every aspect of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

To Advertisers.

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

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 Kentucky Sale of Short Horns—see advertisement—
 from. July 22 to August 1.
 Sugar Tree Grove Herd, Sullivan, Ind. Aug. 12.

State Fairs for 1874.

STATE.	PLACE.	TIME.
Illinois	Peoria.	September 14-19.
Ohio	Columbus.	September 7-11.
Indiana	Indianapolis.	September 21-25.
Iowa	Keokuk.	September 21-24.
Wisconsin	Milwaukee.	September 7-12.
Nebraska	Omaha.	September 22-25.
Michigan	East Saginaw.	September 14-19.
Minnesota	St. Paul.	September 8-12.
Kansas	Lawrence.	September 7-11.
California	Sacramento.	September 21-26.
Colorado	Denver.	September 22-26.
St. Louis Fair.	St. Louis.	October 5-10.
West Virginia	Clarksburg.	September 23-24.
New Jersey	Newark.	September 14-19.
New Hampshire	Manchester.	September 23-30.
Kansas City Exposition.	Kansas City.	September 14-19.

County Fairs in Kansas for 1874.

COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.
Allen	Iola.	October 7-10.
Anderson	Garnett.	September 16-18.
Atchison	Atchison.	September 4-7.
Butler	Butler.	September 22-25.
Coffey	Burlington.	September 22-25.
Cowley	Winfield.	September 1-3.
Cherokee	Cherokee.	September 13-15.
Dickinson	Enterprise.	September 22-25.
Franklin	Ottawa.	September 22-25.
Greenwood	Greenwood.	September 22-25.
Harvey	Newton.	September 3-4.
Jackson	Holt.	September 2-4.
Lyons	Emporia.	September 14-19.
Miami	Paola.	September 23-26.
Mitchell	Beloit.	September 23-26.
Ottawa	Minneapolis.	September 23-26.
Pottawatomie	Louisville.	September 23-26.
Riley	Manhattan.	Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1, 2.
Republic	Manhattan.	September 16-18.
Shawnee	Topeka.	September 23.
Sumner	Sumner.	Sept. 29, Oct. 1.
Wabaunsee	Alma.	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.

GREAT PURCHASE OF STOCK.

Milton Briggs, of Oak Hill Farm, near Kellogg, who makes a specialty of raising fine stock, recently made a trip to Ohio, and while there purchased a fine addition to his short horn herd, as will be seen from the following notice which we clip from the Washington County, (Ohio) News:

Jesse Hegler, Esq., one of our largest farmers and raisers of fine stock, sold on Saturday last, at round figures, his entire herd of short horns to Mr. M. Briggs, of Kellogg, Jasper County, Iowa. The herd consists of 61 head of cattle, nine bulls and the remainder cows, heifers and calves, comprising one of the finest herds in Ohio, appearance, age and blood considered. They will be a great acquisition to the herd of about the same number owned by Mr. Briggs before the purchase, and together will make his entire herd of thoroughbreds one of the largest and best west of the Mississippi river.

CANDIDATES.

The Atchison Champion does us the honor of a review of our short editorial of last week on "Candidates." The Champion fully sustains the positions taken by the FARMER, but thinks we should, instead of waiting to scratch our ticket at the polls, urge the voters to turn out at their primaries and select good men for delegates. This is just what we have done, early and late, in season and out of season. It is the key to the whole situation, and the persistent neglect of the primaries has made almost anything possible at the conventions. Suppose, however, Colonel, that in spite of the continual efforts of the press of the State, the people do not turn out and attend these primaries, and a ticket which your judgment and mine says we ought not to vote is placed in the field as the voice of our party, the question is, shall we vote it? Suppose part of it is very good and part very bad, shall we follow our time honored traditions, and vote it straight? As far as the difference in the professions of the parties in the State is concerned, there is none. All are for reform, all for the best men, and there is no essential difference now, nor will there be any in the platforms this fall. The Republican party has the advantage of having control of the machinery by which conventions are usually controlled, viz: the offices. Living upon its record, its past history and its present power, it may dare to carry into office this fall those whom its leaders may dictate. The old Democratic party without a single shadow of a political issue to rally upon, without a claim to build a party vote on except its name cannot impair the Republican party's victory except upon a division in the Republican ranks, and it is useless to argue that this does not exist. Nothing but the blundering stupidity of the reform element last winter, and in its efforts to organize for this campaign thus far, has prevented it becoming a power of immense value in this coming election. It would be far better for the people of Kansas if the parties were of more equal strength, compelling the selection of the best men for office.

It is not our intention to ignore facts for any political purposes, but on the contrary to set clearly and as far as we are able to judge, to state the absolute situation. Many men today laugh at the idea of the people being aroused and determined to secure a state of affairs in which a combination of a few men can dictate a ticket and control the whole State.

Many men declare that the Republican party in Kansas can do today with any ticket its convention sees proper to nominate carry the State by a large majority. We have not participated in this feeling believing that the success of the Republican party altogether depended upon the character of the men upon its ticket.

Hay seed jokes and all the venom of bitter sarcasm against the citizens who say they will vote for men and not for pretentious platforms and buncombe resolutions will not, we imagine, drive the thinking, earnest voters of Kansas from what they believe to be their present duty. A party is merely the vehicle or machine by which a people carry out certain living principles or policies upon public questions affecting our government and in the absence of these issues to divide public sentiment and create partisan spirit, the ticket must and should be the platform. The position we submit is in plain terms, that in the absence of party questions to-day in Kansas upon which to divide the vote of the people, the question is now and will be this fall merely one of men.

If the independent movement selects strong, able and unobjectionable men on the 5th of Aug. the Republican convention will be forced to the nomination of a good ticket which will retain thousands of voters who to-day will no longer for party sake vote a ticket they do not believe in.

If on the other hand, this independent reform movement proves itself only the asylum of political adventurers and in the name of reform gives us political shysters who labor under late conversions to a new faith, the cause of political reform will be ignored and the ticket doomed to ignominious failure. The point we desire to make is, that the people of Kansas to-day cannot be hoodwinked into supporting empty professions of a new political reform, backed by men whose past record is contrary to their present professions, nor are they willing to vote in under the systematic power of party lash, a ring whose chief aim is to perpetuate power and patronage. We are aware that many persons believe their party can do no wrong, this we think an antiquated political humbug which is not so generally believed to-day as it has been in the past.

Political parties appeal to the judgment and support of men not so much by what they have done, as by what they will do in the future and in the absence of vital issues such as existed fifteen and twenty years since, what, we would like to know, is so important as the selection of men for our public positions who have the necessary sense, morals, integrity and courage to fearlessly do their duty?

It is not for the FARMER to discuss the personal qualifications of the multitude, actual possible and impossible candidates, at least at this time. There is much which we believe ought to be said concerning the political situation that bears upon the general result, and the FARMER will not lack frankness, whatever may be its other sins of omission and commis-

sion, in saying what it believes ought to be said.

We heartily concur with the Champion in what it says concerning primaries:

It is easier, if the proper steps are taken, to prevent a bad nomination than to defeat the election of a man who ought never to have been nominated. It is rare that a whole ticket is made up of bad men, and the really good men upon it help to carry through those who are unworthy. Besides, the people are slow to believe campaign charges. Opposition journals, orators and partisans denounce good and bad men without discrimination, and fall to create any impression upon the public mind because they do. The people reason correctly in concluding that wholesale charges against a ticket are only the outcroppings of blind partisan animosity, and probably knowing that charges against one man upon the ticket are unfounded, they conclude that those against the others are equally untrue. Thus these assaults react, and induce the adherents of each party to "vote the whole ticket without a scratch." Our friend of the Farmer may bewail this tendency, but he cannot change it.

What we wanted to say, however, was this: The best way to secure the election of the best men is to work for the nomination of the best men. We believe the place to work reform is at the primaries. If the people choose, they can send men to the conventions who will be certain to make good nominations. Intelligent honest delegates, selected because they are interested in securing honest government, and having good judgment, experience, and character, will be absolutely certain to select honorable, capable, honest men as candidates for the various offices, and thus a thorough reform will be at once effected. Let reform, therefore, be begun at the right time and in the right place. And the right place and time in our judgment, is in and at the primary meetings for the selection of delegates.

THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The recent examinations at our Agricultural College has attracted wide attention throughout the State. Under the new policy adopted by the board of regents which is most vigorously prosecuted by President Adderson, the College is receiving a new impetus and the hope so long entertained that we should have a practical agricultural and mechanical school is a demonstrated fact to-day.

The last issue of the *Manhattan Nationalist* contains a full report of the examination exercises, addresses and history of the Agricultural College and all its various departments, personal sketches of the professors, and all information needed to give strangers an intelligent idea of its scope and character. Persons who wish to receive a copy of the *Nationalist* can do so by addressing the editor, Mr. A. Griffin, Manhattan, Kansas, or circulars giving full information to those wishing to become students to President Jno. A. Anderson.

EDUCATION IN KANSAS.

