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

Farmers' Organizations.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

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

Kansas State Grange—Business Officers:—
MASTER—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon co.
VICE PRESIDENT—Wm. Blinn, Topeka.
TREASURER—John Boyd, Independence.
STEWARDS—E. D. Smith, Jewell City.
ASST. STEWARD—J. B. Richey, Franklin co.
CHAPLAIN—W. B. Hanna, Olathe.
Treasurer—H. H. Angell, Sherman City.
SECRETARY—G. W. Sprague, Jacksonville.
GATE & LIVERY—J. Brackley, Clay co.
CHIEF—Mattie Morris.
FLORA—M. H. Charles.
POMONA—Amanda C. Rippy.
LADY ASST. STEWARD—Jessie D. Richey.

Executive Committee.
F. H. Dumbauld, Jacksonville.
W. B. Shaffer, Grasshopper Falls.
W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

State Board of Agriculture—Officers:—
PRESIDENT—Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.
VICE PRESIDENT—J. H. Fanson, of Caryle.
TREASURER—C. S. Wilson, of Topeka.
EXT. COM.—John Crowl, Cherokee County.
C. S. Brodbeck, Wellington, Sumner County.
J. V. Carter, Coffey County.
J. O. Savage, Republic County.
Levi Wilson, Leavenworth County.
W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee County.
S. T. Kelsey, Hutchinson.
John H. Edwards, Ellis, Ellis County.
Thomas A. Osborn, Governor, ex officio.
W. H. Smallwood, Sec. State, ex officio.

State Horticultural Society—Officers:—
PRESIDENT—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth.
VICE PRESIDENT—D. B. Skelton, Oage Mission.
TREASURER—F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth.
SECRETARY—E. B. Brackley, Lawrence.
TRUSTEES—E. Gale, Manhattan.
H. E. Van Dorn, Leavenworth.
B. L. Kingsbury, Burlington.

State Bee-keepers' Association—Officers:—
PRESIDENT—Hon. M. A. O'Neil.
SECRETARY—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.
SECRETARY—M. Cameron, 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 Mech'l Association:—
PRESIDENT—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.
SECRETARY—E. W. Chapin, Leavenworth.
Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association:—
PRESIDENT—B. F. Helper.
SECRETARY—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.
SECRETARY—M. Cameron, Lawrence.
Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association:—
PRESIDENT—R. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.
VICE PRESIDENT—O. W. Blinn, Manhattan, Riley co.
SECRETARY—James Y. Yarnall, Blue Rapids, Marshall co.
TREASURER—J. F. Wyatt, Pavillion, Wabasha co.
EXT. COM.—James P. Shannon, Oter Lake, Pottawatomie co.
J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.
A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.
The President and Secretary ex officio.

RULES AND REGULATIONS AND LIST OF PREMIUMS

Kansas State Board of Agriculture, FOR THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

To be held in Leavenworth, September 7, 8, 9,
10 and 11, 1874.

Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

President,
GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth.
Vice President,
E. H. FUNKSTON, Caryle.
Treasurer,
J. C. WILSON, Topeka.
Secretary,
ALFRED GRAY, Topeka.
Members of the Board,
JOSHUA WHEELER, Pardee, Atchison County;
M. D. ELLIS, Eldorado, Butler County;
O. S. BRODBECK, Wellington, Sumner County;
S. J. CARTER, Burlington, Coffey County;
H. R. CROWELL, Baxter Sp's, Cherokee County;
I. O. SAVAGE, Bellville, Republic County;
L. WILSON, Leavenworth, Leavenworth County;
W. P. POPENOE, Topeka, Shawnee County;
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Reno County;
JOHN H. EDWARDS, Ellis, Ellis County;
THO'S A. OSBORN, Governor, ex officio.
WM. H. SMALLWOOD, Sec. State, ex officio.

Geologist,
B. F. MUDGE, Manhattan.
Entomologist,
E. A. POPENOE, Topeka.
Meteorologist,
Prof. FRANK H. SNOW, Lawrence.
Professor of Natural History and Meteorology, University of Kansas.
Botanist,
Prof. JAMES H. CARRUTH, Lawrence.
Chemist,
Prof. W. K. KEDDIE, Manhattan.
Professor of Chemistry, State Agricultural College.
Signal Service Committee,
FRANK H. SNOW, B. F. MUDGE, J. H. CARRUTH.
Taxidermist,
O. S. GEORGE, Topeka.

NOTICE.

This Premium List is made up, and specific sums of money are offered in each case upon a purely mutual and co-operative plan; that is to say: The entire net proceeds of the Exhibition, over and above the necessary expenses of its management, shall be divided pro rata, on the basis of this Premium List among those who are entitled to premiums.
If such net proceeds do not pay the full amount awarded, it shall be accepted, nevertheless, in full for all liability of the Board on account of such awards; and if such net proceeds shall exceed the amounts awarded, the whole shall be divided pro rata on the same basis.

There will be a trial of Grain Drills during the Fair, and a critical report made of the same.

GRAIN DRILLS.

Rules and Regulations.

1. Articles, other than Stock, will be received on and after the 1st of September, and may be shipped to the care of the General Superintendent, at Leavenworth; but in no case will such articles be brought on the Grounds and placed on exhibition, except by and at the expense of the owner or his authorized agent.

ENTRIES.
1. Entries may be made at any time before Sept. 1st, by addressing the Secretary, at Topeka, or by application to him, at the Agricultural Room, in the Capitol Building; after September 1st entries must be made at Leavenworth.

Persons making entries by letter, if the entry be of Live Stock, must give the name and age of the animal, the name of the sire, the name and residence of the owner, and the Class and Lot in which he wishes to enter.

If the entry be Machinery, Implements, etc., the applicant must give the name and residence of the maker, the name of the patentee, and the name and designation of the article.

Blank applications will be furnished at any time for that purpose, by the Secretary.

2. All entries will be free.

3. Articles which are the result of mechanical or artistic skill, must be entered in the name of the artist or manufacturer.

4. Articles which are the product of the soil, must be entered in the name of the producer of the same.

5. Every animal must be entered for competition by the owner or agent.

6. When an entry is made, the Secretary will give to the party a card which will contain the number of entry, Class and Lot, which must be attached to the animal or article.

7. No animal or article will be assigned a place on the Grounds until the entry shall have been made as above.

8. Such statements and copies of pedigrees as are required to be examined by the awarding committee must be filed with the Secretary before the books go into the hands of the Superintendent. All persons having thoroughbred stock to exhibit, shall appear before the Executive Committee, when requested, and give satisfactory evidence of the correctness of the pedigrees of their stock.

9. The same animal will in no case be permitted to compete for premiums in but one Lot, except in Sweepstakes Rings and Herds, and then only when such animal has already been awarded a first premium.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AWARDING COMMITTEES.

1. Members of awarding committees will report to the Superintendents of their respective departments at 9 o'clock, a. m., of each day of the Fair, when all vacancies will be filled, and all necessary arrangements made.

2. No person can act as Superintendent or Judge of any Lot in which he is an exhibitor.

3. No animal or article, whether having competition or not, shall be awarded a premium, unless it possesses merit.

4. The Judges will report only the animals or articles entitled to premiums, except that in case of special merit they may mention the animal or article, but not with recommendation for premium.

5. Should any doubt arise as to the regularity of the entry, or any other important matter which the committee feel incompetent to decide, they shall at once report the same through the Superintendent of the proper department to the Board.

6. No premium will be awarded to barren females shown in breeding classes, and proof of breeding qualities must be exhibited to the committee. Breeding cows must have produced a living calf within the two years last past.

7. The Judges will give the reasons for their decisions, embracing the valuable and desirable qualities of the animals or articles to which premiums are awarded; in fruits, to give lists of collectious to which they award the premiums. As one great object of the State Board of Agriculture is to collect valuable information upon subjects connected with Agriculture and Horticulture, the several awarding committees shall gather information from exhibitors in their respective departments, and make their reports as full as circumstances will permit.

8. Any improper interference with the duties of the awarding committees will be promptly reported to the Board, and premiums may be withheld for this reason.

9. Awarding committees will be selected from the various sections of the country, with great care, but their names will not be made public until the Fair.

10. The committees are instructed to render their awards by ballot, and without consultation with each other or with outsiders, but may receive necessary information through the Superintendent of the Class. No person is allowed in the room where animals are being examined, excepting the Superintendent of the Class, awarding committee, and officers of the Society.

11. No discretionary premiums shall be awarded by any committee, except upon the written authority of the Board.

AUCTION.
1. Public sales of stock and other articles may take place every day during the Fair, under the direction of the Board.

PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.
1. Premiums will be paid the day following the Fair, at the Secretary's office on the Fair Grounds. Parties entitled to premiums are requested to apply for them on that day.

2. Premiums not applied for within one month after the Fair, will be considered as donated to the Society.

ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS.
All persons, whether exhibitors or not, will obtain tickets for admission to the Grounds at the Treasurer's office, as follows:—

1. Single ticket, admitting one person once, twenty-five cents.
2. Two tickets, admitting horse and rider once.
3. Two tickets, admitting one-horse vehicle and driver once.
4. Three tickets, admitting two-horse vehicle and driver once.
5. Four tickets, admitting four-horse vehicle and driver once.
6. Each occupant of a vehicle, other than the driver, must have a single ticket.

7. Vehicles running for hire will be admitted to the Grounds during the Fair on the following terms, to wit:—
Two-horse omnibuses, carriages and hacks, \$3.00.
8. All articles and stock received for exhibition must remain upon the Ground during the Fair, except upon the written permit of the Superintendent of the Class in which such articles may be exhibited, approved by the President.

REPORTERS FOR THE PRESS.
Editors and reporters for the Press will be provided with every facility for obtaining and transmitting information.

REFRESHMENTS.
Ample arrangements will be made on the Grounds for refreshments for all who may attend the Fair.

CAMPING.
Facilities will be furnished to all who desire to camp on the Fair Grounds with their teams, without extra charge. To all such tickets will be furnished to go out and return, which will be good from the close of the Fair in the afternoon of each day, until 8:30 o'clock the next morning. Any one coming into the gates at a later hour will be charged the regular gate fee.

STALLS AND PENS.
A charge of two dollars will be made for box stalls for horses, all other horse and cattle stalls, sheep and swine pens, etc., will be free. Stalls and pens will be assigned in the order of entry.

DESIGNATION OF PREMIUMS.
Premiums will be designated as follows: First premium, by cards printed "First Premium;" second premium, by cards printed "Second Premium." Each card shall be endorsed by the Superintendent of the Class.

DESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.
The President of the Board will wear a White, each of the Executive Committee a Blue, the Vice-President a Yellow, the Treasurer a Green, and the Secretary a Red Badge. The General Superintendent will wear a Red Sash.

Every Rule published in this Premium List will be strictly adhered to; no officer of the Board has power to make any change.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

CLASS A.—CATTLE.

J. C. SHANNON, Superintendent.

Lot 1—THOROUGHBREDS. Pedigree Required. (See Rule 8 of Entries.)

Best Bull, three years old and upward..... \$50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best Bull, two years old and under three..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Bull, one year old and under two..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Bull Calf..... 10 00
Best Cow, three years old and upward..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Cow, two years old and under three..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Heifer, one year old and under two..... 15 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Heifer Calf..... 5 00

Lot 2—THOROUGHBREDS. Pedigree Required.

Best Bull, two years old and under three..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Bull, one year old and under two..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Bull Calf..... 10 00
Best Cow, three years old and upward..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Cow, two years old and under three..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Heifer, one year old and under two..... 15 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Heifer Calf..... 5 00

Lot 3—HOLSTEINS. Pedigree Required.

Best Bull, three years old and upward..... \$50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best Bull, two years old and under three..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Bull, one year old and under two..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Bull Calf..... 10 00
Best Cow, three years old and upward..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Cow, two years old and under three..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Heifer, one year old and under two..... 15 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Heifer Calf..... 5 00

Lot 4—HEREFORDS. Pedigree Required.

Best Bull, three years old and upward..... \$50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best Bull, two years old and under three..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Bull, one year old and under two..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Bull Calf..... 10 00
Best Cow, three years old and upward..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Cow, two years old and under three..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Heifer, one year old and under two..... 15 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Heifer Calf..... 5 00

Lot 5—DEVONS. Pedigree Required.

Best Bull, three years old and upward..... \$50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best Bull, two years old and under three..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Bull, one year old and under two..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Bull Calf..... 10 00
Best Cow, three years old and upward..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Cow, two years old and under three..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Heifer, one year old and under two..... 15 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Heifer Calf..... 5 00

Lot 6—AYRSHIRES. Pedigree Required.

Best Bull, three years old and upward..... \$50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best Bull, two years old and under three..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Bull, one year old and under two..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Bull Calf..... 10 00
Best Cow, three years old and upward..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Cow, two years old and under three..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Heifer, one year old and under two..... 15 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Heifer Calf..... 5 00

Lot 7—GRADES AND CROSSERS. (Pedigree furnished as far as practicable.)

Best Cow, three years old and upward..... \$50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best Cow, two years old and under three..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Heifer, one year old and under two..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Heifer Calf..... 5 00

Lot 8—MILCH COWS.

Best Milch Cow..... \$35 00
The exhibitor may commence the account of the yield of milk and the quantity of butter produced at such times may by him be deemed most proper, and continued for ten (10) successive days. Statement to be furnished containing:—
1. The age, weight and breed of Cow, and time of calving.
2. The quantity of milk, in weight and measurement, and of butter during each period of ten days.
3. The butter made to be exhibited with the cow at the Fair, and the statement to be verified by the affidavit of the competitor.

Lot 9—HERDS. Open to all Breeds. (See Rule 8 of Entries.)

Best Herd of one Bull and five Cows, from two to seven years old, all to be of one breed, and owned by exhibitor. (See Instructions to the Awarding Committee, Rule 6.) \$100 00
Best Herd of one Bull and five Cows, not under two or over seven years of age, bred and raised by the exhibitor, in Kansas..... 100 00

Lot 10—FAT CATTLE. Of any Breed. (See Rule 8 of Entries.)

Best Fat Steer..... \$20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Statement properly verified, of manner of feeding to be handed to the Secretary, before the books go into the hands of the Superintendent, showing kind, quantity and cost of food, and all the expense connected with the fattening, to be published with the proceedings of the State Board of Agriculture.

Lot 11—"SWEEPSTAKES." (See Entries, Rule 9.)

