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The President and Secretary ex-officio.

Educational.

For the Kansas Farmer.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

THE *London Times* in commenting upon the gullibility of the English people as developed by the notorious "Tichborne Case" uses the following language: "The real ground of humiliation is the defeat of common sense, and the imperfect education of so large a portion of the English people. If one thing more than another is ought to be the object of training in schools, in colleges, and in daily life, it should be to enable a man of full years, and in the possession of ordinary faculties, to know what to believe, and what to disbelieve, to discriminate the value and the weight of evidence, to reject the false and to detect the true."

Prof. E. L. Youmans in commenting upon the same says: "Under our republican institutions politics is a universal interest, and a semi-occupation of everybody and who does not know that it is given over to interminable deception and the rankest fraud?" The Patrons of Husbandry, recognize the existence of this wide spread gullibility of the people, believing it has its origin in a want of knowledge and in defective mental and moral culture, are moving with an earnest purpose to correct it.

The kind of education which the patron should receive has been pretty thoroughly discussed.

The change in the management of our

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

a year ago grew out of this discussion. There is a deep settled conviction in the minds of the people that something besides the title of "D. D.," is necessary for those who would successfully carry forward the educational work. The policy of the "Board of Regents" and the programme of exercises for commencement week indicate a curriculum broad enough to meet the requirements of the times.

It is hardly to be supposed that such an institution at the commencement of its career could secure the services of men, the peers of Spencer and Carpenter, Agassiz and Hooker, Leibig and Tyndall, yet it should have those who sat at the feet of those path finders in the wilderness of science, and have become skillful in methods of original investigation. The curriculum of such an institution is very important, but the greatest acquisition which the public can make is to know how to learn. While the Agricultural College is more particularly identified with the patron's occupation the

NORMAL SCHOOL

is as intimately associated with his interests. This is supposed to embrace instruction in the different departments of learning and to elucidate the laws which govern the operations of the mind. That deals more particularly with the elucidation, application and investigation of physical laws. Both are necessary in recruiting the great army of teachers for our

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In these schools our national character is modified to a great degree.

These are the nurseries of freedom—the conservators of Republican Institutions.

Patrons have well said "we shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power."

If they will lay aside their prejudices, and work unitedly for the full development of our educational system, we may hope for grand results. Something more than a knowledge of the "Three R's" is necessary for a successful teacher. Something more than the ability to sing a song and tell a story is necessary for an efficient school officer.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The time is near at hand for the selection of school officers for one, two and three years.

"The office should seek the man and not the man the office."

The positions cannot be too well filled by securing the most competent men in the district. A school board once selected, competent to organize and direct, and a teacher chosen qualified to train as well as to instruct, to lift to a higher plane the old as well as the young,

should be continued as long as their services are available. A change is a disaster.

When we can secure something like permanency and efficiency in our school management, and train up our communities, "to know what to believe, and what to disbelieve, to discriminate the value and the weight of evidence, to reject the false and to detect the true," the arts of the political trickster will fall, the vocation of the demagogue will be lost, "Pomeroyism" will pass away and "credit mobbers" be buried under the rubbish of the past. Butler County.

From Our Times.

THE DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL HALL AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

That Harvard College should build a Memorial Hall as a testimonial to her loyal sons who fell in the late civil war, was, perhaps, to be expected in the present time. Such a proceeding is of piece with the antagonism, and imperfect sympathies of our present time development, and possibly the Hon. Charles Francis Adams was the fittest person to choose as the inevitable orator on the occasion of its dedication.

To be sure the public remembrance of his singular inability to comprehend the real forces at work in that sad contest, which he so glaringly displayed in his recent eulogy upon Mr. Seward, has not entirely died out. Yet still, his selection upon the part of those in authority, to appear again before the public, was an evidence of the unconscious tendency which corporate bodies frequently display of being wiser than they know. It shows, and the testimony is thoroughly corroborated by his address, that the faculty of that institution, or those who assumed the management of the details of the inauguration, have not in any way learned the important lesson, which the history of Harvard College and her graduates in the late civil war teaches so clearly to those who have eyes to see it.

This lesson is the inadequacy of our collegiate institutions to prepare the young men entrusted to its guidance, for their duties as educated men in this country and in this generation. How clearly this will appear is manifest when the truthful statement is made, that of all the graduates of Harvard, who took active part in the late civil war, not a single one, as far as is known, was influenced in any way in his selection of the side he fought upon by the teachings of his Alma Mater. Those whose youth and whose domestic relations allied them with the North, embraced the cause of the North, while those, and there were many such, whose early associations were with the South, fought with the South.

Manifestly then the influences which Harvard College threw about the young men confided to her care, were more than useless, as far as giving them a comprehension of their duties as American citizens, living in a republic. And in this nineteenth century was concerned. There was something, not too much, taught them concerning Greece and Rome. But as for the conception of social and political development, there was nothing ever said about it, and if, perchance, the student had learned that there is a scientific method for investigating our duties as educated men, and was eager to make himself a master of it, so as to be able to apply it in his own case when the occasion should arise, he had acquired his information from quite other sources than those the college professors offered him, and would have been obliged to pursue his studies in this unrecognized branch of investigation against various obstacles placed ingeniously in his path.

The result was necessarily such as events have showed it must have been; and Memorial Hall, if it is intended really to commemorate the graduates who, from conviction of their duty, risked and lost their lives in the late civil war, must embrace the names of rebels as well as of those who fought upon the side of the North. That, however, it is not intended to do this is evident from the whole ceremony; and that such is the case, shows conclusively how little the real lesson of the civil war has impressed itself upon those in control of this venerable institution.

At the same time, while those of us who can speak from experience of the benefits of a collegiate course, may now accept fully the dictum of Emerson, that its only advantage is in saving us the regret of never having had it, yet we know that its benefits were chiefly such as came from association with our peers; with the young men of our time; with us just entering upon the realities of life, and impressing awake to the spirit of our age; while in their possible duty in guiding, stimulating and directing those under them, the professors might as well have been a set of Egyptian mummies.

Though Harvard College from this, its last appearance before the public, does not give any evidence that the conception of what a university could possibly be as an active force in society, has taken hold of those in control of it, yet none the less does the conviction broaden and deepen in the public mind that an education should fit a young man for the activities of life, for the comprehension of his position, and the recognition of his duties, and

that the colleges which consider their endowment chiefly as a means for supporting sinecure professors, will soon be, without a regeneration, so behind the age as to be lost sight of.

Scientific Miscellany.

From Popular Science Monthly.

OBSERVATIONS OF A NATURALIST IN NICARAGUA.

MR. CHARLES BELT has given us, in an interesting volume, the results of his natural history studies during a residence of four years in Nicaragua. His opportunities were excellent, and he has the faculty of turning them to good account. He found the climate of the region of almost uninterrupted summer with abundant rainfall excepting in localities on the western slopes of mountains, and consequently a great profusion of animal and vegetable forms of life.

The eastern belt of the country is described as one unbroken forest, where perennial moisture reigns in the soil, perennial summer in the air, and vegetation luxuriates in ceaseless activity. Unknown are the autumn tints of English woods and the unrivalled splendors of the foliage of Canada. The trees do not grow in clusters, like our firs and oaks, but crowd upon each other in unsocial rivalry, struggling to keep their upper branches and leaves in the sunlight. A vast network of cable-like plants entangles the trees, and gorgeous air-plants dangle everywhere.

The central belt is of elevated grounds and grassy savannahs, but the Pacific slope is of rich, deep soil of decomposing tufas, where tropical fruits are abundant and prolific. It is an interesting fact that the mountains show everywhere traces of former glaciers. Enormous boulders, beds of boulder-clay and unstratified gravels, and rocks with smooth rounded surfaces, suggest the former presence of ice.

In the profusion of animal life the struggle for existence is intense and incessant, and Mr. Belt was at once impressed with the extent to which protective coloring and other mimetic resemblances were found to exist. Thus wasps and stinging ants have hosts of imitators among moths, beetles, and bugs. A curious longicorn beetle was found covered with long black and brown hairs, closely resembling hairy caterpillars, common in the bushes, which birds are known not to touch. The well known phasma, or leaf-insect, escapes danger and eludes observation by its wonderful resemblance to leaves; and one species of this insect, in its larval stage, is called the moss-insect, and so closely resembles the moss it inhabits as not to be distinguished from it unless disturbed. The same is true of spiders which assume a resemblance to the petals of flowers in which they hide.

A curious green lizard was common in the wild canes and grass, having leaf-like expansions, on account of which it was with great difficulty detected; and a spider so closely resembled, in form and color, a black ant, that it was mistaken for that insect. It had, moreover a habit of elevating its fore-legs so as to exactly resemble antennae. Various species of stinging ants, which no bird would touch, were mimicked by spiders which were not distasteful to birds, as Mr. Belt proved.

So universal is protective resemblance among insects, in Nicaragua, that Mr. Belt was sure that whenever he found a species provided with special means of defense, others imitating it might be found also, and such indeed was the case invariably. It was noticed that insectivorous birds and mammals did not destroy the fire-flies, which were very abundant, and several insects, especially species of cockroaches, mimicked them, and in a perfectly fearless manner made themselves conspicuous, instead of resorting to hiding places as is the custom of their tribe.

Those insects that are protected by special means of defense exposed themselves without fear, and rather made a display of their qualities. With the brilliant *Heliconia* butterflies, wasps of rich metallic lustre, fire-flies, and many other species, this was very obvious. Perhaps the display of their destructive features is a warning, otherwise they might be destroyed by their natural enemies, although not eaten. Thus a brilliantly-colored frog would come forth fearlessly during the day when others are concealed, and it was at once assumed that no animal would feed upon it; and, on offering it to fowls and poultry, not one would touch it excepting a duck, which at once threw it down and shook its head with evident dislike. Mr. Belt suggests that the white tail of the shunk laid upon its back makes it conspicuous in the dark, and may be a sort of warning to animals which would do it injury.

A most interesting instance of mimetic appearance and habit was afforded by a green, leaf-like locust. This insect would remain perfectly motionless, exactly resembling a leaf, while its enemies, a species of foraging ants, would run over it, and around it, destroying every insect in their way. The locust might be taken up and dropped again among the ants, still motionless as if dead, thus escaping injury.

These wonderful features in animal life had previously been studied by Mr. Bates in his researches in the valley of the Amazon, and by

Mr. Wallace in several works, and strikingly illustrate the possibility of change in the structure and habits of living creatures. If this were not the case, how surely all types of animals and plants would disappear with the change of their environment! Mr. Belt calls attention to the fact that we are not to understand that one animal's imitating another is a conscious act. Perhaps we know very little of consciousness in these lowly creatures, but it is quite certain that they are conscious of danger, experience fear, and impulse to seek safety. Nor can we doubt that in these may originate those modifications which inaugurate protective resemblances which afterward become so marked. Natural selection is the present and efficient means by which the modified forms are preserved; those most favorably modified most readily escape destruction, and thus the fittest survive amid inevitable dangers.

Perhaps all insects have natural enemies which they fear, and this instinct of self-preservation is active and acute; and it would be strange indeed if these conditions found no expressions in those modifications of both form and habit which secure safety to the creature, and afford means of defense as well as of attack. The well known habit of animals making their nests or burrows in places of safety was noticed in a species of birds which build their nests in bushes infested by stinging ants; a small parrot builds in a hole made in the nests of the termites, and a small fly catcher builds alongside of the nests of one of the wasps.

The account given of the foraging ants (*Ectons*) is most interesting. They live solely on insects and similar prey; ransack houses, and clear them of insects of every kind. They appear to be without fixed abodes, and advance in columns three or four yards wide, with flank, advance, and rear columns, millions in number. Their presence is announced by the noise of birds, as trogons, ant-thrushes, and others, which follow them for the insects which take wing, terrified by their destroyers. Grasshoppers, cockroaches, and others, are seized, bitten in pieces, and the fragments conveyed to the rear of the columns.

The temporary abodes of these ants seem to be a crevice or dense mass of brushwood, but in a few days they are off to new grounds. Small parties ascend trees in search of wasps' nests, and, if found, information is conveyed to the swarms below, when a column ascends, takes possession of the nest, and devours or removes the young, the wasps being powerless before the multitude.

While ants which hunt singly have eyes well developed, the eyes of the *Ectons* are small, imperfect, and in some species wanting, and they evidently follow each other by scent. This was shown in the following manner: A party or column following a leader will become distracted if his track, which they will follow in its minutest windings, is interfered with. Mr. Belt scraped away the clay which the leader had gone over, and the followers were completely at fault until they had gone around the scraped portion, when, on striking the trail again, their hesitation vanished, and they followed it with the greatest confidence.

They aid each other in difficulty with a sympathy and intelligence that are extraordinary, and overcome dangers of very rare occurrence. On one being partially buried with atoms of clay, the others removed them; a small lump, too heavy for them to move, was instantly bitten to pieces, a dozen or more being summoned to assist. They aid each other in ascending steep places, in crossing water, and in every movement afford evidence of wonderful social order.

Not less interesting than these were the leaf-cutting ants (*Oecodoma*), common in tropical America. Their order, sagacity, and underground abodes, were a subject of wonder and study. All introduced species of trees are directly attacked by them, and, unless carefully watched, are destroyed. Mr. Belt turned the tide of war by pouring a strong solution of carbolic acid, in water, into their fornicaries; straightway the pests left his plants to attend to home-affairs, and the removal of dead ants, food, and undeveloped larvae and pupae from their dwellings to a new home, was carried on with extraordinary zeal. The old burrow was deserted, and their ravages for a time suppressed. Corrosive sublimate makes the ants mad and furious. A little of the powder was sprinkled in one of their paths; so soon as the ants touched it, they ran wildly about attacking others, and very soon compact masses, or balls of ants, would be found biting each other. Huge fellows from the fornicaries, measuring three-quarters of an inch in length, came forth to set matters right, but on touching the poison they bravely forsook them. They attacked others, and were themselves attacked, and became the centres of balls of furious ants.

