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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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### State of Kansas—Officers.

Governor—Thomas A. Osborn, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.  
Lieut. Governor—E. S. Stover, Council Grove, Morris county.  
Secretary of State—W. H. Smallwood, Wathena, Doniphan county.  
Auditor of State—W. Wilder, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.  
Treasurer of State—J. E. Hays, Olathe, Johnson co.  
Supt. Public Instruction—H. D. McCarty, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.  
Attorney General—A. L. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
Chief Justice—S. A. Kingman, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
Associate Justices—D. M. Valentine, Ottawa, Franklin county.  
D. W. Brewer, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.  
State Printer—Geo. W. Martin, Junction City, Davis county.  
Adjutant General—C. A. Morris, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.  
State Librarian—D. Dickinson, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.  
Supt. Insurance Dept.—Edward Russell, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.  
Secretary State Board of Agriculture—Alfred Gray, Topeka.

### Farmers' Organizations.

#### PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

##### National Grange—Business Officers:—

MASTER—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.  
SECRETARY—O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.

##### Kansas State Grange—Business Officers:—

MASTER—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon co.  
OVERSEER—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Leavenworth co.  
LECTURER—John Boyd, Independence.  
STEWART—E. D. Smith, Jewell city.  
ASST. STEWART—J. B. Fennell, Franklin co.  
CHAIRMAN—W. S. Hamon, Ottawa.  
TREASURER—H. H. Angell, Sherman city.  
SECRETARY—J. C. Ferguson, Jackson ville.  
GATE KEYS—W. H. Fisher, Clay co.  
CARRIAGE—Mattie Morris.  
FLORA—H. H. Charles.  
POKONAW—Amanda C. Rippy.  
LADY ASST. STEWARD—Jennie D. Richey.

##### Executive Committee.

F. H. Dumbauld, Jacksonville.  
T. B. Shafer, Grasshopper Falls.  
W. E. Fopence, Topeka.

##### State Board of Agriculture—Officers:—

PRESIDENT—Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.  
VICE PRESIDENT—J. B. Fennell, Osage Mission.  
TREASURER—C. W. Wilson, Topeka.  
SECRETARY—Alfred Gray, Topeka.  
EXT. COM.—Joshua Wheeler, Fairlee, Atchison co.  
C. S. Broadbent, Wellington, Sumner co.  
S. J. Carter, Coffey county.  
Major Crowell, Cherokee county.  
J. C. Savage, Republic county.  
Levi Wilson, Leavenworth county.  
W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
S. T. Kelley, Hutchinson.  
John H. Edwards, Ellis, Ellis county.  
Thos. A. Osborn, Governor.  
W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, ex-officio.

##### State Horticultural Society—Officers:—

PRESIDENT—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth.  
VICE PRESIDENT—D. B. Skeels, Osage Mission.  
TREASURER—F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth.  
SECRETARY—G. C. Brackett, Lawrence.  
TRUSTEES—E. Gale, Manhattan.  
H. E. Van Derman.  
B. L. Kingsbury, Burlington.

##### State Bee-Keepers Association—Officers:—

PRESIDENT—Hon. M. A. O'Neil.  
VICE PRESIDENT—J. D. Meador.  
SECRETARY—M. C. Lawrence.  
ASST. SEC.—O. Badders.

##### Northern Kansas District Fair Association:—

PRESIDENT—Geo. W. Glick.  
SECRETARY—John A. Martin, Atchison.  
Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.

##### Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association:—

PRESIDENT—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.  
SECRETARY—G. W. Chaplin, Leavenworth.  
Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

##### Kansas and Missouri Fair Association:—

PRESIDENT—B. F. Helper.  
SECRETARY—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.  
Comprising Leavenworth and Crawford counties, Kan. and Barton county, Missouri.

##### Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association.

PRESIDENT—R. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.  
VICE PRESIDENT—O. W. Hill, Manhattan, Riley co.  
TREASURER—Fred E. Miller, Manhattan, Riley co.  
SECRETARY—Jason Yurann, Blue Rapids, Marshall co.  
EXT. COM.—James P. Shannon, Otter Lake, Pottawatomie co.  
Wm. Mitchell, Wabunsee co.  
J. A. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.  
The President and Secretary ex-officio.

### COMMENCEMENT DAY AT THE KANSAS UNIVERSITY.

We take from the Lawrence *Journal* the following reply of our contributor, Mrs. Cora M. Downs to the toast, "Woman's sphere—Best determined by her success."

When one is requested on an occasion like this not to make a profound speech, but to give a brief, racy talk upon a subject which apparently, like the ring serpent of eternity, has no beginning and no end, one might be excused in such contingency for following the example of a recent lecturer from Turkish missionary fields, who talked nearly three hours to a worn out audience, and by way of excuse said she was so tired she could not stop.

Susan B. Anthony wittily remarks that women have no idea of brevity except where their feet are concerned.

One can only utter platitudes, make affirmations, and *illustrate* at a time like this. The woman question has grown to such dimensions that after dinner it is impossible to take it all in. And as argument is heavy to digest, let us indulge only in tidbits of fancy, lest the appetite be cloyed.

What indeed can be said upon the past woman, the present woman, the coming woman that has not been said? Woman is an enigma; she is an unsolved problem; she is a negative quantity; she is Pandora's box.

The past woman has been shown up in all her lights. She was not a remarkably elevated character. Rebecca at the well was probably as innocent and pretty as any Maud Muller of nowadays.

Was ever so much knowledge of human nature shown in such small compass as in the history of the first great crime? The first woman could not withstand the temptation to be as a god, knowing good and evil. She ate the forbidden fruit and gave to her husband; then the blended innocence and courage of Adam in laying the blame where it properly belongs! He had no curiosity in the premises. He yielded probably in order that he might be agreeable to his wife, and ever since men have held woman somewhat in subjection that they might be the more agreeable to them.

Some things related of women in the Bible never seem quite clear to orthodox expounders who believe that women have no right to investigate matters for herself. A preacher in expounding the chapter of Christ's resurrection was somewhat perplexed to explain how it was that he appeared first to a woman, but finally hit upon this theory: "Don't take too much credit to yourselves," said he to the bonnet side of his congregation, "that Christ came to a woman first of all, because this was only done that the news might be spread the sooner."

I once heard a preacher of the straightest sect explain to his hearers how, when Christ said to Martha, "One thing is needful," he might possibly have meant that only one dish was necessary for dinner.

The present woman has been talked up and talked down, voted in and voted out, snubbed, anathematized and metaphorically scourged for opinion's sake.

It is dreadful to think of the blow that Presbyterianism nearly received because of sweet Sarah Smiley talking in Theodore's pulpit words of wisdom such as were spoken to one of the mightiest preachers of apostolic days by Priscilla of old. The picture of Susan B. Anthony, gaunt, grim, inflexible, as logical people always are, standing the martyr of her sex, in a crowded court and hurling at the perplexed and uncomfortable judge the fiery plea of outraged liberty, ought to go down to posterity on canvas as one of the historic portrayals of a revolution of ideas.

The coming woman! ah! what shall be said of her? With all the plans for her elevation and improvement, for her aesthetic, social, political equality and liberty! She will be real Hebe of the myth; she will pour the nectar at the Olympian feast, regard the gods and be forever young.

A woman's sphere! To my illogical understanding it would seem that whatever a woman can do, that she should do—not that she should be allowed or permitted to do it, but that she should go to work with a will and accomplish her task. If the task has heretofore only been accomplished by men, her success, if she succeeds, will be the more worthy of merit because she works against the prejudiced restrictions of society for ages past and against established usage, the grimest of all social monsters.

Whatever is brave and courageous in man is defiant and aggressive in woman. She should be loving and gentle, even when the world has been cold and hard to her.

A womanly woman who conceived of matrimony that it was not all rose leaves and cream, yet who loved little children! with the truly maternal instincts that all womanly women have, said to a friend one day that she did wish she had been born a widow with two children thus she might have had life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Some English writer sagely remarks that whatever a woman does is done at odd times; and any woman at the head of an American household knows that this is dolorously true.

A woman who manages a large house with thrift and skill, who imparts instruction of the head and heart to her growing children, who is a social queen in the community where she resides, whose hands are never idle, whose zeal is untiring in all good plans and purposes

whether for public or private weal; who shall say that such a success is not as great if not so famous as that of Gen. Grant before Vicksburg or Richmond?

The other day the flags of Great Britain and America were intertwined over the union of an Englishman with the only daughter of our president. I found myself regretting, after reading the elaborate descriptions of the notable event, that we could not send from such high places a representative of America who manhood who should do us honor in a country that has given the world such a philanthropist as Florence Nightingale, such literary lights as Barrett Browning and George Elliot, such lovely examples of culture and wisdom in titled walks of life as the Duchess of Sutherland. But she is the more likely to be distinguished chiefly for the number of her dresses and the length of her trains! And then she is a *good girl*. It is curious how often we hear it said of girls and women that they are good. It is not that they are so particularly good, but that "good" seems the only adjective that can be safely applied.

When I think of the vast army of women stranded upon the shores of humanity without any career, without any sphere, without any ambition or resources of any kind, I wonder what plan they could possibly demonstrate that could by any miraculous twist of meaning of words be called a success.

The only occupations that the large mass of womankind seem to have are those of religion and charity—charity without a purse, and religion such as St. Paul and mankind has thought proper for them.

Dr. Clarke tells us that girls can never be boys. We submit to this, not being able to help ourselves. He argues against the co-education of the sexes on that ground and makes a fallacious argument. All women are not born to be mothers, and for that great class of workers who are never to know family ties or loves of husband and children, painfully toiling women everywhere, I would that the golden year might be coming up the steeps of time wherein each man's good might be each man's aim.

How shall she achieve a success in departments of labor that are already aggressively crowded with men? Yet sometimes with wonderful energy and tact she succeeds to the emoluments and honors of good business management. Every man is not scorned who falls in business enterprises, but for a woman to fail is to be pitied and condemned as "poor thing!" She was only a woman—of course she failed!

I do not believe that men are so stubborn or obstinate on this subject as they are often said to be. The majority of them are unthinking on this subject, and it is ever a conservative principle in society to let well enough alone, forgetting that well enough for one party is bad enough for the other.

But liberal thinkers among men are beginning to consider us as co-workers and co-educators. There are fewer gibes at our frivolity and weakness every year. Woman has proven that she can attain the masculine mind yet retain the feminine heart. "The kisses of beauty," says the poet, "are like the nectar of the gods, but from eloquent lips they intoxicate the brain." Minutets and mathematics, love and logic, poetry and politics, are not incompatible to woman.

The highest civilization is not yet come. The golden year comes up slowly. I look to the co-education of the sexes as one of the great levers to that equality which men theoretically admit but practically deny. Because New York city reports against the system in her public schools is no reason why the experiment shall be given up elsewhere. No system in this imperfect world can reach perfection. A municipality so sunk in corruption as New York can scarcely hope to have her public school system entirely clear of evils.

As the few in battle must die that the many may live in peace and safety, so if in any great social experiment a few victims fall by the way, thousands may be stronger and better for the equal fight. One year or five years cannot be a test; a century may give us a criterion.

And here on this hill of hills, Minerva, tempted more grandly than of old, will send her daughters out into the world, their brows all alight with the inward fire of wisdom, their voices musical with truth, their souls inspired with zeal for the progress of humanity.

Plato truly says: "He who seeks after knowledge and exercises the divine part of himself in godly and immortal thoughts attains to truth and immortality."

When will woman attain her brightest and best ideal? When, having the stature of a Venus de Milo, unbound by the coils of ultra fashion, her flesh unpierced by barbaric metals wearing the jewel of a brilliant mind adorned with the setting of a healthful body, loving and beautiful as Zenobia, gifted and eloquent as Hypatia, charming as Recamier, and learned as De Staël—then she may become the architect of her own success.

Man will no longer then regard her as the subject, but gladly mounting the throne with her, call her queen as by right divine.

### IRON MANUFACTURING IN ENGLAND.

For many years Great Britain has led the world in this greatest of manufacturing industries, but the sceptre seems to be about departing. The great advance in this business in

the United States has caused a heavy falling off in American orders, although many thousands of tons are still imported.

There are two causes for this trouble among the iron men of Great Britain. One is the advance in the price of coal; the other is the resistance of the men to such a reduction of wages as will enable the proprietors to go on without actual loss. Were they still masters of the American market, as they were until very recently, they would have no trouble, and be under no necessity to ask their men to submit to a reduction of wages; but so great has been the increase of production in the United States, the amount having increased in the last five years from less than a million to over two millions of tons per annum, and competition among our own manufacturers having become so sharp that they have but small margin of profit, the British manufacturer can only get into the American market at all by relinquishing nearly all profit.