We present this week a reply to Mr. Anthony's oration delivered at the State University, which we published two weeks since. The reply is from Porter Sherman, Esq., of Wyandotte, Kansas, and presents a different view of the subject from Mr. Anthony. Education and agriculture go hand in hand and the columns of the FARMER are always open to a full free discussion upon subjects of general interest, but especially upon education, we shall, we hope, be able to present a number of practical and useful papers. We want to hear both sides on every question, and we don't believe Kansas, treeless plains, education classical or agricultural, the Grange or any other live subject will suffer from thorough investigation and discussion. We thoroughly believe in aggressive and progressive discussions as the only means of developing live ideas and securing more light. Let us have them, the stronger more vigorous and more pointed the better. Please to put your front and rear name to them so the audience will know who is talking.

A FINE PICTURE.

Capt. J. Lee Knight, of Topeka, Kansas, who is very favorably known throughout the State for the high character of his work in photography, is making a specialty at this time of full size photographs, finishing them in oil and also in India ink. The finest picture of this latter kind that we have seen made in Kansas is that of Hon. Geo. W. Martin, State Printer. The Captain has really made a handsome picture of our friend Martin which considering the subject, is a triumph any artist may be proud of.

Peb Tree.—Read Coffinberry's article on the cultivation of the peach tree. All will agree that friend Coffinberry had a bad spell on him when he penned his article. It is possible the chinch bugs may not have left him time to submit to old fashioned dictionary ways of spelling, certain it is, as everybody can see, he has been economical of his letters. It is probably in the interest of retrenchment, or it may be possible C. has a patent spelling book of his own. How is it?

Premium List of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.—The premium list for 1874 is now published and will be mailed free to any address upon application to the Secretary, Alfred Gray, at Topeka, Kansas. The list of this year bears evidence of retrenchment, made necessary by the action of the Legislature of last winter. Although not so extensively and elegantly gotten up as the one last year, it contains the full list and a blank memorandum. It is in a convenient shape for carrying in the pocket, a style adopted by many Eastern societies.

THE "FARMER."

We think this number of the FARMER is a little better than any before it in the wide range of useful information given. We shall in the future, as in the past, endeavor to make the last the best, and give to the farmers of Kansas a paper they may be justly proud of, as a representative of their interests. Those whose subscriptions expire will be notified by a printed notice on their paper, and in justice to them as well as ourselves, no further numbers will be forwarded unless the subscriptions are renewed. The expense attending the publication of the FARMER is very large, and those interested in seeing it thoroughly sustained will no doubt cheerfully pay the moderate price asked. It will be remembered that after January 1st, 1875 the postage will have to be prepaid, and those subscribing at this time for a year, will have the postage paid after January 1st without extra charge. Our very lowest club rates at this time are 20 subscribers at one time in one order, for \$25.00. These may be taken for different post offices. No additions to former clubs can be made, except 10 subscriptions in one order at the above rates. These are the lowest rates it is possible to offer.

LADY BUGS.

Several letters from the southern part of the State complain of the damage done their peach trees by the lady bugs, and we are asked for remedies. The facts are, that there is but one variety of these bugs which are injurious to vegetation, viz: the large striped squash bug, all others belonging to the lady bug family are friends of the orchardist, living upon insects and not the leaves of the tree. Our friends will find the lady bug is living upon enemies and destroying insects and lice which probably escape their notice.

Kansas Midland Railroad.—The Kansas Midland Railroad is now open for business between Topeka and Lawrence, where direct connection is made with the "Pleasant Hill" route to St. Louis and all points East and South, making better time between Topeka and St. Louis than any other line. For west-bound business the connection and time is equally good. To freight shippers we offer a direct short route, and will guarantee good time on both east and west-bound business. Passenger trains are equipped with the Westinghouse Air Brake and Miller Safety Platform; the line is new, time good, and everything in first-class condition. So says their card of introduction.

Strayed or Stolen.—It is an astonishing fact that there has been a hundred thousand dollars worth of stock strayed or been stolen from the owners in this State. Men posting strays should be exceedingly careful to give accurate descriptions of the stock taken up under the herd law. We call attention to strays noticed in this week's paper. Notices under the head of "Strayed or Stolen" will be inserted four times for \$2.00, cash in advance. Persons having valuable animals strayed or stolen are thus enabled to reach every part of the State at very low rates.

Durham Park Herd.—We have received a beautiful catalogue of Mr. Crane's herd of short-horn cattle. This herd is at Marion Centre, Marion County, Kansas.

Mr. J. E. PORTER of the firm of Porter, Mason & Co., manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, at Ottawa, Ill., made a call on a call while on his way to Colorado. This firm is securing an enviable reputation for the high character of their implements throughout the West.

Kansas City Industrial Exposition.—The premium list of this great exposition has been received. The Fair will take place at Kansas City September 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19th. Amount of premiums, \$20,000. For premium list address the Secretary, Daniel L. Hall, Kansas City, Mo.

Osborn's Grain and Seed Cleaner.

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

Every Granger

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

The Patrons in and about Exeter, have just completed a generous piece of work. Mrs. Gibson, residing near Exeter, had her house entirely destroyed by the last tornado, and she was in poor circumstances. The Patrons have built and completed her a new house, that has not cost her a cent, and she is able to go along comfortably. "By their works shall ye know them."—Clay County Dispatch.

State News Items.

WORK has already been commenced on a building on the Cana creek near Sedan, which will serve for flouring mill, cotton gin mill, carding steam mill and cotton factory.—Hoard County Record.

Our mail facilities are quite increased now, having one semi-weekly from Salina and a tri-weekly from Ellsworth, also a hack carrying passengers on both routes.—Lincoln County News.

SMITH, the defaulting county treasurer of Leavenworth county, who has been on trial in Atchison, has been found guilty. For once in this State justice has been meted out to an offending official. Smith's stealing from the county amounted to over \$50,000.—Clay County Dispatch.

A FARMER in Pawnee county has ten miles of hedge fence growing on his farm. One year ago Pawnee county was unknown.—Atchison Patriot.

A SMALL black insect has attacked the corn in various portions of the State; grasshoppers are making inroads upon the growing clover, an unknown species of worm is going for the gooseberries, and nearly everything in the growing line has some description of pest laying around ready to work as much destruction as possible.—Atchison Champion.

REMONSTRANCE against the issue of beer licenses by the Council has been in circulation the past week.—LaCygne Journal.

THE managers of the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association are having their grounds fixed up in a superb manner for the coming State Fair.—Osborne Times.

LEAD has been discovered in Cherokee county.—Pawnee Sun.

POSTAL.—A new mail route has been established, and which went into effect yesterday, (July 1st) for a weekly mail between Newton and Salina: Leaving Salina Mondays and Newton Wednesdays and stopping at Alvirton, Spring Valley, Empire, Roxbury, and other offices on the route. The route between here and McPherson has been changed to leave Newton Wednesdays and Saturdays hereafter. This change will greatly accommodate our readers in the north part of this county.—Newton Kansan.

FENCING.—In order to convey some idea of the amount of improvement going on in the country immediately surrounding this city, we have interviewed our lumber merchants, and find that they have sold since January 1, 1874, for use in this vicinity, the enormous amount of 570,000 of fencing. This does not include to the amount shipped to the west and south. At an average of three boards high, this amount of lumber would build 83,000 rods, or 72 miles of fence. Taking into account the fence built of other materials, the amount of hedge turned out, thereby releasing the protecting fence to be used in enclosing new fields, we think it safe estimate that 150 miles of fence have been built this season in this vicinity. With these and similar facts before us, there is no occasion to doubt the steady, permanent progress that is going on all around us.—Emporia News.

THE Camp Supply mail again started out this morning with a guard of thirty-one mounted men.—Dodge City Messenger.

THE manufacturing of Cheese is becoming an important business in this State. There are already about a dozen manufacturing, all started within the last year or two.—Doniphan Republican.

SHIPPED from Wichita, from June 1st, to 13th, 111 cars of cattle.—Leavenworth Commercial.

A VEIN of coal twenty-two inches thick has been discovered near Louisville.—Belleville Telescope.

Mr. Coley's peach trees, whereon the fruit was destroyed by rose bugs, have blossomed again. This is a fact, but then nobody outside of Kansas will believe it, because such a thing is unknown in any other country, and eastern people will pronounce the story at once "a newspaper lie," though we can back up the statement with five hundred affidavits.—Osage Independent.

WHEAT AND CHINCH BUGS.

CHINCH BUG DEVASTATION.—We are sorry to learn that the chinch bug is ravaging the spring wheat on the uplands in Morris county. Prairie farmers tell of total devastation of their crops by this pest. In some localities the wheat fields will now burn like grass in the fall, having been sapped and mined by the army of bugs that infest them. On bottom land spring wheat is comparatively free from the pest and the crop bids fair an average yield. The destructive insect is also going for the growing corn, and making sad inroads upon this staple of the upland farmer. Oats are also suffering from the same cause. It is disheartening to farmers to be burned out in the fall and then eat out of their promised bread in the summer.—Council Grove Republican.

SUCH a yield of wheat as has been harvested in Labette county during the last two weeks has never been known in this section before. Some of the farmers near here, who have raised wheat in other states, tell us that they never saw such a yield in any country.—Chetopa Advance.