Best Bull, of any age or class..... \$50 and Diploma.
Best Cow, of any age or class..... 25 and Diploma.

CLASS B.—HORSES.

WM. MARTINDALE, Superintendent.

Lot 12—THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS. (See Rule 8 of Entries.)

Best Stallion, four years old and over..... \$50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best Stallion, three years old and under four..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Stallion, two years old and under three..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Stallion Colt, one year old and under two..... 10 00
Second best..... 5 00

Lot 13—THOROUGHBRED MARES.

Best Mare, four years old and over..... \$30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Mare, three years old and under four..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Mare, two years old and under three..... 15 00
Second best..... 7 50
Best Filly, one year old and under two..... 10 00
Second best..... 5 00
Exhibitors must file their pedigrees with the Secretary when the entries are made. If they be recorded in the Stud Book. If not so recorded, the same evidence will be required as would be requisite to place them in the Stud Book.

Lot 14—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

By the term "Horses of All Work" is meant an animal of sufficient weight to pull the plow or wagon, and sufficient activity to hitch to the family carriage, and

to carry his master without endangering his neck by falling down, and the more good blood the better.

Matches and pairs will not be allowed to be made up for the occasion, but must be owned by the same owner. Opposite sexes will be admitted in match teams.
Best Stallion, four years old and over..... \$50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best Stallion, three years old and under four..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Stallion, two years old and under three..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Stallion Colt, one year old and under two..... 10 00
Second best..... 5 00

Lot 15—MARES OF ALL WORK.

Best Mare, four years old and over..... \$30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Mare, three years old and under four..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Filly, two years old and under three..... 15 00
Second best..... 7 50
Best Filly, one year old and under two..... 10 00
Second best..... 5 00

Lot 16—MATCHED ROADSTERS.

Best pair Matched Roadsters..... \$50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best pair Carriage Horses..... 50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best pair Farm Horses..... 25 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Gelding or Mare for light harness..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00

Lot 17—"SWEEPSTAKES." Open to all.

Best Stallion, of any age..... \$50 and Diploma.
Best lot of Colts, of any age, not less than six in number, sired by any one horse and shown with the sire..... 40 and Diploma.
Best Stallion Colt, under three years old..... 20 and Diploma.
Best Filly, under three years old..... 20 and Diploma.
Best Mare, four years old and over..... 20 and Diploma.

Lot 18—JACKS AND MULES.

Best Jack, four years old and over..... \$50 00
Best Jack, under four years and over one..... 25 00
Best Jack Colt, under one year old..... 10 00
Best Jennet, two years old and over..... 10 00
Best Jennet, one year old and under two..... 10 00
Best Jennet, Sucking Colt..... 5 00
Best pair of Mules, for draft or farm..... 25 00
Best pair Carriage Mules, exhibited in harness..... 20 00
Best Single Mule, three years old and over..... 15 00
Best Single Mule, one year old and under three..... 10 00
Best Mule Sucking Colt..... 5 00

CLASS C.—SHEEP.

JAMES YURANN, Superintendent.

Lot 19—LONG WOOLS. (All Sheep competing for Premiums must have been shown at the usual time the season last past, and not clipped or trimmed afterwards.)

Best Ram, one year old and over..... \$50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best Ram Lamb, under one year..... 10 00
Best Pen of three Ewes, over one year..... 25 00
Best Pen of three Ewe Lambs, under one year..... 15 00
Best lot of Sheep, not less than five, shown with sire..... 25 00

[Long Wool Sheep to include Cotswolds, Telceteras, South Downs, Oxfordshire Downs, and Shropshire Downs.]

Lot 20—FINE WOOLS.

Best Ram, one year old and over..... \$50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best Ram Lamb, under one year..... 10 00
Best Pen of three Ewes, over one year..... 25 00
Best Pen of three Ewe Lambs, under one year..... 15 00
Best lot of Sheep, not less than five, shown with sire..... 25 00

[Fine Wool Sheep include Spanish, French and American Merinoes, Saxon and their crosses.]

CLASS D.—SWINE.

H. R. HUBBARD, Superintendent.

Lot 21—LARGE BREEDS.

Best Boar, over one year old..... \$50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best Sow, under one year old..... 15 00
Best Sow, over one year old..... 20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Sow, under one year old..... 10 00
Second best..... 5 00
Best lot of Pigs under six months, (not less than six) shown with sire and dam..... 25 00

Lot 22—SMALL BREEDS.

Best Boar over one year old..... \$50 00
Second best..... 25 00
Best Boar under one year old..... 30 00
Second best..... 15 00
Best Sow over one year old..... 15 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best Sow under one year old..... 10 00
Second best..... 5 00
Best lot of Pigs under six months, (not less than six) shown with sire and dam..... 25 00

Lot 23—"SWEEPSTAKES." \$25 and Diploma.

Best Boar, of any age or breed..... \$25 and Diploma.
Best Sow, of any age or breed..... 25 and Diploma.
Best lot of Pigs, under six months, of any breed (not less than six) shown with sire and dam..... 25 and Diploma.

Lot 24—HERDS.

Best and largest exhibition of Thorougbred Hogs, shown by owner..... \$50 and Diploma.
In Lot 24, the Awarding Committee is instructed to examine with great care not only the individual animals that are placed in competition, but the known excellence and defects of the respective breeds of which the said animals are representative.
The size most desirable for market, early maturity, and the power of any given breed represented to reproduce itself with certainty, and to transmit its good qualities in a cross, shall be duly considered by the Awarding Committee. In short, it is the object of this Society to point out to the general farmer the best breed of Hogs to raise, as well as feed, in Kansas.

CLASS E.—POULTRY

J. A. BEAL, Superintendent.

Lot 25—CHICKENS.

Best trio Golden Pheasants..... \$3 00

Agriculture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

"OAK HILL FARM" NOTES.

BY A. G. CHASE.

A friend and old subscriber to the FARMER writes to ask me to repeat, what I once wrote about cauliflower and celery. I don't know what I have written about them, but a line in regard to both these excellent vegetables may not be amiss. The only difficulty I have ever experienced with either is in getting the celery seed to sprout; often having to sow it three or four times to get enough plants.

I usually mark off a bed two and one-half feet wide (for celery) and of proper length and rake very fine. Through this I draw three lines lengthwise, not more than half an inch deep, and ten inches apart. In these shallow drills sow the seed thickly and cover by giving a sharp rap over the seed with the back of a hoe; the idea being that it must be covered very shallow, scarcely at all. If the weather is dry after sowing, the drills must be watered. Transplant when they are two and one-half or three inches high, all plants that are not needed in the bed prepared, to other beds. I usually leave a plant to every eight inches. Keep the beds clean and stir the surface often. When the plants get their growth, set up six inch boards at the sides and ends and fill in the earth gradually two or three inches at a time, being careful not to get the dirt between the stalks of the plant. The stalks should be banked up to the leaves. The ends should be slightly shaded. This culture relates to the dwarf varieties, the only kind that the amateur should attempt to grow.

Cauliflower culture differs in nothing from cabbage. For the early crop grow the plants under glass, but for the main crop the seed may be sown in hills where the plants are to stand. With me only about three fifths of the plants head up. Allowance must be made in planting. Half early Paris and early Erfurt (if you get the genuine) are perhaps the two best varieties. This reminds me of a fact in regard to seeds that ought to be remedied. As it stands now nine-tenths of the western people send east to responsible and irresponsible dealers for seed, that can much better be grown on Kansas farms. Commencing anew this season to farm and garden, I was compelled to buy all my seeds, and I inquired among my acquaintances for beet, parsnip, turnip, sweet corn, etc., but could find none for sale, and when I inquired the reason for this I was told that the local dealers would not buy seed from our farmers and gardeners and consequently it was not worth while to raise them. This is certainly wrong. If I could get the varieties here of known purity, I would much rather buy them, than eastern grown seeds. One trouble is, that few of our farmers take enough pains with vegetables to insure purity in the seed, and very few of our western seed men keep posted in varieties sufficiently, to keep in stock the newer varieties. The way that I propose to remedy this, is to get the editor of the FARMER to give us a column at low rates of advertising, for advertisements something like this:

JOHN SMITH, EMPORIA, KAN., HAS A few quarts of Little Green Peas and two pounds of Trophy Tomato seed for sale.

THOMAS JONES, SALINA, KAN., HAS for sale 20 quarts Horticultural Beans, 3 bushel Narragansett Sweet Corn and 10 pounds Black Pekin Egg Plant.

Such advertisements as this would be mutually advantageous to buyer and seller and from what I know of the accommodating disposition of Maj. Hudson, I am sure he will give us such low rates for advertising that we can afford to use the columns of the FARMER, and if any man advertises seeds that are not correctly named, or of reasonable purity (seeds will get mixed a little with the best of care) let his name be published in a black list. I propose to inaugurate this plan next fall and hope others will adopt it. We must bear in mind, however, that the price of most of our garden seeds are entirely too high. For example take sweet corn. In a catalogue before me, the lowest price is five dollars per bushel and in the ordinary pocket it will amount to twelve or fifteen dollars per bushel for any of the varieties, and in addition to this, sixteen cents per quart extra for postage. Cucumbers are priced at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pound; lettuce, \$2.00 to \$5.00 per pound; tomatoes, \$4.00 to \$20.00; summer squash, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per pound, and so on to the end of the list. I would like to take a contract to grow all of these seeds named, at one-fourth the prices charged and there is no secret art about the business, that needs prevent any farmer from entering the field as a competitor.

Among the many useful inventions in agricultural implements that have been made in the past twenty years, it is somewhat remarkable that we have none for pulverizing the ground, or rather the surface of it, as it should be. We now need an implement that will do this speedily and well, more than any thing else. The harrow is a nuisance, to say the least, for this purpose, and the roller does not fill the bill. What we want is an implement with a roller about five feet long set with five or six inch, sharp, curved teeth, to run like the cylinder of a threshing machine, at great speed. The teeth should be stout enough and sharp enough to easily cut corn stalks and stubble, weeds, etc., as far as it comes to them

If such an implement as this can be constructed, to sell at not more than \$75, with a small size for gardens, it will be a fortune to the inventor, and will add 25 per cent. to the profits of the farm. I am satisfied that there are no mechanical principles involved, but what can be surmounted. Of course a tool of this kind would be of no benefit to the rocky fields of the east, (and this perhaps is the reason it has not been invented) but on our broad prairies it is a necessity.

The fruit prospect at this writing is good. Peach blossoms appeared at my place May 1, later by some days, I think, than I ever knew before.

As an item for Bro. Elliott, I want to say that I have in my yard ten black locust trees the largest, one and one-half feet in diameter, the smallest, ten inches, and not one of them troubled by borers. They are among a lot of hickory trees. I like the locust and advise its cultivation in groves with other timber. It will reach a size for fence posts before the borer injure it, and locust posts last a lifetime.

BROOM CORN.

For the Kansas Farmer.

The statements of your correspondent, Jas. Bart, on broom corn culture, and my experience with the crop are so different, that I have to ask a small space in your valuable paper for a few remarks thereon.

He states that under proper culture he could have secured a ton and a half to two tons per acre, that he did secure about a ton and is told by reliable men that it is an easy matter to secure two tons to the acre. There is certainly an error in these figures or, he has a kind of corn it has not been my fortune to possess.

I have grown broom corn in the Missouri bottom as well as on the rich second bottom of the Kaw, and the largest yield I ever got in, which was ascertained by careful weighing, was twelve hundred (1,200) pounds per acre, while my average in Missouri and Kansas has been about half a ton.

In the rich valley of the Hudson eight hundred (800) pounds per acre is thought a good yield. Weighing both seed and brush I have no doubt two tons might be grown on an acre, and that would be a large crop.

Farmers planting the corn for the first time had better not calculate on one-half a ton per acre and they will probably not be disappointed. While the "Arkansas Red" produce a good crop it is unsaleable, and I would as soon think of breeding a fine Berkshire sow to a "hazel splitter," and expect good stock as to plant the red and green corn together.

Get the best "Shaker Green," select the seed from fine long brush. Don't plant too thick. Cultivate well, and you will be pretty sure of a paying crop.

Wyandotte, Kan.

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MISSOURI VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society was held on the 16th inst.

During the summer months it is the custom of the society to meet at the homes of the members of the society. On this occasion the society came here by invitation of the Allen brothers, whose principal nursery and green-houses are located near. Convenient seats and tables were placed in a pleasant grove, where our annual picnic dinner was spread. The secretary's table was embellished with tasty bouquets, flowering plants and tempting apples, the latter presented by J. C. Evans, of Clay county.

As the day was fine and the opportunities abundant, the juvenile horticulturists indulged largely in swinging and croquet.

Dinner was the first thing in order and seemed to be fully appreciated. Ice water and ice cream, though not strictly horticultural products, were furnished by the Allen brothers, and the fruit growers did not object. After an ample discussion of the aforesaid, the society was regularly called to order by the President, Mr. J. C. Evans, of Clay county.

Preliminary business having been disposed of, the regular subject for the day was announced—the cultivation of small fruits, except the strawberry.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Lyle Garrett, who gave in a clear manner the details of the planting and cultivation of the raspberry. His views were generally concurred in, except the distance of the rows apart and the time of pinching. Mr. Garrett thought the rows should be eight feet apart with the plants four feet apart in the row. He also advised pinching when the canes are but 18 or 20 inches high.

Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Allen thought six feet sufficient distance for the rows and advised two or three pinchings. The views of the latter gentlemen seems to have been accepted on these points.

The Doublet Black Cap as a variety was the favorite; none of the red or Antwerp varieties were thought desirable in this vicinity.

The blackberry, currant and gooseberry were all more or less discussed by members Salisbury, Lewis and Slocum.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting was announced as "The best time and manner of pruning." The meeting to be held

at the residence of Mr. Buckel, two miles east of Wuthort, on the third Saturday of June.

After the discussion a number of the members and visitors went to look at the well-kept grounds of the Allen brothers. Here they found over sixty acres in actual occupation in the growing of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery, of apples from one to three years old about 250,000; pears about 12,000 a proportionate number of cherries, plums and peaches, with small fruits and over 40,000 evergreens, besides a complete assortment of ornamental shrubbery.