Had free trade been the policy of our government the British iron manufacturer would this day have had the ball at his foot; the advance in coal and wages would have given him no trouble. He could have made his customers foot the bill; for we should not have had works enough to furnish one-fourth the amount necessary to supply the demand.

But notwithstanding the advance in the price of coal in England and the frequent strikes among the workmen, the price of iron in this country is as low as it ever was. Flat bars, ranging from large to small, such as are generally used in shops, are quoted on the Pittsburgh card prices at from 3 cents to 3.4, with 2 mills discount on large orders. Nails \$4.12½ for 10d. and upwards, increasing on the smaller sizes to \$5.62½ per 3d. were it not for the home competition which grew up under the protection afforded by a pretty stiff tariff, these prices would, this day have been nearly double and the English manufacture as ever.

But suppose we had to send as much gold and silver across the Atlantic as would purchase two millions of tons of iron, besides many other things, what prospect would there be of getting back to specie payments?

In this matter we have been very fortunate; for had the difficulty in England happened before this country was able to supply itself with iron, the drain upon it just now would have been tremendous.

Perry, Jefferson Co.

### State News Items.

SENATOR Ingalls, who has no kind of faith in the Quaker policy of dealing with the Indians, introduced, on Wednesday, a bill to abolish the Board of Indian Commissioners. Mr. Ingalls favors a restoration of the policy in practice many years ago, i. e., to give the management of Indian affairs to the War Department, and have officers of the regular army detailed as Indian Superintendents and Agents. This is the only sensible plan that was ever in force, and has both fear and respect a soldier; and second, the officers of the regular army have never learned how to steal. They hold life appointments, depending upon faithful services for promotion, and they do their duty in whatever position they may be placed, with scrupulous integrity and honesty.—*Atchison Champion*.

STATE CONVENTIONS AND PRIMARY MEETING.—Kansas being heretofore composed of but one congressional district it was easy to keep track of the political events without much exercise of memory. This year there will be two state nominating conventions and six congressional conventions. So it might be an assistance to that easy-going class of people who do not put everything down in a memorandum book to print the convention schedule which we do as follows:

The republican state convention will be held at Topeka, Wednesday, August 26th, at 10 A. M. Primary meeting August 15th. The opposition state convention will be held in Topeka on Wednesday, August 5th, at 3 P. M. Primary meeting August 1st. Republican Congressional conventions: 1st district, at Leavenworth Aug. 20th, delegates elected at usual primaries. 2d district, time and place not yet fixed. 3d district, at Emporia Aug. 28th, 9 o'clock A. M., delegates elected at usual primaries. The opposition congressional conventions (as we understand the call) are all three to be held at Topeka, the delegates chosen at usual primaries, to meet in convention of their respective districts, in this city, on the 6th day of August at 9 o'clock A. M.—*Commonwealth*.

SAYS the Independence *Tribune* of last week:

Harvest is now upon us, and farmers generally are busy as bees. The very early sown wheat is now being cut and is in fine condition, and is expected to yield from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. The chinch bugs have done comparatively no damage to early sown wheat, and will not hurt that which is standing. The late sown wheat will be injured in some sections and particularly where it is sown on high uplands that was not in thorough tillth. As a whole, the wheat crop is considered an abundant one.

Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the architect of the Capitol be, and he is hereby instructed, to forthwith cause the coat of arms of the State of Kansas to be placed in its proper panel in the Hall of Representatives.—*Western Spirit*.

THE Wyandotte *Gazette* says that Dr. Root, our late Minister to Chili, has written a stirring appeal, which is published in the *Washington Chronicle*, in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence, by our government. No man in the nation is better posted in regard to the influence such an act by our government would have on the Spanish-American States, and he is sure that they are enthusiastically and almost unanimously in favor of such action.

THE Oskaloosa *Independent* favors the re-nomination of D. W. WILDER and Treasurer JOHN FRANCIS. It says it "believes that a man who has been tried and proved true and capable should be retained in office."

FRUIT prospects are perfect. The woods are full of wild plums, grapes, raspberries, gooseberries, etc., bushels of which will fall to decay untouched. No insect, no hail, no wind has injured fruit to any extent.—*Washington Republican*.

THE Plaindealer says the Garnett cheese factory made its first cheese a week ago yesterday; it made two a day Friday, Saturday and Monday last; three a day Tuesday and Wednesday; four yesterday; and will make five to-day. Sixteen thousand pounds of milk are coming in daily already, and a larger quantity is expected soon. The factory is a success from the start.

THE Cowley County *Telegram* says that the whole country is alive with green and striped worms, similar to the tobacco worm, which are stripping the potato vines of every leaf, leaving nothing but the bare stems standing. As yet no remedy has been suggested which will effectually rid the vines of their presence.

We have now in Salina the largest, finest and best school house in Central Kansas, and we want the best school in it. This we cannot depend on having, unless we elect a Board of men who understand and will attend to their duties. Competency and faithfulness should be the only qualifications required of candidates.—*Saline Journal*.

THE Concordia *Empire* gives the particulars of a destructive wind-storm that visited the town and vicinity of Glasco in the south-western portion of Cloud county Thursday of last week. A large number of business houses, dwellings, barns, granaries, &c., were demolished, unroofed, or otherwise damaged. Several persons were severely injured, but none fatally, through some narrowly escaped with their lives.

A NEW PAPER MILL is about to be opened up at Blue Rapids in August or September next. The waters of the Blue are as well adapted to paper making as those of any river in the world.—*Landmark*.

Only two weeks more and the American eagle will spread its wings at Zikes' grove and make the whole woods ring in praise of the brave Americans who had the nerve to proclaim their independence. Every fellow and all his relations is expected to be there and join in the chorus.—*Nesho Valley Register*.

It is superfluous to expatiate at length on the wheat crop that is just now being harvested, for Guilford has as good land, and as thorough farmers as any township in the county, and it is the common lot of its tillers to enjoy the same blessings of nature that are bestowed on the farmers of Fall River, Verdigris, Cedar, Neodesha and the other townships that are now astir with harvest labor. The wheat is assuredly the best ever grown in this locality and the yield will be the largest recorded since the settlement of the county.—*Wilson Co. Citizen*.

The president signed the following acts of congress June 22: The act fixing the amount of United States notes, and providing for redistribution of national bank currency and for other purposes; an act providing for the publication of revised statutes of the laws of the United States; an act amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust company, and for other purposes; an act to create the Bozeman land district, Montana; an act for the establishment of life saving stations and houses of refuge upon the sea and lake coasts of the United States, and to promote the efficiency of the life saving service.

Capt. John M. Allen, of Riley county, has been appointed pension agent at Topeka, relieving C. B. Lines. Capt. Allen was a member of the legislature two years ago, and is an honest, careful man. The appointment is senator Harvey's, we believe. No fault has been found with Col. Lines, the removal being for political reasons.



## Agriculture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## HOW BEST UTILIZE OUR WHEAT CROP.

There can now be no doubt that Kansas has raised more wheat this year than ever before. The next thing is to make the most out of the fact. Of course the way to do this is to waste as little as possible on mere brokers, and to get it through the mills with the least possible cost. To this end the Grange organization may be made directly effectual. Suppose for instance, that in each Grange in the state an immediate estimate should be made of the amount of wheat represented by its members, and how much, after deducting for seed, there would remain for milling. Let that wheat interest, in one or many granges, appoint and empower a committee to make arrangements with neighboring mills for all wheat on sale on the best and easiest possible terms, to receive, grade and grind the wheat and sack the flour as rapidly as desired.

Having made this arrangement with the mills offering the best terms, let the committee receive the wheat from the farmer at the mill, crediting him at the minimum value of his wheat, say \$1.00 for first-class, 90 cents for second class; 80 cents for third class, etc., according to the usual ratio.

Upon the wheat thus delivered by the farmer, let the committee issue certificates of deposit having 30, 60 or 90 days to run, according to the need of immediate cash, or the capacity of the mills. These certificates may be in sums to suit, to be negotiable and payable at the office of the committee in money; the committee graduating the amount of certificates according to the amount of probable sales and the capacity of the mills.

When the wheat of any farmer is ground, or any part of it, he shall be entitled to receive all the proceeds over and above the minimum price fixed in his receipt, bran, shorts and flour, after paying the actual cost of milling and selling.

Such an arrangement will enable the committee to get grinding done probably 50 per cent. cheaper than it is now done, by giving the millers steady and certain work, and running night and day, whereas now they lie idle much of the time.

It will prevent a glut in the market by storing the grain in the mills, and selling the flour on local demand throughout the year.

It will prevent foreign competition, by supplying the market a little below what foreign mills can do.

It gives the farmer the actual value of his grain without discount.

It retains all our money, which would go for freights out on wheat and flour back, in the state, of course adding these two freights to the price.

It keeps our own mills moving, gives employment to many men and families, which enlarges the list of consumers and thus enhances prices.

It furnishes, at once, a local and thoroughly sound circulating medium based upon actual and undepreciable values.

It works no harm to the trader or consumer, for it furnishes the flour to either at a price slightly below what they must otherwise give.

If these committees are well selected and give bonds for the proper performance of their duties it seems to me that some such scheme as this would save us tens of thousands of dollars in our present crop. W. HOVER, Lawrence.

## Distances Traveled in Plowing.

Breadth of Furrow Slice.	Miles traveled to plow one acre.	Acres Plowed per Day at rate of.
7 inches.....	14 1/2	1 1/2
8 ".....	12 1/2	1 3/4
9 ".....	11	2
10 ".....	9 1/2	2 1/2
11 ".....	8 1/2	3
12 ".....	7 1/2	3 1/2
13 ".....	6 1/2	4
14 ".....	5 1/2	4 1/2
15 ".....	4 1/2	5
16 ".....	3 1/2	5 1/2

## Number of Plants or Trees that can be planted on an acre of ground, at the following distances apart, in feet.

DIS. APART.	NO.	DIS. APART.	NO.
1 by 1.....	43,600	7 by 7.....	888
1 1/2 by 1 1/2.....	19,200	8 by 8.....	680
2 by 1.....	21,750	9 by 9.....	537
2 1/2 by 1.....	10,800	10 by 10.....	435
3 by 1.....	6,900	11 by 11.....	360
3 1/2 by 1.....	4,800	12 by 12.....	300
4 by 1.....	3,600	13 by 13.....	257
4 1/2 by 1.....	2,880	14 by 14.....	222
5 by 1.....	2,160	15 by 15.....	190
5 1/2 by 1.....	1,800	16 by 16.....	167
6 by 1.....	1,440	17 by 17.....	145
6 1/2 by 1.....	1,200	18 by 18.....	125
7 by 1.....	1,080	19 by 19.....	108
7 1/2 by 1.....	960	20 by 20.....	90
8 by 1.....	840	21 by 21.....	75
8 1/2 by 1.....	720	22 by 22.....	68
9 by 1.....	600	23 by 23.....	60
9 1/2 by 1.....	510	24 by 24.....	54
10 by 1.....	480	25 by 25.....	48
10 1/2 by 1.....	430	26 by 26.....	43
11 by 1.....	360	27 by 27.....	37
11 1/2 by 1.....	320	28 by 28.....	32
12 by 1.....	300	29 by 29.....	28
12 1/2 by 1.....	270	30 by 30.....	25
13 by 1.....	240		
13 1/2 by 1.....	210		
14 by 1.....	180		
14 1/2 by 1.....	160		
15 by 1.....	144		
15 1/2 by 1.....	128		
16 by 1.....	120		
16 1/2 by 1.....	108		
17 by 1.....	96		
17 1/2 by 1.....	84		
18 by 1.....	72		
18 1/2 by 1.....	64		
19 by 1.....	60		
19 1/2 by 1.....	54		
20 by 1.....	48		

## Rule for Determining the Contents of Cisterns.

A simple rule for determining the contents of a cistern, circular in form, and of equal size at top and bottom, is the following: Find the depth and diameter in inches; square the diameter and multiply the square by the decimal .0084, which will find the quantity in gallons for one inch in depth. Multiply this by the depth, and divide by 31.6, and the result will be the number of barrels the cistern will hold.

For each foot in depth, the number of barrels answering to the different diameters, are:

5 feet diameter.....	4.86 barrels.
6 feet diameter.....	5.71 barrels.
7 feet diameter.....	6.78 barrels.
8 feet diameter.....	8.08 barrels.
9 feet diameter.....	9.60 barrels.
10 feet diameter.....	11.34 barrels.

By the rule above given, the contents of barrel cisterns and mature tanks may be easily calculated for any size whatever.

## Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## FRUIT GROWING.

Success in fruit raising is a difficult attainment. It is so everywhere; and judging by observation and somewhat by experience, I think Kansas is no exception to other countries in offering inducements and presenting difficulties to the fruit growers.