Many indigenous trees escape their ravages, evidently because distasteful. Through long ages the ants and trees of tropical America have become somewhat modified together. All plants disliked by ants have a great advantage over others, and thus a selection has gone on, in which introduced species do not share. The lime is less liked than the orange or the citron, and, while these are inevitably destroyed unless protected, the lime would probably survive; and Mr. Belt judiciously remarks that a little more or less acidity, or a chemical difference in the composition of tissues of a leaf, so small that it is almost to our senses, may be sufficient for the preservation or the destruction of a species.

throughout an entire continent. The paths of these ants ramify in every direction from their abodes, and are more thronged than the streets of London. They seek the open spaces near margins of the forest, and excavate a series of galleries, which are the scene of manifold operations. Continually the workers bring in burdens consisting chiefly of fragments of leaves. Naturalists have differed as to the use to which these leaves are put. Some suppose they are used as food, others, to line their galleries; the explanation given by Mr. Belt is, that the leaves are used as a manure, on which grows a minute fungus, which is the food of the ants; that they are, in reality, mushroom growers and eaters. This extraordinary conclusion arrived at by careful observations. He repeatedly explored their nests, which are a series of rounded chambers about as large as a man's head, connected by tunneled passages leading from one chamber to another. In the burrows the leaves could never be found in quantity; they were evidently directly used up; but the chambers were about three-fourths filled with a speckled brown, spongy-looking mass. Throughout this were ants with pupae larvae. Upon careful examination, it proved to be minute subdivided leaves, brown and withered, overgrown and lightly connected by a minute, white fungus, that ramified in every direction through it. This fungus was found in every chamber opened, and in the midst of it ant-nurses and immature ants. When the nests are disturbed, this fungus, or ant-food, was guarded with great care, and every atom of it was removed as soon as possible, if the old abode was broken up. That the leaves were not eaten was shown by the fact that the refuse in many deserted chambers was composed entirely of their decayed fragments, exhausted as a manure for the fungus, and left the food for larvae of several species of beetles. Some leaves were evidently unsuited to the purposes of the ants. Grass, if carried in, was directly brought out again, and thrown away. The carriers of this were probably young ants, and may have got a severe ear-wiggling for their stupidity. After all, then, do ants, like hosts of other animals, learn by experience, and is instinct, so called, sometimes at fault?

Bates describes the sand-wasps, on the banks of the Amazon, which, on making a hole, carefully examine the locality before leaving it to procure food, and Mr. Belt noticed similar actions in repeated instances. They take the same precautions that a man would do, who wishes to return to the same spot. Frequently, after going a few rods, they will return, fly around for an instant, and then dart away. On one occasion, a portion of a green caterpillar was carried away by a wasp, which on returning for the other portion, missed its mark on alighting, and became quite lost, when it took wing again, made circles around the spot, and again alighted, but in vain. This was repeated half a dozen times, and the insect seemed to get angry, buzzing loudly, when finally it found its prey.

Butterflies of several kinds are described as abundant, but the migration in enormous swarms of one or more species, which occurred every year, is an interesting phenomenon. Flights of butterflies were thus described by Darwin in 1833: "When off the shores of Northern Patagonia, we were surrounded by vast numbers of butterflies, in bands or flocks of countless myriads, extending, as far as the eye could range; even with the aid of a telescope, it was not possible to see a space free from butterflies." Mr. Belt had seen immense migrating flocks in Brazil, journeying southward, as were all those seen by him in Nicaragua. These were a brown-tailed species (*Nimetus chiron*), and there were no return-swarms, but a continuous migration in one direction only. The gilded, day-flying moth (*Urania leilus*), and a few yellow butterflies, were seen with the migrating hosts.

Birds, which are abundant at all seasons in the country, have a habit of associating, possibly for safety, or, as Mr. Belt suggests, to assist each other in hunting for food. Thus, flocks of hundreds, comprising a score of different species, are frequent, and, when present, the trees seem alive with them. He could scarcely go abroad without meeting them; fly-catchers, woodpeckers, tanagers, creepers, trogons of several species, all associating, apparently, on the most friendly terms, for mutual help.

The natives found about the country, as well as in the towns, represent an inferior type of civilization. They are, as a rule, excessively indolent and thriftless, the mixed races much more so than the native Indians. Idleness is the curse of Central America, and the people are content to live in squalid poverty rather than work. Dio Filiberto was a thrifty man, and told the traveler that he was building a new residence, and showed him outside his but four old posts, used for tying cows to, which had evidently been in the ground many years. "There," said he, "are the corner-posts, and I shall roof it with tiles." Long, no doubt, will he lounge at evenings, when his wife and children are milking the cows, and feel proud, as he views the four old posts, that he is building a new house.

The habitations of the Indians, mere shelters as they are, generally quite clean; and this class of the population is invariably fond of flowers. On all important occasions, beautiful and fragrant flowers are used for decoration, a trait of the old Indians which survives with their unfortunate descendants.

Mr. Belt's description of natural scenery are vivid and impressive. The night world he describes as being very different from that of the day. Things that blink and hide from the light are all awake and astir when the sun goes down. Great spiders and scorpions prowl about, or take up advantageous positions where they expect their prey to pass. Cockroaches, of all sizes, from that of one's finger to that of one's finger-nail, stand with long, quivering antennae, watching for their numerous foes, or scurry away from danger, as fast as their legs can carry them; but, if they come in reach of the great spider, they are pounced upon in an instant, and with one convulsive kick, give up the struggle. Centipedes, woodlice, and all kinds of creeping things, come out of cracks and crevices; the pools are alive with water-beetles, which have been hiding in the ooze all day. Owls and night-jars make strange, unearthly cries. The timid deer comes out of this close covert to feed on the grassy clearings. Jaguars, ocelots, and opossums, slink about in the gloom. All the day-world is at rest and asleep. The night speeds on; the dawn saluted by the song of birds, and the creatures of night hurry to their dens and hiding places. As a traveler, naturalist, and observer, Mr. Belt has done excellent service, and the reading world is his debtor.

Night before last a light shower livened other earth a little, but not enough to do good. We hope that ere long the clerk weather will remember to book Anderson's second edition of early Spring on a scale.

Entomology.

BY E. A. POPPENO.

Directions for Sending Insects.

All letters desiring information respecting noxious and other insects, should be accompanied by specimens, the more in number the better. Such specimens should always be packed along with a little cotton, wool, or some such substance, in a little paste-board box, that is of convenient size, and never enclosed loose in the letter. Botanists like their specimens pressed as flat as a pancake but Entomologists do not. Whenever possible, larvae (i.e. grubs, caterpillars, maggots, etc.) should be packed alive, in some tight tin box—the tighter the better, as air holes are not needed—along with a supply of their appropriate food sufficient to last them on their journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and shrivel up to nothing. Along with the specimens send as full an account as possible of the habits of the insect, respecting which you desire information; for example: what plant or plants it infests; whether it destroys the leaves, the buds, the twigs, or the stems; how long it has been known to you; what amount of damage it has done, etc. Such particulars are often not only of high scientific interest, but of great practical importance. Mounted specimens should always be pinned securely in a cork-lined box, and this packed in a somewhat larger one, with cotton wadding or some other yielding substance in the intervening space, to obviate jarring, and insure safe carriage.

INSECTS OF SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS.

In a trip recently made along the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, we made some observations on the entomology of southwestern Kansas, which may be interesting to the readers of our department.

The ravages of injurious insects are more noticeable in this region on account of the small amount of land cultivated, as it seems that the grasshoppers and other pests concentrate on the gardens and fields of the settlers to the abandonment of their homes on the prairie. This is the case in isolated fields of a few acres only, but in the same settlement, (Syracuse), where the gardens seemed to be the worst used we saw larger cornfields which promised well for a crop.

The corn in some localities had been eaten to some extent by several species of grasshoppers, the most prominent among which were the Wingless Grasshopper, *Brachypterus marginatus*—Grd., and the Two-striped Locust, (*Catantopus viridatus*). At Syracuse these were assisted by the two Wingless Crickets of the Plains, *Udeopisylla robusta* and *Anabrus simplex*, together with the Crested Locust, *Aerophilus hirtipes*, and to a small extent the Colorado Red-legged Locust—*Caloptenus sprutus*.

The wingless crickets especially are very voracious, but they fortunately occur in such limited numbers as to make their inroads less noticeable. They are interesting also from the fact of their having no wings. In *Anabrus simplex* the merest rudiments of these members are discovered beneath the posterior edge of the enlarged prothorax. The first named species, (*Udeopisylla robusta*—Hald.) is rather more than an inch in length, and is of a dark polished brown color. The females differ from the males in having an ovipositor one-fourth of an inch long. *Anabrus simplex*—Hald.—is larger, of a light green color when alive, the female having an ovipositor three-fourths of an inch in length. Both species have strong and sharp mandibles, and are ever ready to use them on the finger of their captor.

The large wingless grasshopper measured from tip to tip of outstretched hind feet is about three and one-half inches in length. It is a hearty eater, and takes its meals at all hours. The other species are like our ordinary grasshoppers or locusts.

The potato vines in several localities were being eaten by three species of Blister Beetles peculiar to the interior plains. The chief of these is the species known as *Macrobasis segmentata*—Say. It is a black beetle having the thorax above and the abdominal segments and other incisions below narrowly margined with cinereous. It measures from eight-tenths to one and one-tenth inches in length.

Another large and handsome species is the *Macrobasis immaculata*—Say. It nearly equals the other in size, but is all over a ferruginous red color. The third species, the Spotted Blister Beetle, (*Epicauta maculata*—Say), is much smaller, and of an ash gray color, with black dots sparsely scattered over its body. The two last named species were quite numerous, and the first named was hardly less abundant. They have the same habits as the old-fashioned potato bugs of the east, and run quite rapidly when brushed to the ground. In destroying them this habit can be taken advantage of by driving them into winrows of dry straw and then setting fire to it.

The Colorado Potato Beetle, (*Chrycomela decimlineata*—Say), is common in many localities, but prefers the foliage of the horse nettle, (*Solanum rostratum*), to that of the potato.

The larva of the White-lined Sphinx, (*Deilephila lineata*), which in our locality always feeds on purslane, attacks potato vines at Hutchinson and westward, and in connection with the Potato Worm, (larva of *Macroleia quinqueimaculata*), becomes injurious to some extent. In the course of an examination of a great number of the White-lined Sphinx larvae we failed to find a single specimen bearing the eggs of the Tochina Fly which so commonly attacks this species here. To this fact is undoubtedly to be ascribed the injurious abundance of the larva in the western portion of the state.

One fact noticed, of some importance to the settlers, was that in gardens where a flock of chickens or turkeys was kept the insects were doing no damage whatever. A large wingless grasshopper, or fat potato worm, is a bait that no chicken can resist. A protection so cheap, and withal so profitable, is within the reach of every farmer.

In the Railroad Experimental Gardens, in charge of S. T. Kelsey, we found forest trees and fruit trees, as well as a great variety of farm products growing nicely. The honey locusts in one garden were attacked by still an-

other species of Blister Beetle, the *Epicauta sericans*—Jec.—which does not appear to do much damage owing to its scarcity. Grasshoppers will eat the leaves of most trees, but alantus and black walnut were exceptionally free from any marks of even these insects.

Among the insects found which are interesting only to a student of Entomology are seven fine species of *Eledodes*, a genus of beetles living on decaying vegetable and animal matter, and of which the western country is rich in species; *Nonidea annulata*, a Capricorn Beetle, whose larva we found living in the stems of the abundant prickly pear, (*Opuntia*), of that region; several species of *Cicada*, (*C. parvula*, *C. hieroglyphica* and *C. rufousa*), which inhabit the dry plains miles from any bush or tree, and many others which it would take too much space to mention.

The Agricultural Press.

Knowledge of machinery is becoming one of the most important requisites in a farmer or a farmer's help. No machine should go upon any farm without the farmer comprehending it in all its parts, the requirements and relation of each part to the other, how to adjust and care for it, how to remedy difficulties that may arise and keep the whole machine in proper working condition without the aid of a machinist unless in exceptional circumstances. It should be the first duty of the hired help to learn the same lesson if he is to be intrusted with the machine's use. This is urged as a matter of economy. It is frequently the case that a non-observant farmer loses the time of his men and his own, besides making a bill at the blacksmith's or machinist's or mechanic's, when a little gumption and ten minutes time properly applied would have saved all loss.—*New York World*.

Our agriculture has been greatly improved within the past twenty years, and especially in the line of live stock. The introduction of the best animals of the most approved breeds and breeding from them, with more general culture and feeding of esculent roots to milch cows and sheep, have resulted in large additional profits to farmers. White sugar beet and Mangel Wurzel have been tried, but the labor they require comes on when other crops require attention. The various varieties of turkeys are best suited for us, as their culture requires labor when it can be given. The Rube Baga is sown with in July, and the white turnip in August. If there be no spare ground, a hay stubble can be manured and plowed up and sown with any yellow turnip. Grain stubble may be plowed up for white turnips in August; and when the crop is well up give it a liberal application of some one of the concentrated fertilizers. Good crops of both classes will be produced.