"OUR wheat crop in this vicinity got through all right, ahead of the bugs, but there is no doubt, as many of our farmer friends tell us that the bugs are now injuring the corn very much."—Parsons Sun.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me to suggest to the farmers the propriety of sowing buck wheat on ground where chinch bugs have killed out the corn, as the ground is in good condition for it; they will thereby probably secure a crop, keep down the weeds, and if properly managed, the buck wheat will be more easily got rid of than weeds, and the crop will afford fine fall pasturage for their bees, if they have them.

L. PRENTICE.

—The Grasshopper.
 THE wheat crop is almost a failure in consequence of the ravages of the chinch bug. Perhaps there are not exceeding a dozen fields of wheat in all this township, which escaped them, those that did yield twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre. The other will not average more than from three to five bushels to the acre.

The oats are looking very well; rather short but well tilled and will yield a fair crop. The bugs are now making fearful headway in the corn fields in portions of the township, entire fields are destroyed by them. The continued dry weather is now destroying the fine fields which the bugs had spared, vegetables of all kinds are suffering from the same cause.—Olathe Mirror.

Harvesting is progressing. Good rains one and two weeks ago would have increased the value of the wheat crop \$10,000.—Ellsworth Reporter.

KILL THE CHINCH BUGS.—Chinch bugs can be killed. The first year they made their appearance in Central Indiana they attacked a field of corn, adjoining wheat, on the farm where we were raised, and had covered about a dozen rows as thickly as chinch bugs ever get. We did not like to lose the whole field; so while mother and sisters heated water on the stove, father and the boys carried the boiling water in buckets and commenced at the last row, attacked—scalded every stalk that had bugs on it—killing corn and bugs at the same time. The next morning the few bugs that escaped were leaving the field, and we lost no more corn, though many of our neighbors had whole fields taken. A pint of boiling water would generally do the work of a hill of corn, and although it was a hard day's work, we always considered the time well spent.—*The Grasshopper.*

Thousands of acres of wheat in Jefferson, Jackson, Leavenworth, and Atchison counties have been ruined by chinch bugs, and now they are taking the corn.—*Grasshopper.*

Robert Russell, on Mulberry creek is stopping the progress of chinch bugs in his cornfield by sprinkling coal oil where they are. They turn over on their backs and die. One gallon is sufficient for an acre. This remedy is his own invention.—*Landmark.*

A curious and suggestive fact in natural history as regards the chinch bug, and one that is doubly valuable when once fully established, has been verified in the experience of a number of our farmers the present season—they inflict no perceptible injury to wheat growing on land that has been manured. Mature tells and tells well against the bug.—*Missouri Co. Republican.*

The Monitor estimates that, on account of the chinch bugs, the wheat crop of Bourbon County will not be more than one-fourth of last year.—*State Record.*

A large quantity of wheat in excellent condition has been harvested.—*Howard Co. Record.*

The farmers of Sumner County are jubilant over their success in wheat raising, and claim that southern Kansas is in the best part of the great "wheat belt." Some fields, it is claimed, will average thirty-five bushels to the acre. We shall need every bushel raised this year in this County, however, for seed. Every farmer in the County will endeavor to produce wheat enough the coming season to bread his family, at least. More land will be sown in wheat in this County this fall than was plowed one year ago.—*Western Home Journal.*

The wheat harvest is about over. It is the poorest crop harvested here for years. Cause—Not enough fall rains to give it a "set." We are glad that other places report good crops.—*Winchester News.*

Harvesting, which commenced some ten days ago, in this County, is now in full blast, and the reports are generally favorable, although some complain of bugs.—*Oaage City Staff.*

The fall wheat in some places and pieces of corn have been damaged by chinch bugs.

Mr. Geo. Green also has a specimen of wheat grown on sod ground. It is excellently well filled and has a full grown berry. We doubtless shall have a surplus of wheat this year in Lincoln Co.—*Lincoln Co. Beacon.*

Harvest in the fall wheat about Seneca began on Wednesday the 24th inst. The crop is the finest ever raised in Kansas, and will greatly encourage farmers to devote more of their land to fall wheat.—*Seneca Courier.*

Cowley county will raise and grind 3,500,000 pounds of flour this year; affording on an average, to each family, 5,880 pounds.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

We are glad to learn that Spring wheat as a crop is getting into discredit with our farmers. We have always advised against its introduction, believing that the chinch bug would follow. But many farmers were determined to try it and the result was what we predicted two years ago—the country is better stocked with chinch bugs than spring wheat. When will our farmers learn that winter wheat is the surest and most profitable crop, let spring wheat and spring barley alone entirely and sow their oats in February? When they do this the ravages of the chinch bug will cease.—*Sumner Co. Press.*

Wheat crop is good in Sumner county.—*Bell Plain Democrat.*

The little bug called chintz or chinch, is doing considerable damage to the growing crops in some sections of the State. According to bugologists the little pests (Sp. chinch, L. cimex, L. cimex) belong to the bed-bug family, (entom. cimex lectularius), and is about as disgusting in its odor and far more destructive in its habits. According to Webster it is correct to spell it in either of three ways: chintz-bug, chinch-bug or chink-bug. Strong salt brine makes them very sick. If it is sprinkled over the ground a rod in width around a field of grain, the bugs are generally used up before crossing. So says a farmer who has tried it.—*Topeka Times.*

Mrs. Briggs, who lives near Xenia, Bourbon county, was left by her husband this spring in care of the farm. This summer the chinch bugs destroyed her wheat field, and then started for the oats which grew near. She had a deep furrow plowed with a perpendicular side next the oats. This obstructed the bugs sufficiently to gather them in large numbers in the bottom of the furrow. For two days the whole force of the farm was employed in heating water and scalding them. The bugs were destroyed and the oats saved. The first instance on record where a crop has been saved from these unwelcome pests by any artificial means.—*Border Sentinel.*

A great amount of harvesting was done last week, but more is being done this.—*Salina Journal.*

James Wiley, Esp., one of the substantial farmers from the southern part of the county, reports the crops in his neighborhood as having suffered considerably from the chinch bug. Wheat he says will be an average crop, in most places, which had it not been for the bugs would have been the heaviest ever raised in that part of the county. The bugs have now commenced on the corn, and are doing it serious injury.—*Burlingame Chronicle.*

Hutchinson's Patent Adjustable HARROW

WITH two horses, will harrow as fast as ten teams will plow. Send stamp for circular, or send fifteen dollars and I will ship for a sample an eighteen dollar Standard Harrow. S. HUTCHINSON, Griggsville, Pike county, Illinois.

FRUIT TREES

AND NURSERY STOCK of all kinds. No travel—bummers employed. Good honorable local agents wanted. Farmers' orders filled and guaranteed as low as any responsible party. Address D. B. WIER, Lacon, Ill.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT.
THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY vs. J. B. McCLARY.
Error from Jefferson County.
REVERSED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
The amount of the salary of each county superintendent of public instruction is to be determined from the number of children of school ages within his county; but all incorporated cities, including cities of the third class, are to be excluded in taking the enumeration of the school children for such a purpose. (Laws of 1869, page 174.) All the Justices concurring.

LUMON H. REED vs. JOSEPH C. WILSON.
Error from Labette County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
An averment, in a petition to vacate a judgment, that certain glaring errors occurred in the trial, that the trial closed on the 3rd, and the term of court on the 5th of the same month, and that owing to their press of business these errors were accidentally omitted by counsel from the motion for a new trial, does not disclose any "unavoidable casualty or misfortune" within the meaning of the statute.

All the Justices concurring.

C. C. FOOT, SUSAN FOOT, AND SAMUEL COOPER, vs. D. V. SPRAGUE.
Error from Pottawatomie County.
MODIFIED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
I. Where an action is brought upon a promissory note indorsed by the payee thereof to H. and then endorsed by H. to the plaintiff, and after the case is called for trial upon the issues made by the petition, answer and reply, the defendants ask leave of the court to allow them to amend their answer by verifying the same so as to put in issue the indorsements on said note, but said defendants do not make any showing of diligence, or merita, nor indeed any showing; HELD, not error for the court to refuse to allow said amendment.

II. In an action on a promissory note against two persons who executed the note apparently as joint principals, but who were in fact one a principal and the other his surety, and where the pleadings show this fact, and the petition asks for a judgment against the surety only as a surety, and no issue is made upon the subject, and the prayer of the petition is for a judgment against himself only as a surety, and it does not seem that the attention of the court was ever called to the fact that the surety was only a surety, HELD, not error for the court to render judgment against the makers of the note as though they were both principals.

III. In an action on a promissory note and to foreclose a mortgage given to secure said note. It is not error for the court to render a personal judgment against the mortgagor who is both party to the note and mortgage, (Laws of 1870, page 175, Sec. 13), although the petition merely asks that the mortgage be foreclosed, and the mortgaged property sold to pay the debt, costs, etc., and that execution issue for the balance. Where the prayer of the petition is for no more defective than this it may be amended at any time, without costs, so as to make it formal, and upon petition in error it will be considered as so amended.

IV. Where a mortgage contains a stipulation that the mortgagor shall pay not only the debt secured by the mortgage and interest thereon, but also in case of foreclosure the costs "and fifty dollars as liquidated damages for the foreclosure of the mortgage," HELD, that the stipulations for the payment of said fifty dollars as liquidated damages is void. (Kurtz vs. Spangler, 6 Kas., 395.) and that a judgment rendered under such a stipulation for fifty dollars as attorney's fees is erroneous. (Stover vs. Johnnykake, 9 Kas., 387.) All the Justices concurring.