The soil and climate are in some respects favorable, in others unfavorable. Some orchards and fruit yards yield fruit of rare beauty and excellent flavor, but thousands are wretched failures.

With a soil having the ingredients necessary to develop woody fibre with great rapidity, our young fruit trees sometimes make astonishing growths in a single year or for a series of years. On the other hand we have at times weeks together without rain; scorching suns and hot, dry winds that seriously test the vitality of all vegetation. Our rains are more periodical, and when they come, for the time, are more abundant than in states farther east, and at other seasons are much less frequent. These things are effective in making fruit growing in Kansas different from what it is in those states where most of us, dwellers in this prairie state at present, had our early training and experience. So much is this the case that if any one on an eastern experience attempts to grow fruit in Kansas, he will not be likely, as the years go by, to see his hopes and fond anticipations become living realities.

Our soil and climate must be considered in selecting the location for fruit trees; in choosing the kinds of fruit to be cultivated; in the manner of planting the trees; in the form of development allowed to them; in the choosing of particular varieties of the kind of fruit cultivated, and in the method of cultivation.

Now if any one in Kansas is able to speak, from experience, wisely, on all those points, and perhaps many others, none will be more glad to hear from him, than the writer of this article.

Most of us can remember when Kansas was deemed as a fruit growing state. Early attempts at orchard making were almost universally failures. But all of us, who have since seen and tested the fine fruits that have grown within our borders, are ready to say these failures were the result of ignorance rather than necessity. And so will all failures in the future be—if not attributable to carelessness or neglect.

In selecting a place for fruit trees, there are some varieties of opinion on minor points, but in one particular, all who have had experience or careful observation agree, which is, it should be high. In respect to slope of the land some prefer that it should be toward the north, others regard other points of the compass quite as satisfactory.

A rapid descent of ground in any direction I regard as exceptional. Sufficient descent for good drainage in several ways is much more desirable, yet not sufficiently steep to cause the ground to wash away by heavy rains. When the land has too much descent, it is difficult to keep the roots of the trees covered if the ground is cultivated. The site should be dry. We have places on high locations in Kansas where the soil is very damp and adhesive; to avoid such is well. The soil need not be rich, it is better only moderately so. The wood on such soil matures earlier and is less liable to injury by frost or blight. L. A. S.

[To be continued.]

## THE TIMBER CULTURE ACT.

DEPT. OF INT., GEN. LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 2, 1874.

MR. R. S. ELLIOTT:—Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st ultimo, inclosing a letter from Alfred O. Gibbs, dated Wilson, Kan., April 27, last, relative to rulings under the Timber Culture Act.

In reply I have to state that the subject matter of Mr. Gibbs's letter to you was embodied in his letter to this office dated April 2, last, which was answered by my letter "C" of May 4, last, addressed to him.

In all cases where parties desire to enter land in certain sections, under the Timber Culture Act, and a few trees, scrubby, isolated and charred, may exist on any portion of the section within which is embraced the land applied for, said parties should forward to this office applications to make said entries, the same to be accompanied by a full description of the existing timber thereon, stating the number of trees, character, and size, as also a topographical account of the land and surroundings. On receipt of said information the field notes of official survey will be examined, and decisions rendered in each case in conformity with the official description of the land and the requirements of the statute.

Very respectfully,

W. W. CURTIS, Acting Com'r.

## Weight per Bushel of Grains, Seeds, Etc.

Wheat.....	60 lbs.	Bran.....	20 lbs.
Barley.....	56 lbs.	Corn Meal.....	50 lbs.
Corn, shelled.....	56 lbs.	Salt.....	30 lbs.
Corn, ear.....	70 lbs.	Hemp Seed.....	44 lbs.
Barley.....	56 lbs.	Timothy Seed.....	45 lbs.
Oats.....	56 lbs.	Blue Grass Seed.....	14 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	50 lbs.	Dried Apples.....	24 lbs.
Potatoes.....	60 lbs.	Dried Peaches.....	38 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes.....	52 lbs.	Turkeys.....	55 lbs.
Rye.....	56 lbs.	Onions.....	57 lbs.
Flax Seed.....	60 lbs.	Caster Beans.....	48 lbs.
Hungarian Seed.....	52 lbs.	Stone Coal.....	40 lbs.
Millet Seed.....	56 lbs.	Unsalted Lard.....	50 lbs.
		Flourishing Hair.....	8 lbs.
		Malt.....	28 lbs.

## Farm Stock.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## SONS OF HAMBLETONIAN.

Happy Medium owned by Mr. Robert Steel, of Philadelphia, is one of whom most distinguished success in the stud is anticipated, both from his own performances and from the performances of his dam—the justly celebrated mare, Princess. Happy Medium's own record of 2:32 1/2 over a heavy track stamped him as a horse, at six years old, of the highest form, and it is only reasonable to suppose considering his breeding and action, that if he had been trained on, instead of being devoted to the stud, that, at this date he would (if no accident had happened him) be trotting well down in the twenties.

As a rise, the colts Dixon and Baron Luff, already mark Happy Medium as a success, and added to the merit of getting trotters, may be confidently asserted the fact, that few horses so evenly stamp their produce with the points of beauty, soundness and style, together with the recommendation of mostly getting handsome bays with white hind ankles, and star in the forehead.

We recently looked over Mr. Steel's young stock and must confess that we never saw as many youngsters together that impressed us as favorably, there not being an unsound animal in the number.

Happy Medium is a light bay with white ankles behind and star; of handsome appearance and clean cut looking all over.

On the dam's side Happy Medium until recently was supposed to be of unknown breeding. The fact that Princess was such a performer on the turf and that her son promises to follow in her footsteps, was quite a feather to the advocates of the theory that the trotting horse is all chance, and that there is nothing in trotting blood. Owing we suppose to the impetus given to tracing pedigree, by the publication of Wallace's first volume to the "Trotting Register," Mr. Allen W. Thompson, of Woodstock, Vermont, after considerable pains and expense established Princess' pedigree so that it is left without a doubt. To quote from "Wallace's Trotting Register, vol. I," Princess, b. m. foaled 1846, got by Andrus Hambletonian, by Bishop's Hambletonian; dam, a mare at one time owned by Isaiah Wilcox, Warrensburg Warren Co., N. Y., traced in 1839 to Nathaniel Clift and the season by him to L. B. Adams, blood unknown, bred by L. B. Adams, Middletown, Rutland Co., Vermont, traced the fall of 1853 to J. M. Denmore of Hartland, Vermont, for a wagon, traded 1853 to Rev. John G. Bennett, Hartford, Vermont, sold to A. M. Billings, Claremont, N. H., and by him to D. A. Gage of Chicago, Ill., and called "Topsey," taken to California, and there called "Princess;" returned and was pitted against Flora Temple, again owned several years by D. A. Gage and sold to Robert Bonner, New York.

We enter thus particularly into the pedigree of Princess thinking that there may be some of your readers from the east, who, if they never have seen Princess certainly have heard of her, at the time she trotted against and came near, in many contests defeating Flora Temple. Blood will tell. C. O. N.

## Bee Culture.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

## BEE KEEPING.—No. 3.

We were requested to make a statement relative to the average yield of honey procured by us, per colony, during the time we have been keeping bees, but not having kept any account of honey taken, except for the past three years, and during that time more by estimates than by actual weights, we cannot give such a report as desired, though the following estimate may be of interest:

1871. Average per colony, 40 pounds; average sales, 22 cents per pound; average value of honey per colony, \$8.40, (box honey).

1872. Average per colony, 43 pounds; average sales, 22 cents per pound; average value of honey per colony, \$9.46, (box, 1/2 extracted).

1873. Average per colony, 16 pounds; average sales, 25 cents per pound; average value of honey per colony, \$4, (1/2 frame, 1/2 extracted).

The most box honey taken any year from any one hive, 98 pounds; that was in 1871, and we are confident that twice that amount could have been secured just as well, but our bees then were all in small hives affording poor advantage for supplying them with boxes. This year promises to be a good one for a honey crop, and with our present increase in colonies, (natural and artificial) we hope to be able to make a good report for the current year.

One of the main things in successful bee-keeping is, to keep all the stocks strong. If you get very anxious to have colonies in abundance, send for a "bee man" who is the representative of some new-fangled moth-trap, or some other remarkable device by means of which the bees are

"happy and glorious  
O'er all the ills of life victorious."

and have him divide each one of the old stands into four or five new ones, but you will be likely to pronounce bee keeping in Kansas a humbug as your bees "play out" and leave you debating the question in your own mind

whether "it is better to be born lucky than rich."

Artificial division, done in a proper manner and at a proper time, is a very good way to increase the number of colonies, but queens or capped queen cells, from strong colonies should be ready to give each divide, and we aim to improve the stock at the same time, by procuring queen cells made in strong colonies and noted for their good traits as honey gatherers, whether they be hybrids or Italians. This year we have secured a couple of cells from one of our neighbors, from a colony (and he has several colonies like it) that seems to be a cross between the Italian and an extra large gray looking bee, which kind with him gathers one-third more honey than his other bees. We make new colonies by placing three or four frames containing brood, but no old bees, in an empty hive, first placing the queen cell in one of the centre ones, then we remove one of the strongest colonies, six or eight feet away on a straight line with the front and facing the same way, then we place the new one on its stand. This is best done when honey is abundant and in the middle of the day when there are plenty of bees out at work, and by night there will be a strong swarm and the hive removed not materially injured.

Thus we make a third one from two, or a third one by taking a sheet of brood from each of several different hives. As a means of strengthening weak colonies a prominent bee-keeper suggested the idea of us exchanging the queens of the weaker ones with those of the stronger, as with him queens not thought to be very good were generally thus rendered more prolific.

There is considerable difference of opinion in regard to the comparative merits of the Italian and the black bee. We have several of what were said to be the pure Italian, but the queens were all short-lived. As for profit in honey we doubt their superiority over the hybrids. The hybrids seem to be very excellent bees and during a year of scarcity will do much better than the blacks. Last year fully demonstrated this fact to us. It seems that almost any kind of change from long continued in and in breeding is beneficial.

We should like to say something about the necessity of straight combs and how to secure the building of them; the manner of fixing up bees for winter; the way to take off honey boxes and get the bees out of them; side or top boxes or both combined on the same hive; the "extractor," when to use it, its advantages and disadvantages, etc., but this article is long enough, besides there are others who perhaps, will favor the readers of the FARMER with their knowledge, opinions and conclusions upon these points in their communications upon the fruitful topic of bee culture. M. A. O.

Black Jack, Kansas.

## The Agricultural Press.

MAP YOUR FARM.—The Farmer's Union suggests that every farmer should have a complete map of his farm, with each field, pasture and wood-lot, together with all the fences, roads and ditches plainly drawn, and either numbered or named, so they can be readily designated. Few farmers can appreciate the value of one until they have tried the experiment, for with a map of the farm before you, you can direct your workmen to any part of it without the possibility of their making a mistake. —*Agriculturist & Horticultural Guide.*

How TO FEED RYE.—The Agriculturist gives this advice: We have fed rye to horses and cows as green fodder, cut when coming into ear, in which state it is very excellent feed. To feed rye that has been cut ripe, we would thrash it, grind the grain along with corn or oats, cut the straw in a fodder cutter, moisten it with water, sprinkle a handful of salt and three quarts of the ground feed upon a large palful of the moist cut straw. This makes a very good feed for an ordinary sized horse when working moderately.

We must also call attention to the economy of feeding pigs well through the warm weather, because it takes one-eighth to one-third less food to lay on a pound of live weight in warm than cold weather. Fatten your pigs every day of their lives, and do your principal feeding in summer. Pork usually brings a better price in local markets in September and October than in November and December. —*Buffalo Stock Journal.*

Every year the number of persons who advocate the early cutting of grass increases. They argue that if the weight of the cured hay is less, it is more nutritious. Hay cut after the blossoms have fallen but before the seed has matured, may be better for working cattle and horses that eat grain, but for other kinds of stock a preference is given for grass cut in full bloom. Among the advantages of cutting grass early may be mentioned the following: The grass is less liable to lodge; a larger proportion of the hay will be eaten and digested; less injury will be done to the roots of the grass; there will be less need of hurrying the work. —*Prairie Farmer.*

The Paulonia, which grows as rapidly as the Ailantus, makes a column of magnificent leaves, the largest of which measure two feet in diameter, and there are many others that might be treated in the same way. —*Flower Garden.*

CARBON FOR HOGS.—Turf, Field and Farm says: No observant farmer has failed to notice the avidity with which hogs, whether in confinement or at large, will devour quantities of rotten wood. This decayed wood is but a form of carbon; and carbon being an antiseptic, the instincts of the animals lead them to eat as the instincts of dogs urge them at times to eat grass because of its sanitary effect.

SEEDS FOR LAWNS.—Some of the fittest seeds for a lawn are *Poa pratensis* and *trivialis*.