The propagating house and green-house attracted much attention. Those departments are under the care of D. W. Waming, an experienced propagator and floriculturist. In the propagating department roses take a prominent place, and can be seen in all the phases of development, from the cutting to the bloom. This department offers an interesting study, where the rare and the beautiful in nature are controlled and embellished by the hand of art.

Thus, with instruction and amusement combined, the society and visitors passed away profitably and pleasantly the day.

WUTHORT.

Bee Culture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

BEE KEEPING.—No. II.

It is necessary in the handling and management of bees to have moveable combs.

Rev. L. L. Langstroth's patent which covered the only features of the moveable frame of much importance, expired last fall, so that his hives and the moveable frames, arranged as described in his letters patent, are now public property.

Rev. H. A. King also gave, a few months ago to the public, all the patented rights and claims he had to his hive, in territory not sold at that time. Bee keepers can now construct any kind of a good hive embracing the moveable frame with very little danger of infringing upon any patent that would prove to be of value to them.

This patent-right business has been a great hindrance to practical and successful bee keepers, engendering frequently Ishmaelish spirit among bee keepers, where there should have been harmony.

We are using, principally, a hive something after the Langstroth style. It is two feet long, fourteen and a half inches wide and twelve inches high, covered with a suitable cap and with an arrangement to increase or diminish the size of the brood chamber as desired. But we are not quite satisfied with it, for reasons too tedious to mention.

But you will find that when your colonies get strong and there is an abundance of honey to gather, you want a hive in which you can give them a chance to store it, and one in which at the same time they will be able to economize the animal heat, or in other words, the heat of the bees as much as possible. Bees cannot work wax so as to build comb unless they can get up a certain degree of temperature; in fact comb building is generally done within a cluster of bees, the object of which cluster appears to be to maintain a proper temperature for the work.

It is especially important in the spring time to have the hives well tightened up, so that the bees may increase rapidly in numbers.

To the bee keeper plenty of worker bees with good fertile queens are his stock in trade when the honey harvest comes.

Another very important matter especially to those living some distance from timber, is the feeding of chopped rye, shorts, etc., early in the spring, which can be done in shallow boxes in some warm place convenient to the apiary. But later in the season as the opening blossoms unfold their petals to the upland air, colonies situated away from timber can usually procure all the pollen necessary without trouble. As pollen is necessary to the raising of young bees, it is very important that they should have it in the early spring.

After the fruit blossoms are gone, one of the next important honey sources should be clover.

It is best to sow alsike clover for the bees, but it should as a bee pasturage be raised upon rich ground—the richer the better.

It will thus pay you not only in honey, but furnish you a splendid quality of hay. Some that we had put away in the dry last summer we fed to the cows this spring, and they would quit eating corn to devour the hay first. White clover, with us, has never yet furnished honey in great abundance, although there are acres of land literally covered with it, but the bees work on it the liveliest kind. Growing as it does here, on its own responsibility, on a soil somewhat clayish and sandy out of which the life has been pretty well tramped and with no protection from hot drying winds as they sweep across a treeless country, stretching for many miles to the south and southwest the reason for its scant secretion of honey is to our mind apparent.

One of our bee keepers in this vicinity has sent to J. D. Kruschke, of Berlin, Wis., for Rape seed enough to sow an acre of ground, principally, for the purpose of an experiment with it in this climatic as bee forage. It does only half as well here as in Germany it will be a good thing, besides it can be made a paying crop otherwise. We learn that in Wisconsin, they have an establishment for manufacturing of oil from the seed, there be-

ing considerable quantities of it produced there.

Bokahard or sweet scented clover (*mellilotus*), remains in bloom a long time and furnishes about as much honey during the season as any one thing we know of, and it can be raised on land that would otherwise be unprofitably occupied, about as well as useless and obnoxious weeds.

Buckwheat generally yields honey very plentifully. We have sown one acre of it this year (which we did on the 10th of April) in an apple orchard three years old. It is a good crop to cultivate among orchard trees—not only good for the trees but good for the buckwheat as honey forage when sown in the spring.

We are not sure, but are strongly of the opinion that in raising buckwheat for the grain, spring sowing might be made as profitable as any other, but should be put in the ground very early, as early as spring wheat say, so that it will have time to fill by the time oats are ripe.

Two years ago we sowed about one-half an acre near the house in the month of March which filled very well, but as about one hundred chickens visited it every day for three or four weeks after it commenced to ripen, we were saved all trouble of harvesting it.

About the best paying crop we have ever known in Kansas, was a volunteer one (in war times) which came up early in the spring and ripened before the long term of warm summer weather had spent its force. The yield was above average and the money, at the rate of ten cents per pound, was ready for the flour manufactured from it. But a bee keeper would find it to be to his advantage to sow at different times during the year, and it should be put in as carefully as any other crop; a "slipshod" style will not do.

Those wishing to engage in agriculture may form some idea, from what we have already written, whether their locality is suitable or can be made suitable for it. But all the questions asked us are not answered, yet, hence we will have to "try again."

M. A. O.

Black Jack, Kansas.

The Agricultural Press.

"Let No Grass Grow Under your Feet."

We believe in making hay, but not in the same field, and at the same time with the cotton or the corn crop. Grass don't pay under such circumstances. No farmer, of course, needs to be told that crops choked with crab grass do not do well, but we fear the extent of the damage done, by allowing the grass to get the upper hand in the earlier stages of growth of the crops is not fully realized. Cotton or corn, choked by lack of thorough cultivation at this period, never fully recovers, no matter how thorough the after workings may be. Make hay, but give the grass crop exclusive possession of its special field. Do not let it rob your cotton, or your corn of the manure you have provided, at so heavy an expense, for those crops.—*Rural Carolinian*.

Now the fact is to plow first rate is not so very simple or so very easy a matter. A sensible and experienced farmer once said that it required more skill and ingenuity to gauge and govern the plow than it did to make one, for the mechanic has rule and line to guide him. He follows the exact pattern, while the plowman has to depend on his own eye alone to guide and his own unaided muscles to govern. Every farmer knows that it requires not only a great amount of practice to become a skillful plowman but also a real interest in the work itself and a love for it. It needs the eye and the mind too, to do the thing right.—*Mass. Poughman*.

Tobacco.

See that the tobacco beds are kept clean, and the growth of the plant is encouraged by frequent moderate applications of stimulating manures and other plant-food. Have the ground prepared in ample time for the plants. This month, tobacco plants can be planted smaller and on lighter seasons than they can be next month. Once the rule was "a week in the bed was worth three in the field," but our seasons are, now a days, so uncertain that, if the plants are small, have good roots, the land ready and the season fine, it is best to plant as early as possible so that there be a fair uniformity in the size of all the plants in each "cut" or portion of the ground planted. The land is cool and the sun is not as scorching as it soon will be, therefore the plantings of May are likely stand well. Be sure to dress the land before sowing the hills, with five or six bushels of salt, so as to kill or drive away the cut-worm. It has been found to be efficacious and the theory seems sound. But if this should not be the result, it will prove a great help to the crop in forcing its growth.—*Maryland Farmer*.

The walking match between James Gordon Bennett and John Whipple, Esq., which had been the talk of the fashionable clubs for some days, was decided on Tuesday last.

It was a miserable, rainy morning, nevertheless the gentlemen promptly came to the scratch and struggled through the mud with a heroism which would put some professionals that we know of to shame. The line of march was from Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, across the bridge at McComb's dam, and to the gate at Jerome Park, a distance of ten and a half miles.

Although the majority thought at the start that the chances for victory were on the side of Mr. Whipple, Mr. Bennett proved to his friends that his physical endurance had been underrated. He won the race, walking the ten and half miles through storm and mud in the very good time of one hour, forty-six minutes and fifty-five seconds.

If this pedestrian trial shall have the effect of stimulating the fashionable young gentlemen of the city to greater physical effort, to healthy exercise, its practical results will be good. Messrs. Bennett and Whipple deserve praise for having the courage to defy Mrs. Grundy and to set an example which can be followed with profit by young men of means and leisure. When we shall learn to walk more, dyspepsia will be driven into the back-ground.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Look Well to the Crops.

This summer will find our granaries nearer empty than for many years, and indications are that the farmer will find a ready market for all that he can produce; and, if the labor of the country was fully employed and fairly remunerated, expect even very high prices. As it is, prices will undoubtedly be good, and the farmer can labor cheerfully expecting his reward. Corn planting is nearly done, and the indications are that there has been a large breadth planted. In many places corn is up, and there is a good stand; now let it be well cultivated.

It is well for the farmer to systematize his business and have his plans matured and not let his work push him. Very soon clover will have to be cut, then comes wheat, oats and hay harvest. Let this all be provided for, every implement prepared and ready. We have known farmers who never allowed their work to push them, and, we doubt not, much of their success should be attributed to their wisely systematizing their work.—*Indiana Farmer*.

ACCORDING to the figures of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City the total production of cheese in the United States in 1873 was 200 million pounds and of butter 650 million pounds. Of the cheese the State of New York produced 90 million pounds, or 46 per cent. leaving for other states a production of 110 million pounds.

The foreign exports last year were 90 million pounds of cheese. Of the 650 million pounds of butter produced in the entire country the State of New York produced to the extent of 180 million. Jan. 1, to April 18, 1874, the aggregate receipts were 11,149,423 lbs., which compared with the average receipts the same periods 1871-3 inclusive show a falling off to the extent of nearly 28 per cent.

The Order of Progressive Farmers.

A circular from the National Council of this Organization, now before us, conveys the information that a little over one year ago the Order of Progressive Farmers was brought into existence by an association of agriculturists for their own mutual improvement and protection. It was engrafted upon an ordinary farmers' club, in a rural village, with no thought by any one concerned that it would ever spread further; but the idea finding favor with neighboring clubs; and the Order finally spreading, without effort, it was decided to make it national and unitary.

It is, the circular says, a farmers' society, exceedingly simple yet unmovably strong in its organization. Every member of the Order is bound to be progressive in the fullest sense of the word, favoring a better system of agriculture and striving ardently for self-improvement, the improvement of family, and friends, and an advancement of farming interests generally.

Believing this to be a good organization we heartily wish it success. We may regret that all of us cannot work together in the Grange; but we should not hinder honest workers, because they do not work our way, but bid them all God speed.

For further information, address J. Parish Stelle, Secretary, Mobile, Ala.—*Rural Carolinian*.

The Farm.

The chopping out and scraping of cotton is the main business of the planter and farmer for May, and whenever the weather permits, should be pushed ahead vigorously. We do not altogether approve of the "barring off" and "scraping out." We never could see the good policy in wasting much flesh in throwing up high beds to be plowed and hoed down again.

Many of our best planters now never bar off or scrape their cotton, but plant on moderately high beds, and then at the very first working, throw the dirt to the cotton with a "scooter" or half shovel, thus saving at least twenty-five per cent. in the cultivation, and fully as much more in the health and early maturity of the crop. The hoes should follow the plows, even at this first working, and chop out the width of the hoe, leaving only two or at most three stalks in a place. A week or ten days after this first "running round" go over the crop again, with the turning plow, throwing the dirt again to the cotton, the hoes again following and thinning out to a "stand."

—*New Orleans Home Journal*.

THE farmers complain (and they are not alone) that we have too much law, and that it is too complicated, and too plastic in the hands of some, and too rigid in the hands of others. That we have too many courts, and much court, too many middlemen or lawyers, and they are too fond of being instrumental in securing the enactment of too many laws which in their effects are too much in the interest of said middlemen or lawyers. Too much litigation, and the end of it (in the supreme court) too far off, and costing too much time and money to reach it. Too many officers, and the services of too many of them too worthless to be paid, while the services of too many others are of more value to themselves than any one else. Too prevalent a belief that offices are created for the benefit of the office-holder and the party to which he belongs, and too often such is the case. Finally too much taxes paid by the people for the amount of benefits and privileges received in lieu of their money.—*I. L. C., in Prairie Farmer*.

FAMINE is not so uncommon an occurrence that even food-producing America may not suffer from it. Already hunger has gnawed at the vitals of some of her grain-producing population. Hungary, Poland and some portions of grain-producing Russia, have suffered from want of food, or the inability to purchase it, the past year. India is now losing population from hunger. England's farm labor troubles are going to affect, so as to diminish her production the present year. This striking population, and that portion thereof which emigrate from their homes, spend money, lose time, but must consume food all the while. The average power of production is thus greatly diminished.

We cannot help thinking that the wisest farmer for 1874 will be he who devotes the least time to Farmers' Conventions, spends the least breath in class denunciation, and who devotes himself most earnestly and intelligently to the producing of food (and a variety of it) with which to supply the demand that the year is sure to give him, and reap therefor the remuneration to which his labor will be entitled and which he will surely realize. For, with the present low stock of all food material in all quarters of the globe, we cannot imagine a change that shall be unfavorable to the farmer who has food to sell at the close of 1874.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker*.

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. Spruozon, 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. Spruozon,
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.

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

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

F. H. DUMBAULD,
J. B. SHAFFER,
W. P. POPENOE,
M. E. HUDSON, Master State Grange,
WM. SIMS, Overseer State Grange,
Ex officio Members of Ex. Com. Kansas State Grange.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. POPENOE.

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

O. H.—In regard to insurance, you are probably aware that at the last meeting of the State Grange, a resolution was passed recommending the State Executive Committee to prepare plans for mutual Life and Fire Insurance. The committee gave the matter into the hands of Brothers Geo. Y. Johnson, of Lawrence, and S. H. Downs, of Topeka, requesting each brother to correspond with officers of mutual companies in the different states, to try and find where such companies had been a success, and profit by it. When they had failed, find out why, and try to remedy their defects.

Bro. Johnson and Downs each spent a great deal of time by correspondence, and examining laws constitutions, etc., of other companies and getting the advice and recommendations of the ablest insurance men in the country. All the gentlemen that they consulted or corresponded with, without exception, gave them what information they asked for and seemed interested in our undertaking.

After compiling the matter collected and aiming to sift out the defects and embody in a constitution and by-laws the portions best adapted to our purpose, they, in connection with the Executive Committee, have prepared plans of Mutual Life and Fire Insurance, to be submitted to the Patrons throughout the state, and hope it will meet with your approval.

Bro. Geo. Y. Johnson was chosen as Secretary of the Life department, and Bro. S. H. Downs has charge of the Fire department. Communications in regard to insurance should be directed to them.

Your committee have labored hard to perfect the above plans, to make them reliable, safe and of practical benefit to the brethren. We advise all to encourage the above companies by insuring in them instead of sending every dollar of insurance out of the state.