C. M. ALBINGSON et al. vs. J. ROBERTS.
Error from Cloud County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
Where a judgment of a justice of the peace is taken to the district court on error and reversed, and the case retained for trial, and no order for pleadings is entered, and the amount in controversy is less than \$100, it is not error to overrule a motion to dismiss the case for want of a petition.

All the Justices concurring.

JOHN S. HOOK, J. S. SPRINGER, ELIAS PENNY AND BOLIVAR BEELER vs. WILLIAM N. BIXBY.
Error from Doniphan County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
I. Where a judgment is sold on the 19th of February, 1870, and the debt thereby created becomes due on that day, but is not paid, the party to whom the debt is payable may bring his action thereon on the 19th of February, 1873.

II. In such a case the time within which the creditor may commence his action is computed by excluding the first day and including the last. (Code of Civil Procedure, section 723.)

III. Where certain persons purchase lumber on credit from a firm composed of three persons, and of two of the members of the firm dies, and another member of the firm becomes the owner of the partnership assets, including said debt for lumber, and the last named member of said firm sues the purchasers of said lumber for said debt, HELD, That neither of the defendants can testify in such suit in his own behalf concerning any transaction or communication had personally by such defendant with the deceased member of said firm. (Code of Civil Procedure section 322.) All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT.
I. Abram Hammett, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Syllabi in each of the above entitled cases, as the same appears on file in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal hereto at (SAL.) fixed, at my office in Topeka, this 23rd day of June, A. D. 1874.

A. HAMMETT, Clerk Supreme Court.

Business Notices.

Patents.

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

GRANGE STORE.

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

KEITH & BILLINGSLEY.

GRANGER PRICES.

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

Strayed or Stolen.

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

STRAYED

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

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, living in North Topeka, Kan., two bay horses—one branded 110 on left shoulder, 9 years old, about 15 hands high, harness and collar marks. The other horse is about 8 years old, 15 hands high, somewhat larger than the first described, with harness marks. Were going south when last seen. A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery or return of these animals. JAMES TAYLOR, Box 19, N. Topeka.

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the first of May, 1874, a black mare, about 6 years old, 15 hands high, white star in forehead, white dot on the nose. Had running at her side a horse colt with considerable white in its face and one white foot. Ten dollars will be given for the return of mare and colt, or such information as will lead to the recovery of the animals. JOHN ELLIOTT, Box 286 Topeka, Kan.

Stolen! Stolen!

FROM the subscriber, on Monday night, May 23, '74, ten miles north of Council Grove, a dark gray or brown mare, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, star in forehead, black mane and tail, black on legs as far as the knees, collar marks, heavy set, broad breasted and in good order; shod on fore feet. Any information leading to the recovery of the mare will be liberally rewarded. JAMES A. STEWART, Council Grove, Morris co., Kansas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON or about the last of May, from the subscriber, living five miles southwest of Topeka, on the Topeka and Burlington road, near F. R. Foster's, a light bay mare, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, two white hind feet, heavy black mane and tail, ears large and inclined to droop forward, hips prominent, probably has on a head-stall. Has a half moon brand on right shoulder—something like D. Any information leading to the recovery of the animal shall be rewarded with \$5 00, or \$10 00 will be paid for its return. H. R. CLARKE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON the 15th day of April 1874, a three year old red Heifer, two white spots in the face, a square crop on each ear, an indistinct square brand on the right hip, within two weeks of calving at the time of leaving. About one inch is broken off of one of her horns. A liberal reward will be given for information that will lead to her recovery. W. R. MOORE, Hoyt Post Office, Jackson County, Kansas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ONE bright bay pony horse, about five years old, four white feet and white face, marked with a heart on left hip. Also, one bay mare, about 9 years old, stiff from founder, with collar marks. Any one finding the same and leaving them at O'Reilly & Wright's livery stable, Junction City, or giving any information that may lead to their recovery, will receive a liberal reward. C. W. CONVERSE, Junction City, Kan.

STRAY NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, near Prairie City, Kansas, on Sunday, May 31, a dark bay mare, 14½ hands high, six years old last spring, right light built. Had a head halter on, and strap tied up when missed. A small collar mark on left shoulder, and one on top of neck. Any information leading to the recovery of the mare will be amply rewarded. When last heard of was going west on Santa Fe road. COLUMBUS LEWIS, Prairie City, Kan.

New Advertisements.

W. M. BLACK, "Cornwell farm," Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

GEO. E. WARING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," Newport, R. I., breeder of pure blood Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Casey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

MILTON BRIGGS, Kollong, Jasper Co., Iowa, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

G. L. BURRUSS & SON, "Loenat Lawn Farm," Carrollton, Ill., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at farmers' prices. Correspondence solicited.

THOS. SMITH, Creston, Ogle County, Illinois, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Cotswold Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.

L. E. SUMMIT NURSERY—Blair Bros., Proprietors. "Lee's Summit," Jackson Co., Mo. General Nursery Supplies at wholesale and retail.

C. SPALDING & SON, Box 593, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CAN SELL

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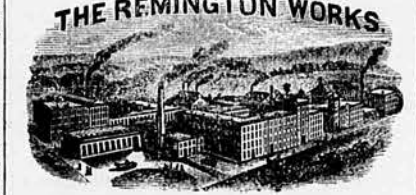
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OR

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

CENTRAL ILLINOIS,

AUGUST 5th and 6th, 1874.

MESSRS. WM. STEVENSON & SONS announce,

that they will sell, at

LITTLE INDIAN, (Cass Co.), ILLINOIS,

Wednesday, August 5, 1874,

their entire herd of Short-horn cattle, embracing

40 Head of Cows, Heifers and Bulls, among them

being some of the best of the breed, and of fine

breeding. They will also sell at the same time about

25 head of Berkshire Swine, a fine flock of

Southdown and a fine flock of Cotswold Sheep.

Little Indian is on the Pekin & Jacksonville Rail-

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On the day following, that is

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Messrs. GEO. L. BURRUSS & SON and W. W. REYNOLDS will hold

ANOTHER SALE,

being a Joint Sale of their herds, at

CARROLLTON, GREENE CO., ILLS.,

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Young Phyllis, Pomona, descendants of imp.

Daisy, Red Rose, etc., the lot of such bulls as Baron

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Five per cent. discount for cash.

For Catalogue of the Little Indian Sale, address

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"HAZEL BLUFF HERD"

OR

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS ADJOINING

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

LET US KEEP THE HOLIDAYS.

Nothing does people much more good than rubbing against each other, it is not wholesome to live too much isolated from the rest of the world, it makes narrow minded, awkward and discontented people.

One can stay at home until they have no desire to leave it, but they do not feel satisfied, and can neither appreciate the comforts and luxuries their home contains, nor the advantages and pleasures to be gained abroad, by intermingling with both friends and strangers. The most learned men the world has ever known, have remarked that they never made the acquaintance of any one, however lowly or ignorant, from whom they could not learn something. And this is true of us all, without social intercourse we rust out, forget what we once knew and lose the incentive to learning.

To be sure it is a weak mind that can not enjoy being alone at times, and no life is more frivolous and thoughtless than that of the fashionable society man or woman, but staying constantly at home just as certainly contracts the mind and leads one a treadmill life.

Our national holiday just at hand, seems to us a fitting time for the use that most of us put to it, viz: having a good time. When American independence was declared, the greatest nation of the earth was born. It is our nation and why may we not rejoice? We have wiped out with precious life blood its greatest curse, human bondage, and if our present battle cry, "reform," can only sustain our good men until we approximate to political honesty where can the nation arise that will be the peer of ours? It comes at a time in the growing season when our plentiful harvests are substantially assured. We breathe easier and hope to outlive the hard times.

The summer so far, is an unusually healthy one throughout the State, but it is too hot always on the fourth of July to do any very hard thinking; ice cream, music and fireworks will fill the capacity of most of us at this time, for intellectual pursuits.

The demand for bread and butter never fails, in wintry wind nor sultry weather, but it tastes better in the wood on the fourth of July than any place else, and better than on any other day.

It is not a day for solitude, though that is sweet—

But grant me still a friend in my retreat,
Whom I may whisper—"Solitude is sweet."

Cowper's sweet lines will be repeated in various sweet forms, in numerous "retrats," we doubt not, on the great gala day, but we consider it the essence of selfishness for even lovers to go spooking about in nooks and crannies that day. A fourth of July picnic should be made a jollification, and we hope our readers all, old and young will have a happy time some place.

The Patrons all over the state are going picnicing, and when Patrons go out to have a good time, the whole family goes, and we do not have to think of the children being left at home to feel lonesome and neglected. We all crave the rest and recreation that lie in amusement, and better than a hundred physician's prescriptions is the tonic that lingers in a hearty laugh.

We need not be solemn to be thankful, and while we rejoice we need not forget the glorious boon—Sweet Freedom—which this day gave us, but

"Crown her with star-jewels, Queen of the West!
Earth for her heritage, God for her friend,
She shall reign over us, world without end."

For the Kansas Farmer.

SUMMER DAYS AND GROWING CHILDREN.