*Festuca ovina*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Avena flavescens*, *Trifolium minus*, and *White Dutch clover*. Some nurserymen have mixtures of their own adapted to particular soils. But the smaller the proportion of the stronger growing kinds that is admitted, the finer, and smoother, and softer will be the grass and less mowing will be required. —*Journal of Horticulture.*

ADIANTUM GRACILLIMUM.—"One of the most elegant ferns in existence. Introduced in England by B. S. Williams. Its fronds are about a foot in length, and some 8 inches to 9 inches across the widest part. They are very distinctly five times pinnate. The texture of the frond is very thin and fragile, and its color is a very pale yellowish-tinted olive-green. The multiplicity of minute pinnales, and the almost invisible ramification of the roots give the plant a peculiarly charming appearance. —*The Florist.*

To revive wilted cuttings, *Heath and Home* says: Mix three or four drops of spirits of camphor with an ounce of water and keep their stems in the fluid for half a day or more, in a dark place, till they have entirely recovered.

PROGRESS WITH PRUDENCE.—Under this head the Rural Carolinian says: We advocate progressive farming. Improvement is the order of the day in all trades and professions, and the agriculturist must keep abreast with the forward movement or he will fall hopelessly under foot. But with progress, should always come prudence. Hasten slowly—study carefully the path before you, lest you make false steps or go astray. All old ways are not bad, nor are all new ways good. Look with a good deal of cautious scrutiny at any system of cultivation in which the experience of centuries passes for nothing.

ROSES FOR THE WEST.—We find the following list of Hybrid Perpetuals recommended as especially adapted to the west, in the *Gardener's Monthly*. It recommends the China and Bourbon as strictly perpetuals and says they should be wintered by taking them up in the fall, cutting away the unripe wood and burying them in a dry place, to be replanted again in early spring: Auguste Mie, Victor Verdier, Madame Charles Wood, La Reine, Caroline de Sansal, General Washington, General Jacqueminot, Louis Odier, La France, Prince Camille de Rohan, Triomphe de l'Exposition, Queen Victoria.

GRAIN HARVESTED BEFORE COMPLETE MATURITY has smoother skin, is better for cattle and yields more flour; millers and bakers can discriminate by handling it and will pay more for it; there is no shattering, the yield is greater since the grains are better supplied, and the crop is less exposed to the dangers of the weather. With strong heat grain ripens very rapidly; under these conditions the grain is not properly nourished, it remains delicate and small; when the stem ripens too rapidly the ascent of the sap is arrested and the grain dries as in a stove. —*Maryland Farmer.*

THE hope was entertained that Congress would, after having shrunk from a plain duty up to the present time, now come up to the work manfully, and give that giant mockery upon civilization, polygamy, its just deserts. But the man "Cannon" whom the Mormons placed upon the floor of the House to save their cause, is proving himself equal to the undertaking, and fifty-five members have proved by their votes that they are convinced by the sophistry of the said Cannon, that polygamy is not a bad thing to have in a community. —*Western Farm Journal.*

ROLLING THE GROUND.—A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* writes: On dry or wet ground the effect of the roller is found to be salutary. Plowed and prepared for sowing, dry land is much helped by the roller. The blades of grass spring up sooner and retain a firmer hold in the earth. In wet heavy ground it is believed the roller, smoothing and hardening the surface leaves the soil immediately beneath the surface in a better condition to generate the seed.

DON'T RELY ON CORN ALONE.—The *Western Farmer* says: The indications are decidedly in favor of a good price for corn during the summer and next fall and winter. In view of this it is especially important that farmers should make provision to secure as much growth and flesh for their stock during the summer as practicable, and to provide food that will take the place of corn to some extent. If there is a good field of clover for the hogs, this will save the corn during the summer.

How good work is to us! how many good things it brings us! It lightens our griefs, soothes our disappointments, and brightens the darkest day as nothing else can. It gives us home, friends, good things to eat, clothes to wear, pleasant objects for the eyes to rest upon. It makes us able to gratify the wishes of those nearest and dearest to us, and it constantly makes the world better to look at, better to live in.

Let us magnify work then, love and honor work, not whine over it, and complain of it. Let us sing its praises, rejoice over it and show our real appreciation of all it is and all it does for us, by doing our share of it well, by putting the best that is in us into our work, and leaving it as a memorial of which we shall not be ashamed. —*Heath and Home.*

It is concluded that we get increased thoughtfulness and interest in public, as well as private affairs. The importance of this cannot be estimated. It will lead to better development of the country through a more intelligent and every way more profitable industry. The times demand this. This is felt as well in the East as in the West. For this better labor there is a prospect of better returns. It is not probable that we will ever again see the good old times when every man was a speculator in advancing lands, and when even the idle and improvident realized large gains. We hope not at least. That was the period of intoxication and consequent demoralization. But we may have, and we hope will have a better and easier condition for the West in financial matters. That seems to be the outlook at present. The prospect is better for fair prices for wheat, corn, pork, beef, wool, in fact for all surplus product. Better prices will help those who have the surplus. Those are the better farmer. They will be able to buy material, to pay for labor, to make improvements, to extend their capacity for production, and in turn, the money they make will be distributed and those who labor to a purpose will get a share of it. With the advance in improvements there will be a demand for unimproved lands. Real estate will move, and thus large amounts of western capital will be unlocked, and a new impetus given to the Great West. We look forward hopefully to the better day that seems to be coming. —*Iowa Farmer Journal.*



## 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. BRUNSON, 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. BRUNSON,  
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. F. POPEHOE.

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

**B. J.—Question.**—Have we a right to make a by-law imposing a fine on officers for not attending, and if we have, what is our remedy if a brother refuses to pay his fine?

**Answer.**—You have a right to pass such a by-law and it is being done by a great many Granges. Any member wilfully refusing to obey such a law is undoubtedly liable to have charges preferred against him for violation of obligation.

We would advise you first to explain to the brother the necessity and duty for Patrons to cheerfully obey all laws and mandates, emanating from National, State or Subordinate Granges. I hardly think you will find any brother unwilling to abide by the decision of a majority of the Grange, if he has a fair understanding of the case.

**A. D.—Question.**—What is the duty of a Grange if a Master rents his place and moves into a dugout for the purpose of selling whisky, keeping billiards, etc.?

**Answer.**—It is the duty of your Grange to expel him from the Order, as he has violated his obligation and is guilty of conduct unbecoming a Patron. Read proceedings of National Grange at their last meeting.

**T. C.—The Trustees of a Grange are the Executive Committee in a Subordinate Grange. They are so called in many Granges. We think it would be more proper to call them Trustees. See Committees, article 11. By-Laws Subordinate Granges.**

**N. H.—We try to answer all letters received; if we have neglected to answer yours, or any others, please call our attention to it again. We do not intentionally neglect to answer any questions. We send you a copy of the State Grange Constitution, also, Constitution and By-Laws adapted to Subordinate Granges.**

**A. C.—Question.**—Can we elect a Master at a special meeting called for that purpose?

**Answer.**—Special meetings can only be held to confer degrees; do all other business at regular meetings; then no advantage will be taken of any one, and none can object.

**R. H. Collins,** late Secretary of Owl Creek Grange No. 104, Allen Co., Kansas, has absconded to parts unknown, with some of the funds of said Grange. Patrons throughout the State and elsewhere will please report his whereabouts to us, if he should turn up anywhere.

**W. McN.—Question.**—Can a Council appoint a County Agent if said brother is not a member of the Council?

**Answer.**—Certainly they can if he is a Patron. Delegates to Council should be elected by your Grange. We do not see where the Master has any authority to appoint alternates without consent of the Grange.

**J. T.—Question.**—Should not the Subordinate Granges be their own judges as to who are proper persons to become members of their individual Granges? There is a friend of mine that I should like to have in our Grange; he is not a farmer, but is a good fellow and will do us no harm, and his money is as good as anybody's. Some in the Grange object to him and I thought I would write to you for information. Please answer through the FARMER or by letter.

My dear sir, please read the Constitution carefully, and then ask yourself if it would be right for you to take into your Grange the person you speak of and also decide for yourself, after reading the Manual, whether a Subordinate Grange has the right to be its own judge of who shall be its members, in defiance of the law laid down by National and State Constitutions.

### Shawnee County Council, P. of H.

The following list comprises the membership of the various committees appointed by this Council:

**Executive Committee.**—H. C. Gardner, H. E. Bush, D. A. Williams. **Ex-officio.**—G. W. Stone, B. A. Otis.

**Finance Committee.**—T. B. Petefish, David Bertram, G. W. Rushmore.

**Committee on Banks, Currency and Insurance.**—A. Washburn, H. E. Bush, S. W. Wilder.

**Committee on Warehouse and Mills.**—D. Thompson, T. F. Newwander, O. McConnell.

**Committee on Taxation and Transportation.**—R. A. Randlett, J. M. Harvey, J. M. Wilkerson.

**Committee on Marketing and Farm Products.**—T. Buckman, G. T. Mosher, G. W. Clark.

### Grange Representation.

At a meeting of Capital Grange, Topeka, held May 9, 1874, the following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

**Resolved,** That, deeming it for the best interest of the Order that a more perfect system of representation

should exist in our State and National Granges, we hereby submit for the careful consideration of Patrons throughout the country the following propositions:

1. That any Fourth Degree member in good standing should be eligible to any position in our Order; that the County Granges should be composed of representatives elected by each Subordinate, the State Granges of representatives elected by the County Granges, or by united meetings of all the Granges in each county; and the National Grange of at least two representatives from each State, elected by the State Granges.

2. That we recognize merit, only, as the true gauge of fitness for position. We believe it to be repugnant to the representative spirit of our Order that any member should continue to hold honors and have privileges by virtue of having once held a place of honor and trust.

**Resolved,** That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Worthy Master of the State Grange, and copies furnished the Kansas Farmer and Spirit of Kansas for publication.

AGNES M. MITCHELL, Sec.

To the Patrons of Husbandry in the Arkansas Valley and the Country Contiguous Thereto.

Patrons: You are herewith notified that the County Council of the P. of H., of Sedgwick County convened in session on Saturday the 15th of May, did resolve to hold a grand reunion of the members of the Order, living in south western Kansas, on the 4th of July coming, and in furtherance of this purpose, did accept the invitation which the authorities and people of Wichita had previously extended, to select their city as the location of the proposed reunion.

Wichita being centrally located, easily accessible from all points and the natural metropolis of the valley of the Arkansas, offers the best facilities for such an assemblage. The County Council of the P. of H., of the adjoining counties are cordially invited to co-operate with us, and they are earnestly requested to have a full representation of their Subordinate Granges on the ground.

The necessary instructions will be forwarded in due time to each Subordinate Grange.

The authorities and residents of Wichita, and the citizens of the surrounding country, will join us in making this celebration such a success in point of numbers, of imposing display and of real enjoyment to these participating, as will make it one of the most remarkable ever held in Kansas, and one of the most pleasant in the experience of all.

Patrons, it is not necessary to remind you of the soul stirring story of the date and the event we desire to honor, or to recount the fierce struggle of those heroic men, the faithful and the few, whose crowning work in life and in death, "hath made this a day of God," a bequest of glorified memories to our nation through all coming time, and stamped its moral in patriot blood on the proudest page of the history of humanity.

Patrons, you will come from your pleasant prairie homes, come with your families and friends, and prove by your presence, that you are zealous and glad to celebrate the national day of our beloved Republic, that you are ever ready to avow and uphold the faith that received such plain expression, and such potent meaning from the inspired pen of Jefferson three generations ago, the selfsame, identical faith, upon which the Grangers of to-day build their hope, and from which they derive the inspiration of their mission; and the might of kings, and the venality of politicians and the intrigues of monopolists, nor the gates of hell shall prevail against it. Patrons, let this celebration be creditable to our Order and honorable to our entire people, and we shall make the 4th of July 1874 a pleasing memory to each and all for after years.

JOHN E. HUDSON,  
Chairman Ex. Com., P. of H.

For the Kansas Farmer.

### A MISNOMER.

There is a growing tendency among the people to call a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry by an improper and non-sensical name. Occasionally a member will allow himself to be called, and sometimes he will call another member by this name, while those outside of the Order always call us by the name of "Granger" in derision, thinking in this manner to ridicule the Order.

Editors, with but few exceptions, call us by this name. They have such a habit of giving the members of their establishments pet names that they are excusable; but members of the Order, and those intending to become such, should call themselves by the only name that is recognized as belonging to a member of the Order by the National Grange. The name of "Granger" is not accepted, acknowledged or authorized by the National Grange.