It would be well for every farmer to grow plenty of turnips to feed cows and sheep in the winter. Cooking food for milch cows and lambing ewes, is very beneficial for them, and cooking converts many articles into whole some food which otherwise would go to waste. Beef and mutton are vastly improved by turkeys, and cooked food to cattle and sheep should be the universal system.—*Practical Farmer*.

The old methods of cutting and curing grass were hard and laborious. There is no denying that, but somehow or other men made up their minds that there was no help for it and that the only way was to pitch in, and they did pitch in with a will, that meant business. On the whole we ought to be glad that those days of slow coaches are past and gone, for though they had some compensations they left little time for fooling and recreation. In cases where there was a desire for leisure for thought and for mental culture, there was no time and no opportunity. The facilities we are now doing the summer's work rapidly make the necessity for downright hard and long continued strain on the muscles less than it used to be. And yet it is less than twenty years since the mowing machine reached a degree of perfection sufficient to lead intelligent farmers to think it would ever become of practical value. At that time there were many obstacles to be overcome in its construction. No one could have imagined that we should ever have the perfection in these machines that we everywhere notice to-day.—*Mass. Ploughman*.

WHO SHALL WE NOMINATE.—We are anxious that the people of the State, through the Reform press or otherwise, should canvass the persons that are spoken of as candidates before the Reform State convention. We do not want to see the convention assemble at Topeka and make hasty nominations without giving fair full considerations to the persons in nomination. We are for principles first and men next. The convention should nominate no man to office that is not with the Reform party in letter and spirit. This is a contest for the overthrow of bad principles by establishing good ones; and to do so we must have men that can be relied on as being true in the faith and who are capable and honest. To illustrate, we want no Harveys put in nomination. In the first place, the state convention should adopt its own platform and then nominate men who it is known favor it and will carry out its principles. For Governor, we believe the p.o. is favor the nomination of a man who is a practical farmer, and that the people are right.—*Lawrence Standard*.

The task of electing a Reform ticket in Missouri this fall, however will not be an easy one. The old parties struggle with the desperation of despair. Party whips will be freely applied and the campaign liar given unlimited license but with a platform embodying substantial principles, and a ticket which shall be above reproach, represent the different industries and interests, shall be strictly non-partisan and a campaign conducted on the broad principles of justice to all, the knees of the party tricksters will tremble like those of Belshazzar when the votes are counted in November. After long years of patient toil and silent waiting, the people have determined to think and act for themselves. In all western states the same leaven is working. It may not create a loud noise, or the candidates deafen the air with high sounding oratory, but if the movement shall be so managed as to indicate genuine and merited reform, party lines will be found powerless to control the votes in the coming elections.—*Rural American*.

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* says: Did any of your reader ever think of the amount of travel it takes to raise a crop of corn? I have a 20-acre field, 40x80 rods. To break this

up would take 166 miles. Harrowing it, about 40 miles. Fallowing out, 90 miles. Planting 45 miles, if with a planter; and if dropped and then covered, 90 miles. And for each plowing of two furrows in a row, 90 miles, or five plowing 450 miles. Thus you will see it takes about 800 or 900 miles of travel to raise 20 acres of corn, not counting going to, or returning from the field. Besides there is replanting, thinning, rolling, etc.

CROPS IN CONNECTICUT.—Crop reports from the towns in eastern Connecticut are very favorable, and the fields in general have not been looking better during the last ten years. Tobacco raisers were discouraged by last year's experience, and have planted very little, mostly for home consumption. Grass everywhere is good, and the year will be memorable for the quantity of butter made. Strawberries turned out fourfold as well as they did last year, and fruit generally to the satisfaction of growers, except in some towns where the caterpillars have made sad work. In Salem, Chaplin, Hampton, and Woodstock one-third of the crop was destroyed by them.—*New England Farmer*.

LATE SOWN FODDER.—The *New York Tribune* says: Hungarian grass or millet may be sown for a fodder crop as late as the first of July. It should be cut before the frost injures it, and be cured as hay or cradled or raked up and put in bundles, like oats. These will probably be the best fodder crops to raise for horses. No grain is necessary when horses are not worked, if they have plenty of this feed which is nutritious if cut early.

A good many farmers are rushing into the dairy business under the impression that the profits are large and sure. They figure only on the profit side of the ledger and do not take into account losses liable to occur in the different departments. We do not wish to discourage any one from entering upon dairy farming, for we believe it will compare favorably in its profits, when well conducted, with other branches of farming; but we have named some of the disadvantages in one department—that of live stock—in order that men may see their way more clearly and not get too high notions of the profits to be realized.

We advise every farmer who is doing well and making a fair income from his special kind of farming, to be cautious in changing it for other branches concerning which he is not familiar; for the chances are that the new business will not yield any more profit, and perhaps not so much as the one with which he is acquainted. We believe the profits from dairying are often over estimated; and while its advantages are often the topic of discussion and laudation, it is proper that some of the disadvantages be made to appear, and then the balance of account may be struck, and no one need be led astray.—*X. A. Willard, in Rural New Yorker*.

AGRICULTURAL FACTS OF THE UNION.—Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, one of the most laborious and reliable of our living statisticians, gave at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the condensed facts of our national agriculture, comprising in the following points the result of months of careful and comprehensive calculations:

1. The agriculture of the American Union is the broad and enduring basis of its national strength.
2. Its agricultural population of 5,923,471 in 1870, had created and acquired a property in agricultural wealth valued at \$11,124,558,747, yielding an average value of \$1,878 per head, yielding a net income of \$360.
3. Every million added to that agricultural population will consequently add at least \$178,000,000 to the national wealth.
4. The present yearly increase in this population being 83,432, an additional million will be gained every thirteen years.
5. These additional millions will be urgently needed, and can be readily supplied by Europe from time to time and from age to age, to enable the American Union to produce and export the vegetable and animal products to feed and the cotton to clothe the large and steadily increasing population of Europe.
6. The interior States north of the Ohio river, and on the upper lakes and upper Mississippi and Missouri, produced in the year 1870, 813, 251,925 bushels of cereals, weighing more than 21,000,000 tons avoirdupois. By the close of the present century, twenty-six years hence, these States will probably produce fifty millions of tons.
7. It has now become a matter of vital interest, not only to the American Union, but to common civilization and welfare of the world, to improve to the utmost all the water-ways, natural or artificial, affording cheap transportation from the immense interior of North America to the ocean.—*Practical Farmer*.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.—Is "Eternal vigilance." Whilst we rejoice in our high privileges to-day, let us be careful that they are not stolen away from us. Capital has too large a control of our State and National Government, and the 13,000,000 of laborers are not receiving a fair reward for their labor, while capital invested in various ways is receiving too large a share of the aggregate profits of the country. Business is paralyzed, and honest labor is begging for employment, while the children of the laborer are begging for bread in this land of plenty. To the laboring masses of the United States, on this our natal day, as our hearts are filled with admiration for and devotion to those who have defended liberty in the past, we say inspired by the memories of the day, let us take fresh courage and resolve to use every just power (the ballot) that God has given us to break down every unjust monopoly, every unjust law, that discriminates in favor of capital against labor, until that happy state shall be reached in which capital and labor shall harmonize, and each receive a fair proportion of the aggregate profits of the whole country. The wants of the hour demand all our wisdom, patriotism and devotion to liberty. In conclusion, while our hearts are filled with gratitude for the past, and inspired with hope for the future, we say:

Up with the flag, let it float on the air. Though our fathers are cold in their graves, dare, dare, and souls that could dare. And their sons were not born to be slaves.—*Indiana Farmer*.

The *Leavenworth Times* speaking of the recent hot weather gets off the following: The heat was honest and came right out of the sun. Every thing was warm. People actually baked. All human emotions trickled out, diluted, through the pores of the skin and had no possible character beyond weakness. Millions of straws of deliquescence wit, passion and sense came out of the pores and were lost in the creases of the people's under garments. In two minutes by the watch a man would get all over varnished sentiments. The soul was gradually drained. Man walked abroad a mass of loose and tangled flaps, and woman

hid at home, a mystery of abbreviated calico and draggles. Men perspired and swore, and swore and perspired. All under the sun was vanity and vexation of spirit."

TO DESTROY INSECTS.—The *Boston Journal of Chemistry* says that hot alum-water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chinch bugs, and all the crawling pests which infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire until the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in our closets, bedsteads, pantries, shelves, and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting or mopboards, if you suspect that they harbor vermin. If, in white-washing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance. Cockroaches will flee the paint which has been washed in cool alum-water. Sugar barrels and boxes can be freed from ants by drawing a wide chalk-mark just around the edge of the top of them. The mark must be unbroken, or they will creep over it; but a continuous chalk mark, half an inch in width, will set their depredations at naught. Powdered alum or borax will keep the chinch bugs at a respectable distance, and travelers should always carry a package of it in hand-bags to scatter over and under their pillows in places where they have reason to suspect the presence of such bed-fellows.

VARIABLE QUALITY OF POTATOES.—On some strong soils in Central and Western New York, we find among all the new sorts, none that on the whole are better than the Gleason and Peerless for quality—although the latter is generally reputed as a poor sort. Some good housekeepers have gone so far as to maintain that the Peerless is the best potato for the table, after years of trial, since the days of the Mercer. We have just received a letter from George W. Campbell of Delaware, Ohio, in which he says that "the Gleason and Peerless, grown on my farm, are withal the poorest potatoes for the table I have ever raised. They both yield well and look well; but in addition to being 'soggy,' they are both strong and ill-favored, so that we can neither eat nor sell them. The Peerless was so highly recommended that I persisted in planting them for three years, but although perfectly healthy and yielding abundantly, no one would buy them a second time. The Gleasons I grew but one year, and although productive and very handsome, it was so very poor that I had no wish to try it again. The Harrison was better, but not good enough for the popular taste here; they would not sell at half the price of the Jersey Peachblow." With us the Harrison has been much inferior to the Peerless, and the Peachblow so poor that we have discarded it, independently of its liability to rot. Mr. Campbell has used his Ohio Beauty five years, and found it invariably good, and he regards it as the best potato he ever grew. The specimens he sent us, on being cooked, proved excellent, but some of the family thought the Peerless better. All these facts show the importance of testing any variety in different localities, before deciding on its merits for general cultivation, or its adaptation to each place.

HARVEST.—Harvest is now upon us and we are in the midst of the busy season and the farmers realize how much they have to do. The hay must be cut and the corn must be attended to, the wheat is fast ripening and there is an immense amount of labor crowded into a small space of time. This is a time when judgment is called into immediate requisition, and many a farmer wishes he had put less labor on himself in the Spring, but it is too late now, he must take a lesson by present experience and do better next time.—*Buckeye Farmer*.

THROUGH CULTURE.—The theory that there can be no drouth in the soil which is plowed so deeply and comminuted or pulverized so thoroughly that the air cannot strike down into it far enough to come to a temperature below the dew point, is nothing new. That theory has been familiar to scientific agriculturists for years. It is founded on the fact that whenever the atmosphere comes in contact with a substance colder than itself, moisture is precipitated, no matter how dry the season may be. So if the soil be so prepared that the atmosphere can penetrate it to a point where the soil is colder than the atmosphere, moisture will be precipitated at that point, and then by capillary attraction, be drawn through the soil to the surface, whereby whatever is growing or planted in the soil will be refreshed.—*Maryland Farmer*.

The State Miller's Association held a session recently at Lawrence. They adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected their officers for the ensuing year. H. C. Hall, of Oswego was made president, O. W. Baldwin, of Ottawa, vice president, J. A. Beatty, of Chanute, secretary and treasurer.—*Sentinel*.

Western Farm Journal on the Agricultural College Farm of Iowa.

CONDITION OF CROPS. Many well-meaning persons have seemed to believe that extraordinary results in the growth of crops, stock, and fruits should be reached, having the advantages of science within doors to direct the skilled labor without; as though upon this farm—which ranks all the way from first to third rate, according to location—the sun would come earlier, stay longer and warm deeper, or more timely showers would fall than upon the acres of the poorest cottager by the road-side. But you answer, "that the deep plowing which science teaches to be the best, we presume as a matter of course they will practice there, we neglecting it for want of a subsoiler, or sufficient team power." No science teaches "no such thing." Under some conditions deep plowing has seemed to work out great results, then again it has not. The enquiry once put by an agricultural writer, "Does any body know anything for certain?" suggests the propriety of every man being his own teacher upon his own farm, working out knotty problems as best he can, with care. While he is doing this—and we suggest that he ignore tradition—may he not reasonably allow the boys and young men who study and work upon the college farm to settle questions there, or try to, as to how deep or when to plow, how to rotate, and when to cut wheat, timothy or clover? If all the young men in Iowa who are to be future farmers would to-day start out in a race with the comparatively few young men upon the college farm who are combining a good deal of study with a little work, who could presume to measure the good that would accrue in ten years of such a race.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874. Sec. State Grange.

To Deputies.

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

Call for a Meeting of Agents.

EACH County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas are requested to send their Agent or some other delegate from their county, to meet at Leavenworth at the time of holding the State Fair this fall, September 11, for a general conference upon all matters relating to our business interests, and to agree upon and adopt certain kinds of implements for the coming season, such as will be satisfactory to different parts of the state. The Executive Committee of the State Grange will meet with the delegates at that time, and it is hoped that each county will see to it that they have a representative on the ground, and where a Council is not organized let the Granges of the county hold a joint meeting and send their delegate. Each county should defray the expenses of its own member.