BY BARCLAYANA.

The worthy editor of our "Literary and Domestic Department" has anticipated me in speaking a word for the children who are being deprived of their rightful and needed holiday. And though there were good ideas, which had not occurred to me, expressed in her article, there are others, seeming pertinent to the subject, which I wish to present in behalf of the little ones and their tired mothers.

My heart warms towards Mrs. H. and I feel that she has not forgotten that she was once a little girl, when I hear her say "Let them romp and sleep now." Grown people with their superior strength, endurance and judgment, can do no more than keep their health, with limited labor, during the sultry months of July and August. What then do we expect of the children, who needing all their strength to form the summer's growth, come out of school with those cherished plans they have been building ever since the first Spring Beauty appeared on the first day they concluded the mud puddles were warm enough to wade in, and find they must give them up and go back to school. Many of you will say, as Mrs. Hudson intimates, that the studying a child does in the summer time will not injure it. I do not claim that it will, I do not claim that it studies at all. One reason why it is of no use for them to be in school is that they do not study. But they long to be out among the trees and flowers where they can exercise or relax their little muscles at will.

If their mothers—no, not their mothers, but their parents, for even the majority of fathers push too much of the care and burden of the

children on to the mothers—if their parents think they must be taught something all the time, let them call on their own store, gathered in school days, and teach the children something which will not necessitate their using books. Teach them how the little weeds or flowers in the garden grow. Teach them the use of the little birds which sail through the air and sing from the tree-tops. Teach them to love and protect these and not to destroy them. Teach them of the moon, the stars, the life-giving air, the refreshing night, and of a thousand things in every day life. But first of all, teach them of their own fearfully, wonderfully and beautifully made bodies. Teach them of the muscles, large and small, which move every part of their forms, of all the delicate nerves, which if once overtaxed, will never be so perfect again, but which, like all other members, need to be judiciously exercised and trained to be in readiness for all the demands made of them during even what is called an uneventful life. If parents do not know these facts, let them take half of what the child's tuition for two months would be, and buy a good work on Physiology, and they can read enough any day to make an interesting lesson for the child on the next, and thus enable them to take better care of the children, and also enable the child to take better care of itself, especially as it grows older, and passes from its mother's influence to that of its young and often misguided associates.

But this work belongs to others than the fathers and mothers. Older sisters and brothers or any older persons who may be in daily intercourse with them can and should assist; for many little ones have neither father, mother, sister or brother—and again, some of us may leave little ones to the "tender mercies" of the world after we are gone. Bread which we thus cast upon the waters may return to them an hundred fold.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 23.

BY RAMBLER.

One of the institutions of Paris that deserves particular mention at our hands is the Police Department, because there is nothing like their system in this country. The Minister of the Interior is the supreme head of the department. Under him are twenty mayors, one for each arrondissement, whose duty relates to the civil administration of the city. The Prefect of the Department of the Seine is the head mayor; he is also president of the council of health, composed of twenty members, all of whom are surgeons, chemists or physicians, whose jurisdiction extends over all the sanitary affairs of the capitol. The city is then divided into eighty districts, in each district resides a commissioner of police whose duty it is to make the primary examinations of criminals and attend to the cleansing and lighting of their respective districts. They are in continual communication with the people and attending with dispatch to all their wants.

There are some four or five different bureaus of the administration, each bureau has its different duties assigned to it, such as strikes among workmen, children abandoned by their parents, licenses to women, gaming houses, etc., suicides and accidental death, the sale of unwholesome victuals and the repression of vagrancy—in short, every thing is so perfectly arranged and classified that the administration is like perfect clockwork.

Not a single beggar did we see in the city during our stay of ten days. What a contrast it presents in this respect to London, less than 300 miles away.

Except in cases of civil war the palm must be awarded to Paris for being the best governed as well as the handsomest city in the world.

Passing west from the garden of the Tuilleries we enter the Place de la Concord. This square is about 300 yards in length by 200 in width and historically speaking is one of the most noted in Paris. On this spot in 1793, Victor Hugo locates the dreadful guillotine, on which was executed Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, the Duke of Orleans, Robespierre and the Empress Josephine's first husband. Over 2,800 people were executed here in less than a year and a half. Here also took place the collision between the people and the soldiers, which was the signal for the destruction of the Bastille. The insurrection of 1848 commenced here, and it was here also that the Constitutional Assembly proclaimed the constitution of the Republic in the same year.

In the centre of the place stands the obelisk of Luxor, presented to the French government by the Pacha of Egypt. It is a single granite stone, 75 feet high, 8 feet wide at the base and about 3 feet at the top. It took three years to transport it from Thebes, and was erected on its present site at a cost of 8,000,000 francs. It formerly stood in front of the Temple of Thebes and was erected by the great Sesostris 1,000 years before Christ. Every side is covered with hieroglyphics, but as our early education in that line was sadly neglected, we could not decipher them. On each side of the obelisk stand two beautiful fountains, the basins of which are 50 feet in diameter. Three colossal figures compose the base, separated by spouting dolphins, winged children and spouting swans.

Passing from the Place de la Concord, still going west, we enter the Avenue des Champs Elysees. Its length is over one and a fourth miles and terminates at the Arc de Triomphe. It would be very difficult to give any description of this delightful spot that is at all adequate to the occasion. It is 200 years since

this avenue was formed and it has been continually improved ever since. About the middle of this avenue is Rond Point. It is a circular space with six elegant fountains and has foot pavements twelve feet wide laid in asphaltum and with magnificent trees. Cast iron lamp posts are placed along the edge of the walks and the effect of the lamps when lighted is truly splendid. In fine weather the Champs Elysees is the favorite resort for all classes, and a multitude of equipages from morning till night are continually going and coming from the Bois de Boulogne and on fete or holidays when all is lighted up by the thousand lamps, the scene must be truly seductive to the visitor and strangers.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

OR

Mrs. Dalile and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

CHAPTER XI.

George Loses Himself.

Soon after the parting of Abbie Browning and her cousin Dan Roberts, George set out for the spot Mr. Ela had designated as the one where he would find him, but after traveling round a good deal without finding one that he recognized as the one, he grew bewildered and excited, walked very fast from one place to another, watching every carriage to see if it might not be he would happen to see Mr. Ela in some one of them, but it was no use. The sun was sinking fast, there were many going out at the different places of exit and many more coming in than going out, it seemed to George; what should he do, he had not the slightest idea where Mr. Ela lived more than that their residence was on Michigan Avenue near its Michigan Avenue, or was it Wabash? it was one or the other, and it looked out on the lake which ever it was: how he did wish over and over that he could remember just the place at which he was to meet Mr. Ela, but he could not, every arbor looked new and strange to him, and with a hopeless sigh he gave it up and stopped to think what should he, what could he do?

Just now his eyes chanced to fall upon a couple of policemen who were talking to each other and seemed to be making him the subject of their conversation: now George like many other country fellow, had an undefined feeling that policemen never looked sharp at any body unless they suspected them of being guilty of some misdeed or other, of sufficient magnitude to entitle them to a night at least, in the lockup. This place was second only to that place Dante so graphically describes to us, according to George's way of imagining it, and the consequence of his meeting their gaze so riveted upon him, was to convey to his mind the impression that for once they had mistaken their man, and to decide that the best thing for him to do was to "light out" speedily as possible." (this was what George said to himself though it was the extreme urgency of the case that caused him to use any thing that approximated toward a slang phrase, so he turned round quietly "making believe" he did not suspect their evil intentions toward his innocent self, when one of them holloed.

"Hold on, you fellow with blue cap, you are the chap we want I believe."

On glance back at them assumed him that that they were after him, and then off he went, over the first stile on a run which would have done credit to a deer in matter of speed, on and on across one street, then another, with flying feet; on they ran after him yelling at the top of their voices.

"Stop, I tell you," "Hallo there," "Are you crazy?"

But not a whit stopped he; people stared and jumped out of his way, the idle ones on the street joined the policemen in the chase, excited to their best efforts to out run him by the "tatars" who called out.

"Catch him," "stop him"—&c., &c.,

The side walks were none the best, and in many places there were none at all, but it mattered not to George it was a race for dear life to him, for would not he rather die than be taken by a policeman? of course he would! when down he fell, some three or four feet, through the plank walk which had broken—he sprang and tried to run, found he could not, and sank down again, looking up into the policeman's face with a look that could scarcely have been equalled for absolute wretchedness, had the hang knot around his neck.

"Indeed I am innocent sir!" he gasped.

"Innocent! thunder and lightning, you young rascal! should think you were an innocent, a most precious innocent, if ever a boy deserved a bunk in the idiot asylum it is you, we only wanted to take you to Lawyer Ela who has been hunting you in the park for two hours, come on now, if you understand."

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Scarlet Letter.