How ridiculous, how absurd and how inconsistent for a person to call a member of the Order a "Granger," simply because he attends the meetings of the society in a grange. With as much sense could you call me a "Lodger" because I am a Mason and Odd-Fellow and attend the meetings of those societies in a lodge. Examine, if you please, any books, documents, papers, circulars, instructions, suggestions, codes, constitutions, by-laws, manuals, or any other work emanating from the National or State Grange, and you will not find the word "Granger." In view of this fact, would it not be well for members, at least, to drop this nonsensical word in future? I am aware that this article will provoke comment, but the above statements are unquestionably true and cannot be denied.

W. W. C.  
P. S.—Noah Webster would give a different meaning for the word Granger if he was alive now. "Times have changed since you and I were boys."

Dover, June, 1874.

## Letters from the Farm.

Being a reader of your most excellent paper, and reading with interest the letters from the various correspondents of the different counties of the state, I thought perhaps a short letter from Nemaha county might prove of interest to your readers.

The last two weeks of May were very dry, slightly injuring the spring wheat, but nevertheless it promises a very good yield. Fall wheat is an extra good crop. Oats and corn look fine. It has been so wet for the last two weeks that much corn has not received sufficient cultivation.

The country about here is slowly but steadily improving; quite a number of men with considerable capital have settled here this summer.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad passes through here and is doing a good business, having succeeded in making it a line for through freight.

The Patrons of Husbandry are an institution of no small importance in this country. Many who have been of little faith, and full of doubts as to the means of purchasing supplies, are becoming strong in the belief that our Order and agencies are a success. The prospects are very flattering for doing a good business in the future. Our County Council meets the last Saturday in each month, and the meetings are attended with much interest.

We now have twenty-one granges in the county. Many attempts are made to induce us to identify ourselves with some political party, but, true to our principles, we utterly refuse. We perhaps have learned not to vote for such men as we have in the past, but we expect our old parties to give us good honest men for whom we can vote—men who will legislate and administer our affairs wisely and judiciously—in short, we propose to vote for men who will seek the welfare of all classes alike, and that irrespective of party. What we do in politics we do as men and individuals, not as Grangers; hoping never to violate that one important principle of our noble order.

G. W. B.  
Seneca, Nemaha County.

Samples of your Grange blanks with copy of the Patron's Hand-Book reached me some time ago. Their receipt I should have acknowledged promptly but for the pressure of work on the farm at the time. The neat and workmanlike manner in which the blanks are done up, is highly creditable both to the FARMER office and to the State Grange. The Hand-Book is a work of real value; every Patron should have it.

H. C.  
Glen Burn, Kansas, May 30, 1874.

Crops in Jefferson County are good, with the exception of winter wheat, which is somewhat injured by chinch bug. The fruit crop promises to be the largest ever known. The reform party is organizing, and purpose in the future, as in the past, to correct all evils so far as possible that the people are enduring, wishing for one object, the righting of wrong, and a redemption of our fair state from the bad odor into which it has fallen.

BLUE J.  
Jefferson County, June 9.

The crops here look splendidly—never more promising than at present. The fruit prospect was never better—we shall have a splendid peach crop, all the three years old trees are full. About all the farmers are joining the Grange.

E. M. D.  
St. Bridget, Marshall County.

I am glad to see that you are not a *policy man*, and that your editorials on the currency question have the same ring that they had before the veto. Some papers that I could mention, not a thousand miles from here, were jubilant over the prospect of good times in the West as soon as the currency bill became a law, now flop over and condemn all who have the manhood to stand firm to their former belief. Consistency is a jewel not worn by all editors.

But I intended to tell you about our crops and prospects, so I will begin by saying that we have more and better looking wheat than was ever seen in this county before. A large breadth of oats has been sown, which is coming on finely. Corn is scarce, and everybody has sown oats for early feed.

Fruit prospects are splendid; the apricots and peaches bid fair for a large yield.

The backward spring has been terrible on the Texas cattle men in this county. They have lost heavily in cattle. I am very sure more money has been lost on Texas cattle, in this county, in the last three years, than in any other enterprise that has been started. If our farmers would handle fewer cattle and hogs, and better ones, farm fewer acres and do it better, sow a portion of their farms down in tame grass, diversify their crops, take more agricultural papers, keep their wives in plenty of good split wood and a bountiful supply of vegetables, we would all have more money in our pockets and peace in our families.

Our fair grounds at Okaloosa are daily visited by parties to witness the driving of some horses which are being trained by Mr. J. B. Gardner, of Winchester. I believe he has some eight horses in training, and in the lot is a very promising colt belonging to Dr. Hogeboom, of Okaloosa.

The Central Council of Jefferson County, at a late meeting, passed resolutions establishing the 10th day of April as "Arbor Day" of the Patrons of Husbandry in this county.

The time for planting evergreens is the theme of general conversation at present among the farmers in this vicinity. The *Stickle* and

*Sheaf*, of this place, contained an article some weeks since, from the pen of J. N. Inaley, advising farmers as far as possible to defer planting their evergreens until their growth had fairly commenced, which is generally in May or June. Many persons assert they have always had good success in early planting, and so the question still remains open. What does the FARMER say—early, or late?

Will you favor us with rules for telling the age of a horse? Give us some plain rules to govern us in our judgment, and you will confer a great favor on your patrons. J. N. I.  
Okaloosa, 1874.

I send you twenty-seven names, with the amount of money enclosed to pay for the same for one year. I got up this club while assessing Franklin township, Jackson county. Nearly every township trustee in the state could get up a club for your paper with very little trouble. People want your paper, and where the farmers can club together and get it at a little less rate, I think they ought to throw in their mite and get it.

I think this is one among the best counties in the state—beautiful, rolling prairies, with rich, deep and loamy soil, plenty of good running water, and well timbered for Kansas.

Our crops look well, for a late spring. The prospect for winter and spring wheat is very good for an average crop. Corn and oats look well for this time of the year.

The fruit prospect has never been better in the last ten years: apple and peach trees could not have been much fuller of bloom.

Holton, the county seat, is beautifully located between two small streams, Elk and Banner creeks, and being the present terminus of the Kansas Central (narrow gauge) railroad, is a good trading point.

The farmers and business men in this part of the state are up and doing, with a good prospect for the future. J. H.  
Holton, Jackson County.

Secretary Gray's published report from this county says: "Twenty per cent of Texas cattle have perished owing to poor feed, inclement weather and bad management." "No disease prevailing."

This statement, if correct and based upon reliable statistics, is a sad commentary upon the intelligence and practical stock sense of the cattle men of the county.

We should like to hear from the old stock raisers of the county. Such men as Fowler, of Hickory; Harrison and Leter, of Eldorado; Ellis, of Sycamore; Shough, of Chelsea; Wilcox, of Whitewater, and Case, of Walnut, could give us much information in regard to the quality of food, the kind of management and the causes of the occasional heavy losses.

We have heard of one herd of Texas steers from the trail, last fall, wintered on prairie hay, and twelve bushels of corn per head, that lost none except by accident; and another, that did not get as much corn, that did not lose two per cent; and another, of mostly cows and yearlings, that did not lose any; while another here, fed on prairie hay and twelve bushels of corn per head, lost about 80 per cent. Is the difference owing to the kind of feed, or care, or to disease.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

We are glad to see the Patrons moving in this direction. Their true policy is to bring the producer and consumer as close as possible, thus avoiding heavy and excessive freights.

While their true policy is to encourage home companies, we do not believe it sound policy for Patrons to neglect their legitimate business and invest in stock companies for merchandising, manufacturing, banking or insurance. Their surplus capital can be best invested in their own business, which they are supposed to understand. With a little surplus capital, so that they can buy when and where they please, and sell when and where they please, they become masters of the situation; then we shall hear much less complaint of the extortion of the middlemen.

THE LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY, which meets the hearty endorsement of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, is undoubtedly a company which should receive liberal patronage. There are some Patrons, who, before taking any stock in the company, would like to know something about that "well constructed dam," by what feat of engineering the northern part is rendered stable on a bed of quicksand, and the northern end secure in a sandbank. Let us be sure we are right and then go ahead. Bos.  
Butler County.

As I often noticed in the FARMER inquiries about the best time and manner of sowing timothy and clover, and as I have had considerable experience in sowing both in Kansas for the last ten years, I thought I would drop you a line for the information of those inquiring and all others concerned.

In the first place, if you have really made up your mind to sow some timothy or clover and don't want to fool away your time or money, plow your ground in the fall, in August if you can, September or October will do. If it is damp, harrow it down smoothly. If you want to sow timothy seed any time along in February or March, sow from four to six quarts to the acre. If possible, sow with a drill—if you have none, borrow one from your neighbor and pay for it. If you sow broadcast, try to catch a little flurry of snow to sow on. Sow your clover any time in March, but April will do. Four quarts to the acre is sufficient. After you have sown it, brush it down smoothly. If you don't know how to make a brush and would like to know, I will tell you. Take a pole three and one-half

inches in diameter and eight feet long; bore nine holes in it; stick in each hole a hickory brush. There you have got it; hitch on to it, and you are ready for business, and can brush twenty acres in a day, provided you don't pass too much time at the corner grocery store. Now, along in September take your mowing machine (you will most likely find it in the fence corner), and cut the weeds down; let the weeds lay on the ground, it will help to protect both timothy and clover through the fall and winter. If you sow clover, cut the weeds down in the last of June or first of July. Clover will smother out among a heavy growth of weeds.

If you would like to sow timothy in the fall, try it on stubble ground; sow and harrow lightly, or brush; if it kills out, try it again in the spring. I regard spring as the most certain in Kansas. Have tried both fall and spring. I have 125 acres of timothy and 100 acres of clover, all sown in the spring. Last summer was hard on timothy and clover, the long, dry weather killed it out considerably, and it has been a little too dry this spring consequently the crop will be light, especially timothy. C. MOORE.  
Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co.

## 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,

bolled 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 original papers, which will assist us in making this new feature in agricultural literature appreciated and sought for. The relations of the various sciences to agriculture, and the discussion of purely scientific subjects, will find thousands of appreciative readers among the farmers of the West.

Patrons of Husbandry

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

The Literary and Domestic Department,

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

The Official Stray List.

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

The Supreme Court Decisions.

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

The Market Review

will present the important local markets of the State and all important cities of the country. It will be the duty of the publisher to make this feature of the FARMER more than ordinarily valuable by making them correct and reliable.

New Improvements

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

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

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

First. To give a premium to every subscriber would necessitate an additional charge upon our present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, flashy dainties called premiums, 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 practical utility or benefit to the subscriber, whom it would be necessary to charge 50 cents to pay for the same and the additional trouble and expense of doing a picture business.

Second. To give large and valuable premiums to individuals to get up Clubs, makes it necessary to tax those forming the Club to pay for the premium.

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 interests of our subscribers. We are laboring to publish for the West a No. 1 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, 16 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:

In the Breeder's, Nurserymen's and Seedsmen's Directory, we will print a Card of 5 lines for one year, for \$5.00. This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 500,000 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

It has become a necessity to Kansas agriculturists—Gardener, Horticulturist.

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

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



## The Kansas Farmer.

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

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00  
 One Copy, Weekly, for six months, \$1.00  
 Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$8.00  
 Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$15.00

## ADVERTISING RATES:

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

## SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

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

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.  
 GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.  
 DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.  
 S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.  
 MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.  
 "JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.  
 MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.  
 MRS. SOULARD.  
 "RAMBLER."  
 "BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.  
 DR. A. 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. POPE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.

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

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Columbus Lewis, Stray Notice, 197.  
 C. W. Converse, Stray Notice, 197.  
 N. R. Nye, First-Class Poultry, 197.  
 John Giles, Sale Short-Horns, 197.  
 Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 197.  
 Stock Breeders—G. G. Maron, Schenectady, N. Y., 197.  
 Tho's Kirk, Washington C. H., Ohio, 197.  
 H. N. Moore, Red Oak, Iowa, 197.  
 W. W. Goddard, Harrodsburg, Ky., 197.  
 M. H. Cochran, Hildhurst, Canada, 197.  
 Glen Flora Ass'n, Waukegan, Ill., 197.

## PUBLIC SALES.

Hughes & Richardson, Lexington, Ky., July 22.  
 Wm. Warfield, Lexington, Ky., July 23.  
 B. F. & A. Vannmeter, near Lexington, Ky., July 24.  
 Kentucky Sale of Short-Horns—see advertisement—  
 from..... July 22 to August 1.  
 Sugar Tree Grove Herd, Sullivan, Ind., Aug. 12.