The Executive Committee have control of this insurance department until the next meeting of the State Grange, when we will report to them and they can take such action in regard to it as they may see fit; so, brethren, this is our institution and let us put it on a firm basis by patronizing it, instead of taking out policies in foreign companies and, by so doing we will help each other, as well as self.

I. H.—The National Grange, at its last session in St. Louis, decided "Interested in agricultural pursuits" means "Engaged in agricultural pursuits, and having no interests in conflict with our purposes." Our State Constitution says, "No application for membership shall be entertained, unless it shall be known that the agricultural interest of the applicant predominates over all other financially. Read this carefully and I think you will have no trouble to decide whether the person named is eligible to membership.

I. G.—Question—What can we do to protect ourselves from horse thieves?

I will tell you what we must do. Each County Council should organize itself into a Mutual Protection Company, each Grange agreeing if a horse is stolen from a Patron in their jurisdiction, to furnish persons to assist in the pursuit of the thief, and to bear their share of the expenses. I have thought for some time, that this was a subject of sufficient importance for the Patrons to take hold of, and will bring the matter before the Executive Committee at their next meeting. We certainly can, in a great measure, protect ourselves in this way. Let us hear from others.

S. B.—Question—Have you a plan of arbitration, or settling difficulties between members without law?

Yes. We agree to settle any difficulties between members by the Grange electing, by ballot, three trustees, and we refer these matters to them. If either trustee is interested, or not satisfactory to the parties, let each select one arbitrator, the two select the third,

and refer the grievance to them, and let all agree to abide by their decision, or refer the whole matter to the Grange. By so doing we can keep our lawyer fees in our pockets and also, nine times out of ten, have more satisfactory settlements than if we appealed to law.

THE PATRONS' MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

We give an extract from the circular issued by the Executive Committee, which will show somewhat the plan and character of this new feature of the Grange. The circular contains the reasons why organized, articles of association and by-laws. These circulars will be sent free upon application to the Secretary, Mr. S. H. Downs, Topeka, Kansas. The subject is one which merits the attention of every Patron.

It is not improbable that the efforts of farmers to secure insurance, without giving the insurance ring the benefit of extortionate profits will provoke a strong and bitter opposition. The present law no doubt will sustain mutual insurance companies, if it does not we think a legislature can be elected that will give the people a chance to do their own business.

The printed By-Laws and Articles of Association, give the plan and rates. But in connection with the rates of the Michigan Insurance Association, we give an example of our rates, as they are based upon the experience of the Michigan companies.

In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and the danger from prairie fires, adds something to the risk in Kansas as compared with Michigan.

We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies:

Joint stock company, average rate per annum.....\$5 00
On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15 00
A policy fee of.....2 00-17 00

Which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons' Association rates are as follows:

A membership fee of.....\$1 50
On policy of \$1,000, first years' premium, 25 cents on each \$100.....2 50

Total cash paid.....\$4 00
A policy is then issued for three years, and a premium note taken for the remaining two years of 5 00

Total cost of insurance for three years.....\$9 00

The premium note is liable to assessment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500, the cost is as follows:

Membership fee.....\$1 50
Premium for first year.....1 25

Total cash payment.....\$2 75
A note for remaining two years.....2 50

Total cost for three years.....\$5 25

Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock companies rates, and only a small part of the premium required to be paid in cash. The amount paid in cash will give the Association a fund with which to promptly pay losses and expenses. The premium notes are capital to be drawn from when occasion may require.

We will therefore have provision for prompt payment of losses. We will have cheap insurance, and our Association be made strong by concentration of interest.

SUGGESTIONS.

The applicant for insurance should state the present value of his property, not what it cost him, but what it is now worth, the cost of rebuilding at the present time, with the deduction for age. The applicant must remember that the application is part of his contract and agreement of Insurance, and that he runs a risk of having his application rejected by the Executive Committee if it is over-valued. Only three-fourths of the cash value of the property will be insured.

The Association makes no difference in risks. The difference between stone or brick, and frame buildings is not enough to make a class on farm property. All hazardous or bad risks, we reject.

When an assignment of a Policy is made, it should be forwarded at once to the Secretary, together with a new note of like date and amount, signed by the person to whom the property is assigned.

We desire every member to guard the interests of this Association, and report to the Secretary of the Association when in their opinion, a risk is unsafe. If there is carelessness about the premises, or a moral hazard from the use of intoxicating drinks, or from any other cause, every member should consider it his duty to report at once.

The chief causes of fires are defective flues, stove pipes passing through the side or roof of a building without a proper ventilator or thinble, the careless use of kerosene, particularly for lighting fires, and the careless disposal of ashes.

The members should appreciate the full importance of the application and survey. In the contract of Insurance the application is taken by the Association as a basis, and the representations made therein are taken as a statement of facts upon which a Policy or contract of Insurance is executed by the Association. It is therefore necessary that a full and correct application be made. Blank applications will be placed in the hands of all Insurance Deputies.

S. H. DOWNS,
Secretary.

THE LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY.

We are pleased to learn through Mr. Gladhart, Secretary of the Lawrence Plow Company, that the prospects of the company are exceedingly bright. It is meeting with encouragement at home and elsewhere throughout the State among the Patrons. He informs us that they are receiving orders for all kinds of implements, and repairs. That such an enterprise if backed by good business ability and the requisite capital will succeed in Kansas there can be no doubt at all. We wish the plow company abundant success. Building home interests, home manufactures is the key note to our permanent prosperity.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE }
KANSAS STATE GRANGE, P. OF H. }

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held in the City of Topeka, May 4th, 1874, the subject of Home Manufactures was earnestly and carefully discussed, and after full deliberation, the committee unanimously agreed to urge it upon the Patrons of the State to foster every fair and honest effort at manufacturing, by buying home made articles, and also by each Grange as well as individual Patron, taking stock in all such enterprises, now, or that may hereafter be established within this State, to the end that we may, as speedily as possible, prevent the drainage of our resources, by having to send our money out of the State for all manufactured articles used by our people.

And the Executive Committee—having visited Lawrence to examine the water-power and factories at that place—find a well constructed dam, newly completed, across the Kansas river, which will furnish cheap motive power, and believe the efforts of the Lawrence Plow Company, to make use of such power for the establishment of an agricultural implement manufactory, should receive the hearty co-operation and support of the Patrons throughout the State.

F. H. DUMBAULD,
J. B. SHAFFER,
W. P. POPENOE,
W. SIMS,
Executive Committee.

SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY IN KANSAS.

Who are eligible to membership?

Every working man and woman of good moral character that gain a livelihood by physical labor. It is especially for the carpenter, blacksmith, printer, machinist, etc., as well as the daily laborer—all those who are engaged in physical labor and those whose interests are with the laboring classes.

Who are not eligible to membership?

Persons of bad character, lawyers, politicians, middlemen, sharpers and monopolists. A man's character and business relations must always be taken into consideration.

The objects of the Sovereigns of Industry are:

1. To elevate and ennoble the laboring classes and by union and co-operation make them a great power in the land.
2. To hasten the time when capital shall not rule the country, and a few monopolize privileges to themselves which belong to the many; when the laboring man shall be the true sovereign.
3. To unite the laboring man in one grand brotherhood, who shall work together in all things appertaining to the interests of the laboring classes.
4. To establish reading rooms and libraries, and a society for mutual instruction. To furnish a system of diffusing information by means of secret circulars.
5. To protect themselves from sharpers, extortionists and swindlers of every class.
6. To prevent litigation.
7. To furnish relief to our members in sickness and adversity.
8. To build up and encourage home industry and home manufactures.
9. To remove all unnecessary obstruction to a fraternal and direct exchange of the products of industry with the actual consumer.

W. S. HANNA, Deputy for Kansas.
Junction City.

Letters from the Farm.

FROM CHEROKEE COUNTY.

In compliance with your request contained in the FARMER, I propose furnishing occasional items from Cherokee county for publication in your excellent paper.

This county is situated in the south east corner of the State. It is bounded on the east by Missouri, on the south by the Indian Territory. Was settled in 1866. Present population is 13,700. The principal streams are Neosho river and Lightning creek on the west side of the county, and Spring river, Shoal creek and Cow creek on the east side.

The Neosho river furnishes valuable water power, while Spring river and Shoal creek cannot be surpassed in this respect, neither east or west. But the most of these numerous and valuable water privileges, await the advent of capital. Their improvement would give us a teeming and industrious population, and furnish us a market for our varied products.

COAL.

The whole country is underlaid with this useful mineral. The Cherokee coal fields proper, are situated a little north of the centre of the county, on the Missouri River, Ft. Scott

& Gulf Rail Road. A large force is employed here raising and shipping coal.

ZINC.

The Chicago Zinc and Mining Company have extensive works in the north part of the county. This company is doing much toward developing our great and varied resources, giving employment to a large number of teams and hands.

SOIL.

In this county is from medium to very good; cannot be surpassed for wheat growing, especially on the east side of the county.

I will give an instance of what has been done here in wheat growing. Last year a Mr. McMaster rented forty acres of ground adjoining my place, and sowed it to wheat. He threshed eight hundred and twelve bushels of wheat, which he sold at one dollar and five cents, per bushel, as soon as threshed. He also raised a good crop of corn and oats, and a good garden. Pretty good for one man and team. This yield, however, has been surpassed, in some instances, every year since we began growing wheat here.

Now, Mr. "FARMER," a word in regard to tree growing. If anybody in Kansas wants trees for shade, ornament or protection from winds, let them plant the peach, cottonwood, common elm and osage orange, and they will have every thing in the way of sure and thrifty growing trees, that any reasonable man could expect.

The peach crop will be large. But few apple trees old enough to bear. The prospect for wheat is all that could be desired.

J. B. HODGINS.

Oswego.

FROM MARSHALL COUNTY.

As rural notes from this part of the State are not frequently found in the FARMER, I will devote a morning to penning for its columns.

Spring work is drawing to a close here, many of our neighboring farmers being engaged in planting. A very large area has been sown to spring grains, with a fair prospect of a bountiful harvest. Fall wheat looks better than I have even seen it in this State at this time of year.

Much complaint is heard among farmers on account of stock wintering poorly and a large percentage of losses. Much of these are due, we believe, to inadequate shelter and proper care; yet we have known of several instances where parties have sustained losses from other causes hard to be accounted for. We believe many farmers lose annually, more from loss of stock, than would be required to build ample shelter for their stock.

We have experienced severe losses heretofore; but last fall we built a substantial pine board shed and the result has been that we have not lost a single hoof the past winter and spring.

Marshall county is putting in a claim for the champion manufacturing county of Kansas. There are numerous and excellent water powers on both the Big and Little Blue that are being thoroughly developed. Blue Rapids tries to be as dignified as Manchester of old, or as lively as Lowell of New England, while Waterville has spanned the river at that point with an excellent stone dam that will afford a valuable power which is rapidly being utilized.

The Grangers also are not backward in developing the resources of our water power, for they have just organized a joint stock company for the purpose of erecting a flouring mill at Irving, five miles east of Blue Rapids, with a fair prospect of success.

During a residence of five years in Kansas, I have been in the habit of cultivating my small grain in corn stalks in the spring, with very fair success; but some of my neighbors think corn should follow corn for a long period of years on the same piece of land. What think the readers of the FARMER? Should like to see an article on tame grass in the columns of the FARMER from the pen of some experienced Kansan.

Our county is becoming well organized into Granges. A celebration for the fourth is inaugurated by our County Council, and a District Grange has lately been organized at Blue Rapids. The good resulting from the Order in being felt by the farmers in this section. Implements and supplies, even with our local dealers, are about one-fourth cheaper than a year ago. Would that Gen. Grant were a Granger, then undoubtedly those forty-four millions of greenbacks would be sent out to render times easier for the homesteader. We believe this will be the issue at the next presidential campaign, and look out for some loud whoops from the Grangers of the west.

We had a timely and copious shower last night. The prairies are covered with a verdure which rivals in beauty, anything I have ever seen from New York to the Pacific coast.

The longer we reside here the stronger our conviction grows that Kansas will ultimately take her place among the first of the important States of the Union.

We are glad that the future of the FARMER is to be a success. Without peradventure an enlightened agricultural press does very much to render the labors of the farmer profitable.

Yours, HORACE SMITH.

KANSAS FARMER SERIES OF GRANGE BLANKS.

[From the Chaplain of the Kansas State Grange.]

EMPORIA, KAN., April 15, 1874.
J. K. HUDSON: Your series of Grange Blanks received, and I heartily thank you for them. They are the neatest and most complete set yet examined, and I have inspected very many. Honor to whom honor is due.

Fraternally, W. J. HANNA.

The Patrons' Hand-Book.

The most Valuable Work for the Grange yet Published.

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

It contains every thing pertaining to the Grange, except secret work.

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

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

Parliamentary Rules and Usages From Cushing's Manual.

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

The Manual of Practice

as recommended by the Executive Committee is modeled from the Iowa Monitor and well known forms and usages of the Grange room. It is a thoroughly complete and does from the highest and most trustworthy sources.

How to Organize a Grange.

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

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

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

Our Business Agencies.

This subject is very practically discussed by our efficient State Agent, Mr. G. D. Gile.

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

Insurance.

On the subject of Insurance, Mr. S. H. Downs presents the claim of Mutual Insurance, Mr. S. H. Downs presents the subject of Life and Fire Insurance have, as yet, been but slightly understood by the general public. That the immense insurance corporations which have aggrandized palaces, monuments of their power and wealth, have taken extraordinary sums of money from the people for the slight benefit of their shareholders, is a fact which cannot be denied. We express the hope that the near future will see this subject most thoroughly investigated and as far as the farmers are concerned, the protection of their insurance will be adopted as to protect them from the rapacious maws of these monopolies.

The Grange Directory.

This important feature of the book commences with the Officers of the National Grange, and Secretaries of State Granges, State Business Agents, Officers of Kansas State Grange, County Business Agents, and Name of all Subordinate Granges in Kansas, reported to April 15, (over 1,200) together with the name Secretary and post office address. The post office address is given of all the above officers, giving over 1400 OFFICERS and POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, \$1.00
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$5.00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$8.00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$15.00

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One Month, 15 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.
Three Months, 40 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.
One Year, 10 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.
Special Notices, 25 cents per line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

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

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

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DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
J. J. BERNER, Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
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W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
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C. W. JOHNSON, Hawatha, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPE, ALFRED GRAY, PAOR SNOW, PAOR, KEDDIE, PAOR, MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

PUBLIC SALES.