The story unfolded in Hawthorne's most weird and beautiful romance must recur at this time to many minds. It would seem that the mournful and fascinating tragedy of the "Scarlet Letter," which has awakened the sympathies of the world for its fictitious actors, has been performed in real life, and under the very eyes of his generation. Can it be that the genius of Hawthorne has not merely rehearsed the half-forgotten story of the sin and repentance of the favorite pastor of an obscure New England colony, but has forecast with wonderful fidelity the temptation of one beloved and trusted in our own time by a great

stock, a champion on whom the admiration and hopes of millions were set? Never again will the mournful history of Arthur Dimmesdale's sin, his long repentance and struggle toward confession to read without association with the fate of one who embodied in himself the tenderness, the eloquence and the passionate nature with which the novelist had clothed his ideal hero. A new interest will centre round that vivid scene where at the touch of Hawthorne's imagination the old colonial town rises before us and Hester Prynne is led from prison with the "scarlet letter" embroidered upon her bosom, and placed before the people to expiate by public shame the sin of adultery. Only by confession of the name of her partner in guilt can she avoid the public infamy, yet under the exhortations of the grave and reverend pastors of the town she preserves a quiet silence. With what a master touch does Hawthorne depict the action of the most eloquent and beloved among them when rising to urge her compliance, and conscious that only her love and forbearance stand between himself and infamy! A new meaning too, will be infused into that long agony through which the strong man passes while concealing his own transgression, revered and honored more and more from day to day, while the woman he loves remains an outcast. It will be easy now for the most careless reader to appreciate the struggle of Dimmesdale to confess his transgression and the thorough consideration of loss of reputation, loss for influence for good, and scandal to religion that gathered around him and pushed him back from the acknowledgment of his guilt. The detail with which the great novelist worked out this situation and painted the mental torture of his hero will no longer afford grounds of argument for those who criticize the morbid character of his genius. It may be, too, that among the chief actors in the modern reproduction of the "Scarlet Letter," the counterpart of the tempter toward atonement with devilish ingenuity will be found. With what a sense of relief and triumph every reader has watched the progress of that noble scene where Dimmesdale breaks from his bondage of concealment, and steps forth before the people and proclaims with Hester and her child beside him, the story of his guilt. With a strange witchery, the author has bound the respect and love of the reader round his hero, and the final act of magnanimity confirms the wavering sentiment of sympathy into fixed admiration. That confession secures for Arthur Dimmesdale an exalted place among the creations of genius. His temptation and sin have simply been made the means of a higher development of his manhood. The popularity of the character with the American public should have taught any man so tempted the only course for him to pursue, even if worldly fame rather than divine approval were his object. If this revelation of the guilt of the greatest preacher of the age, which has spread over the country, be not come upon us as a delusion and a dream, the one regret of those who admired him well be that he consented to conceal, while another was accused. That amid the temptations which surrounded him, a man of his ardent nature should have yielded, would not have been thought strange. And it might have been possible to retain, by a manly acknowledgment and repentance, the faith and love of the people. What was granted to Hawthorne's hero would not have been withheld from a man esteemed greater and nobler than the one Hawthorne imagined. But the system of deceit and concealment, even with the mistaken idea of serving religion by the preservation of silence and the sacrifice of an innocent man's character, cannot be forgiven. It is time for vindication or acknowledgment in regard to this awful scandal.

To Prevent Sunstroke.

The following is given as a sure mode of preventing sunstroke:

About a year since I saw in a newspaper an account of a case of sunstroke written by the party himself. After suffering a long time from the attack and having to a considerable degree recovered, he experienced, suffering even from the rays of the moon. This led him to reflect that it was not altogether the heat of the sun that produced prostration. After much research he discovered that the injury came from the chemical ray and not from the heat ray. He was guided to this by observing the fact that a photograph could not be taken through a hollow glass. Accordingly he lined his hat with two linings—one of orange yellow to arrest the chemical ray and one of green to arrest the heat ray. Thus prepared he went where the rays of the sun were most intense with perfect impunity. It is well known that the negro is seldom sunstruck. The color of his skin over the skull being of the orange yellow, may assist in accounting for the fact. I practiced upon this suggestion all last summer, lined my hat with green and orange yellow paper and had confidence enough in the truth of the theory to neglect my umbrella, which I had never done before. I mentioned it to many, who tried it also, and in many cases that came under my observation they uniformly asserted that the oppressive heat of the sun upon the head was much relieved.

Young Women Keeping Accounts.

"My daughter keeps my farm accounts, sir; and she is as systematic and particular as ever my son was, who kept them before he left home. I tell you it does girls good to give them some responsibility, and set them to watching things about the farm and household. They learn, I find, economy by it, and soon discover that their old father is not necessarily a crabbed old curmudgeon, because he does not loosen his purse strings whenever they see something they happen to fancy; for they discover the real reason why the purse should not be opened." So said a progressive farmer, a kind, appreciative and proud father, and a big-hearted man on general principles. What he said is worth recording.

ARSENIC IN WALL-PAPERS.—Notwithstanding all the warnings against the use of poisonous paper-hangings, they are still made and used to an enormous extent. The remedy rests of course with those who buy and use them. So long as the goods find a market they will be manufactured. A chemist in Birmingham, Eng., writes to the *Post* of that city that he had been led by the illness of his children to examine the paper on the walls of a room used as a school-room in his house, and found that it contained an excessive quantity of arsenic. On seeking a paper of modern price to replace the poisonous one, he found it difficult to get one wholly free from arsenic. "The arsenic," he says, "is by no means confined to the green colors; those with a bright glaze seem to be especially bad, and almost all the cheaper pa-

pers have more or less of this." He suggests that it would be a good idea for some manufacturers to make and guarantee papers free from arsenic. The matter must be "kept before the people" until it becomes the interest of makers to do this.

Patrons' Hand-Book

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

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

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

The very reasonable price at which your book is sold will enable all who desire the work to procure a copy.

My correspondence with Subordinate Granges and Deputies throughout the state warrant me in saying that out of the fourteen hundred Granges now organized in Kansas, there are not five per cent. of the number that are not in good working order and rapidly increasing their membership by initiations.

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange.

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

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

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

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

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

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

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

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

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange.

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

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

It shall have a careful perusal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From E. M. Law, Sec. Alabama State Grange.

I believe the Hand-Book to be admirably adapted to the wants of Patrons throughout the country, and its general distribution among the Granges will be productive of the very best results as to uniformity of working and a thorough understanding of the principles and purposes of the Order.

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

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

From E. G. Wall, Editor "Farmers' Vindicator," Jackson, Miss.

It is absolutely necessary to make the work uniform throughout the State. I am glad you have started the ball, and hope all the States will follow in your track, and have the work alike in every State in the Union.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray of any kind exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required to advertise the same, and if not claimed within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of the animal, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Stray List for the Week ending July 8.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by John McMillen, Reeder, tp. June 13, one bay horse, star in forehead, 3 white feet, branded KIRK on right hip, head and tail in forehead, small white spots on hind legs. Appraised \$20.
HORSE—Same marks and brands but white feet, both horses about 7 years old. Appraised \$20.
HORSE—Taken up by S. P. Cornwell, Reeder, tp. June 20, one iron grey horse, 10 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$25.
MARE AND COLT—Taken up by S. P. Cornwell, Reeder, tp. June 20, one bay mare with sucking colt, six years old, small star in forehead, 15 hands high. Appraised \$35.

Cloud County—W. E. Reid, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Wheeler, Centre tp., one pony 14 hands high, roan, 10 years old, 13 hands high, white saddle, saddle marks on back behind saddle, shoes on hind feet, old scar on inside of forelegs and on belly, no brands. Appraised \$20.

Crawford County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. D. Wells, Windsor tp., June 9, one three year old filly, bright bay, star in forehead, black mane and tail, broken rib on left side, 13 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. R. Griswold, Howard tp., June 10, one bay horse, 14 1/2 hands high, 7 years old, black mane and tail, left fore foot white to pastern joint, small white spot in forehead, white stripe on left nostril, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by S. B. Gardner, Longton tp., June 9, one dark roan horse, 10 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, had on a halter with bridle bits attached. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by W. H. Seward, Howard tp., May 23, one dark bay horse, 10 years old, 13 hands high, 8 years old, star in forehead, saddle marks on back, branded J E on hind shoulder and a heart on right hip and shoulder. Appraised \$25.

Nemaha County—G. W. McMillan, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. Marvin, Centreville tp., one dark roan horse, about 15 hands high, 12 years old, one eye out, the other dimmed. Appraised \$30.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by A. Hawkins, Rock Creek tp., June 15, one roan stallion, large white stripe in face, hind feet white to hock joint, white stripe on left side of neck, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Woodson County—L. N. Holloway, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Miller, Liberty tp., one bay pony mare, right eye partly glass, saddle and harness marks, 10 years old. Appraised \$30.

Stray List for the Week ending July 1, 1874.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Mayhew, Walnut tp., one bay pony mare, three white legs, white stripe in face, hind feet white to hock joint, white stripe on left side of neck, 12 hands high, about 3 years old, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by A. J. Koss, Marion tp., one brown filly, about 3 years old, left hind foot white, small white spot in forehead, some harness and saddle marks, about 12 hands high, shod in front. Appraised \$15.

Davis County—C. H. Trott, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by P. E. Weston, Jackson tp., June 6, one light dapple gray mare, white stripe on left side of nose, figure 11 on forehead, 14 hands high, 5 years old, had a short piece of rope around the neck. Appraised \$30.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by R. V. Horton, Lane tp., May 11, one sorrel stallion, 3 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. Williams, Richmond tp., June 8, one strawberry roan stallion, small white stripe in forehead, 4 years old. Appraised \$25.