## State Fairs for 1874.

STATE.	PLACE.	TIME.
Illinois	Peoria	September 14-19.
Ohio	Columbus	September 7-11.
Indiana	Indianapolis	September 21-24.
Iowa	Kokomo	September 21-24.
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	September 7-12.
Nebraska	Omaha	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
Michigan	East Saginaw	September 11-13.
Minnesota	St. Paul	September 14-19.
Kansas	Leavenworth	September 7-11.
California	Sacramento	September 22-26.
Colorado	Denver	September 22-26.
St. Louis Fair	St. Louis	October 5-10.
West Virginia	Clarksburg	September 22-24.
New Jersey	Newark	September 14-19.
New Hampshire	Manchester	September 22-26.
Kansas City Exposition.	Kansas City	September 14-19.

## County Fairs in Kansas for 1874.

COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.
Allen	Jola	October 7-10.
Anderson	Garnett	September 16-19.
Atchison	Atchison	September 4-7.
Butler	Butler	September 2-5.
Coffey	Burlington	September 2-5.
Cowley	Winfield	September 1-3.
Cherokee	Blatter Springs	September 2-5.
Clarkson	Enterprise	September 2-5.
Franklin	Ottawa	September 22-26.
Greenwood	Lawrence	September 2-5.
Harvey	Newton	September 3-4.
Jackson	Holton	September 2-5.
Lyons	Lyons	September 2-5.
Miami	Paola	September 22-26.
Mitchell	Beloit	September 22-26.
Ottawa	Lawrence	September 2-5.
Pottawatomie	Louisville	September 28-30.
Riley	Manhattan	Sept. 29, 30, 1, 2.
Republic	Manhattan	September 15-18.
Shawnee	Topeka	September 23.
Sumner	Oxford	September 23.
Wabaunsee	Alma	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.

## THE KANSAS FARMER AND POLITICS.

We shall give considerable space in our columns hereafter in presenting selections from the political press of the State and country, representing all shades of political parties and opinions. We shall do this to enable our readers to see the political situation as reflected by the press. The FARMER, which is not a partisan advocate in politics, will have its independent opinions upon the claims of individuals and parties, and fearlessly express them in plain and unmistakable language.

As we are not a candidate for any office or expecting to ask official favors of those who are seeking office, or those who have appointments to disburse, we shall be enabled to speak the truth in the interest of the people with considerable directness. The practical departments of the farm will not be neglected but we recognize also, that the political duties of the farmer should receive his earnest attention, as well as the plow and reaper. What we shall labor for is to secure from the farmers a more thorough examination of their political obligations, to enable them to act and vote more intelligently. This, we believe to be a part of the mission of the KANSAS FARMER.

## WHERE SHALL REFORM IN POLITICS BEGIN?

If people sincerely desire reform they have an opportunity to take the first practical step at once. There is an immense amount of wasted time given to generalizing on the subject of reform. Resolutions and platforms and long-winded speeches are of little benefit towards any absolute change for good, if the

first step is never taken. That step is the selection of delegates at the primary meetings. The calls are being made all over the State for these primary meetings in the voting precincts and if the people do not leave their shops and farms and select their best men, the little wire pullers who are at work in every County of the State, secure the county conventions in the interest of those who manipulate, combine and put up the jobs, and the result is as usual, the convention represents not the will of the people but the express wishes of those after office. The fault is with the people who have failed to guard their own rights.

After the County convention is passed, the people wake up to find that their best men have not been nominated, that the delegates to the State convention are those who have gone to that convention expressly in the interest of A, B, or C. This is the simple history of all primaries. They seem so insignificant, always coming when the time can be least spared from the farm, that upon one excuse and another they are left to those who usually take care of the political interests of the township and county, and thus the first and most vital step towards political reform is lost. It does not matter what platform or how many resolutions are adopted so long as every delegate goes pledged to vote with a certain ring or combination. To-day, throughout the State the chances of candidates for County, State and general offices are being canvassed, combinations being made and delegates quietly selected by the half dozen men who run the Townships. This will last just as long as the people will allow it, just as long as they remain away from the primaries, as long as they continue to neglect their political duties, just that long will they be called upon to walk up to the polls on election day and vote for men they know to be shysters, incompetents, drunkards and political tricksters.

The question ought to be with every voter to-day, What shall I do to remedy this state of affairs? The remedy so simple and so persistently neglected is, to attend the primaries and select the best men in your precincts for delegates. Take men that cannot be tampered with, who are not pledged, who have minds of their own and courage to express their sentiments. Give us for once, as an experiment, impolitic men; men who will consistently and stubbornly vote only for competent, honest, intelligent men for County and State offices. This is the first step towards political reform. The people have this matter in their own hands, and they alone are to blame if professional politicians use them to secure their own elevation.

## WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

A bill has lately been reported in the Senate which relates to the serving of process and the place of trial, in civil suits brought by the courts of the United States. It provides that when any corporation, business firm, or individual has an agent in any State or Territory, or District, notice of a suit may be served on that agent and the trial may take place in the district where the agent is found.

The aim and object of this bill is to muzzle the press through its correspondents at Washington and compel a trial before a Washington court of every luckless correspondent who happens to expose the schemes or tricks of the rings of the Capital. It is the first attempt ever made to legally suppress independent criticism of the press, and as such when understood will be most thoroughly condemned by intelligent people throughout the country. Whatever may be the sins of omission or commission of the press of the country, once destroyed its power for independent, outspoken criticism of rogues, thieves and politicians at our National and State capitals and the greatest safeguards the people have to-day would be removed. The liberty of the press means the liberty of the people, and any legislation which tends to curtail that liberty is a direct blow at freedom and republicanism.

## SHAWNEE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee County Council will be held on Friday, June 28, instead of Saturday the 4th, the regular day of meeting. All concerned will please take notice.

## AN OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDING.

The Post Master General has assured Congress that if the law requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers should be passed, a rate of postage not to exceed a cent and a half a pound on newspapers forwarded to regular subscribers would be sufficient. The committee having charge of the Post Office affairs examined the matter, and reported the Post Office appropriation bill with a clause fixing the postage on newspapers at one cent and a half a pound. It was also officially stated, as the opinion of the Post Master General, that this rate could without doubt be reduced to one cent a pound after a year.

BUT MR JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, animated by the unaccountable faculty so many public men have of making asses of themselves, moved an amendment fixing the rate at four cents per pound.—*Atchison Champion*.

We believe with the *Champion*, that a bill should be passed for prepayment of postage on all mail matter, and we further believe one cent per pound would be nearer just than more or less. The amendment of Mr. Sherman making the postage four cents per pound, would work a great hardship to publishers, and would be virtually raising the present high rate on newspapers. The Government has secured an increase in revenue in the

Post Office Department every time the postage has been reduced. Every unnecessary burden imposed upon the circulation of newspapers is an embargo upon popular education.

MAJ. HUDSON, DEAR SIR:—If you have any influence with the publishing department of this thing called the "National Grange," it would be well to exercise it against the almost useless practice of addressing their documents for example, thus: "Master of Grange No. 111,111." Post masters, as a rule, know little or nothing about these matters, as their occupation, unless they run a farm and a post office jointly, excludes them from membership in the noble Order. J. V. ADMIRE, P. M. North Topeka.

In reply to the above we would say, that we have called the attention of the officers of the National Grange to this unbusiness-like manner of sending out mail matter for Subordinate Granges, and hope that there will be an improvement in that direction before long. This attempt to make a business disbursing bureau at the National Grange headquarters is so far removed from the legitimate work of organization that sooner or later the good sense of order will demand that it be discontinued. Let the business feature of the Grange be allowed to remain in the hands of the State and County Granges, where it can be more intelligently managed than at Washington.

## ABOUT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We have applications from a great many advertisers for space in the columns of the FARMER which are not granted. We aim to protect our readers and our advertisers by admitting nothing of a bad character or such as are gaining money from the people by false pretenses. We have, as many other papers throughout the whole country, been deceived in one or two instances, notwithstanding we took precautions at the time to require testimonials of business standing, etc. We refer to Robert Mulligan & Co., a New York firm, advertising a \$10 sewing machine, some weeks ago. These scamps, who ought to be hanging to the end of a rope, succeeded in securing three or four insertions of their fraud in the FARMER. This we of course very much regret, and shall in the future redouble our efforts to prevent any but reliable names from appearing in our advertising columns. Our readers must bear in mind that for the one fraud which creeps into our columns we have refused a dozen others, the money for advertising which, was in many instances tendered in advance. We shall take it as a favor if our readers will inform us when firms advertising in the FARMER fail to do as they promise. We shall labor to make the advertising columns alike valuable to the reader and the advertiser by making them reliable.

Our friends whose letters and contributions do not at once appear will please be patient. We have some valuable papers on various subjects which will be published as fast as we can get to them. Meanwhile we hope that the hot weather and busy season will not be allowed to prevent our friends and readers sending along their letters. We want strong, pointed and practical papers treating every branch of the farm.

POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES OF KANSAS.—We have received through the kindness of Mr. A. Gray, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, some extracts from the annual report of that institution for 1873. The exhibit of the present condition of this young but rapidly growing State is very favorable. The population of this State is now over 605,000 against 364,000 in 1870 and 107,000 in 1860, a vast growth in 13 years; and to this should be added the population in twenty-nine counties which are not yet organized. The increase in productions and in material wealth is equally striking and shows that those who have made this State their home have gone there to work, and that their industry has been crowned with success. The report is worthy the study of those who are interested in the affairs of that State.—*American Agriculturist*.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS OF KANSAS UPON THE POMEROY CASE.

In declaring that the case should be tried, Judge Morton has unquestionably subverted that first canon of judicial propriety, that all offenders should be treated the same before the law. For this reason, among others, we have always insisted that Pomeroiy should be tried; so that whether or not a jury could be found to convict, whether the evidence was sufficient and convincing or circumstantial and doubtful, whoever it hurt or whatever came of it, Mr. Pomeroiy should stand in the same attitude before the law as the humblest citizen charged with the pettiest offense; should face his trial and be convicted and punished according to law, or acquitted and restored to liberty. In doing this we have been equally free from vindictiveness on the one hand as from the mawkish sentimentalism on the other. The reams of twaddle that have been printed about this case by newspapers in former accord with Pomeroiy, holding that "the old man" had been punished enough; that he had been "more sinned against than sinning," that he had deserved well of the state and people and the like, we have occasionally ridiculed, while at the same time we have refrained from vituperation and abuse in our infrequent references to his case. The case is as anomalous as one as the offense is unusual in the courts, however frequent may have been its actual commission. It is purely political (in the baser acceptance of the term.) The strongest thing which may be said in Pomeroiy's favor is that he was as a corruptionist, a creature of his surroundings; that willing to attain political power by any means, he took it on the infamous and disgraceful terms imperative, prescribed to him, to wit: that the senatorial electors give him so many years of power and distinction for so much cash in hand. The stream is no higher than its source, and Pomeroiy's strength as well as his ultimate overthrow resided in the venial dispositions of man fresh from the people, many of whom succeeded by

Pomeroiy's very arts in securing their opportunity to be pushed by his money. We will not insult the intelligence of our readers by altering or quibbling over the evidence of the case. There is not a man in the state who is not now possessed of a moral conviction that there was a corrupt bargain between York and Pomeroiy, and that the story told by York upon the floor of the joint convention was substantially correct. True it is, it has destroyed Pomeroiy politically, and made him innoxious in any future political contest in this state. True it is, it has bankrupted him in reputation, and made of him a sort of social Pariah; but it has not stamped out the arts and devices by which he succeeded.—*Commonwealth*.

POMEROY'S CASE.—There seems to be a very determined effort in certain quarters to prevent the prosecution of S. C. Pomeroiy. Large numbers of our virtue-loving public men seem anxious to have the case dismissed. Many of our prominent reformers, among them Senator York, have signed a petition to that effect.

How affecting! How magnanimous! What a contrast! York standing up in his place in the Senate chamber and offering himself up as a sacrifice upon the altar of political purity in order that bribery-giving may be detected and punished, is a splendid companion piece to "A. M. York," signed to the petition referred to. If there be any virtue in law, any honesty in men's professions, let Pomeroiy face the question of his guilt or innocence before a jury like any other man accused of crime.

The trouble is that Mr. Pomeroiy still owns these fellows, and if they do not get him out of the scrape he may take a notion to tell a few things that would make some political dry bones rattle in a lively manner. If any man knows much about the venality and corruption among Kansas public men, that man is Pomeroiy. It would do more good to have him make a clean confession than to have him convicted. At all events let there be no more trifling, but let justice be vindicated.—*Sickle and Sheaf*.

The farce of bringing Pomeroiy to trial will be continued at Topeka this month. He will never be tried. He knows too much. The Republican leaders in Kansas will never let him tell what he knows about them. They have for months been circulating petitions asking for a dismissal of his case. They have ransacked all quarters of the State for signatures. If this does not secure a dismissal, then the game of "freezing out" will be tried on the court. Under the statute he can never be forced to trial. He can fail to appear on the first day of every court, and then his bond will be declared forfeited; but the forfeiture in the bond will not be paid. His bondsmen can have him appear at the last of the term, when the judge must set aside the forfeiture, a new bond will be given, and the case continued. This can be repeated term after term, until the judge in sheer disgust will order the case stricken from the docket. The game of "freeze out" will be played a little while.—*Atchison Patriot*.