P. A. Coon, Washburn, Ill. June 17
Robert Olney, Keosau, Ill. June 10
S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind. May 22
J. H. Klesinger, Clarksville, Mo. June 3
Kentucky Sale of Short Horns—see advertisement—from June 22 to August 1.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

It is mere clap-trap and a play upon the prejudices of people to claim that the tilling of the soil is the only essential occupation of men. Raising the dignity of agricultural labor, the giving of greater intelligence to the operation of the farm and the development of a broader culture among farmers, through the Grange and other organizations does not mean a war upon other occupations or the fostering of class prejudices. In our efforts for improvement and progress in our duties as farmers and as citizens, in business and social relations, care is demanded that the success which has so largely attended our efforts should not mislead us into a war upon other interests as vital to the welfare and prosperity of a whole people as our own. We are aware that at this time there are many demagogues upon whose fierce and bitter prejudices there is no restraint and this class will find willing listeners to applaud the wildest utopian theories for the reorganization of society.

In a time like this, the excitement of success and the discussion of new plans for the management of business, society, church and state, unsettle momentarily the better judgment of many. There are in this movement of ours, as in all other strong upheavals among people, men who assume to lead, who test every man's faithfulness to the new movement by the length and strength of his howl for radical changes. With such leaders all past human experience is of little account. Their own claim for leadership rests upon their loud professions and radical upturning of established usages.

There are many changes demanded in our business and political affairs, we believe, but let us keep our upper stories where they belong and apply that sterling common sense which may be said to be the strongest characteristic of American farmers, to all the wild, vague schemes of change, which are suggested to us for adoption. The people mean what is right and fair and just, and we have full faith that their judgment will not in the end be imposed on.

About one year ago we were called upon to address a gathering of farmers in the south part of the state, and we endeavored then, as now, to impress the idea, that we believe to be very essential to the success of the farmers' movement, viz: that it was one of defense, brought about by long neglect on the part of farmers in organizing and asserting their political and social existence.

The movement in one year has grown from a slight organization to one of great strength and power in our state. To-day, the truest friends should urge moderation and calmness in the use of this power. The power does not want to become an engine of destruction but one to be used in building up and fostering our own interests.

It must be remembered that in this great republic of ours the people have the power if they wish to use it, that the great men and the wealthy, for the most part, are the sons of poor laboring men and women, that the successful men in all walks of life in this country are very largely the sons of farmers, and so it will be in the future.

The sympathy for and with this movement throughout the country is one that comes of close relationship, and the best men in all professions and business callings wish it a hearty success.

Upon this phase of the movement which we believe to be as true of it to-day, as a year ago, we said:

"The contest is not and should not be, as I understand it, an aggressive or proscriptive movement, but a defensive one. We organize—for what? Not to attack, but to defend. Not to tear down other interests, but to build up our own; not to rush into a fight to destroy some class or classes who have taken advantage of our want of organization, but to organize as they have. Standing singly and alone we are at the mercy of every professional among men, weak because no defense has been made, the common servants because we have never before presumed to know the position of master. Agriculture has arisen from feudal times when the labor was all done by slaves, to an honorable occupation where the highest skill and the best business talent may find ample scope. The advance has been slow, but to-day, the agricultural press, by the dissemination of the ideas and practices of the best farmers, invention supplying the art with the most improved labor-saving implements, and science in the application of new principles and facts is making giant strides. To meet such progress there is a broader culture and a more thorough education demanded. We may listen to blatant place hunters telling us we are sovereigns, but never so long as the earth turns round will numerical strength take the place of brains. Better educated farmers will command not only greater respect for themselves, but as business men take from our calling the slur that we are unable to accomplish anything in this movement, because we are not business men. It is not for this generation of men, to make all these changes, but the boys who are now growing up, who are to be the farmers of Kansas, must be taught that the field for honorable distinction is as broad in agriculture as elsewhere."

A SHORT TALK ABOUT THE BUSY SEASON.

The busy season on the farm is now at hand. Every moment of daylight seems precious time to the good farmer. The weeds seem to multiply over night and to grow with a satanic rapidity never seen in any valuable grain or vegetable. To keep the plows and hoes active is of course necessary to the abundant crop that means profit and satisfaction later in the season. We don't intend to harass anybody with worn-out advice about going deeper down, or planting an acre more, or never allowing a weed to go to seed, and much else that didn't read good to us in the years past, after we came in from a long hard day's work in this hot sun, where day after day we had been doing our level best. It was just a little aggravating when we took up our agricultural paper to read a little before going to bed, to read a column of twaddle about just how we ought to do each day in the week. We confess to having sometimes unloaded a hot double ender at the editor who did not give us credit for knowing enough about our business to send us to shelter in a rain storm. We know each farm and each farmer as well as his working capital is different from his neighbors and must make, as a very natural consequence, a wide difference in his plans and crops, and what they should be, each man ought to know best.

What we did like in our agricultural paper were hints that brought us new ideas, practical experience direct from the farmer, breeder or fruit grower. We don't believe farmers want silly flattering things said about them or their business; or, on the other hand, weak dilutions of works on agriculture.

We did not start out to talk about what we thought of our agricultural papers while down on Hillside farm, but to say that notwithstanding it was the busy season, there was one thing that would pay and should not be forgotten, and that is, to take the good wife and all the "wanes" and go to the Grange picnics, the Grange feasts, and give all hands an occasional holiday. It pays. There is an isolation in farm life and a lack of sociability that wears and makes people grow old about as fast as hard work. Don't forget the holidays.

THE BUSINESS FEATURE OF THE GRANGE—HOW SHALL WE MAKE IT SUCCESSFUL?

We have in Kansas, 1,400 Granges in good working order. Such a splendid organization should not be without thorough business arrangements. How to reap the largest benefit; what steps are necessary to promote the individual and general good throughout the State, are questions of no little importance. It is evident, that to make effective the general business plans of the Grange for the State, we must have the hearty co-operation of Subordinate and County Granges. Upon this subject we venture the following plan, which we hope may at least lead to a discussion of the subject.

First then we wish co-operation for what? We answer, to possess a knowledge of our own resources, our wants, and the means necessary to secure the objects we wish to attain. We cannot learn whether the necessities of the south part of the State, the east, the west or the north can be supplied within our own resources, until we have learned definitely what their needs are; until we have met with them, and compared assets and liabilities. This suggests what we deem to be the first step in Kansas towards a more thorough Grange business organization. A convention consisting of the county business agents should meet

during the summer or fall and where most convenient. These agents should come prepared with business reports of the condition and necessities of each county, through reports of the secretaries of the Subordinate Granges. In each Subordinate Grange, there should be made out a business report, something like the following:

The amount of stock and farm produce on hand and for sale by each individual.
The amount of stock, grain, implements, etc., needed by each individual.

What mills, factories and mechanics of various kinds are needed in each locality.

The market price of produce in each locality.

The cost of shipping produce, grain and stock to the principal markets of the state.

What money is wanted, what security and interest is offered for farm improvements.

Such a report as the above from each Subordinate Grange, would show the amount on hand, for sale and what was wanted to be purchased, and what the community most needed in the way of mechanics and laborers. Let such reports of Subordinate Granges be tabulated by the county business agents, and when they come together, they can present the facts before them and be enabled to take some intelligent, uniform and thorough action, which would result in general good.

Upon the development of cheese factories, water powers, manufactures of every kind, we may expect permanent prosperity. When the wants of each county and each township are thus systematically known, we can give the information abroad that may invite assistance, or by co-operation, effect what we can not do at present from the absence of all knowledge of the necessities.

In January or February, let another convention of the county business agents meet, and with the collected and accurate information then be able to give definitely, what each locality has for market and what the aggregate wants of each county are.

There should be at least two meetings each year if the united action and co-operation of the whole State is deemed necessary to the successful development of the business phase of the Grange. The examination by the business agents assembled in convention, of the plans of Fire and Life Insurance would, if adopted over the State, alone pay all the expense of such meeting. It must be apparent to members of the Grange, that in dealing with questions of business, the necessary labor, expense and trouble must be undertaken that is necessary to learn first what ought to be done, and secondly how to do it. Business Co-operation of the Granges will never be of great practical utility until there is a more thorough organization of that branch of the Grange than at present. We believe that great benefits may be obtained from such organization as we have mentioned. There is no doubt but the members of the Order demand at this time more efficient business measures.

The greatest obstacle in the way of the State Agent at this time, is this lack of active co-operation, and in our estimation he will be unable to meet the demand until he and the county business agents can come together and perfect their plans.

The great fear today, is that counties and individual Granges will undertake business schemes, which in a new country with little capital to expend in experimenting, may prove failures. This must be avoided, and by meeting together representatives of the various counties, will be enabled to gain information absolutely necessary to success, and by co-operation, save their organization many humiliating failures. Let us make haste slowly.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION VIA GALVESTON.

We have always believed that the development of our own mineral resources, the improvement of our water power and the working up within our own borders of our raw materials, would do far more for our permanent prosperity, than expending capital and energy upon cheap transportation theories. We have never believed that cheap transportation would be a panacea for all our ills. It is true it would help somewhat the producer here in the west and at the same time very materially aid the consumer in the east. What we deem of very much greater value is a manufacturing population in our midst to consume our productions. We want good home markets for our perishable crops, and those cheap heavy productions upon which there must from the nature of things be a very slight profit. What Kansas wants today, is a consuming population equal to its present producing force. We don't want these consumers to be simply idlers and vagrants, but to be producers of something of value, let it be anything from a rush bottomed chair to a steam plow.

We see at this time attention is turned to Galveston as a shipping point for a large territory west of the Missouri river. An examination of the map of the United States, shows Galveston to be our natural, easiest and most feasible route to European markets. It will be seen that we are only seven hundred miles from that port, and the railroad lines now projected west of the Missouri river running south, together with the proposed harbor improvements at Galveston, would give the farmers of the west cheaper transportation than has yet been possible. Such competition as this would be ten-fold greater value upon the railroad lines running east than the parallel government lines so frequently urged. We hope to see the harbor improvements at

Galveston urged by western members of congress, as giving the people of the far west some relief in the way of cheap transportation.

HELP FOR THE SOUTH.

There are, says a southern journal, 140,000 people without food and shelter in the district which has suffered from the late floods. This is truly appalling. What can the Patrons of Kansas do to help their brothers? We suggest that every Grange in the state forward one, two, three or five dollars to Bro. Hudson, at Mapleton, or here at Topeka, to Bro. Popenoe, who, we believe, would take charge of the money and forward it to the Master of the State Grange of Louisiana, to be properly distributed. This would be a practical illustration of fraternal and charitable good feeling. We know that Kansas farmers are not in condition to give liberally even as they would wish to do in such a case, but we are now looking forward to an abundant harvest, and two or three dollars could be voted from a Grange treasury and none feel the loss, and the gift to the suffering brothers whose crops are destroyed, would in the aggregate be a noble one.

The National Grange gave \$1,000 (we wish they had taken \$10,000 and curtailed their useless printing bills). Having an interest in that National Grange fund here in Kansas, we suggest that the Executive Committee of the National Grange stop their printing agency two or three months and send the people suffering in the south from the overflow, \$15,000 or more. We can then feel that the money is doing some practical good.

THE NATIONAL WASH.

The great national remedy to-day is white wash. Whether it is the impeachment of a Senator, the settling of a factious state carpet bag government, the investigation of credit mobliar congressional frauds, or the investigation of custom house moiety thieves, the universal and never failing remedy is white wash—great is the virtue of whitewash! This popular national remedy, fortunately is not a patent medicine, and we have been able thereby to use it in unlimited quantities here in Kansas. The reason it has scaled off here so frequently is because the fellows putting it on have not put in glue enough. Put in lots of glue, gentlemen, for the approaching *nolle prosequi*.

THE MILL RIVER CALAMITY.

One of the most terrible accidents which has ever occurred in this country, was the bursting of the reservoir four miles south of Haydensville, Mass., on Mill river, a tributary of the Connecticut. The accident occurred on Saturday, May 16, at 8 o'clock A. M. Nearly two hundred persons were drowned in the terrible flood as it came down the valley sweeping before it villages, dams, mills, and burying many unfortunate victims two feet and more beneath sand and debris. Large, fine, strongly built factories were swept away in an instant.

The reservoir covered a tract of 150 acres, with an average depth of thirty feet, and was erected for the benefit of the manufactures on Mill river. The break in the banks of the reservoir was caused by dishonest work in the building. The loss of life and destruction of property has no parallel in this country. The charity of New England is nobly coming to the rescue of those needing assistance.

THE NEW CLUB OFFER.

It will be remembered that our club offer expired May 1st. We did not intend renewing it, but the many letters urging the extreme closeness of money matters, we make the following offer, to hold good until October 1st, 1874: 20 subscribers in one order at one time, \$25. These subscribers may be taken for any post office. The subscribers may be added at the above rate at any time after sending the first 20 names. Also: 10 subscribers at the above rates may be added to any Hard Pan club that has been sent in heretofore.

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

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE CITY DIRECTORY.

The Topeka City Directory for 1874-5 being ready to go to press, I would respectfully request all persons who have made any change in their residence, or place of business, since their names were taken to hand in such changes by Saturday, May 30, also, if any names have been overlooked to hand in the same immediately, to F. H. WOODBURY, Manager, at the office of the *State Record*.

THE PATRONS HAND-BOOK.

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

State News Items.

On the 18th inst., when the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was before the U. S. Senate for consideration, an amendment was offered by Senator Ingalls, increasing the amount allowed the Surveyor-General of Kansas from \$7,500 to \$9,700. The amendment carried. We should think \$7,500 per annum ought to satisfy Bab. Economy is the order of the day. The increase of salaries does not look much like economy.—*Western Spirit*.

The Manhattan *Nationalist* announces that it shall have "a department of births immediately following that of marriages." That's right. It would be very improper to have the order reversed.—*Chase co., Leader*.

CORRESPONDENTS will please bear in mind to address letters for this place, Hiawatha, Brown County, Kansas, as there is another Hiawatha in Dickinson county. They were hard up for a name down there.—*Hiawatha Dispatch*.