F. H. DUMBAULD,
Chn. Ex. Com. Kan. State Grange P. of H.
July 9, 1874.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. F. POPEKOR.

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

We see that some of the newspapers have nominated M. E. Hudson, Master of the State Grange, for Governor. Now we suppose that settles the matter. But we will take the liberty to say that it will hardly be necessary for any party clique or ring to nominate any of the prominent officers in the Grange hoping thereby to control and unite the granges in Kansas in supporting any particular party. Let it be plainly understood that we do not propose to run anybody's political machine for them to ride into office and power at our expense.

As we said before, the grange is pledged not to interfere or meddle with politics, as we are made up of all parties, whenever we attempt to prostitute our society to political purposes, or allow others to use it for that purpose, we are ready to disband, as the grange was organized, first, for the social, educational and financial advancement of the tiller of the soil—we joined it with that understanding, and no other—and with the agreement that the discussion of political or sectarian questions was not allowable, and we hereby enter our protest against any one attempting to entangle us in any political controversies, thereby destroying the usefulness of our Order.

A brother writes urging the necessity of a meeting of all the County Agents at the time of our State Fair, and insists that the Executive Committee makes the call. The brother, who resides in the extreme southwestern part of the state, says he is coming, call, or no call.

The brother will see in the FARMER of this week, and the Spirit, that the call for such a meeting has been made, and we urge all the Agents and Patrons to meet us at that time. It seems to be the feeling of the Committee and Agents that a meeting at that time will not only be pleasant, but can be made beneficial to the Order; so let us go to Leavenworth. The President of the Society, Capt. G. T. Anthony, promises to treat us well and show us unsophisticated farmers all the points of interest in and around the city.

A. R. W. asks if it is proper to appoint members of other granges to fill vacant offices in a grange when there are plenty of members present. We have never seen any law for or against, but do not practice it in our granges up here. Should not think it necessary. He also asks, "Can a member on a dimit fill an office without handing in his dimit?" It is not regular. He should be a member of your grange before he holds office. It is doing injustice to your own members, and worthy ones probably. 3d. "Is it right to ballot on a person who wishes to join your grange on dimit?" Yes, the same as if for a new member. 4th. "Should they be balloted on on their dimit, or must they make application as new members?" The dimit answers in the place of an application—the dimit is read by the Secretary, the Master orders it laid over until the next meeting, when it is called up in regular order and balloted on—the Master before voting asking the brother or sister, if present, to retire. After the vote is taken the A. S. can inform them of the result, when they can retire or come in as they may think best.

A. B. asks if school teachers are eligible to membership. If their main business is farming, and their interest is greater in that line than any other, they are. The fact that a brother teaches in winter to try and help himself along, should not debar him from becoming a member of our Order.

Secretaries of granges, and Treasurers, must be careful and direct their communications to the proper officers when remitting monthly dues. Secretary Gray, of the State Board of Agriculture, handed us a monthly report from the Treasurer of a subordinate grange to the Treasurer of the State Grange. Said report was addressed to Alfred Gray, Topeka. He protests against attending to grange business, as he has enough of his own, and "don't know nothing about it anyhow." We also received

a monthly report through the mail, with the quarterly remittance. Please direct all such reports to H. H. Angell, Treasurer Kansas State Grange, Sherman City, Kansas.

The Executive Committee of State Grange has donated \$100 of the state fund to the relief of the suffering brethren in the South. Subordinate granges disposed to add their mite will please send it to us as soon as convenient. A little from each grange will not be missed by you, brethren, but the little amounts united will make quite a sum and be of great benefit to our needy brethren in Mississippi.

Greenwood Council, P. of H., adopted at their last meeting, June 27th, the following resolutions:

That any 4th Degree member in good standing should be eligible to any position in our Order; that the County Granges be composed of representatives elected by each Subordinate Grange; the State Granges of representatives elected by the County Granges or by united meetings of all the Granges in each County; and the National Granges of at least two representatives from each State, elected by the State Granges.

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

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Worthy Master of the State Grange and a copy furnished the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

R. V. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.
Eureka, Greenwood County, Kan.

At a meeting of Yosemite Grange, July 1st, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, As there are infesting our country, bands of lawless marauders, carrying off our property and rendering life insecure, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we appoint a detective force for our mutual protection, and cordially invite the co-operation of all Granges throughout the State.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Masters and Overseers of the Granges that co-operate with us to appoint five members as detectives.

Resolved, That there shall be a pass word and sign furnished by the detective committee of Yosemite Grange, and that chairmen of other committees get the same upon presentation of proper credentials under seal of their Grange.

Resolved, That as all Granges are equally benefitted, they should defray the expenses of their committee while acting as detectives.

Resolved, That Yosemite Grange proceed at once to appoint their committee.

Resolved, That the Secretary of Yosemite Grange be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the *Wichita Eagle*, *Belle Plaines Democrat* and *KANSAS FARMER*, with the request that they publish the same.

The Patrons of Woodson County made an imposing demonstration on the 4th inst., at Defiance, the county seat. They formed in a procession with banners and music and marched to the grove north-west of the town.

The mottoes on the banners were pithy and to the point—such as, "Our Rights we will maintain," "Peace spreads her wings over the Patrons' home," "The prosperity of a nation is in proportion to her productions," "In God we trust," "Equal and exact justice to all," "The Grange forever."

O. S. Haughawout presided. The declaration was read by Rev. J. L. Gilbert. The orator was Bro. Buyan, of Allen County, who is a thorough Patron, and all were well pleased with the masterly manner in which he handled the subject of his oration.

At noon there was a bountiful picnic dinner. In the afternoon the declaration of the principles of the Order was read by Bro. Gilbert, which was attentively listened to, more particularly by those not members. Altogether, many toasts were responded to.

The Patrons were well pleased at the success they had in their first attempt at celebrating the National day, without the assistance and co-operation of the soft handed gentry. And may they ever continue to rely upon themselves. It was estimated that from 2,000 to 5,000 persons were in attendance.

RURAL.

Neosho Falls, Kan.

Letters from the Farm.

Mineral and Agricultural Resources of the Border Tier Counties of Kansas.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

South of Bourbon lies the rich and beautiful County of Crawford. The stations along the line of railroad are Girard, Engleton, Cherokee and Coalfield. The coal shipped from these stations during the past year was 1,470 car loads.

Besides having a large area of excellent agricultural land, this County contains mineral deposits which, when fully developed, will give her enviable prominence in the commercial world.

About six miles west of the city of Girard, upon the farm of Mr. Frank Playter, there is located a quarry of very superior grindstone. Some 20,000 pounds of this stone were dressed and put upon the market last year, which rendered general satisfaction. Building stone,

free of flaws, is also found in the same locality.

Coal is found in the southeast portion of the County, in layers from four to six feet thick. Cow, Walnut, Lightning and Drywood creeks run through the County; good water can be obtained at a depth of twenty feet. Mineral water strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron can be found at the depth of one hundred feet. There are now three of these wells in the city of Girard.

About one-tenth of the land in the County is covered with timber. The farmers are an industrious, frugal class of people, and securing their lands as they do upon such reasonable terms, from the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, will soon attain a competency, and be ranked among the wealthy citizens of the State. And while the farmers are tilling the soil, the mineral resources are being developed, as will be shown by the following extract from the *Girard Press* of March 26th:

THE NEUTRAL LAND ZINC WORKS, as we shall persist in calling them, lie near our railroad. Their location was fixed and determined upon by reason of the abundance of coal and water, and the proximity to a thriving town and so excellent a railroad. As before stated they stand upon a five feet stratum of coal. By damming a ravine an artificial pond of pure water has been made, of such capacity as to furnish the immense quantity of water used in their operations. The water is soft, pure, pleasant and grateful to the thirsty, as we had occasion to know, whilst at dinner, on our recent visit.

Our constant readers know how often and persistently we have advised the farmers of the Neutral Lands to make such ponds, for living stock water and a daily supply of fresh fish for their tables.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Chicago Zinc and Mining Company are:

President, Hon. L. D. Boone, of Chicago, Ill.; Vice President, J. D. Webster, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, G. B. Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.; General Superintendent, J. A. C. Thompson, Cherokee, Kan.; Treasurer, C. F. Russell, Cherokee, Kan.; Directors, Hon. J. E. Otis and Joseph Medico, Esq., of Cherokee.

They have all the machinery for grinding, burning, sifting and moulding fire-clay—which is found upon their own premises, and a neighboring farm—from which they manufacture their own fire-brick, instead of sending to St. Louis for them, thereby saving a heavy expense. They intend to mould and burn one hundred thousand this summer for sale, and will make this one branch of their business in the future.

Besides this branch of business, and closely connected with it, the works of the Zinc and Mining Company have an extensive pottery for the manufacture of fire-clay retorts, with machinery of the most approved patterns and the largest capacity, for crushing, screening and moulding the fire-clay.

Up to the present time the company has expended \$45,000 on the works, and about half that amount for mining lands and leases. A great abundance of ore is found, for which they pay liberally. They now only work between sixty and seventy hands, but, besides these employ a large number of teams. In another year the force will have to be doubled, and the number of teams and teamsters increased.

Even at the very inactivity of these works their influence is felt among the citizens of South-Eastern Kansas and South-Western Missouri.

Since the publication of the above, Dr. Warner, editor of the *Press*, has informed me that the original capacity of the works (four tons per day) has been doubled, and that the fires of the furnaces are never out. From conversation with several gentlemen of the neighborhood I inferred that the zinc works now in such successful operation will be followed by numerous other manufacturing.

I had almost forgotten to mention that the farmers of this County are paying special attention to the culture of flax, which has proven to be a very remunerative crop.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

In looking over the broad prairies of this County, untouched by the plow or spade, one must wonder why immigrants will not stop and avail themselves of the very easy terms of the railroad company. Cherokee is the most sparsely settled County of the Border Tier, containing a quality of land and mineral resources, which will attract the attention of those seeking homes in a new country.

The famous Joplin lead mines are located about sixteen miles east of Baxter Springs, the shiretown of this County, and from surface indications it is inferred that all the land for miles around contains large deposits of this mineral. In Baxter Springs a company has been organized with a capital stock of \$5,000, to fully test the matter and ascertain if the mineral can be mined with profit. The company have leased two square miles including the town site of Baxter Springs.

Good coal is found in this County at the depth of four feet; water can be obtained at the depth of fifteen feet.

In the Indian Nation, a few miles from Baxter Springs, are located the famous Tar and Sulphur Springs, the water of which is noted for its excellent medicinal properties.

The farmers of this County are engaging extensively in cultivating cotton, castor beans, flax, wheat, corn, etc. As a sample of the productiveness of the soil, I refer to Mr. J. S. Gladden, who from a half bushel of seed upon half an acre of ground raised fifty bushels of peanuts. He cultivated the peanuts the same as he would corn.

Cherokee and Crawford Counties, with a portion of Bourbon County, constitute the Neutral Lands, belonging to the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, and sold to settlers upon the following very reasonable terms: From \$4 to \$12 per acre, on a credit running through ten years; only annual interest at 7 per cent. and taxes required to be paid until the expiration of the fourth year. A deduction of 20 per cent. or one-fifth purchase price for cash.

The following table exhibits equally the amounts of interest at 7 per cent. and principal to be paid on 40 acres of railroad land appraised at \$5 per acre.

From this table exact calculations may be made for lands at any price and any quantity. By the terms of the Company no principal is called for until the 4th year. Forty acres at \$5 per acre, amounts to \$200, on which the payments are as follows:

	INT.	PRIN.
1st paym't one year from time of contracting,	\$14 00	\$
2nd " two " " " " "	14 00	
3d " three " " " " "	14 00	
4th " four " " " " "	14 00	28 57
5th " five " " " " "	10 00	28 57
6th " six " " " " "	8 00	28 57
7th " seven " " " " "	6 00	28 57
8th " eight " " " " "	4 00	28 57
9th " nine " " " " "	2 00	28 57
10th " ten " " " " "		

I have endeavored to give you a sketch of the mineral and agricultural resources of the Border Tier Counties, which, I have no doubt, will soon be known as one of the richest agricultural and manufacturing districts in the Great West. The railroad company is fully determined to improve and develop the land under their control. They will soon plant several thousand trees thereon, which will materially enhance its value in a very short time.

With kindest wishes for the continued success of the KANSAS FARMER, I remain your humble

TRAVELER.

I notice your comments on J. W. Coffinberry's peach article in No. 27—July 8th—and have read all with interest and care.

I deem it a large item of interest to successfully cultivate all kinds of fruits, certainly so of the peach. Mr. D. L. Word, three or four miles from Emporia, Lyon County, a noted and successful fruit raiser, told me that after a practice of some twenty years, that he preferred, most decidedly, to plant the pit of choice peaches to budding. His course is to have a spot of ground in proper tilth and immediately after using a pure, ripe good peach to plant—at once from time to time, as the fruit is used. I am satisfied he is correct. It simplifies, and can do no harm to give it a fair trial.

C. S. L.

I wish to inquire, through your paper, if there is any one that has 150 or 200 good store sheep for sale in the northern part of Kansas, and what is their price for them. I want mostly ewes.

J. K.

Morris County.

WHAT THE GRANGERS SHOULD DO IN POLITICS.

In our opinion, unless the grangers are willing to occupy the position of a purely social organization, they should take immediate steps to place themselves where they may command influence and power. Let them see to it that every county in the state sends representatives to the convention called to meet at Jefferson City on the 2d of September. Let them get their forces in order and perfect a plan of operations.—*St. Louis Republican*.