The Pomeroiy case is set down for trial at Topeka on the 27th day of July, and will be tried then, until continued again, which is not so very unlikely.—*Ottawa Republican*.

ON last Monday at Topeka, the case of Pomeroiy for bribery was called and postponed until July, making the 27th postponement.—*Havatha Dispatch*.

HAVING failed in getting a nolle entered in Pomeroiy's case, of course the next thing was to secure a continuance of the case if possible. A postponement of the case was finally secured until the 27th of July, at which time the defendant and his attorneys will be no more ready for trial than at present—delay is all that is wanted. The efforts to secure a nolle in Pomeroiy's behalf, by the circulation of politicians throughout the State; the writing of letters importuning a nolle in the case, by Senator York, Ben. Simpson and Johnson, who were instrumental in Pomeroiy's downfall, is the best evidence of a determination on the part of the Republican party of this State to prevent a trial of the case if possible, knowing that when Pomeroiy goes down, many prominent men will follow as also their party. John Guthrie, Chairman, of the Republican State Central Committee, has said that they don't intend to try him until after the election. Judge Morton and County Attorney Ryan, seem determined to try the case, which is set for July 27. We shall see what we shall see.—*Columbus Journal*.

No good reason exists why Pomeroiy or any other man holding high official position, should not be dealt with for the violation of law, precisely as the most obscure citizen of the commonwealth. Let us hear no more senseless twaddle about sympathy for the "old man," and if prosecution suffer the consequences attendant upon the presentation of facts in the defense, which he buried in the cesspool of political corruption for years past, let it come, let the ghosts of political perfidy be dragged forth, the people want to see them. Let there be a cleansing of the Augean stables, let the political atmosphere of our State be purified by making bribery, corruption and malfeasance in office, punishable in accordance with the provisions of law, and we have made a long stride towards the correction of existing evils.—*Osage Register*.

It must look funny to outsiders as they observe the nonchalance with which Kansas newspapers argue the propriety of entering a nolle prosequi in a case wherein the defendant—a man with a reputation almost national—is charged with bribery. We do not think some papers have have acted very wisely in this matter. It is better for the State that the trial shall proceed, and whatever may be the sympathy which naturally arises for the unfortunate old man, it is only just that the "law" should take its course." While we prosecute to the end suits against defaulting and thieving postmasters, and other corrupt Federal officials, would it look well to discontinue, without legal cause, a suit against a man who held one of the highest offices within the gift of the people and who is now charged with one of the most atrocious crimes on our statute books? We certainly think not.—*Saline Journal*.

It appears to us that the truly good men and editors who signed a petition for a nolle in Pomeroiy's case, placed that worthy old gentleman in a rather awkward situation. If he is guilty, why should he not be tried for the sake of justice? If he is innocent, why should he not be tried for his own innocence? He rose in the Senate of the United States, declared his innocence, and challenged investigation. The truly good Frelinghuysen, and the equally

meritorious Buckingham, and the royally virtuous Alcorn, said he was innocent. For more than a year York has been abused without stint, as a "Judas," and the crime of Judas was not in betraying the guilty, but the innocent. Why would innocence desire a nolle? Why should anybody ask a nolle for innocence on the very verge of triumphant legal vindication?—*Union Union*.

We have ardently and conscientiously supported Pomeroiy when he was believed by us to be capable and honest, now that he is charged with an outrageous crime, insist that he be tried for it, and if found guilty let him suffer as any other law breaker. But if he be found innocent then let the guilty conspirators be branded as Texas cattle are branded, that the owner the devil, may recognize them, and forever after use them to do his dirty work, that he may have no need to tempt honest men beyond what they can bear. Let us have no shirking plain duty. Somebody is guilty. Let us know which, Pomeroiy or York.—*Winfield Courier*.

SOME of the papers want it handed over to Pomeroiy. Let him prove his title to it, first. If his story is true he can easily do so.—*Winfield Courier*.

Again the Pomeroiy case is continued. It now goes over till the 27th of July. At the end of this time Mr. P. will be released by nolle. The original enemies and prosecuting witnesses of Pomeroiy have now recommended his release, and in all probability will not appear against him. The case has been worked well by Jim Legate in the interest of his old friend and benefactor. Jim has been circulating a petition in his favor and has obtained the signature of the prosecuting witness. What wonders Jim Legate can perform. But this is a duty that Jim owes the old bean pot, for Pomeroiy always came to Jim when he had no meat in the house.

On the 27th of July will end the politico-legal farce of York and Pom. These gentlemen will both return to private life and from public virtue, the one will be despised because he was ambitious and betrayed his friends and the other because he was ambitious and lost his office.—*Border Sentinel*.

GREAT efforts are being made to have a nolle entered in Pomeroiy's case. The excuse for such a step, by many, is that it will saddle the costs of the trial upon Shawnee county, which is considered unjust. Economy seems to be the ruling passion with some men when high-toned thieves are to be tried. Hayes was excused to save expense, and now Pomeroiy's crimes are to be washed away in like manner. Verily, those fellows will soon be asking that the walls of our state and county prisons be razed, as measures of economy. From the efforts that are being made in "old Poms" behalf by certain parties, suspicion is only strengthened that if Pomeroiy goes to trial he will not be the only sinner found. It would be impossible to try Pomeroiy without eliciting evidence that would be damaging to the interests of others. Hence, those tears for Pomeroiy.—*Columbus Journal*.

THE case of the State against S. C. Pomeroiy was called in the district court for Shawnee county on Monday, and it was, after consultation, agreed, by the parties, that the case should be set for the 27th of July, and that it should then be tried, without fail.—*Wyandotte Gazette*.

THE trial of the Ex-Senator is getting to be worse than the case of "Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce." A Topeka telegram of the 8th says the case of Ex-Senator Pomeroiy was called and postponed until July 27th. The postponement was granted on an agreement on the part of Mr. P.'s counsel that they would proceed to the trial of the case on the day named without asking any further delay. This postponement dodge is growing slightly monotonous.—*Salina Herald*.

THE case of Samuel C. Pomeroiy came up for trial last Monday and was postponed until July 27th. We suppose this postponement was for the purpose of giving Pomeroiy's friends more time to get signers praying for a nolle prosequi.—*Neosho Valley Register*.

STATE District Court at Topeka. This celebrated case hangs fire. Two very important witnesses are absent from the State, John Q. Page and Asa Hairgrove, without whose evidence, one or the other party will not be ready for trial. The policy of dismissing the cases in consideration of the great services of the eminent senator, and a fair consideration for visiting the faithful in various parts of the state to obtain signatures, does not meet the approbation of the politicians who expect to run for office the coming fall. The trial of the case will be postponed until after the election. It may then be dismissed on most any pretense.—*Kansas Democrat*.

THAT there will ever be an impartial trial of Pomeroiy is extremely doubtful. The desperate means that have been resorted to in order to prevent such a result indicate that the biggest job of whitewashing that has been to let for many a day, is open for bids. The frequent postponement of the trial, the extensive circulation of petitions and persistent efforts to procure signers thereto, in order to make it appear that public sentiment was willing to acquit Pomeroiy, pardon his crime, and thus relieve the prosecution of any responsibility in entering a nolle prosequi; the statement that York, Simpson, Johnson, and J. C. Horton, (a pretty candidate for Governor), who were engaged in springing the trap on Pomeroiy, have all signed the petition; the departure of Page and Hairgrove from the State, and other things that could be mentioned, have a suspicious look on their face that cannot but strike the observer in a very suggestive manner. One thing is certain: the whitewash cannot be spread very thick upon Mr. Pomeroiy, without it showing itself. The true state of his condition is too well understood for the public to be deceived by the use of whitewash.—*Wathena Reporter*.

THE Pomeroiy nollesters meet with no encouragement from the people of Kansas. There has never been one sound and legitimate reason given for dismissing the case of Pomeroiy from the courts. It is said that York and Simpson have been bought up and signed the petition for a nolle. We do not believe it; but if they have, there is additional evidence of rottenness; and these fellows should be put on the witness stand to confirm or deny their former statements. Let the case go on.—*The Independent*.

Ex-Senator Pomeroiy's trial was set for the 8th inst., but of course nolle on the part of the old man and nolle prosequi on the part of the prosecution has made the thing worse than the drawing of a gift concert the distribution of which was never intended to take place.—*Neosho Chief*.







## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## CHILDREN'S VACATION.

Our sympathies for the school children were excited by reading an advertisement of a private school to be in session during the vacation of the public schools.

When are the little ones to rest? We give them now only the three hot months out of the public schools, and if during that time, they are to be sent to a private school, we may as well increase our appropriations for insane asylums and institutions for weak minded and imbecile children and people of all sorts.

A normal growth, of either brain or muscle, cannot be made if a child is kept in the school room all the year round, and it seems preposterous that any parents can think they are doing their children a kindness by confining them continually to their studies. They say it is nonsense to suppose that the amount of knowledge a child gains in a year is going to hurt him. Very possibly it is, and if knowledge was the only thing a child either got or lost by going to school, fathers and mothers might be relieved of a great deal of anxiety. We have no statistics on this point, but we feel pretty safe in asserting that the pupils who begin to go to school at six years of age, and are kept there every term, average a slower yearly progress, and are not so far advanced at the end of six years as those who begin at eight and go only when they are perfectly well and the weather fit for study.

Sending children to school when they are so young, and keeping them there so steadily, disgusts them with books, and they go over and over, not through, the same ones, and often literally know no more at the end of a term than they did at the beginning.

Or, if they are precocious and chance to get interested in learning at so young an age, they are praised and flattered, the vanity of the mother and father cannot resist the temptation to try the child and see what it can do, and so in either case the child is continually urged; in the one instance because it don't learn, and in the other because it learns faster than it should. Which is the worse effect of too much schooling, it would probably be difficult to decide; whether it is best to leave school a dummy, with all opportunity for study wasted, or whether, having acquired a knowledge of books beyond his years, the boy is left without any strength with which to gain practical knowledge or with which to work, ought not to be such a very hard question to solve either. Any one who has physical strength can learn something, and work too, but the man or woman who has no health can do but little for any one's good; they are sufferers all the time, and one of the greatest causes of their suffering is the thought that they can do nothing.

Charles Kingsley says that a friend of his, a medical man, passing by a school room, heard one of his own little girls crying and screaming, and went in. The governess, an excellent woman but wholly ignorant of the laws of physiology, complained that the child had become obstinate and would not learn, and that therefore she must punish her by keeping her in doors over the unlearned lessons. The father, who knew that the child was usually a very good one, looked at her carefully a little while, sent her out of the school room, and then said, "That child must not open a book for a month." "If I had not acted so," he said to me, "I should have had that child dead of brain disease within the year." In this same article Mr. Kingsley complains greatly of our ignorance of the signs of approaching disease, and reminds us that children are often punished for what is called idleness and wilfulness, and punished too in the unwise way—by an increase of tasks and confinement to the house—thus overtasking still more a brain already overtasked, and depressing still more, by robbing of oxygen and exercise a system already depressed. What man or woman who does a great deal of mental work, does not grow nervous, as we call it, and lose all power of concentration of thought at times, and what one of them will not tell us that the best remedy for this trouble is to go out doors and quit trying to think for a little while? Teachers, remember this fact in your own experience, and whenever a boy or girl gets "bothered" and dumb, send them out in the fresh air to rest a few minutes. Don't snub them and send them to their seats stubborn as well as tired, that is putting a stumbling-block in their way instead of teaching them how to learn, which should really be your work. And we hope that parents who have kept children in school year after year, with no apparent benefit, will try the experiment of keeping them out one term and allowing them to live out doors with no thought of books, and see if they do not take them up again with new interest; it will not be time lost, the child will have gained vigor and vitality, and the lessons will have gained interest by being out of sight and mind.

We don't remember the time when we have felt more sorry for little children than we do for those who go to vacation schools, to make them sit up there and try to learn during these long hot days is simply barbarous; to eat and sleep and be washed is all that any child should do with the mercury in the nineties.

We believe thoroughly in the compulsory education law, but it is quite as necessary to the welfare of little children—our future men and women—that we, their guardians and protectors, should be compelled to educate their physical as well as their mental powers.

We are ready to lay down our lives for them, but we are so slow about learning their greater needs. Let us remember this vacation time that they have no more essential ones than fresh air and time to grow; let them romp and sleep now, and study next winter.

is at all times affable and courteous, and ever ready to make the acquaintance of strangers and foreigners.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

OR

Mrs. Dallis and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

## CHAPTER X.

Glimpses of the beyond.