This Kansas Midland is to be completed and the cars running from Topeka to Kansas City by the first of October, says the *Topeka Times*. In reply to frequent inquiries we would state, there are no government lands in this county that are of any value.—*La Cygne Journal*.

We are sorry to hear that the chinch bug has made its appearance in wheat in this vicinity, and that damage by it is apprehended. We hear of some having already been so much injured that it has been plowed up. The prospects for a fine crop of wheat are now most excellent, and it will be bad indeed if this bug or something else interferes.—*Troy Republican*.

Our farmers look cheerful because the prospects looked never so good for an abundant harvest as they do at the present time.—*Natawaka Chief*.

CORN planting is nearly over. About twice as much ground has been planted this season as usual. Much of it is up, looking finely. Last year at this time it had been so wet all the spring that planting was very much delayed, while weeds had the best of the corn. This season the weeds have been held in check, and the present seasonable rains will bring spring crops forward rapidly. We predict a prosperous year for Kansas in the great staples of corn, wheat, oats and fruit.—*Burlington Patriot*.

REPORTS from all parts of Kansas indicate that crops are in finer condition than ever before known at this season of the year, and the fruit harvest promises to exceed anything of the kind in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.—*Wathena Reporter*.

We will venture to say that in Osborne county more orchards have been put out this spring than in any other county in the State in proportion to the population.—*Osborne Times*.

BEFORE and beneath us are inexhaustible beds of coal and rapid streams, whose waters, leaping and laughing over cascades and rapids, afford such water power as is seen nowhere else in Kansas.—*Girard Press*.

THE wheat crop, at its present appearance, exceeds any former crop in Cherokee county, either in point of acres or prospect of bountiful harvest. So far the chinch bug has done no damage. The stalk is heading fine in most of the fields.—*Baxter Springs Republican*.

We met Judge Robbins, from Texas, this week. He represents a flourishing crop in the Lone Star State and the harvest ready for the sickle the first of next month. Judge Robbins used to be in the cattle trade to Kansas, but is now otherwise engaged, but from his knowledge of the trade, he thinks the drive this season will be confined to strictly beef steers and will not exceed 300,000 head.—*Morris co., Republican*.

FROM all quarters we hear favorable reports of the condition of grain and fruits, and if no untoward event occurs, the farmers of our county will rejoice this fall in an abundant crop, probably the largest ever raised in the county. We trust this may be the case, as certainly, our people are in need of a bountiful harvest to relieve their actual wants. Many have been living in poverty to an extent they have never before experienced, and to such, a full return for their labors this summer is a necessity to keep their families from suffering. Altogether the outlook is favorable for those who can stand the pressure until October.—*Chanute Times*.

LOOK at your peaches. Mr. McNutrie's and Mr. Wheelock's buds have all divided into three or four heads connected at the base, but evidently not fitted to make a crop. Is this the general condition of that fruit? If so, it is the meanest trick peach trees ever played upon a confiding community.—*Emporia Ledger*.

By a circular from the Hon. D. W. Wilder, Auditor of State, addressed "to the Treasurers of Counties, Townships, City and School Districts," we learn that Donnell, Lawson & Co., Bankers, of No. 92, Broadway, New York City, have been appointed Fiscal Agents of the State of Kansas, their bond in the sum of \$500,000 having been approved on the 16th.

THE CHINCH BUG.—This little bug has become alarmingly numerous in our locality as well as the balance of the state. From Dr. Wakefield we learn that they are damaging his wheat somewhat and also learn that they are committing depredations in some of the fields southeast of town. Dr. Wakefield has eight acres sown to wheat, part of the tract being well manured, and he says the bugs are not hurting that which was manured. We believe in looking on the bright side of the picture and hoping for the best always, consequently we trust that the chinch bugs are going to let the major portion of our wheat crop alone.—*Humboldt Union*.

INSTEAD of making an extra effort to protect and feed the stock we have, it has been customary to increase our herds, consequently the loss that we have sustained this winter and spring in cattle, counting those that have perished, and taking into consideration the condition of the balance which come on to the grass, would pay our taxes for two years.—*Garnett Journal*.

We notice that Major Henry Hopkins, Warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary, was present at the meeting of the Prison Reform Congress, at St. Louis, and made a few remarks, in the course of which he said that if prisoners were as well cared for after they leave prison, as they are while there, very few would return. Major Hopkins is not a speech-maker, which under the circumstances is to be regretted, as the convention could not have failed to receive benefit from a full and complete statement of the results accomplished by the system in vogue in the institution which Major Hopkins may be said to have created.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

SOME INCIDENTS OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN TOPEKA.

Two ladies called at our house a few weeks ago, bearing an official looking document, and announced their errand to be to learn how many of the household would sign a temperance pledge. We welcomed them in and told them we were glad to see them, whereupon the eyes of one of them actually filled with tears, and she thanked us for saying so; they had been going from house to house all the afternoon, during hours when nearly all gentlemen were absent from home at work, and they said that was the first time they had been told they were welcome and that they had many times been made aware, by actions which spoke louder than words, that they were quite unwelcome. "Why," said one of them, "you have no idea how many women refuse to sign a temperance pledge. A great many make the excuse, that they cannot do without liquor in their cooking; others that they require it medicinally, as a stimulant; and others that they do not use it anytime except at parties, then it looks so odd to abstain that they cannot do it." Poor things. We wonder if they chance to have a drunken son whose appetite for strong drink was first formed at parties, whether they will have any regrets for having been so considerate of other people's opinions? Just so they do as others do, it is of no consequence how many young men are present to be influenced by example and tempted by fair young hands; and why shouldn't the young fair hands proffer the sparkling draught if the mother partakes of it? and they were mothers who made these shallow excuses; we believe such are very rare however, outside of fashionable influence, and we are quite sure also, that our capital city does not contain a majority of such women, but it makes our blood boil to think that there are any such.

The new temperance movement is emphatically a woman's movement, but are we think that all women who are in favor of temperance reform are engaged in the public work of the crusade. We do not want any such idea to become public, it would be a disgrace to our sex and very discouraging to the brave crusaders. Many of them started out in the good work believing that all their sisters would lend them a helping voice in one way or another; a great many women are unable to leave their domestic duties to engage in any public work, and many do not think that is the right way, but all or nearly all, were expected to give encouragement of some kind. Instead of that what do we see; a vast army of mothers and wives and daughters, crying "shame" to these "strong minded" women, a majority of them if closely cornered as to the worthiness of the undertaking, admit that something ought to be done, but they can't do anything, they think. We think every one can do something; if mothers can do nothing, then we may as well give up the cause; but there is another class of women who might have incalculable influence in making temperate men if they choose to exert themselves; we refer to young ladies.

A young ladies pledge has been circulated in Topeka, but the copies have been signed by very few. Not so much because the young ladies refused to sign it we believe, as because they have not been particularly appealed to, they have not been interested, and few of them realize what they are doing when they ask a young gentleman to take a drink of wine; it may be his first drink, or it may be the last that he takes without losing control of his appetite, or it may be her own future husband whom she thus tempts with that which in after years will blast both their lives.

A young man who lives in New York city told us not long since, that very many young men in the better classes of society first learned to drink at social parties, and that they were just as often asked to drink by women as by men. It does seem as if women had suffered enough from the effects of intemperance to make them almost unanimously in accord with the spirit of the new movement, but it is a sad fact that missionary work is needed among ourselves as well as among men. One instance encountered in this city was pitiable, and we record it with a blush that any woman could be so blind and thoughtless; she and her husband were asked together to sign the pledge; the husband, who was a moderate drinker and confessed that he saw his own danger, said he would sign it if his wife would, but she could not do without brandy in cooking, so neither of them signed it, and if that woman is ever a drunkard's wife we fear the ladies who appealed to her that day will not be able to give her much sympathy.

The following is the young ladies pledge in use here and we copy it hoping many women in Kansas will both sign and circulate it.

"Believing it to be the duty of every one, both old and young, to be awake and in earnest against this great evil of intemperance, and wishing to throw our influence on the side right, sobriety and morality, therefore,

We the undersigned young ladies do pledge ourselves that we will strictly abstain from the use of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and that in no case will we offer them as such to any young gentleman and that we will accept no invitation or any special attention from gentlemen who we know, or have good reason to suspect use such drinks."

Perhaps the latter part of it is a little stronger than we would make it but it can be modified as thought best; the great point is to induce young ladies to use their influence against the use of such beverages, instead of tempting young men to their use. And we do not think it impossible for young men to have a like beneficial influence on young ladies; they have reason we think to suspect, a little, a young ladies fitness for a wife if she has not thought enough and does not possess conscience enough to prevent her from doing that.

For the sake of charity, morality and mercy, let none of us do one thing to retard the hope of temperance reform, nor to give any one reason to say that women help to make drunkards. Let us all join the crusade, and cheer instead of discourage the noble women who are taking the brunt of this battle. We can pray in our closets if we prefer, but we can all add our mite of influence in some way.

For the Kansas Farmer

WHAT GIRLS CAN DO ON A HOMESTEAD.

No. 4.

BY IVY GREEN.

When Spring came again she found us anxiously waiting to begin our garden work.

Our front yard was now fenced in. The fall before it had been broken and very early in the spring we prevailed upon Tom to plow it again and sow it with blue grass. During the winter we had determined upon a permanent place for our lawn and we determined to begin and work toward our plan though we did not expect it to be completed for several years.

A walk in front of the house was and still is an unnecessary thing, as we live so far from every place and every person that we never walk any place. So we determined to leave our blue grass sod as unbroken as possible and have only a drive for an approach to the house.

The big gate was at the south west corner of the yard and our habit had been to drive from there in a slight curve to the front of the house and then around it on the east side to the stable, which is north and east of the house. This arrangement of a drive being perfectly satisfactory the only thing to be done was to make the drive solid and dry at all times.

Tom, appreciating the necessity of this as well as we, cut the earth away from the whole drive to the depth of six inches. Then for two days he hauled small stones from one of the quarries which crop out on the top of the prairies all through this part of the country. Of these stones he spread a thin layer all over the drive and on top spread the coal ashes which we had been saving in a heap all winter for this very purpose. We had a plentiful supply I assure you, for of this southern coal it seems as though you take double the amount of ashes and "clinkers" from the stove for the coal you put in.

Our garden was to be on the west side, back half the depth of the house.

As the kitchen garden was on the same side back some distance, we must hide it from view. For this purpose we set a slender post six feet high on a line with the north side of the house and about fifteen feet distant from it; from the top of the post to the end of the house we nailed a strip of siding about two inches wide, which had been left from the house; before nailing the strip up we drove into it shingle nails at a distance of ten inches apart, in the ground below we drove at the same distance apart long sticks with a notch at the upper end, leaving about three inches above ground.

In the notch of the first stick we tied a stout cord, then while Sis stood on a chair and looped the cords over the nails diagonally above, I fastened it to the peg below. In this way we went over the frame twice, thus making diamonds with the cord.

Below we sowed dwarf morning glories. Morning glories do not hold a very aristocratic position in the society of flowerdom, owing entirely to the coarseness of their foliage, for the blossoms are certainly very lovely.

I certainly care not for a handsomer screen than this of ours was last summer, and almost regret the change to more choice climbers.

We had received from home a few more roses and shrubs and had also invested five dollars in roses and bulbs.

In front of our screen we planted all of our climbing roses and our three honey suckles—the common "Coral" and the yellow, and one pink sweet scented.

Directly in front of the rose bed, with a walk between, we made a narrow bed in which we set a row of gladiolus bulbs after they were sufficiently started in a box in the house. Another walk and then began our garden.

Our plan was very simple, intended only for plenty of room and a good chance to get at the beds. Just a square, in the centre a large, round bed with a circular walk around it and four short walks running at right angles through the narrowest part of the garden, making five beds in all.

We were careful to sow the taller varieties of seeds in the beds nearest the trellis. In the centre of the round bed we placed a little home-made frame of slender sticks and hoop skirt steels about two feet high. Around it we sowed Lupine seed. This is a very pretty, fine little vine, bearing clusters of blue or white flowers and very pretty for either baskets or small frames,

The rest of the bed we filled with sweet Alyssum; the corner bed nearest the house and most shaded was sown to pansies, and the one on the other side, to Phlox Drummondii. Our reason for sowing these three beds all with a single kind of seed was our scarcity of varieties, but we found the result far more satisfactory than any mixed beds we had ever seen and have since made as many of this kind as possible.

Our shrubbery, consisting of lilacs, syringas, sweet scented shrub and weigelia, we set in one clump in the lawn on the east side of the house, planting the lilacs in the background; next, syringas and the sweet shrub, and the low growing weigelia in front. The pale purple of the lilacs, the white of the sweet syringas and the pink weigelia make lovely combination.

Our cypress beds under the front windows were refilled again and will be until we can afford more lasting but less handsome blinds.

Very early in April, Tom went to the woods one day and returned with five trees, two elms two maples and a willow, all good sized trees of three or four years growth. The willow he set on the east side of the house and arranged our drain so that all the water thrown from the house would reach its roots. The others he set in a row in front of the house. He had already set out a lot of young maples and sown considerable maple seed on a strip of land just west of the door yard, and in a few years we shall have a nice grove there to shelter us from the rays of the long afternoon sun.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 18.

BY RAMBLER.

The founding of Westminster Abbey is involved in mystery. Legend says that Sebert, King of the East Saxons, who died in the year 616, ordered Melitus, then Bishop of London, to perform the ceremony, but that St. Peter was beforehand with him and consecrated it in the night preceding the day appointed by his majesty for that purpose, accompanied by angels and surrounded by a glorious appearance of burning lights. That this legend continued to be believed for many centuries there is no doubt, and nothing can with certainty be concluded from such fictions, yet it is fair to presume that the dedication of this ancient church was among the earliest works of the first converts to Christianity in Great Britain. Agreeably to this legend, historians have fixed the founding of this abbey in the year 610. It was partly destroyed by the Danes and rebuilt in 968 by King Edgar, and afterwards enlarged by Edward the Confessor in 1245.

The building was originally of gothic design, built in the form of a cross; its length from east to west is 475 feet, breadth from north to south 200 feet, nave and aisles 75 feet, height from pavement to roof 101 feet and to the roof of the lantern 140 feet.