In other words, the *Republican* would have every granger stultify himself, and violate the organic law of the order, violate the constitution of the State Grange, and of every subordinate grange, for they all expressly forbid granges having anything to do with politics or religion. By following the *Republican's* advice, the grange would become a political organization, which is contrary to the very spirit and purpose of the order. Internal dissensions and strife would enter every grange, and the speedy disintegration of the order would follow. If the *Republican* was the very worst enemy of the Patrons, and wanted to destroy the order in the shortest time, the very course it recommends would soonest accomplish the purpose it had in view. Our political prejudices are the strongest prejudices we have, and the founders of the grange wisely excluded the consideration of political or party questions. Grangers should no more take separate and independent political action than should Masons or Odd Fellows, Methodists or Baptists, or any religious denomination. There are many matters on which the grangers can harmonize and unite, and accomplish great good for themselves. But there are other matters on which they cannot unite, and they can't agree in politics; and if the effort is successful to make them take a hand in politics, it will prove to be the rock on which their bark will be shattered, and all the fond hopes which they have cherished will take wings and fly away.

We know the great good the order is doing for the farmer, and as the years roll around it will do greater and still greater good if the blight of politics is kept out. But let it enter the grange, and a very Pandora's box of evils will be let loose, and ruin will ensue.

As a friend, and a member of the grange, we want to see it preserved for the great blessings it will confer. We want to see nothing done that will in any wise jeopardize its growth or influence. Every grange has become a lecture room and a school room for the farmer. He has never educated so rapidly as now. He has really advanced more—intellectually, socially, and as a business man—within the past two years than he did in any ten preceding years. Shall we do anything then to endanger the very life and existence of the order by turning it out of the channel for which it was organized?

We believe we know the sentiments of the great mass of the grangers belonging to both political parties, and it is hostile to the course recommended by the *Republican*. They will be caught in no such trap. They understand the objects of the grange far better than it does. Their love for it is stronger, their care of it greater, and they are not going to violate their solemn pledges to gratify the whims or caprices of any one.—*Colman's Rural World*.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Adopted at a mass meeting of farmers, held at Mission Creek, July 4th, 1874:

We, citizens of Shawnee county, Kansas, do hereby declare our independence of all party domination, and our fixed and unalterable determination to become possessed of all those rights for ourselves and our posterity that our forefathers of a hundred years ago intended should be ours to enjoy under a representative form of government, and we hereby notify the world at large that we intend to give no peace to wicked rulers and dishonest representatives whom we consider to be but our servants, and amenable to the people, their rightful masters, for all their public acts.

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 advisor. It is the paper for the Farmer, the Orchardist, the Gardener, Stock Grower, Dairyman, the Vine Grower and Applanian, as every topic connected with their business will be presented, not only by the live farmers of Kansas, but from the best journals of other States we shall secure the experience of those who are engaged in these various branches of business. We shall present

A Column of State Local news, 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 statements of observations, and facts interesting to all readers. Contrasting the weather, the character, scope and value of this service to agriculture and manufactures, will be published, from an able writer. Descriptions of instruments used, the manner of making observations, etc., of the growth and general value of the science of meteorology, are promised.

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

Scientific Miscellany.

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

Patrons of Husbandry

and other farmers' organizations, we shall have the latest official orders, circulars, changes and reports of meetings presenting fully the growth and character of the great farmers' movement. The organization of the great farmers' movement, and in fact all information bearing upon it, shall be presented in a special column from week to week. A journal devoted to the issues and interests of the farmers, and the support of the farmers becomes a power in keeping the views of the farmers before the public, and the various parts of the State. The FARMER will maintain an independent and outspoken position upon public measures affecting the interests of its readers.

The Literary and Domestic Department, conducted by our own "gude woman," will be specially devoted to giving the family circle an entertaining and pleasant evening's reading. "Our Little Folks" will not be neglected, and by their own writers and contributors their department will become one of great interest to them.

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

The Supreme Court Decisions.

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

The Market Review

will present the important local markets of the State and all 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.

New Improvements

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

We take pleasure in saying that the farmers of the state have taken a commendable interest in giving the FARMER a substantial support necessary to its prosperity. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money, the increase in subscription has been for one year from April, 1873, to April, 1874, over 500 names, and we shall labor to give our patrons more than has heretofore been promised.

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

First, To give a premium to every subscriber would necessitate an additional charge upon our present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, flashy dainties called chronos, without artistic merit or lasting value, can be got at from 15 to 30 cents an article, the giving of such a premium as of no practical utility or benefit to the subscriber, and which it would be necessary to charge 50 cents to pay for the same, and the additional trouble and expense of doing a picture business.

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

We look upon the whole premium business as a useless humbug, which can be dispensed with, as not legitimate to the editing and publishing of a paper. The offering of everything from a Short-horn bull to a brass ring to secure subscriptions, has become a feature of trouble and expense in the publishing business, which we propose to devote from, as we believe, in the interest of our subscribers. We are laboring to put in a new No. 1 Agricultural and Family Journal, and do not intend, as a rule, to give away a general mercantile exchange, at the expense of our subscribers.

One Insertion, 20 cts. per line, Nonpareil.
Three months, 16 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
Six months, 12 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
One year, 10 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
For line for Special Notices, 25 cts. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

Advertising Rates: In the Breeders', Nurseriesmen and Seedsmen 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.

Terms of Subscription: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2 00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1 00
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, 5 00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, 8 00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, 15 00

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00
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ADVERTISING RATES:

One Insertion, 20 cents per Line, nonpareil type.
 One Month, 15 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion.
 Three Months, 12 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion.
 One Year, 10 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion.
 Special Notices, 25 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion.
 For less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

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

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
 GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
 DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
 S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
 MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
 "JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
 MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
 MRS. SOULARD.
 "RAMBLER."
 "BETTY BAKER," Freeport, Pa.
 DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth, Kan.
 JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.
 JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
 P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth, Kan.
 R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
 W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
 NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
 C. W. JOHNSON, Haverhill, Kan.
 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GUY," W. P. POPE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEZDIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.
 A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. These live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers will find the *Kansas Farmer* on file for reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. E. & Co., New York; S. M. Pettigill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; L. N. Spurr & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettigill & Co., Boston; T. C. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; Franklin Hall, Philadelphia; Geo. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; M. H. Desbrow, Rochester, N. Y.; Cook, Cohn & Co., Chicago; H. H. Chandler, Chicago; Geo. W. East & Co., Chicago; Chas. C. Foster, Chicago; Sharp & Lord, Chicago; Edwin Alden, Cincinnati; E. N. Freshman, Cincinnati; S. H. Brown, Cincinnati; Sheffield & Stone, St. Louis.

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

State Fairs for 1874.

STATE.	PLACE.	SECRETARY.	TIME.
Illinois.....	Peoria.....	A. M. Garland.....	Sep. 14-19
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	J. H. Kilpatrick.....	Sep. 7-11
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Alex. Herron.....	Sep. 21-24
Iowa.....	Keokuk.....	J. E. Bacon.....	Sep. 21-24
Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	W. W. Field.....	Sep. 7-12
Nebraska.....	Omaha.....	D. H. Wheeler.....	Sep. 29-Oct
Michigan.....	E. Saginaw.....	R. H. Hays, Jr.....	Sep. 14-19
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	Wm. Felt.....	Sep. 8-12
Kansas.....	Leavenworth.....	Alfred Gray.....	Sep. 7-11
California.....	Sacramento.....	J. N. Hoag.....	Sep. 21-25
Colorado.....	Denver.....	.....	Sep. 22-25
Virginia.....	Charlottesville.....	.....	Sep. 22-25
New Jersey.....	Newark.....	.....	Sep. 14-19
N. Hampshire.....	Manchester.....	.....	Sep. 29-30
St. Louis Fair.....	St. Louis.....	G. O. Kall.....	Oct. 5-10
Kansas City Exposition.....	D. L. Hall.....	Oct. 14-19	

County Fairs in Kansas for 1874.

COUNTY.	PLACE.	SECRETARY.	TIME.
Allen.....	Iola.....	A. G. Jones.....	Oct. 7-10
Anderson.....	Garnett.....	W. W. Kirkpatrick.....	Sep. 16-18
Atchison.....	Atchison.....	J. A. Martin.....	Sep. 16-18
Brown.....	Hiawatha.....	J. C. Cracraft.....	Sep. 24-26
Butler.....	.....	M. D. Ellis.....	Sep. 24-26
Coffey.....	Burlington.....	E. E. Bacon.....	Sep. 24-26
Cowley.....	Winfield.....	J. B. Fairbanks.....	Sep. 1-3
Cherokee.....	Baxter Sprs.....	R. McGarvin.....	Sep. 23-25
Crawford.....	Grand.....	.....	Sep. 23-25
Dickinson.....	Enterprise.....	.....	Oct. 7-9
Franklin.....	Ottawa.....	W. H. Clark.....	Sep. 23-25
Greenwood.....	Eureka.....	H. C. Rizer.....	Sep. 24-26
Harvey.....	Newburg.....	H. C. Shbaugh.....	Sep. 24-26
Jackson.....	Holton.....	I. I. Tabor.....	Sep. 8-11
Lyon.....	Emporia.....	A. R. Bancroft.....	Sep. 23-25
Miami.....	Paoli.....	T. M. Carroll.....	Sep. 23-25
Mitchell.....	Bellevue.....	C. P. Stevens.....	Sep. 23-25
Montgomery.....	Independence.....	J. M. Altshoff.....	Sep. 23-25
Ottawa.....	Minneapolis.....	W. A. Johnston.....	Sep. 23-25
Pottawatomie.....	Louisville.....	E. Walker.....	Sep. 23-25
Riley.....	Manhattan.....	J. G. A. Shelton.....	Sep. 23-25
Republic.....	.....	J. O. Savage.....	Sep. 16-18
Shawnee.....	Topeka.....	J. B. Ballard.....	Sep. 23
Smith.....	Smith Centre.....	L. C. Uhl.....	Sep. 24-25
Sumner.....	Oxford.....	C. Tilton.....	Sep. 24-25
Wabancsee.....	Alma.....	F. W. Kroenke.....	Sep. 30-Oct. 1
Washington.....	Washington G. W. Shriner.....	Sep. 15-17	

EARLY PLANTING.

No one thing has been more thoroughly demonstrated in the experience of Kansas farmers than the necessity of early planting. Once in a long time there is an exception to this as is the case in some parts of the State this year with the corn crop. The periodical dry time which for many years past has occurred in July and August, came earlier this year and caught the early planted corn in some parts of the State and fatally injured it. While this is true, as we have stated, of some localities quite as large an area of the State which has had regular rains, is proof of the fact that early planting, whether of corn, oats, barley, potatoes and all other grain and vegetable crops, is the most certain to yield a paying return. This rule not only holds good with our crops for spring planting but also with the

wheat crop. The experience of wheat growers in the east, west, north and south portions of the State, as well as in central Kansas, proves that the sowing of wheat late in the fall is always attended with light yield if not total failure. The wheat that secures a good stand on the ground early in the season is better able to withstand the freezing and is not so easily burned out by the early hot weather in the spring. It is unnecessary to say that thorough preparation of the ground is essential and that, summer fallowing, manuring and harrowing and cross harrowing belong to successful wheat crops.

A wheat grower remarked a few days since that in a field of good rich prairie soil, a part of which he had manured and sown to wheat, resulted as follows: The manured portion marked the exact part of the ground which bore a large and heavy crop; the portion having no manure being too light to pay for cutting. This farmer declared that he would only sow wheat hereafter so far as he could manure the land.

This may be an extreme position regarding our black, rich prairie soils, but there is enough truth in it to bear close observation.

We know of large yields of all kinds of grain and vegetables within our State, but there are so many returns that scarcely pay for the harvest, that no reliable conclusions can be drawn. What we want is more exact information. We not only want to know of the large and paying yields in crops, but we want to know the soil, the cultivation and all the facts which have made them possible.

If plowing under green crops, summer fallowing plowing under manure or top dressing with the same are necessary to make wheat growing profitable we want to know it. What men follow farming for is not only because they may like the business and the home and comfort it gives their families, but it is to make money. To get at the practical facts we must know exactly what an acre of wheat yielding twenty bushels per acre costs placed in the market, as well as the average measured yield of marketable grain, what it can be raised for, and sold to give the farmer a fair and living rate for his capital and labor. Will our wheat growers assist us to these facts from various parts of the State? Let us come down to business.

THE ATTEMPT OF MELIUS TO CAPTURE THE GRANGE.

We remarked some weeks since that in politics a temperate criticism, no matter how merited, was at once taken as sufficient cause for a declaration of war by those whom it in any way referred to, and the ill fated journalist was doomed to the scalping knife. An amusing instance of this intolerant spirit is before us in the *Lawrence Daily Tribune* of July 16th. The *Tribune* reviews our editorial of the 15th inst., entitled "Politics and the Grange," and straitway without cause or provocation "goes for" us personally. We have read something of the amenities of journalism in the *Ottawa Journal*, we believe, which carried to us the impression that the editor would appreciate a fair minded and impersonal discussion of public measures without at once pitching into reckless cut and slash campaign balderdash. We wish our *Journal* friend who seems to be laboring to convince people that this whole reform movement had its boring with him, and that upon him its weal or woe rests, to understand that there are many of us in Kansas who ten years before he thought of moving to the State, talked and worked for the same political reforms that to-day the whole people are demanding, and that a man's reality to these principles of political reform, which the *FARMER* has consistently advocated, is not to be measured by the amount of boasting or personal vilification he may indulge in. There are thousands of thinking republicans in Kansas to-day, who will not vote with their party if the nominations are unsatisfactory, and who cannot be hoodwinked into the support of ring combinations whether they are made in the name of reform or by the republican party.