George was filled with some new wonder every hour of his life now, he had scarcely ever fancied any thing so elegant as Mr. Elia's house and grounds, the large double parlors with their soft velvety carpets, the magnificent furniture, the beautiful pictures, the statuary, the ornaments that occupied brackets on the wall, the grand piano, all were alike glimpses into a new world to him and he wondered over and over if his mother had ever seen anything half so beautiful as he was seeing now; from the window of his room he could step out on the little portico, and gaze way off on the beautiful lake which flecked now and then with white sails was to George's eyes a vision of perfect loveliness.

He leaned on the iron railing and looked and watched, forgetting time and place until Mrs. Elia's voice from the yard called him to come down to tea.

Here again George was perfectly astonished at the elegance of the tea service, and the beauty of the dining room; it was all so different from his own plain country home, with even the best room uncarpeted. He was very cautious to observe the manners of Mr. and Mrs. Elia and so far succeeded in concealing the awkwardness he felt that Mrs. Elia wondered at his ease of manner. After tea they all three took a stroll about the grounds, gradually George wandered away from the others, and silently drank in the new beauties that surrounded him on every hand, with wondering enraptured delights; wherever his eyes turned even this late in the fall they met flowers and verdure at every glance; here rose a Hebe from whose cup continually bubbled the clear sparkling water falling with a soft musical gurgle that held him for some time quite spellbound; then he turned down the walk leading toward the lake, shaded by tall sighing poplars and beautiful evergreen trees, whose branches nodded and waved swaying quietly in the breeze from off the lake; half way down to the gate he found a summer house of lattice work overhung with vines, and provided with seats, upon one he stretched himself with a deep drawn sigh—not of homesickness—oh, no! though every thought of home was a pleasant one, deep down in his soul there was an undercurrent of thankfulness that he was not at home—that the opportunity had been given him to see life in different aspects from those under which he had as yet lived.

Lying there gazing about him he thanked God that there was another world outside of and beyond the one he had hitherto known, and he wondered, "could there be beyond this something still more beautiful and grand? was it gold that made it all? could he ever win a path to a fortune that would enable him to provide a home of beauty like this one for his parents when they grew old, and needed to retire from the toils of life—oh, can I?" but his thoughts took a leap back to his childhood and his present home, he thought of the change in the latter wrought within the last few months, of his mother's attributing it all to their deepening trust in that arm that will not fail when fully relied upon, and he resolved anew to put his trust there also wholly and entirely; he thought of his father's slender means, of his hard struggle to make the home comfortable, of his mother's small and shapely but brown and rough hands and the tears slowly gathered and rolled down his cheeks to think how much harder they must work in order to thus advance his interests, to be sure he calculated, "my labor does not more than pay board and clothing if it does that, but father and mother both can spare those better than the strength to do what I would do if at home," he wondered how his father could stand all the fall and spring plowing and he felt almost guilty that he had decided in his own favor but quickly came the remembrance of that long wakeful night when he had fought a fierce battle with duty and desire, and had fallen into the conviction at last that in this one particular instance duty and desire had firmly clasped hands. "Yes, and I know it," he exclaimed aloud, sitting erect and clasping his hands, "my duty lies with my desire and that is not in the crumpled life of a farm—that is narrowing and confining to all there is in me, my very instinct recoils at the thought that there waits for me a niche in life different from the one my father—honest, generous, self-sacrificing man that he is, fills—and I must stride onward and till I reach it and I will—of what I am capable I have no idea, but a year—a blessed, precious year at school will perhaps give me an inkling, a few weeks of delicious enjoyment of beauties and luxuries which another man's gold provides for me, and then I'll prove myself worthy of and grateful for the golden opportunity, the thread of which God himself must have placed within my grasp."

He stopped, panting, his heart throbbing wildly from the excitement into which he had gradually fallen, and heard no sound of rustling leaves or of stepping feet.

Mrs. Elia had tired of walking and gone in to wait in the parlor, bidding her husband find and bring in George.

In accordance with this wish he had set out in search of him and on nearing the summer house was astonished to hear George talking, wondering whom he was addressing he had stopped to listen, and had caught nearly all of his animated speech. Not wishing him to know he had been overheard, Mr. Elia turned back as far as the fountain and commenced humming a song which soon reached George's ears causing him to spring up surprised to find the twilight deepened almost to night and he hastened to join his new acquaintance.

Mr. Elia took him lightly by the arm and slowly they sauntered into the house, pausing once to watch a steamer, most brilliantly lighted, which had just struck out across the lake.

"Well, George, how is it by this time?" "It is grand, Mr. Elia—this home of yours is enchanted land to me, and the lake seems to be the connecting link between it and heaven—oh, I never once imagined half how beautiful a place this world was until to-night, can it be—" but he stopped for breath and for the words that would not come to express the thoughts that came surging into his brain.

After a while Mrs. Elia said, "I think, George, that to-morrow you will have to entertain yourself pretty much, I shall be exceedingly busy attending to every thing at home and making preparations for my flying visit to father's, the next day I will take you into the city with me when I go shopping, and will show you some of its lions."

"Never fear for my entertainment, I shall need none other than that I can find in looking and admiring."

Mr. Elia nodded approval to this and said, "Sadie, how would you like the Opera or McKivker's for to-morrow night?" "Splendid! I want George to go as much as possible while here, Horace, it will be such a treat you know."

"All right! then I will look over the bills for to-morrow and see what promises best."

For the Kansas Farmer.

## Letter from Baltimore, Md.

Here I am in the great "Monumental City," and gazing at its sights, the principal one of which seems to be the Washington monument, a doric column, built of white marble, the base is fifty feet square and 24 feet high, and the column 184 feet high. It is situated on a hill called Mount Vernon Place. The top of the column is over 275 feet above tide water. From its top a good view of the city and its surroundings can be obtained by any one whose love of scenery is so great that they would be willing to climb the innumerable stairs winding around the inside of the monument from base to dome.

The corner stone of this monument was laid July 4th, 1815, and the statue, representing Washington resigning his commission, was placed in its lofty position October 19th, 1829.

In passing up Broadway from Baltimore st., another monument is to be seen, which is known as the Wilkey monument. This was erected by the Odd-Fellows, and dedicated on April 26, 1865, to Thomas Wilkey, the founder of the Order of Oddfellowship in this country. It is of the Grecian doric order, and has on its top a group of figures representing a woman with a child in one arm, while another one is clinging to her knee for protection. It is a decided ornament to the eastern portion of the city.

The Wells and McComas monument, in Ashland Square, was erected to the memory of the two young men, who, it is said, were the ones who killed Gen. Ross, the commander of the English troops at the battle of North Point.

Just above Baltimore street, on Calvert, is still another, known as the "Battle monument." This was erected in 1815, to commemorate the battle of North Point, the gaining of which by the American forces saved the city from destruction. On it are inscribed the names of those who fell in that battle, and of whom the city is justly proud.

Washington monument; however, is the city's pride, and well it may be, both on account of its own grandeur as well as the zeal with which the work was pushed forward to completion.

Another so-called "Washington Monument" I have seen, which has well been called the "nation's shame." In the city founded by him whom the world called great, rising from the muddy banks of his own beloved Potomac, half finished, it stands waiting to be swallowed up by the kindly mud into which it is fast sinking, and thus hide its disgraceful looks from the stranger visiting our shores.

Baltimore, Md.

ARTISTIC NOSEGAYS.—The ball bouquet of the period is of long-stemmed flowers loosely yet most artistically put together, and is made up of but two or three kinds of flowers that must not only match the dress with which they are worn, but must also be of odors that do not conflict. For instance, with a dress of white gauze, fringed with lilies of the valley, the hand bouquet is of real lilies of the valley; pink roses, and glossy green smilax; with a pinkish-yellow salmon silk dress, the round bouquet is half of tea-roses and the other half of pink buds. Sometimes the entire bouquet is of double violets with a smilax wreath, deep red Agrippina roses are alternated with pale yellow ones, and so on. Violets and geraniums neutralize their odors. Heliotropes and pink roses blend well both in color and perfume.

—N. Y. Horticulturist.

## Patrons' Hand-Book

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

APLETON KAN., May 4, 1874.

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

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

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

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange.

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

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

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

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

SHERMAN CITY, May 1, 1874.

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

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

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

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

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange.

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

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

It shall have a careful perusal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schoolcraft, Mich., May 4, 1874.

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

Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

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

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

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

Permit me to return my thanks for the "Patrons' Hand-Book" sent me by 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 Grange.

I don't not 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 new life and vigor to our Order. While the Patrons of our 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 with a view to 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 don't not it contains much interesting and valuable information 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 as a reference to all in need of instruction, and will have a tendency to greatly lessen the labors of the officers of the State Grange.

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

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

From 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' Advocate," Jackson, Miss.

It is absolutely necessary to make the work uniform throughout the Nation. 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 "Patrons' Hand-Book," published at the office of the Kansas Farmer, at Topeka, contains the constitutions and by-laws of National, State and County Granges, Declaration of Principles, Grange Rules and much other matter pertaining to the Order which is very valuable to members.—Kansas Farmer.

It is now one of the best agricultural papers published—Augusta Republic.







## 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. We 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 of General Principles, and the Grange. It is recommended by the Worthy Master of the State Grange of South Carolina, who desires to see it introduced into every Grange in the state. Price, 25 cents. -*Rural South Carolinian*.

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

We have just received from Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very valuable little work compiled with great care by Bro. Hudson, and containing, besides the Constitution, By-Laws, Manual of General Principles, and the Grange, a very convenient and valuable hand-book, and would assist every Patron very materially in comprehending all the workings of the Order. The book is sold at the very low price of 25 cents. -*Michigan Northern Granger*.

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

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 composed in a great measure of local information and advice. -*New York Herald*.

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

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

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

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

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

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*, Topeka, for a copy of the "PATRONS' HAND-BOOK." No Patron can well be without it, and it is furnished by Mr. Hudson at such low figures that every Patron can afford to own and keep a copy. There ought to be scarcely any limit to the sale of the book in Kansas. -*Parsons Sun*.

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. -*Osage 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 organizing a district Grange, we have not had opportunity to examine the work. The Patrons speak of it, however, in high terms, and it will no doubt be extensively used. -*Blue Rapids Times*.

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

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

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 price asked. I would not be without it under any consideration. Truly Yours, O. H. HOVEY.

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

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

Since *Qua Non*, - This can truly be affirmed of the Patrons' Hand-Book, issued by J. K. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer*. It is simply an indispensable requisite to those belonging to or desiring to learn the workings of the order. It is replete with information on this subject. Every Patron in the state should have a copy. -*Southwestern Kansas 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 work. It is plainly and substantially bound, and costs but a few cents. The character of its contents are such as to render it valuable, not only to members of the order, but to all who wish to post themselves in regard to the principles, rules, laws, and discipline of the Patrons. -*Woodson Co. Post*.

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

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 rules, 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 asked 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 book compiled by Mr. Hudson for the use of Patrons. The book contains a great deal of valuable information concerning the Order, and should be in the possession of every Granger. -*Baxter Springs Republican*.

From the press of the *Kansas Farmer* we receive a work of much value. "The Patrons' Hand-Book," for the use and benefit of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The task of compilation - one requiring patience and hard work - has been performed in a highly satisfactory manner by the able and accomplished editor and proprietor of the *Kansas Farmer*, Major J. K. Hudson. Of its contents a column could be written, as the different chapters embrace about everything there is of Grangerism that the Order should consent to have made public in print. The book opens with a well written editorial from the pen of Major Hudson, the subject-matter of the Farmers' Movement. -*Kansas City Times*.

From the press of the *Kansas Farmer* we receive a work of much value. "The Patrons' Hand-Book," for the use and benefit of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. -*Lancaster Standard*.

We are indebted to J. K. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer* for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a publication designed for the use of the Grangers, and will probably prove to be useful and interesting to the Order. So far as we can judge it is well written, and adapted to its intended purpose. -*Euclid Herald*.

We have received from the publisher, J. K. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, a copy of this 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. -*Laudmark*.

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

J. K. HUDSON, of the *KANSAS FARMER*, sends us the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK, for which we return thanks. It is a neatly printed book of forty pages, containing Constitutions, By-Laws of National Grange, State, County and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to members of those wishing to become informed upon the subject. -*Minneapolis Independent*.

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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, That the object of this Institution is to impart a liberal and practical education to those who desire to qualify themselves for the actual practice of agriculture, the mechanic trades, or industrial arts. Prominence shall be given to agriculture and these arts, in the proportion that they are severally followed in the State of Kansas. Prominence shall be given to the several branches of learning which relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, according to the directness and value of their relation.

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

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

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

CALENDAR:

FALL TERM. - September 11 - December 24, 1873; 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.

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

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