Republic County—Chauncey Perry, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Z. M. Egan, Walnut tp., May 23, one bay mare, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, 25 hands high, branded on left hip and shoulder but not described. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Also, one black mare, 6 years old, scar on right hip about six inches from root of tail, splints on fore legs. Appraised \$15.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. Yeager, Washington tp., May 18, one bay horse, 7 years old, right hind foot white, white stripe on hind leg, white stripe on left side of neck, white stripe on the nose, branded R on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

Stray List for the Week ending June 24.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. Moore, Franklin tp., one four year old bay mare, dark mane and tail, star in forehead, left fore foot white, collar marked and slightly shod, dark, fetlocks short, tip of tail white, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by A. B. Crosby, Marion tp., one bay mare, about 10 years old, white saddle and collar marks, both hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

Coffee County—J. Throckmorton, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Evans, Avon tp., March 30, one dark bay horse, about 10 years old, shoes on fore feet, harness marks. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Also, one gray pony horse, about six years old, about before, branded with letter B on left shoulder, harness marks. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Also, one black pony horse, about 5 years old, had on headstall, white spot in forehead, harness marks. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Price, California tp., Jan. 9, one dark bay pony mare, white hind feet, Texas brand on left shoulder, had on headstall with F W O would cut on it. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by H. Clapper, Key West tp., April 21, one dark brown mare, four white feet, face white, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by W. G. Wilcox, California tp., April 25, one dark iron mare, about 4 years old, scar on left hind leg, collar marks. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by M. V. Brown, Ottumwa tp., Feb. 5, one white 2 year old steer, with red head and neck and white face. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Also, one dark red steer, small star in the forehead, white legs and belly, 1 year old. Appraised \$12.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. B. Frame, Baker tp., one red roan mare, 10 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, brand on left shoulder.

MARE—Also, one sorrel mare, 6 years old, 14 hands in height, white face, left fore foot white to pastern joint, hind feet white nearly to hock joint, brand on left shoulder. No brands. Appraised \$20.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. Warren, June 9, Eudora tp., one chestnut sorrel mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$30.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. Calvin, Grasshopper Falls tp., June 1, one bay horse, dark mane and tail, white spot or saddle mark on left side of back, 13 hands high, 8 or 9 years old. Appraised \$30.

Johnson County—Joseph Martin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T. O'Connell, May 22, one light bay mare, 3 years old, blaze or white face. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by L. E. Criss, Olathe tp., one bay pony, black mane and tail, about 13 1/2 hands high, about 7 years old, white spot in forehead, white saddle and collar marks, branded with diamond-shaped on right hip, fresh shod all round. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J. Davidson, Monticello tp., one dark brown mare, 13 1/2 or 14 hands high, about 10 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15.

Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. Morrison, Vermilion tp., May 30, one small bay horse, star in forehead, white stripe on nose, right hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by W. Matthews, Rolling Prairie tp., May 25, one bay mare, 3 years old, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by A. H. Conover, Grant tp., June 3, one strawberry roan mare, 13 1/2 or 14 hands high, about 7 years old, both hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

Sedgewick County—John Tucker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. M. Goldsmith, Eagle tp., one black pony mare, 13 hands high, about 12 years old, branded with a circle on left hip, dark mane and tail, white face, blaze in face, white hind feet. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by C. W. Summers, Keechi tp., one bright bay mare, 14 hands high, 11 or 12 years old, collar marks on left fore shoulder, supposed to be sufficient in right hind leg. Appraised \$15.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D. Bobb, Washington tp., one bay mare, 10 years old, 13 1/2 or 14 hands high, no brands. Appraised \$25.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by William Eubank, Butler tp., May 17, one dark brown pony, about 7 years old, one small white spot in forehead, one hind foot white, harness marks. Appraised \$35.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. A. Allen, Rock tp., April 23, one black mare, 14 hands high, saddle marks, Texas brand on neck, small arrow round left fore foot, lame in same foot, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J. J. Criss, Harrison tp., May 22, one grey mare, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, front feet shod, scar on shoulder. Appraised \$20.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by —, one bay horse, about 6 years old, white hind feet, slight scar on side of back, hind feet white, saddle marks, branded with a heart on left shoulder, and on right hip W. T. blueish in right eye. Appraised \$25.

PONY—One black horse, about 6 years old, right hind foot white half roan, scar on inside of left thigh, left ear cropped, branded M NK on left hip. Appraised \$17.

Washington County—G. W. Panko, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by H. S. Haynes, Clinton tp., May 6, one 3 year old brown filly, black mane and tail.

COLT—Also, one brown bay horse, 10 years old, black mane and tail.

COLT—Also, one roan bay horse, 10 years old, black mane and tail.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Ben Prosen, Union tp., one Steer black Texas, about 4 years old, top of left ear cut off and underlaid on right ear. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Also, one light red Texas Steer, about 4 years old, white face, underlaid on each ear, crop off left ear, dim brands on left side and shoulder. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by D. M. C. Thomson, Freedom tp., one bright sorrel horse, 9 years old, left hind foot white up to hock, white stripe in forehead running down and covering right nostril, no brands. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by A. Wyatt, Freedom tp., one gelding pony, pale sorrel, 13 hands high, few white hairs in forehead, right hind foot white, above pastern joint, few white hairs in mane caused by collar, saddle marks, no other marks or brand. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. F. Emonck, Drywood tp., one 3 year old sorrel mare, blaze face, three white feet, both hind feet white almost to knees, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. O'Sullivan, May 27, Clinton tp., one 2 year old sorrel mare, 14 hands high, dun and white spot in face, few white hairs and apparent scars on left knee. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Harold, May 23, Eudora tp., one 3 year old, dun mare, all over the body and legs, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. D. Young, Valley tp., one brown horse, 6 years old, saddle and harness marks. 15 hands high, blind in right eye, some white in forehead and nose, hind feet white to hock joint, white stripe on left side of neck, 14 hands high. Appraised \$20.

Montgomery Co.—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. E. Caney, May 1, one bay mare, 4 years old, no marks except a burn or scar on the right fore ankle, about 13 hands high. Appraised \$10.

Breeder's Directory.

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

G. G. MAXON, "Riverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y., breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

THOMAS KIRK, Washington, C. H., Ohio, breeder of Short-horn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale marked on application.

H. N. MOORE, "Hota Valley Place," Red Oak, Iowa, breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire and Magic Hogs. None but thoroughbreds kept on the farm.

W. G. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure bred Short-horn Cattle of unfading pedigree—sent on application. Address, C. C. P. K. R.

M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Compton One, Canada, breeder of Short-horn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

GLEN FLORA STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION, Wanaken, Ill., breeders of pure bred Short-horns of approved and fashionable pedigrees. Catalogues sent on application. Address, C. C. P. K. R.

A. K. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky., Breeder of Improved English Berkshire Swine and Short-horn Cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

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

THEODORE EADS, "Mapleleaf," Corning, Adams Co., Iowa, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire hogs and Dark Brahms Pigs. All of the best quality. Catalogues sent on application.

UTUS DESHA, Cynthia, Kentucky, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

GILBERT STOCK FARM—J. B. Coolidge & Son, Breeder of Thoroughbred Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Animals warranted as represented. Sale of Stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois.

M. RIEHL, Protok, Kansas, Breeder of Improved Berkshire Swine. Prices low. Stock guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

ARK 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.

ATHEW RYAN, Leavenworth, Kansas, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Have now two (2) young Bulls and three (3) fine Heifers for sale. Pleasant View. P. O. Leavenworth.

S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, Iowa, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

COOK, Tola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder, Importer and Shipper of Pure Poland China Pigs and Short-horn Cattle. Send for Price List.

J. F. FRYER, Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Durham Cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

G. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millersburg, Illinois, Breeders and Dealers in Improved American Merino Sheep. We defy competition. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

B. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. Address J. B. STEVENSON, Glenwood, Kan. Jan-ly

YANDER W. RABBITT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Breeder and Shipper of Pure Bred White and Poland China Hogs. Send for Circular and Price List. Jan-ly

J. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of pure Brahms and Buff Cochins. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Chickens for sale after August 1, 1874. Address J. M. Gaylord, Paola, Kansas. Jan-ly

A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of thorough bred Berkshire Swine. Importers and Breeders of thorough bred Berkshire Swine. Heliors and bulls for sale at eastern prices.

Beekeeper's Directory.

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

Seedsmen's Directory.

PANT SEED COMPANY—Established 1848—Incorporated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable Seed. Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.

ERN, STEBER & CO. SEEDSMEN, 211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants. Correspondence Solicited.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

LENN'S NURSERY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ALLEN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale. Apprais-ly-68

KANSAS CITY NURSERY, GOODMAN & SON, Proprietors, southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bedding Plants, Nursery Stock very low. Apprais-ly-98

LATHES NURSERY, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN., General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the Depot. E. F. DIEHL, Proprietor.

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

First-Class Poultry.

WHITE and Partridge Cochins, Dark (Toad stock) and Light Brahmas. Orders received now for Chickens to be delivered after July 15. NELSON R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kan.