We enter at the poets corner near the south transept. Nothing can excel the beauty of the interior; the carving and tracery excel any thing we have yet seen. Close beside us is the monument to Milton's tomb (the author of Paradise Lost), a bust and tablet with a lyre, around which is entwined a serpent holding an apple. A little further on is a full length statue of Shakespeare, leaning against a pillar with the crowned heads of Queen Elizabeth, Henry V and Richard III. The following verse is the inscription upon the base of the monument, and is of the gifted authors own composing:

All hail great master, grave sir, hail, I come
To answer thy best pleasure; be it to fly,
To swim, to dive into the fire, to ride
On the curled clouds; to thy strong bidding task
Ariel and all his quality.

Percieving a beautiful wreath of fresh cut flowers at our feet, we find that we are standing on a black marble slab laid in the pavement, that covers the remains of Charles Dickens; he died June the 9th, 1870, and this was the third anniversary of that day. Some loving hand had probably but a few moments before deposited this tribute to the lamented author of Bleak House. Turning into the south aisle, we almost run against a large moulded and panelled sarcophagus, on which is inscribed: Sacred to the memory of Major Andre, who raised by his merit at an early period of life to the rank of Adjutant General of the British forces in America and employed in an important, but hazardous enterprise, fell a sacrifice to his zeal for his king and country, on the 2nd of October, 1870, aged twenty-nine; universally beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served and lamented even by his foes. His gracious Sovereign, King George III, has caused this monument to be erected. It will be remembered that Major Andre was executed as a spy by General Washington during the revolutionary war. Passing through the iron gate at the entrance to the chapel and a little to the left is the ancient monument to Sebert, King of the East Saxons. It bears the date July, 615 and is the oldest in the abbey. This tomb was originally of very elaborate workmanship, measuring about ten feet in length and three feet in height, and is now enclosed under a glass case. The figures on the sarcophagus are almost obliterated by the lapse of more than twelve centuries of time; the single figure that we were able to trace, appeared to be the raising of Lazarus from the tomb. Next is the chapel of St. Edward. In this is the monument or shrine to the memory of Edward the Confessor who died in the year 1075 and was the last of

the Saxon race. He was canonized by Pope Alexander III in 1163, who caused his name to be placed in the catalogue of saints and issued his bull to the Abbot Laurence and convent of Westminster enjoining, that his body be honored here on earth as his soul is glorified in heaven. In this chapel, we find, are the coronation chairs. The most ancient of these was made for the coronation of Edward I, in the year 1297; it is a very plain looking old chair with a straight back, and made of heavy English oak. The seat is formed of a flat cobble stone, said to be the one Jacob used as a pillow. In this chair all the crowned sovereigns have been crowned since Edward I; the other chair was made for Queen Mary II. At the coronation they are both placed in front of the altar, and covered with gold tissue before the monarch is seated. It is impossible here to give a correct description of all that is to be seen in this ancient abbey, but suffice it is to say, that there are thirteen English sovereigns whose remains repose within these venerable walls, and fourteen queens that were once reigning sovereigns or consorts of kings—embracing a period of more than twelve hundred years. There are also four hundred others who were of royal blood or noble birth, whose resting places are marked by some of the most beautiful and elegant sculpture that the masters of Greece and Italy have ever produced.

We could have wandered for days among the gloomy recesses of this grand old abbey, and read on the tombstones of the many virtues possessed by those whose dust now lies beneath these monuments of stone. Does history tell us all the misdeeds, cruelty and sins committed by these royal personages, not only upon their subjects, but upon their kindred, "no, not all." The tower stands as a monument to these, but upon its walls there is nothing to indicate its secret history.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN.

OR

Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STANTON BEERS.

CHAPTER VII.

Katie goes to "Tonnettitut."

Later in the day little Miss Katie, very much to the amusement of the girls Dora and Hattie, and even to the sober Mamma herself, who was so sad over the thought of parting with George and too busy to notice much of the child's pranks—presented herself with her little sunbonnet on "wrong end up," as she herself said, a little woollen shawl pinned around her neck, under her arm a cradle (of George's manufacture) filled to overflowing with dollie's dresses and wardrobe generally, while in the other hand she held Miss Dolly herself dangling head and feet downwards, suspended as the poor thing was by the hold her child mother had upon the skirt of her dress.

"Dood by, diris! dood by, Mamma! I's weddy now to do Tonnettitut, dot Dolly's tings all fitted and I dess we better go on, an' not wait for Dordie to do wid us—tause we tant wait berry well, we's in bid hurwy—tan we do now, Mamma?"

Mamma smiled at the ludicrous picture her child presented all bundled as she was and loaded down with dollie's "fings" and said, "Yes, daughter, run along—do you know the way?"

"Ess! me tan tee de way wid mine eyes—dem hid!"

And she opened her eyes to their utmost to show them how big they were as she went and kissed her mother 'dood by'—the same as she kissed the girls, who laughed at her and called her "Mother Bunch," and then she went out, stopping on the step to ask, "Mamma, best I to come home to tupper, do you finks?"

"Yes, Katie, bet er come home to supper with Paps and George, they will want to see you then, I think, don't you, pet?"

"Well, den us will tum," and away she went out of their sight. Mrs. Stearns soon forgot her, and sewed away diligently on George's new shirts, and thought, as only a mother can think who is about to send her only son out to grapple with the temptations which ever lie in wait for such a far from home, and thrown upon their own resources for strength to resist; well, it is for such a one if at such time they rely upon that one which will never fail them if they will but use it, viz: the arm of God. Oh; fathers and mothers, now is the time when the principles which you have implanted in their hearts by precept and example, from their earliest childhood, will show themselves in their true colors. Oh, remember the responsibilities you are under as parents, and mould carefully the character of your children, feeling yourselves responsible for their fitness or incapacity for their life-work whatever it may be; let the first lesson be love, the second obedience, and insure this at all hazards, not by sternness alone, this should be softened by love which shows itself in voice and look and motion; court patience and a gentle spirit, which are the inherent qualities of a loving heart, and do not forget that the influences of childhood will cling to your children through all the vicissitudes of our ever changing life.

Something like the latter thoughts ran through the mind of Mrs. Stearns as she sat sewing, and many a prayer was that morning offered in the secret closet of her soul—that her omissions, during the years gone by, might not be visited upon the head of her child, and so busy was she with her thoughts

and her sewing that not until the clock struck eleven and she went to the door to call Hattie and Dora to come and light the fire, did she wonder "where Katie was so long," when the girls came running in to see what she wanted, and she inquired of them for Katie, they told her "they didn't know—hadn't seen her since she started for 'Tonnettitut,'" but Mrs. Stearns still felt no uneasiness, and "guessed she had gone into the field to Papa." So she and the girls busied themselves with getting dinner—for Mrs. Stearns had made the discovery, since our first acquaintance with her, that she really had considerable 'tact' with children, and had found many devices by which to make work seem pleasant to Hattie and Dora, and she found them great helps to her nowadays.

At length, when dinner was almost ready, she looked out to see if the men were coming—and there coming down the hill—was it possible? yes! her husband and George were coming, but no Katie was with them.

"Why, girls! where can your sister be? Dora run up stairs and see if she has not gone off by herself and fallen asleep." But no, she was not up stairs, nor in her room either. Forgetting now all about the dinner on cooking, they all three ran out, one to the stable, one to the stacks—here and there—everywhere they could think of, calling "Katie!" at the tops of their voices, but no Katie answered.

Coming in again, they found Mr. Stearns and George had come in and were washing, immediately they all three told them about her bundling herself up, loading herself with her dolly and its clothes, and asking to go on to Connecticut.

"But she is always playing 'go somewhere' and I never gave it a serious thought. Where can she have gone, John? you don't suppose she would set out for Mrs. Owens', do you?"

"Pshaw! Tot wouldn't start to walk there, she don't know the way—more likely she has gone to the pond and fallen in."

Away went the whole family to the pond—it was a little wonder in its way, was this pond, of clear soft water, about a quarter of a mile or so away—fed by springs. It was always full to the brim with water in which tiny fish swam, and on whose surface wild ducks sailed happily all the long summer days—yet notwithstanding its beauty and utility, the pond had ever been the bane of Mr. Stearns' life since he had owned it, because of his dread of some of the children falling into it and getting drowned, but as one after the other, George and Dora and Hattie had in succession passed safely from infancy to childhood, he became less anxious and less watchful, and had almost forgotten to think of the pond as in any way a dangerous thing to have near the house.

When the family reached the pond they found its surface untroubled, save as a fish occasionally would leap to it in order to catch a fly or as George thought to himself, "just as if it had a dreadful secret to tell of a dear little drowned girl—if only it would tell it."

No trace of the missing child, no sunbonnet on the bank as they more than half expected to find, no sign of dolly laid down to sleep, or of her wardrobe scattered along the edge of the pond.

"If she has fallen in, she has taken it all with her," Mr. Stearns found words to say.

"John, I don't think Katie ever comes here alone, I have never once known her. I'm still inclined to think she has fallen asleep somewhere in the grass, near the house or the barn, I cannot think yet, our poor baby is drowned."

"Drowned! oh, Mamma, what if darling Katie has fallen in the pond!" and Dora and Hattie both began to cry, not that they had not thought this, and been thinking it for some minutes, in fact, ever since the pond had been mentioned, but it was so dreadful to hear any one say it in so many words.

"Like enough she has gone to Mrs. Daille's, Mother, you know she started last week and had got as far as the lane before I found her—she must have gone all the way this time."

Eagerly the parents caught at this hope thrown out, and forthwith Mr. Stearns bade George saddle a horse and go and see.

The more they thought about it, the more plausible seemed the suggestion, and for a while their anxiety considerably subsided, so much so in fact, that they all found small appetites with which to eat the cold dinner that had awaited their coming so long. The meal was a hasty one, however, to all and they could not help wandering around, peeping into unheard of places and calling "Katie." Mr. Stearns surprised his wife on her knees staring into the cistern, who said as she saw him, "Of course she couldn't have fallen in this, but I thought I would satisfy myself."

In an incredibly short space of time they saw George coming back, and Mr. Daille and both of his boys with him, so hope died out again, for they knew in a moment Katie could not have been there, and that they were coming to assist them in searching for her. The terrible dread of the pond came back again with redoubled force, and Mr. Stearns' face was deadly white and ghastly, from the terrible fear in his heart as he extended both hands to meet the one Mr. Daille reached out to him as he came up.

Together they consulted as to what was best to do next. Mr. Daille was told all the circumstances of her leaving, and suggested the idea of her having gone to Mrs. Owens', but this was immediately dismissed by all as wholly improbable, and received but a passing

thought as again they all repaired to the pond sure now that she must have fallen in.

"Do you know where we can get a boat?" Mr. Stearns inquired in a voice scarce above a whisper.

"Yes, and a good one, Mr. Hasbrook has one, he lives just beyond Mr. Owens', you know."

"Then boys, hitch on to the wagon quick and go and fetch it—stop at Mr. Owens, George, and tell them of our—" he could say no more, but George understood; presently he added—"and you had better ask them to come and assist in dragging the pond, don't spare the team, it won't hurt them to make good time."

Poor Mrs. Stearns tried to be calm as she listened to these directions, she tried even yet to hope she would find her sleeping close by—and going back to the house she hunted about once more, and from where the men were, trying to fix poles with hooks to help in finding her, they could ever and anon hear a tremulous voice call "Katie!" "Little Katie!" "Baby!"

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 farmers of Kansas, but from the best journals of other States who shall secure the experience of those who are engaged in these various branches of business. We shall present:

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

A summary of Telegraphic Dispatches

and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports,

made by the Signal Bureau of the War Department will present tabulated summaries 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 article written Descriptions of instruments used, of the manner of making observations, etc., of the growth and general value of the science of meteorology.

Another new feature, which will be of interest, is the Scientific Miscellany.

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

Patrons of Husbandry and other farmers' organizations, we shall have the latest official orders, circulars 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 Grange movement, and presenting the views of men in the various parts of the State. The FARMER will maintain an independent and outspoken position upon public measures affecting the interests of its readers.

The Literary and Domestic Department,

conducted by our own "guide woman," will be specially devoted to giving the family circle an entertaining and pleasant evening's reading. "Our Little Folks" will not be neglected, and by their aid the FARMER and their department will become one of the most interesting 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 important feature will be welcomed by our thousands of readers as one of great value.

The Market Review

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

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

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

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

First. To give a premium to every subscriber who would necessitate an additional charge upon our present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, vulgar dainties called premiums without cost to the publisher, 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.

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We look upon the whole premium business as a useless humbug, which can be dispensed with, as no legitimate to the editing and publishing of a paper. The offering of everything from a short-horn bull to a brass ring to secure subscriptions, has become a source of trouble and expense in the publishing business, which we propose to deviate from, as we believe, in the interest of our subscribers. We are laboring to publish for the West a No. 1 Agricultural and Family Journal, and do not intend at anything but the office a general mercantile exchange, at the expense of our subscribers.

Terms of Subscription:

CASH IN ADVANCE.
One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00
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Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$5.00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$8.00
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One Insertion, 20 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
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For full and complete terms, see advertisement for the Special Notices, 25 cts. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strayed animal, or the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of the animal, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Stray List for the Week ending May 27.

Cowley County—M. G. Traup, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by P. Goatty, Silverdale, one dark bay horse, 10 years old, scar on left hip, no brands, 14 hands 1 inch high, supposed to be 5 years old. Appraised \$25.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by R. L. Keppeler, Liberty, May 1, one three year old sorrel mare, no marks or brands, medium size. Appraised \$25.
MARE—Also, one two year old dark brown mare, no marks or brands, large size. Appraised \$15.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Deibel, Sheridan, May 1, one bay pony mare, 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, in forehead, stripe on nose, both fore feet white, right hind foot white, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$35.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W. M. Jones, Middle Creek, May 6, one black horse, star in forehead, partly blind in light eye, shod all round, 15 hands high, about 8 years old. Appraised \$15.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. Foster, Williamsport, Apr. 2, one black mare pony, left hind foot white, saddle in right side, branded with figure 8 and letter B on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.
HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Mamie, Dover, May 2, one black and white faced horse pony, about 9 years old, branded J on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.
HORSE—Taken up by Perry Tice, Williamsport, Apr. 3, one sorrel horse pony, two white hind feet. Appraised \$30.

Sumner County—C. S. Brodbent, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. H. Brown, Alton Falls, Apr. 1, one dark bay mare, about 6 years old, no marks or brands visible. Appraised \$5.