We look for much good to come from the opposition movement, and as thousands of other republicans, we have sympathized with efforts to place the political offices outside of barter and sale, to make trading and dickerings and promising places of trust, and the putting up of nominations at conventions, impossible.

There is to-day, if we read aright the signs of the times, among the voters of Kansas, an unsettled and unsatisfactory state of mind on political matters. While men feel a distrust of old party tricks from the republican party, they are on the other hand dissatisfied with the assumed leadership of the reform element which up to this time, has not insured confidence in their integrity of purpose. Independent, thinking men want something besides change, in this revolution, and they will not be led into sustaining a little ring or clique of men who cry reform at the top of their voices and who in advance in a "people's movement," undertake to forestall the action of a convention by working up little combinations before the people have even selected their delegates. All this sort of thing will not catch the men who have the courage to cut loose from old party affiliations. Reform means with such voters the earnest work of people who are laboring for a conscientious purpose. Let the people of Kansas believe for one moment that the men assuming to lead this reform are combining for the leaves

and fishes, and a grain of powder will blow their influence to the four winds.

We don't want shysterism or trickery to forestall the action of the convention of August 5th.

In the article of Mr. Melius before us, after assuming his right to nominate the Master of the State Grange for Governor, and after showing to his own satisfaction that no harm will come of it as far as the Grange is concerned, he wants to know what we are trying to "boss" things for. We may be mistaken, but we thought our right to criticize this little dodge on the Grange was quite as good as his was to make it. Melius, don't it sound a little funny to hear you talk about others bossing things?

He further says "so far as we can see, the *KANSAS FARMER* has no decided political opinions whatever. It tries to suit all sides and we doubt whether it suits any." One thing is certain, we don't suit Melius. Had we championed this little game Melius is trying to set up on the Grange, we would probably have been all right with him. The facts are, as an examination of the columns of the *FARMER* for six months past will prove, that the *KANSAS FARMER* does not trim its sails to suit anybody.

We have simply endeavored to speak our convictions upon such questions as we treated without regard to men in office, or men after office in the Grange or out of it. And this we shall continue to do in the future. A journalist can do no higher duty than to be true to himself.

The reform party cannot commend itself to the judgment of intelligent men if it attempts in its infancy, by the side-show caucus to do the thinking for the whole people. If reform means anything it means the entire absence of this presumptuous jugglery which has long disgusted the rank and file of all parties.

This sort of plain talk may not suit Melius and others, who have the State officers already selected, but we assure him it is a matter of great indifference to us whether it does or not.

Melius says the *FARMER* has no official authority, in which he is eminently correct. The *FARMER* is not an organ in any sense, and wearing no collar, it is at liberty to tell the truth. Melius has been liberally advertised in Kansas, for a new comer, and when he shall have been here long enough to learn the boundary lines of the State and the feeling of the people to whom he is a stranger, he may learn to treat with more consideration men who are as earnest and honest for reform as he is.

In parting with Melius we should be unjust to him if we did not say that some of his advisers, among whom is himself, believe he has confounded his sudden notoriety with a reputation for political sagacity, and his bitter personal criticisms with wise views upon public questions. It would be unfortunate if in the end this hero of the hour, this militia veteran, would prove to be an office seeker. That he bears the ear marks of this large class of our distinguished citizens, we risk our judgment.

THE SCIENCE OF TRADING IN NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

It displays no especial sagacity to observe that delegations from townships to a county convention, or from counties to a state convention, usually come fixed for their special candidates, and that some one of the delegation is constituted leader, who in fact, if not in form, casts the vote of that delegation.

The strategical work in a convention is to learn these leaders and get up the necessary trades. Most men are nominated in convention by judicious trading. This commercial side of our conventions is where the science of dark room caucuses is shown to best advantage. A works up ten votes for Governor; he trades with B, who hasten for Lieut. Governor, agreeing to throw his ten for B in consideration of an equal return of courtesies on the part of B. Thus A makes his combinations and trades through the whole ticket, and when the convention comes to a vote a surprising strength is shown, if not a nomination, which is simply the result of first-class dickerings ability. This is, to make a long story short, the philosophy of conventions. Thus it is that candidates need energetic and judicious traders for a convention, men who can manipulate the leaders of delegations.

A gentleman who has been active in Kansas politics for many years, said to the writer, "I can take a dozen men, who will fight and hang together in a convention, and nominate almost any man for any position." This gentleman spoke authoritatively, for we once saw him go into a state convention, and in the face of a majority against his candidate, by strict attention to good business principles, traded his man into a nomination. Similar cases are within the experience and observation of most citizens, and the little moral we draw from this is simply that a convention may not represent the majority of the convention, or the will of the people, and will not as long as trading takes the place of independent voting of delegates.

What is the remedy? The remedy lies in sending a delegation that is not fixed up in the interest of any man, and which is composed of men of such intelligence, character and courage that they cannot be traded here and there in a body by a self-constituted leader. If the delegations sent up to state conventions this year are men who will not be traded and handled like puppets, but vote individually their independent convictions, it will prove a bad year for tricksters and shysters.

IT IS IN ORDER.

It is in order, we would like to inquire whether Maj. J. K. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer*, found any fault with, or lectured the Grangers to any alarming extent when they supported him for United States Senator during the squabble last winter.—*Kansas Tribune*.

In reply to our *Tribune* friend, we would state that while we did not presume to have any claims for the position referred to above, we did not go into combinations, rings or cliques of any kind, with Grangers or anybody else, to secure a single vote. Nor did we make a promise of any kind to influence the action of members of the legislature and the gentlemen who honored us with their votes at that time, are alone responsible for the act.

"If in order, we would like to inquire," whether Louis Melius came to Topeka a few days since, in company with several other gentlemen, to make up a slate for the 5th of August convention, and whether the nomination for Governor was not the result of that meeting at the Teft House?

For the Kansas Farmer.]

EDITOR *FARMER*: Have you not rather exaggerated the value of Lieut. Governor, in the issue of July 5th? It seems to me that the only contingency where that officer can amount to much, or really more than the Speaker of the House, is in case of the death of the Governor.

Not even law gives the Lieutenant Governor the appointment of the committees—only custom. A majority of the Senate can not only remodel the committees, but they can do more, they can so frame the rules of the Senate that no committee can by any possibility pocket a bill, even though the committee be most unfriendly.

The security against jobbery in the Senate does not lie in the Lieut. Governor, but in the election of a Senate of true and capable men—then we need not care who is Lieut. Governor.

Was I in the Senate, with earnest and experienced men to back me, and a majority of only one, and the railroads might have their supplest tool in the chair as Lieut. Governor, I would stake my life on their defeat.

It is, of course, important to have only good and upright, and efficient men in public trusts, and I hope our farmer friends will so far interest themselves in the primary meetings as to ensure good nominations. With the farmers of Kansas to-day lies the control of the republican, democratic, or any Kansas political party, and if a party here goes amiss, the farmers, more than any others, must accept the blame; for it is idle to suppose that a state with 500,000 people can be managed by its towns, when less than a dozen of its counties have towns sufficiently large to supply even one-fourth of the voters in said counties. Leaving out Atchison, Leavenworth, Douglas and Shawnee and I do not believe any county in the state can be ruled by the towns of the county, if only the farmers will do their duty, by attending the primaries and selecting the right men to represent them in conventions.

In this matter the farmers are largely to be blamed, and before they censure too strongly the town people they should first correct their own delinquencies; and let them not forget that very often the better citizens from the towns have besought, and in vain, the farmers to attend more fully and discriminatingly to their civil duties in connection with the primaries.

EX-FARMER.

July 18, 1874.

MINOR ITEMS.

Atlanta, Georgia, July 15th.—Our Atlanta Pomological Society is again under full headway for the season. Weekly meetings with exhibitions of fruits at each meeting. Our fig crop is early and of the best. I have figs larger than a turkey egg. Had them on the table, ripe, the 27th of June, and some were ripe by the 20th.

I would like to know your best, most approved, economical and convenient plan for a cow house, for two or more cows. I do not mean a square pen, but a comfortable house, embracing every convenience, with an eye to the value of excrement, solid and liquid.

J. J. TOOW.

Short-Horn Cattle.—The Freeport, (Ill.) *Journal*, speaking of Messrs J. B. Coolidge & Son's stock at Highland Stock Farm, near Rockford, Ill., says it contains some of the best stock from Ohio and Kentucky, and that they are kept for breeding and not simply for show.

WE call attention to the article from Colman's *Rural World*, "What the Grangers should do in Politics." It is a plain and pointed statement of the views held by the best informed members of the Grange throughout the country upon the subject. At this particular time the article will be found of special value to Patrons.

A Free Gift.—In addition to the offer made by Mr. Hughes of Topeka, which is a pair of pure white Leghorn chickens, to the party sending the largest list of subscribers in July to the *FARMER*, we will add the following: One copy of "American Fruit Culture," by Jno. J. Thomas, a standard work, sold by the publishers at \$3.00 per copy, to be sent post paid to the party sending the second largest list of subscribers.

To the party sending the third largest list a copy of the *Western Farmer and Stock Grower* worth \$1.50 will be sent post paid. Who will take the premiums?

Thos. E. Talbot, Talbot, Mo., whose reputation as a breeder of short-horn cattle is quite well established, has our thanks for a copy of Proceedings of National Short-Horn Cattle Breeders Convention of 1873 and 1873.

Messrs. Miller and Runyon, Lexington, Ky.—These gentlemen have opened a general advertising agency at Lexington, Ky., and will act as agents for the *KANSAS FARMER* in securing advertising and subscriptions. The firm comes highly recommended, and will no doubt do a successful business.

Probate Judge.—We understand that Judge W. H. Cook, of Topeka, will be a candidate for Probate Judge of Shawnee County. We have heard it stated that the Judge was going to make an independent run for this position.

State News Items.

Mr. N. S. Gilbert will go up head and take the blue ribbon for being the first "direct trader" between this point and Galveston. He received on Wednesday returns from a shipment of butter which netted the comfortable margin of 17 cents a pound, which is better than he could have done east or west. We hope this butter will smooth the way to other shipments.—*Juniper Union*.

The township assessor at Coffeyville, found a woman eighteen years old, who had five children. The male author of the disturbance was twenty-three.

This is all the result of Kansas climatic influence, and was no doubt what Horace Greeley had an eye to when he said, "Go West, young man, go West!"—*Wathena Reporter*.

The Peoria, Miami and Quapaw tribes of Indians held their annual war dance on Rock Creek, in the Indian Territory, last week. A quarrelsome negro belonging to the Ottawa tribe was killed by a white man whom he assaulted with a knife.

The Baxter Springs *Republican* says the wheat harvest in Cherokee county is about over and that the crop will be larger than ever before.

THE cherry crop of Douglas county has been immense. One man sold about two wagon loads per day.

THE Paola *Republican* says that Chinch bugs will not injure wheat that has been sown on well-manured ground.

THE assessed valuation of railroads in Miami county this year is \$323,405.

WE give the following summary of the large prizes drawn during the day, with the numbers. The first grand prize of \$100,000 was drawn by number 353,859; \$23,000 cash drawn by number 7,080; \$5,000 cash by 303,153; \$5,000 cash by 233,490; \$4,000 property prize by 286,005; second property prize of \$20,000 by 366,219; seventh property prize of \$3,500 by 362,194; eighth property prize of \$3,625 by 155,943; third property prize of 10,000 by 114,309; \$2,500 cash by 195,371; ninth property prize of \$2,500 by 70,224; tenth property prize of \$1,500 by 331,108.—*Leavenworth Times*.

THE Indians are on the war path again near the junction of the States of Kansas, Colorado and the Indian Territories. They have attacked several hunting parties and others, and burned the bridge over the Cimarron river. Gov. Osborn has asked Gen. Pope to do something for the protection of the whites but he seems to move slowly. So the Governor has sent out one thousand and five hundred men to the frontier. We will venture to say one thing that when the frontiersmen go upon the war path they will not be hampered by imaginary lines of Indian reservations and they will not return without scalps either.—*Parson Sun*.

UNTIL this year, we remember never having heard of a neighborhood where it did not rain on the Fourth or July, except in 1860. This time however it failed and all who had looked forward to that day to break the drouthy spell felt gloomy and despondent until day before yesterday, when an abundant shower refreshed vegetation and the people alike. Another good rain like it the coming week will make the corn and give assurance of a good crop of hay.—*Garnett Plaindealer*.

THE quality of the wheat this year is above the average. So far all that has been brought in weighs over 60 pounds to the bushel—the lowest being 61, and the highest 66.—*Bureau Herald*.

EFFECT OF THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.—Senator Ingalls has addressed the following letter to Mr. Wilkinson, of the *Seneca Courier*, concerning the new currency law:

In the current issue of your excellent *Courier*, I notice the following paragraph: "Kansas, under the redistribution clause of the new currency bill, entitled to about half a million more national bank circulation." The new national bank act, by fixing the maximum of legal tenders at \$383,000,000, and releasing the reserve on circulation, adds to the currency of the country about \$76,000,000. Under the redistribution clause Kansas is entitled to nearly \$2,000,000 additional bank notes for circulation instead of half a million as you suggest. While the bill is not all we hoped to obtain, it is a measure of substantial relief to the industrial interest of the west, which is the herald of another era of enduring prosperity.

Very truly yours,

JNO. J. INGALLS.