PUBLIC SALE

OF IMPORTED AND OTHER PURE SHORT-HORNS, AND A BLENDED WELL IMPROVED BLUE-CRASS FARM,

IN about half an hour's ride from Lexington, Ky., near Pine Grove station, Big Sandy Railroad, and four miles west of Winchester, on Lexington turnpike road. Also

40 Head Good Yearling Cattle. The Short-horns consist of 51 females and 13 bulls, making in all 74 HEAD, all of which have superior pedigrees, with many crosses of the best Duches, Booth, Mason and many other popular strains of blood. Many of the Cows are in calf to the imported Booth bull, Royal Richard, 15,415, A. H. B.—not a first-class show bull, but a splendid breeder—and the noted 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750, S. H. R., which we think has no superior in the world; others of the cows are in calf to different bulls of the Rose of Sharon and other famous families. Including the "Entire Reserve Avonham Herd," together with about one half of B. F. Vanmeter's Stockplace Herd, making a collection of pedigrees better than usually offered for sale. Catalogues with description of "Avalon Place," and pedigrees of cattle furnished on application.

Conveyance will be furnished at Pine Grove station for passengers from a distance, morning of sale. Sale to be held one mile north of Pine Grove station, Big Sandy Railroad, 14 miles east of Lexington, Ky. B. F. & A. VANMETER, Winchester, Ky.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE

OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE

THE subscribers announce that they will make a Joint Sale of Short-horn cattle, embracing about

100 Females and 20 Males, including representatives of the best families, viz.: Leaden Duchesses, Mazurkas, Philpotts, Lanes, Sharons, Louans, Young Phyllises, &c., &c., &c.

Thursday, July 23d, 1874, at the farm of Wm. Warfield, near Lexington, Ky.

WM. WARFIELD, E. L. DAVIDSON, LESLIE COMBS, JR., J. G. KINNARD.

This is one of a series of sales, all easily accessible, as follows: Hughes & Richardson, Lexington, July 21; B. F. & A. Vanmeter, July 27; O. Robinson & Co., on July 28th; Warnock & Megibben's, on July 29th; J. J. Barbee's, on July 30th; C. M. Clay, Jr., on July 31st; J. Scott & Co.'s, on Aug. 1; J. Budda's.

Farm Stock.

THE ENTIRE HERD OF WM. T. HUGHES & W. H. RICHARDSON will be offered at Public Sale, at "ELKHILL," 8 miles from

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, Wednesday, July 23d, 1874.

The herd consists of about 80 head, of which 40 are females, the get of the 2d Duke of Geneva, 552, 4th Duke of Geneva, 791, 11th Duke of Geneva, 943, 4th Duke of Thordale, 861, 2d Duke of Oneda, 923, 4th Duke of Oneda, 1729, Royal Oxford 897, Royal Duke of Oxford 437, 2d Earl of Oxford 6708, Treble Gloster 731, Minna Dole's Aldridge 853, Chaplet's Duke 630, Muscaton 767, Magic 1233, Mayflower 1049, and the Booth bull imp. Robert Napier 875, Breastplate 1131 and Royal Briton 914, with Grand Commander 1235 and Treble Duke 1846 at the head of the herd. The herd is composed of the following popular families: Louans, Mazurkas, Minnas, Constances, Gwynnes, Jubilles, Miss Willys, Vallums, Lady Bates, Gema Lady Newhams, Young Marys, Phyllises, and 4 imported cows whose pedigrees will be given in the catalogue. We consider this one of the best herds of cattle ever offered at public sale in Kentucky. Catalogues will be ready by June 15th, and will be sent to all applicants. Address

HUGHES & RICHARDSON, Lexington, Ky.

This sale will be followed, on successive days, by the sale of early accessible, viz.: on July 23d, Davidson & Warfield's, on July 24th, B. F. & A. Vanmeter's; on July 25th, J. V. Grigsby's; on July 27th, O. Robinson & Co.'s; on July 28th, Warnock & Megibben's; on July 29th, J. J. Barbee's; on July 30th, C. M. Clay, Jr.'s; on July 31st, J. Scott & Co.'s; on Aug. 1, J. Budda's.

Short-Horn Cattle

WARNOCK & MEGIBBEN'S, CYNTHIANA, KY.

ON Tuesday, July 28th, there will be a

PUBLIC SALE

of the Entire Herd of Short-Horns of Warnock and Megibben.

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

The Most Popular Families

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

SHOW ANIMALS

In America—animals which have taken premiums both at state and national fairs from among the bulls which have been in use on the herd, we may mention Second Duke of Oneda, Fourth Duke of Airdrie, Thordale Duke, Second Geneva Lad and Financier.

BULLS NOW IN USE:

The three bulls now in use are Second Duke of Oneda, Thordale Duke and Second Geneva Lad. Besides we have bred out to Fourth Duke of Thordale, Fifth Duke of Geneva and Climax.

PUBLIC SALE:

OF THE ENTIRE "SUGAR TREE GROVE HERD

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

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

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

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

Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., publishes a very useful little work for Patrons, entitled "The Patrons' Hand-Book," for instruction in the constitution, by-laws, manual and general working of the Grange. It is recommended by the State Grange of Ohio, and is a very convenient and valuable little book, and would be a great asset to every Grange in the State. Price, 25 cents. —Rural South Carolinian.

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

We have just received from Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very valuable forty page volume compiled with great care by Bro. Hudson, containing, besides the constitution and by-laws of the National Grange and of the Kansas State Grange, by-laws for county and subordinate granges, rules of order, manual of practice, parliamentary law, etc. It is a very convenient and valuable little book, and would be a great asset to every Grange in the State. Price, 25 cents. —Michigan Northern Granger.

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

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

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

A HANDY BOOK. — We are indebted to our friend, Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." No Granger can afford to be without it, and it is furnished by Mr. Hudson at such low figures that every Patron can afford to have a copy. There ought to be a copy of this book in every Grange. —Parsons Sun.

PATRONS' 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 Grange laws, rules, decisions and general information which must be valuable to Grangers. —Ottawa Journal.

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the Kansas Farmer, but as we loaned it immediately on receipt to the Patrons who were just organizing a district Grange, we have not had opportunity to examine the book. 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 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 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. —Granger.

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

J. K. HUDSON, DEAR SIR:—Your Hand-Book to Patrons is at hand. I think it is the best thing published for the past year. I would not be without it under any consideration. Truly Yours, O. H. HOVER.

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

Patrons' Hand-Book. — J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, a paper by the way, which everybody should read, as it is both interesting and 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 a 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 Homestead.

Sine Qua Non. — This can truly be affirmed of the Patrons' Hand-Book, issued by J. K. Hudson, editor 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 all subjects. Every Patron in the state should have a copy. —Southern Kansas Advertiser.

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

We have received from the office of the Kansas Farmer a copy of the above named book. It is a 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 Homestead.

We have examined the book and find it is all that the author claims of it. Every Granger should have a copy. Instructions how to organize and govern granges and also the necessary rules to conduct the business thereof. Buy it. —Kansas Democrat.

We have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a neat little work containing a history of the Order, statement of its principles, constitutions and by-laws of National Grange, state, county and subordinate granges, manual of practice, parliamentary law, directions, usages, etc. of interest to members and those who wish to be informed upon the subject. —Topeka Times.

We return our compliments to J. K. Hudson, proprietor of the Kansas Farmer, for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," received last week. The price for the book places it within the reach of everybody. —Osborne Times.

We are under obligations to J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, for a bound volume of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a neat little work containing a history of the Order, statement of its principles, constitutions and by-laws of National Grange, state, county and subordinate granges, manual of practice, parliamentary law, directions, usages, etc. of interest to members and those who wish to be informed upon the subject. —Topeka Times.

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We have received from the publisher, J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very valuable forty page volume compiled with great care by Bro. Hudson, containing, besides the constitution and by-laws of the National Grange and of the Kansas State Grange, by-laws for county and subordinate granges, rules of order, manual of practice, parliamentary law, etc. It is a very convenient and valuable little book, and would be a great asset to every Grange in the State. Price, 25 cents. —Michigan Northern Granger.

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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 students who 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 people who can spend but one, two or three years in either of the above departments.

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

CALENDAR:

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. B. SWEET, Pres't. A. C. BURNHAM, Vice Pres't. GEO. M. NOBLE, Sec'y.

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CAPITAL, - - \$100,000.

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FREE instruction is offered to all, with reasonable compensation for student labor, on the farm, in the nursery and shop.

Winter Term begins Jan. 1, 1874, ends March 25. Spring Term begins April 2, 1874, ends June 24. Inquiries relating to the sale of School Bonds or Nursery Stock should be addressed to the Secretary, J. A. ANDERSON, Pres. 10-12-13 E. GALE, Sec.

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Rustic and Terra Cotta Ware, Vases and Hanging Baskets.

Aquariums, Gold-Fish,

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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.

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THE Missouri State Grange Executive Committee has arranged with T. HAYNES, 304 North Third street, St. Louis, to supply seals for the Granges of the State at the lowest possible rates. Granges desiring seals should compare his samples with those from J. Scott & Co., Boston, Mass.; New York City; those from B. J. Scott & Co., Louisville, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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J. V. Grigsby, Winchester, July 25. 80

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F. J. Barbee, Paris, July 30. 80

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