Stray List for the Week ending May 20, 1874.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by P. Henson, Sedan, May 2, one roan stud colt, supposed to be 3 years old, white star in forehead, small slit in right ear. Appraised \$30.
COLT—Also, one black mare colt, supposed to be 3 years old, with small bell heavy collar, 2 brass rivets, a split 1 1/2 inches long, small star in forehead, white hind pasterns. Appraised \$35.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by H. M. Brook, Blue Mound, Apr. 22, one roan pony mare, supposed to be 8 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by C. S. Montgomery, Wilmington, Apr. 25, one bay or light brown mare, no marks or brands, C on left shoulder, both hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead, between 5 and 9 years old. Appraised \$60.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Dennis Sloan, Shawnee, Apr. 13, one strawberry roan cow, white back and belly, star in forehead, small slit in right ear. Appraised \$15.
MULE—Taken up by W. H. Buckland, Wyandotte, Apr. 10, one dark brown horse mule, 14 hands high, 4 years old. Appraised \$15.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Jos. Tanner, Cherokee, Apr. 1, one dark cow with square crop on each ear, bell on. Appraised \$12.
MARE—Taken up by D. F. Hall, Pleasant View, Apr. 1, one mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, branded V on left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$50.

Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by O. H. Kistler, Maryville, Mar. 26, one roan spotted steer. Appraised \$15.
PONY—Taken up by Jos. Ellenbecker, Maryville, Apr. 23, one gray mare pony, 4 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$35.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by T. E. Hicks, Waterloo, Apr. 1, one dark bay mare, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, a scar on left hip, shod all round. Appraised \$10.
MARE—Also, one dark iron gray mare, 3 or 4 years old, harness marks, small roan around neck. Both appraised \$150.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by I. B. Mead, April 23, Pawnee, Apr. 1, one light bay horse, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, years old, dim brand on left shoulder like letter O crossed both ways through the centre. Appraised \$40.
MARE—Also, one black roan mare, 14 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, 4 years old, no brands or marks. Appraised \$40.

Reno County—A. C. Kies, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by D. C. Smith, Little River, Apr. 2, 1873, one horse pony, dark brown, 10 years old, 13 hands high, marked 6 N—M, branded on left thigh. Appraised \$20.

Davis County—D. H. Trott, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Wm. Bolter, Jackson, Apr. 1, one dark brown filly, small size, 3 years old, 15 hands high, about 3 years old. Appraised \$4—.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G. W. Duncan, April 30, Leocompton, one strawberry roan mare, about 16 hands high, about 15 years old. Appraised \$30.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. N. Smith, March 22, Liberty, Apr. 1, one iron gray mare, white spot in forehead, nick in left lip, 15 hands high, supposed to be 4 years old. Appraised \$750.
COLT—Also, one bay horse colt, both hind feet white, right fore foot white, spot in forehead, snip on nose, about 1 year old. Appraised \$15.
COLT—Also, one sorrel horse colt, both hind feet white, star in forehead, supposed to be 1 year old. Appraised \$15.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by A. J. Burnett, Janesville, Mar. 3, one red and white steer, 3 years old this spring, red ears roan neck, body white with few white hairs mixed. Appraised \$17.
MARE—Taken up by James Welch, Janesville, Mar. 23, one dark iron gray mare, 14 hands high, star in forehead, 4 years old, this spring, branded by May 10th, Appraised \$25.

Ozage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. H. Nelson, Burlingame, Dec. 1, 1873, a bay mare, supposed to be about 3 years old, small white spot or star in forehead. Appraised \$45.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Thomas Allen, Zealand, Apr. 13, one gray pony mare, small size, had on headstall, no marks or brands. Appraised \$5—.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

TO BE HELD AT

Louisiana Fair Grounds, Louisiana, Mo.,

Wednesday, June 3d, 1874.

THE sale will include the greater half of my herd. This will not be a Culling Sale, but a DIVIDE, including animals from almost every family containing in the herd, comprising of 10 Bulls and Bull Calves, including the noted prize bull Star 11018 A. B. B. and some extra fine yearling bulls, Cows and Heifers, including quite a number of druggies show animals, and representatives of some of the best known and most valuable families of the day. Some of the cows and heifers to be sold are safe in calf to the noted \$4,200 bull Breakwater 11431, and the \$6,000 imp. bull Cherub 11505.

The stock can be seen at my farm until 7th day of May. My reasons for moving my stock to Louisiana are, that it will be much more convenient for buyers in attending the sale and in shipping the stock.

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

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

AGENTS

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

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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GHILAND STOCK FARM—J. B. COOLIDGE & SON, Breeders of Thoroughbred Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Animals warranted as represented. Sale of stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois.

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

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ATHEW RYAN, Leavenworth, Kansas, Breeder of Short Horn and Imported Stock. Have on hand two (2) roan bulls and three (3) fine Heifers for sale. Pleasant View. P. O. Leavenworth, Mo. Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

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

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VALLEY POTATO FARM. We are prepared to supply every demand for plants of all the leading varieties at the lowest rates. We are no novices in the business, but twenty years' experience, and our cultivation renders us capable, we think, of producing plants of the very best quality. We have the advantage of the best shipping centre in the west, and all orders will be filled with promptness. Our beds are located on Shawnee road, 2 1/2 miles from Kansas City and on the farm. Plants packed to carry 1,000 miles. WILLIAMSON BROS., Box 211 Kansas City, Mo.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.

OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 800 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements. We are fully prepared in every respect to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List. BLAIR BROTHERS, Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, Sep-15-73 Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

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SHORT - HORN CATTLE

For 1874.

Hughes & Richardson, Lexington, July 22..... 50
Wm. Warfield & Co., Lexington, July 23..... 40
B. F. & A. Vannatter, Winchester, July 24..... 80
J. V. Grigsby, Winchester, July 25..... 60
I. O. Robinson & Co., Winchester, July 27..... 40
Warlock & Megibben, Cynthiana, July 28..... 60
F. J. Barbee, Paris, July 30..... 60
C. M. Clay Jr., Paris, July 31..... 70
J. S. Smith & Co., Paris, July 31..... 70
J. Sudduth, Newtown, August 1..... 40

The above sales comprise all of the most popular Families of Short-Horn Cattle in America, and many Imported animals. Apply to the above addresses for their Catalogues.

Stock Sale.

On Saturday, June 6th, 1874, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the

Shawnee County Fair Grounds,

20 HEAD of Horses, 5 head of Mules, 20 head of Cattle, 20 head of Berkshire Hogs.

TERMS OF SALE:

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

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F. W. MARSHALL, BREEDER AND DEALER IN FANCY POULTRY, PIGEONS, BIRDS, Rabbits, and other Pets. EGGS, for Hatching, from the best of stock, including Houdans, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahma, White Leghorn, Grey Dorkin and Houdans, Bronze Turkey, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, etc. Jan 7-74

FIRST CLASS POULTRY & EGGS. EGGS for sale as follows: Dark Brahma, Partridge and White Leghorn, (Todd's stock), \$3.00—Light Brahma, White Leghorn, Grey Dorkin and Houdans, \$2—per setting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name. Address NELSON R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kan.

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Kansas Loan and Trust Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CAPITAL, - - \$100,000.

Loans made upon unnumbered real estate in Kansas and Missouri, in amounts of \$500 and upward, running from one to five years.

Parties applying should write full particulars, and be sure their title is unclouded.

Money on hand for Loans in sums of \$1,000 to \$5,000, upon Improved Farms in well settled Counties, provided the land is worth at least three times the amount of Loan desired.

PUBLIC SALE

OF THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Wednesday, June 17, 1874,

At my residence, three miles west of Washburn, Woodford Co., Illinois. I will sell at Public Auction between ten and twelve o'clock, 80 head of pure-bred Short-Horn Cattle, consisting of 22 Cows and Heifers and 5 Bulls. Among the number will be representatives of the following well-known families: Lady of Ash, Margaret Young Mary, Red Rose, Bright Eyes, Miss Wiley, Bloom, Constant, Imp. Daisy, Duchess of Sutherland, principally the get of 7th, 10th and 15th Dukes of Alderlie and 2d Earl of Oxford, Cypress Duke of Alderlie, etc.

Terms—Six months' credit, with satisfactory note, without interest, if paid at maturity. Five per cent. off for cash.

Washburn is on the Dwight and Washington branch of the C. & S. W. R. R. Catalogues will be ready May 1st, and sent on application. Address J. A. COHEN, Washburn, Ill. Col. JAS. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

PATRONS' COMMISSION HOUSE

County Business Agency.

THE Shawnee County Agency Patrons of Husbandry is now open for business, and will sell on commission all kinds of Farm Produce.

Vegetables, Flour, Bacon, Hay and Grain constantly on hand.

The Agent will also order for Patrons and persons not members of the Order, Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Lumber and Building material, Sewing Machines, Organs, etc., in large or small quantities, upon which the very best prices can be given.

The New American Sewing Machine for \$40. Sample Machine can be seen at office of State Agency, two doors north of the Teft House. Under the late order of the Executive Committee the State Agent was authorized to purchase for all parties, whether members of the Order or not, implements or machines such as the Agency are handling, charging those not members a commission.

Terms Cash. Rooms 220 Kansas Avenue, near corner of Seventh, east side. Warehouse on Eighth st., near A. T. & S. F. R. Depot.

By order of the Shawnee County Grange Patrons of Husbandry, Address R. A. RANDLETT, Co. Agt. P. O. H., Topeka, Kan.

Short-Horn Cattle

WARNOCK & MEGIBBEN'S, CYNTHIANA, KY.

ON Tuesday, July 28th, there will be a

Patrons' Hand-Book

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

MAPLETON KAN., May 4, 1874.
HON. J. K. HUDSON: Dear Sir and Brother—Your valuable favor, the *Patrons' Hand-Book*, has been received. I consider it the most complete work of the kind I have seen. There is in it what every Patron should know, and all Patrons who would keep posted in Grange matters should have a copy as a book of reference; and 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 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 warrants me in saying that out of the fourteen hundred Granges now organized in Kansas, there are not five per cent. of the number that are not in good working order and rapidly increasing their membership by initiations.

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

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

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

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

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

Schoolcraft, Mich., May 4, 1874.
J. K. HUDSON, Esq.: Dear Sir and Bro., I received your letter and also a copy of the *"Patrons' Hand-Book."* 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 wide long felt by every Patron of Husbandry, for it provides each Grange with a mass of the most valuable information, which will be of great value to every Grange, and the style and accuracy of its typography for elsewhere and the style and accuracy of its typography for elsewhere and the style and accuracy of its typography for elsewhere.

I do not think that your enterprise will receive the patronage from the Order to which it is well entitled. I think it may do so, is the sincere wish of your devoted friend,

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

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

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

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

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

R. A. HODGE, Deputy, Monroe Co.

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

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

J. L. HALL, Deputy, Hamilton 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 News*.

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and addresses of officers, constitutions and aims of the organization, and much other valuable information. It seems to be a work which all Patrons who desire to be posted in their Order should at once obtain. Much care has been bestowed upon the book to make it reliable in all its statements.—*Cherokee 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*, for a copy of the *PATRONS' HAND-BOOK*. No Patron can afford to 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.—*Ottawa Journal*.

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the *KANSAS FARMER*, but as we loaned it immediately on receipt to the Patrons who were organizing a district Grange, we have not been able to examine it. It is, however, in high terms, and it will no doubt be extensively used.—*Blue Rapids Times*.

The work issued 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 at 40 cents per copy, in full cloth binding.—*Grand Press*.

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

The hard-pan price asked for the book, places it within the reach of everybody.—*La Crosse Journal*.

KANSAS State Agricultural College,

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.
BOARD OF REGENTS:

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MRS. H. V. WERDEN, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
A. TODD, Superintendent of Mechanical Department and Steward.

POLICY BOARD OF REGENTS.

Extract from Minutes of the Board of Regents, September 8, 1873.

For the purpose of defining the policy of the Board of Regents, and as a guide to the Faculty in preparing a new curriculum;

Resolved, 1. That the object of this institution is to impart a liberal and practical education to those who desire to qualify themselves for the actual practice of agriculture, the mechanic trades, or industrial arts. Prominence shall be given to agriculture and these arts, in the proportion that they are severally followed in the State of Kansas. Prominence shall be given to the several branches of learning which relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, according to the directness and value of their relation.

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

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

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

CALENDAR:

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

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

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

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

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

For further information, apply to

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

QUICK AND EASY,
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BECAUSE
They are cheapest to buy.
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They bake evenly and quickly.
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Every Stove guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Sold by EXCELSIOR MAN'G CO., St. Louis, Mo., and by J. S. KNOWLES & CO., Topeka, Kan.

Sweet Potato Plants.

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

Kansas State Agricultural College,

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

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

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

Short-Horn Bull.

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

Garden and Farm Seeds.

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GRANT, MABBETT & CO.
525 and 527 Shawnee Street,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS;

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

Garden City Plows,

Champion Reaper and Mower, Kansas Wagons and Carriages, Buckeye Grain Drill, Vibrator, Threshing Machines, Pumps, Washing Machines, Wringers, Fan Mills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Marsh Harvesters, Victor Scales, Hoops, Forks, Rakes, Spades, Shovels and Garden Tools in great variety.
Rustic and Terra Cotta Ware, Vases and Hanging Baskets.

Aquarias, Gold-Fish,

Bird Seed, and everything that is kept in a first-class Agricultural House.
Prices lower than any house west of the Mississippi river.
Do not fail to call and examine the stock, or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted.—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans.

Farm Implements.



W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO.
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WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Agents for a general line of

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

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

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

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The New American Sewing Machine

Is the Best Finished and Cheapest;
Has the Most Room Under the Arm;
Never Breaks Thread or Slips Stitches;
Does not Break Thread if Run Backward;
Regulates Stitch from Above the Table, and while the Machine is in Motion;
Has Short, Deep Bobbin, which Winds Rapidly, and Delivers Evenly;
Excludes Dust and Lint from its Working Parts, does not soil thread by touching oiled parts in Self-Threading and Light-Running.

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

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

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

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

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

When exhibited before the State Grange of Missouri while in session at Booneville it elicited remarks of admiration and praise from all who saw it operate.

We are in constant receipt of orders and communications from Grangers throughout all the western states and territories, and solicit correspondence with every member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry who is desirous of purchasing the best, cheapest and most durable machine in the market. Send for circulars, samples and special terms to Grangers, to D. A. BUCK, Manager, No. 608 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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

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