GOV. CHAS. ROBINSON writes to the *Spirit of Kansas* as follows:

EDITOR *SPIRIT*: From the very flattering notice you gave me, or from some other cause, many persons are assuming that I am a candidate for Governor of the State. While no person prizes the good opinion of his fellow citizens more highly than I do, or would feel more proud to be thought worthy of such an office, I am in no sense a candidate for any office at the approaching election, and hope my name will be left entirely out of consideration in making up the tickets.

Very truly yours, CHARLES ROBINSON.

Public Meetings. From the *Wyandotte Gazette* we take Brother Taylor's call for mass meetings. The style is original and shows good grit.

I am a candidate for Congress, and propose to discuss the political situation, if possible, in all the counties of the Second District. I do not propose to pay for any hall hire, to subsidize any newspapers or saloons, or to buy up with money or promises of office any supposed leaders or influential politicians, white or black. If halls have to be hired, the people where the meetings are held must pay the bills, or I shall

endeavor to charter a dry goods box on a street corner for my rostrum. If newspapers and one-horse politicians are to be bought, such of my competitors as choose to engage in it can have that special line of industry to themselves. I propose to make an economical canvass, so that if I should chance to be elected I would not be tempted to sell my vote or steal from the treasury to reimburse myself for heavy expenses in the campaign.

I hereby invite all other candidates to meet me at any of the meetings which may be held as a result of this notice, and participate in the discussion of the questions at issue.

Will papers in the Second district please copy this notice, or give the substance of it?

R. B. TAYLOR.

Every Granger

Should have the oil chromo, 19x24 inches, faithfully representing the inner workings of a Grange. Can be used as a certificate of membership, or as a work of art is valuable as an ornament for any parlor. A copy can be seen at this office. Single picture, fifty cents and postage, or 12 copies for \$6.00 delivered to any point. Address the American Oleograph Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Do You Want an Organ?

To such a question as the above, a smiling "yes" would be drawn from many hundreds of cultivated minds in the city and country. "It would be so nice," a chorus of voices responded. Yes there is nothing so delightful, so enjoyable, as good music. As the public mind becomes refined, enlightened, mellow, and cultivated, as civilization advances and the diviner sensibilities of humanity enlarge, the demand for music increases. Joseph Mills & Co., 214 North Fifth Street, Saint Louis, Mo., are agents for the Estey organs and Arion pianos. They are prepared to furnish them upon the most reasonable terms, and all those who desire to purchase are most respectfully solicited to call, see specimens and examine prices.

Osborn's Grain and Seed Cleaner.

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

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head for local or State offices will be charged \$5.00 for the time preceding conventions.

Announcement.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court of Shawnee County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

R. H. C. SEARLE.

Business Notices.

The Loudon Hay-Gatherer,

With Two Boys and Two Horses, will Deliver more Hay at the Stack than Three Teams with Three Drivers and Two Men to Pitch in the Field. Shop price only \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Loudon Hay-Derrick,

Light, strong, and easily worked. Two men can easily set it up or move it in five minutes. Price at shop \$30 without ropes or pulleys. Address LOUDON MANUFACTURING WORKS, Fairfield, Iowa.

Patents.

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

GRANGE STORE.

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

KEITH & BILLINGSLEY.

GRANGER PRICES.

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

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 10, 1874.

Strayed or Stolen.

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, about July 8, a dark sorrel horse, right hind foot white, strip of white from forehead to mouth, about 14½ hands high, 3 or 4 years old, never been shod, when last seen was going in the direction of Topeka. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the animal. ADDISON HUGHES, Box 190, Topeka, Kan.

STRAYED.

MARE—Strayed from W. H. Proctor, Madison, Greenwood county, a white pony mare, 7 years old, watch eye, natural pacer. Suitable reward for her recovery.

STRAYED

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

STRAYED

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

\$10 REWARD.

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON or about the last of May, from the subscriber, living five miles southwest of Topeka, on the Topeka and Burlington road, near F. R. Foster's, a light bay mare, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, two white hind feet, heavy black mane and tail, ears large and inclined to droop forward, hips prominent, probably has on a head-stall. Has a half moon brand on right shoulder—something like: D. Any information leading to the recovery of the animal shall be rewarded with \$5.00, or \$10.00 will be paid for its return. W. W. CLARKE.

New Advertisements.

THOS. E. TALBOTT, Daltown, St. Charles Co., Missouri. Breeder of pure Short Horn Cattle, Good Bulls and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

Seed Wheat.

PURE SEED WHEAT sent by express or freight in new sacks at the following rates per bushel. Orders in rotation, commencing August 1st: Fulz, or Irish \$2.00
Jennings White 2.00
Clawson 2.00
Eureka (fine) 2.00
Excelsior (my origin) extra 2.50
J. H. HAYNES, Excelsior Gardens, Delhi, Ind.

THE POLL-GATE. PRIZE PICTURE sent free. An ingenious gem. 50 objects to find. Address with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Northwestern Business College,

NAPERVILLE, Illinois. The best and cheapest Business Training School. Has superior advantages from its connection with the Northwestern College, which has full collegiate courses. Fall term opens August 26. For circulars address Rev. WM. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Grape Vines.

LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality. Reduced prices. Price list free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

To Horsemen.

STALLION COLT, yearling, by George Wilkes, (recoiter). Colt is gray, large, strong and thrifty, and gaited equal to the best. Price \$400.
BAY STALLION, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian: dam a fast trotter of Messenger blood. A handsome fast trotting horse, 16 hands, and an excellent sire. Price, \$3,000.
Several choice Brood Mares, large and of fashionable breeding, at moderate prices, to close out a breeding stud. The lot—a car load—at a great sacrifice. Address HARK COMSTOCK, 110 John st., N. Y.

GEO. W. CRANE,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

Printer, Binder and Lithographer

AND DEALER IN
STAPLE ARTICLES OF STATIONERY,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Legal Books and Blanks a Specialty.

Publisher of Spalding's Treatise, Laws for Township Officers, Road Laws, Bond Laws, etc. In press, and will be ready for delivery about September 1st, Spalding's Manual and Probate Guide for Kansas, which forms an invaluable assistant to Executors, Administrators and Guardians. Also, complete system of printed Township Records and Legal Blanks for township officers. Spalding's system of Legal, Commercial and Business Blanks is the most complete, accurate and beautiful in the market; each blank has full and reliable instructions on the backing for its use.

School and Township Bonds

In stock, lithographed and printed. Bonds negotiated at highest market price, also lithographed or printed to order, in the latest style of art, and at eastern prices. Special figures given on County and Railroad Bonds.

SCHOOL RECORDS,

Sole Agent for McVicar's system of School Records.

SEALS, for Notaries Public, Masonic and other Lodges, Granges and Public Officers, at St. Louis prices.

RIBBON STAMPS for Banks, Railroads, Merchants and others. Address GEO. W. CRANE, Topeka, Kas.

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE
"HAZEL BLUFF HERD"
OF
SHORT-HORN CATTLE
AT THE FAIR GROUNDS ADJOINING
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA,
Thursday, August 13, 1874.

I WILL SELL, at the above time and place, 30 head of Short-horns (24 females and 6 bulls and bull calves), being sixths of my entire herd. The sale catalogue will include a majority of the animals that I have regarded as the best of my herd; embracing Matilda, Flora, Queens and representatives of other good families.

TERMS—On all sums of \$100 and over, a credit of six months, without interest, with approved security. A discount of 5 percent for cash.

Catalogues mailed on application.

CLAUDE MATTHEWS,

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

On the day preceding this sale, JOHN GRAY will sell his entire herd, at Sullivan, Ind. Parties can attend both sales.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.

SUPREME COURT.

D. S. MCINTOSH vs. THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CHAWWORTH COUNTY.

Error from Bourbon County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

I. Where both parties to a suit pending in the district court agree to a continuance to a subsequent term, notify the clerk of this agreement, and direct him to make a journal entry thereof, and relying thereon the defendant leaves the court and returns home, while the plaintiff in his absence and in violation of this agreement proves up his claim and takes judgment: HELD, That there was no error in the court therefor, and at a subsequent term, upon motion, vacating and setting aside the judgment thus obtained.

II. This court does not take judicial notice of the rules of the district courts.

III. Where a motion involving questions of fact outside of the record is made and overruled, and the "case made" or bill of exceptions shows that one affidavit was made in support thereof, but fails to show that no other affidavits or other evidence was used, and also fails to show upon what ground the district court overruled the motion: HELD, That it was impossible to affirm

that the district court erred in overruling the motion.

IV. An error in an instruction bearing simply upon the amount that the plaintiff ought to recover, if he recover anything, and not affecting his right to a recovery, may be disregarded when the verdict is for the defendant.

All the Justices concurring.

JOHN LORING vs. LEWIS ROCKWOOD.

Error from Howard County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

I. A bill of particulars stated that the defendant set fire to prairie grass, and that the fire continued to burn and spread until it reached and burned the hay, posts and rails, and growing peach trees of the defendant, and that such burning occasioned great damage to the defendant, to wit: the amount of one hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty cents, the value thereof: HELD, That the justice of the peace erred in dismissing the action on the ground that the cause of action stated in the bill of particulars was one for trespass on real estate and beyond his jurisdiction.

II. On reversing, upon petition in error, the judgment of a justice of the peace, it is the duty of the district court to render judgment against the defendant in error for all costs that have accrued up to that time.

All the Justices concurring.

S. O. THACHER and N. T. STEPHENS vs. THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Error from Jefferson County.

REVERSED.

By the Court.

H. G. T. commenced an action of mandamus in the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas against H. S. W. J. D. R. and H. O., the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Jefferson, State of Kansas, to compel said board to submit to the qualified voters of Rock Creek township, in said county, the question whether stock should be taken in the name of said township, in the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. and the bonds of the township be issued in payment for such stock. The said county board then employed the plaintiffs in error, as attorneys and counselors at law, to defend said suit. The plaintiffs in error performed said services, the action of H. G. T. was defeated, and this action is now brought to recover compensation for said services.

HELD, The county commissioners had power to employ the plaintiffs in error to perform said services, and therefore that this action should be maintained.

All the Justices concurring.

THE CITY OF WYANDOTTE vs. HARRIET C. WHITE.

Error from Wyandotte County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

I. To determine whether an instruction be erroneous it must be considered in reference to the facts in the case, as well in relation to the other instructions.

II. In an action for damages for personal injuries in which the question of contributory negligence is presented, it is not error to give an instruction that the plaintiff's right to recover is not affected by her having contributed to the injury, unless she was at fault in some way.

III. While under the laws of 1870 it is the duty of the court, at the request of either party, to instruct the jury in the case, as well in relation to the other instructions.

IV. Where a party having sustained a personal injury for which he claims that a city is liable, presents his bill therefor to the council for allowance, which by such council disallowed, he may thereafter sue for and recover all the damages sustained, though such damages exceed the amount claimed in the bill, and on such judgment recover costs.

All the Justices concurring.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS, vs. FRANK R. OGG.

Error from Johnson County.

REVERSED.

By the Court.

A railroad company commenced an action against the county treasurer and the sheriff of Johnson county, Kansas, for a perpetual injunction to restrain the collection of certain taxes. The injunction was refused, and judgment was rendered in favor of the officers and against the railroad company for costs. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court by the railroad company, and there the judgment of the court below was affirmed. The county attorney of Johnson county attended the suit for the treasurer and sheriff as counsel for attorney, but without being employed by any person. The railroad company then paid said taxes, but neglected to pay the ten per cent. penalty which had then been added thereon. The county attorney then filed a precept with the treasurer for a tax warrant to collect said penalty. The treasurer issued the warrant and delivered it to the sheriff, and the sheriff, by virtue of the warrant, collected said penalty and paid it over to the treasurer. The said taxes and penalty were collected under the law and not under said judgment; that said precept is unknown to the law, and amounted to nothing more than an opinion of the county attorney; that the treasurer and sheriff collected said taxes and penalty, and not the county attorney, and that the county attorney is not under the statutes, entitled to ten per cent. of said taxes and penalty for collecting the same.

All the Justices concurring.

JOHN M. ALEXANDER vs. WILLIAM C. EAGLES, J. P. TOWHY and ALEXANDER REFIN.

Error from Leavenworth County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

The plaintiff, Alexander, leased to the defendant, Eagles, certain real estate for the term of seven years. The lease was in writing and contained, among others, the following stipulations, to wit: "And it is agreed that the lease shall be made in any of the covenants herein contained then it shall be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises and to remove all persons therefrom." And it is agreed that at the expiration of said term of seven years, the said party of the second part having previously notified his said covenants herein contained, may remove from said premises any and all improvements which he may have erected thereon during said term. And it is further agreed that said party of the second part shall pay all taxes, general or special, that may be assessed against any and all improvements that may be put on said premises during said term." During the continuance of said lease the defendant, Eagles, sold to the defendant, Towhy, a certain building, 4 in said premises, and the said party of the second part, Towhy, afterwards sold to the defendant, Eagles, said building. Eagles made default in some of the covenants contained in said lease, but the plaintiff, Alexander, never attempted to re-enter the said premises, nor did he remove any person therefrom, but on the contrary treated the lease as in full force, commenced an action against Eagles for the full amount of the second part of said lease until the expiration of said seven years, although that time had not yet elapsed; and in this same action the plaintiff asked for an injunction to restrain the said party of the second part, Towhy, from removing said building from said premises.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

TREES.

What is more beautiful than a finely formed vigorous tree?

A yard or a lawn ever so finely ornamented with shrubs or flowers will look bare and uninviting if it does not contain some large trees. Shade trees along a highway will attract travelers, pleasure seekers and settlers when nothing else but a macadamized road will. No part of an old homestead is so dear and so unchangeable as its old trees; indeed what would a home be without its trees and clinging vines?

Why do we not have more of them? Mr. Elliot and Mr. Kelsey say they will grow every where in Kansas; to be sure Mr. Johnson says they won't, but between the two we hope they will either encourage or provoke us all to try what we can do at tree growing; and though we don't know a thing about it scientifically we incline to the belief that Kansas winds might be broken, Kansas prairies interspersed with groves and forests and that the rainfall about which we hear so much would be more evenly distributed? We have been told that we have quite as great an aggregate rainfall in Kansas as in many states that are not called drouthy, but is it not a fact that we do have a drouth in Kansas almost every summer?

It has amused us somewhat to hear every newspaper in the State, reporting the heavy rains during the wet season, almost boasting about the overflowing streams and the submerged farms, and winding up with "how is that for dry?" or "where's your drouthy Kansas?" We respectfully answer here it is, and it comes along about this time or a little later every year.

Good farmers say that early planted crops of almost any grain or vegetable will mature every year, but all farmers are not early and they never will all be, any more than any other class of people. The tardy ones, and the State, lose immense amounts of money every year because so many acres of grain dry up. Scientific advocates of tree growing claim that the growth of forests would bring more rain, but we have never heard whether they have thought of any way by which what rain we do have could be distributed to better advantage or not. If they have not, we are of the opinion that somebody else will have to invent some way to get water over the ground during the latter part of July and August.

We would like to see the tree growing tried, for if the trees did not benefit the climate they could not injure the State, could they, Mr. Johnson, if they should happen to grow? In Switzerland it is a custom, perhaps a law, that a certain number of trees be planted by every man and woman at the time of marriage and a certain number on the birth of every child, a very very small number it is, but they amount to ten thousand a year, and Switzerland is a small country. We have got along far enough to have a tree planting day, but a quicker way to make a forest of Kansas we think would be to plant a few trees in celebration of the advent of the babies, and it certainly is a beautiful idea, what grander monuments could we rear to them than a noble oak or a graceful elm?

It seems to us that every child would help to cherish trees planted in its own honor. And why could we not plant a fruit tree for each one of them at their birth and let them have its profits for their own, and encourage them to invest them judiciously and generously?

If cottonwood is the most profitable tree to grow we believe in growing it, but do not let us neglect those more beautiful to look upon, let us plant some of the grander trees of slower growth for our grandchildren and for the sake of adding dignity to the country. The elm must be the principal shade tree in this country, the oaks have so little foliage, and the chestnut and beech and sugar maple do not seem to be indigenous to many parts of the State and of course will not be so generally tried.

We do not have the brilliant fall foliage here that is seen in the Middle States; even the dyes of the maple leaves are much more subdued, but they are lovely enough to make it worth while to plant some for that reason alone.

We all lose a great deal who do not have flowers in profusion but we hope a family who live on "treeless plains" will put their first dollar into trees; it does not need to be a cash investment to start a few, they can be taken from the timber and transplanted at the cost of a very little time and a day's pleasuring thrown in if all the family goes along to help select them, dig them up and bring them home.

THE COMET.

On the 20th of July the comet will have reached its greatest proximity to the earth, viz: 26,000,000 miles from us, and the length of the tail is calculated by astronomers to be only 20,000,000, so that there will be 6,000,000 miles between us and the end of the tail, and although the greatest scientists differ about the possibility of the earth attracting any portion of the tail through that immense distance, they all agree that, if such a thing is possible, the only result would be a slight meteoric shower. They claim that it has been satisfactorily

ascertained that on two previous occasions during the last century—in 1801 and 1872—this event did happen. On the latter date a beautiful display of shooting stars took place, and in 1861 there was some talk of a slight haze in the atmosphere similar to the aurora borealis.

If this is all that comes of being enveloped in a comet's tail there is no need of fearing famine, and drouth and earthquakes, we should think, and if any of us have had any fears regarding it we might as well lay them aside.

To be sure it is said that "Old Probabilities" claims the comet as the exclusive property of the weather bureau, notwithstanding Mons. Coggia has the right of discovery; and the weather bureau says that the mixture of this gas—or whatever it is—with our atmosphere would tend to raise the average temperature of the earth, since its presence would hinder the radiation into space of terrestrial heat, and that this diminished radiation would have as a further consequence an increase in the quantity of moisture held suspended in the air, an increase in the severity of storms, and a still greater contrast between the rainfall in the desert and the well watered regions of the earth. But they think such an admixture improbable, and do not consider that its results would be disastrous.

PRESERVATION OF FRUIT.

Glass fruit cans seem to have about reached perfection, and a single one, considering how well it does what it intended to do, does not cost much money, but a sufficient number to contain a winter's supply of fruit for a family of half a dozen cost a great deal more than a great many western people can afford to invest in them, and it certainly is not economy to buy any other kind of a can nowadays.

Earthen and stoneware soon become filled with the juices of fruit and even when cleansed and sweetened the best they can be, will more or less taint whatever is put in them after they have been used a few times; they can be but precariously sealed at best, and we have to take the risk of losing a great deal of the fruit put up in them.

A great many people yet use tin, but it really is not safe, except as the canned fruit dealers use it, throw it away every year, and sometimes we hear of serious cases of poisoning by fruit in cans which are bought. All fruit acid corrodes tin more or less, even when the air is excluded, as can be seen by examining the inside of any can in which fruit has been sealed, but sometimes fruit that tastes all right has absorbed enough metal to make it very poisonous.

We often hear it said that canned fruit can be bought as cheaply as it can be put up, and perhaps this is true if we consider the watery, insipid contents of a can of "Fresh Baltimore Raspberries" worth a quart of home stewed and canned ones. They are very different affairs in our opinion, and most of the canned ones we buy are not half as good as dried ones. We do not mean those that are dried on the bushes nor those that have been gathered when half ripe and dried here and there amid flies and dust, left out in the dew and scorched a little in the oven, but ripe, fresh berries, dried quickly and cleanly.

It is a great deal of work to dry fruit without any place to do it, and on the whole cannot be considered a nice or economical way, although we have seen fruit dried just as nicely in a cook stove as it could be in any place.

We think the patent dryers, which protect the fruit and dry it in a few hours, are as great an invention as self-sealing cans. It is not necessary that every family should own one, but if there was one accessible to every neighborhood, every family that has fruit could have it cheaply and well preserved, so that it would be almost as good as canned fruit, and a great deal better than that poorly canned.

We hope Kansas farmers and Kansas farmers' wives will see their own interests in the establishment of enough dry-houses to take care of what fruit we have in the state, and thereby secure a supply of good fruit for home use. It is customary in many places to reserve the poorest fruit for drying, but while this plan is followed very few of us will be satisfied to eat dried fruit, the very best must be used for this purpose, and the refuse made into vinegar or old fashioned preserves, they are the only disguises in which we cannot tell good fruit from unripe and inferior.

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

BY LORENZO WE.

In the issue of the FARMER of July 1st, appears an article entitled "Temperance Movement in Kansas," from Mrs. "E. F. G.," of Butler county, Kansas. It delights me to read such articles and is encouraging to see the ladies enter the great moral arena and raise their pens and voices for the overthrow of the demon which has strewn the world with wrecks of homes and happiness, of body and soul. But allow me to rise in defense of our Liquor Law: In 1859, Maj. A. Barry, member from Riley county, introduced and advocated "An Act to restrain dram shops and taverns, and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." (Laws of 1859, page 553.) That act was passed and became a law, and with slight amendments is our Kansas dram shop act to-day. (General Statutes, page 399.) The act contains fifteen sections in all.

The first provides for application for license and that no license shall be granted until a petition be signed by a majority of the residents of the ward, city or township, over twenty-one

years old, both male and female, recommending such person as a fit person to keep the same, which petition is to be presented to the county commissioners, if for a township license, or to the city council, if for a city or ward license.

Section 2 provides for a tax of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars per annum, and how the funds shall be appropriated.

Section 3 provides that any person who shall sell, directly or indirectly, any spirituous, vinous or fermented or other intoxicating liquors without license, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and for every second or subsequent offense may be indicted for a misdemeanor and fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months.

By section 4, any person who shall keep open any porter, ale or beer house, grocery, dram shop or tipping house, or sell or retail any fermented, distilled or intoxicating liquors on Sunday, Fourth of July or any election day, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or confined in the county jail ten to thirty days, or both fine and imprisonment, and forfeit his license, and cannot obtain another for two years.

By section 5, as a condition before a license is granted, he must give bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, with two sureties, to be approved, that he will not keep a disorderly house; nor sell or permit to be sold any intoxicating liquors to minors, (without the consent of guardian), nor keep open on Sunday, Fourth of July or any election day, nor sell or allow to be sold on any of those days, and for violation suit may be brought against principal and surety.

By section 6, any person who shall directly or indirectly sell, barter or give away any intoxicating liquors, to any person in the habit of getting intoxicated, after notice from wife, child, parent, brother or sister, or officers of the poor, or sell, etc., any intoxicated person or minor, (without consent), is guilty of a misdemeanor, and fineable from five to one hundred dollars, or imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment.

By section 7, all places where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act shall be shut up and abated as public nuisances.

By section 8, any person intoxicated shall be fined five dollars.

By section 9, every person who, by sale, barter or gift of intoxicating liquors, shall cause the intoxication of another, shall be liable for the care of the intoxicated and five dollars per day in addition for each day he is kept in consequence.

By section 10, every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person injured in person or property, or means of support, in consequence of intoxication, has a right of action against the vendor; married women and minors have their right of action.

By section 11, giving away, and all shifts and devices to evade the law, are held to be unlawful selling.

By section 12, all personal and real estate, not exempt by law, are held to pay the judgment; it is a lien upon real estate, and if the premises are rented, and the owner knowingly suffers intoxicating liquors to be sold therein, his building and premises may be sold to pay the fine and costs.

By section 13, it is not necessary to state the kind of liquor sold, and under the third and fourth it is not necessary to whom sold—and the persons to whom sold are competent witnesses.

By section 14, all sales of intoxicating liquors by dramshop keepers, on credit, are void and not collectible.

Section 15 provides for the taking effect of the act.

Mrs. E. F. G. advocates the passage of more stringent temperance laws. Allow me to submit, if we do not enforce the laws we have, what would be the benefit of more stringent laws? Very few licenses are obtained according to law. Persons are selling all over the state without a legal license, or with no license at all—selling to drunkards and minors—on the Fourth of July, Sundays, and election days—violating the law in every way, and the people permit it to be done. It is not the inefficiency of the law. Our officers who hold the power to grant or refuse licenses, our county commissioners and city councils are oftentimes careless about exacting obedience to the law, or eager to issue licenses without complying with the law, and the general inertia of the people sanction the inefficiency of officers, and suffer parties to sell in violation of law. It is not the legislative but the executive power that needs pruning. Clyde, Cloud County.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 25.

BY RAMBLER.

The cafes are an institution almost peculiar to Paris, having existed there for centuries. They are one of the most remarkable features of the French capital and are to be found in every quarter of the city. They are generally decorated with elegant taste and splendor. The most fashionable and brilliantly ornamented we found to be situated on the Boulevard des Italiens. When lighted up at night it is difficult to describe anything so perfectly enchanting as these saloons. Here it is that the Frenchman is seen in all his glory seated

near a small table in front of the cafe, he sips his coffee and cogniac, wine or absinthe with a great deal of pleasure and comfort. Nothing can be more more delightful than witnessing this scene. Every seat is occupied outside and inside, all are either eating, drinking, smoking or talking. The blaze of light, the reflection of the mirrors, the clinking of glasses—it is truly a cosmopolitan company, and is very amusing to the sightseer.

After stopping here long enough to refresh ourselves with a little iced champagne our Paris friend invites us to take a drive, and calling a voiture whispers to the driver and we soon arrive at an elegant garden in the west part of the city, which our friend tells us is the celebrated Jardin Mabille. Everything that taste and skill could do has been done to make it a fairy scene of enchantment. In a beautiful semi-circular building is seated a well conducted orchestra around which the gayest of the gay whirl themselves through the mazes of the waltz, polka and mazouka. This is the place where the dance known as the "Can-can" originated. We could see that a chilling reserve is not characteristic of the ladies who frequent this garden, still everything is conducted with a proper regard for public decency. The proprietors of these gardens generally employ two or three of the best or most proficient of these dancers and the rest are made up from casual drop-ins of both sexes who wish to enjoy themselves for an evening and make new acquaintances.

This garden is beautifully laid out; recesses, bowers and groves everywhere meet the eye, while multitudes of gaslights twinkle through the grass or illuminate the Chinese lanterns festooned from the trees. There is also a shooting gallery, billiard hall and restaurant, where you may enjoy your coffee, wine or cigars with any of the company you may select.

The next day being the last we expected to stay in Paris, we put in the time visiting the cathedral of Notre Dame and the Bourse or Stock Exchange. The foundation of this celebrated church was laid in 1160 by Alexander III, Pope of Rome; who had at this time taken refuge in France. The west front was finished during the reign of Philip Augustus in 1223 and the southern transept during the reign of St. Denis in 1267, and the whole was finished in the year 1430, nearly 300 years after its commencement.

This cathedral suffered much at the hands of the mob during the revolution, but was completely repaired preparatory to the coronation of Napoleon I. The length of the church is 390 feet and the width 144 feet. The roof is different from other cathedrals we have seen, being covered with lead instead of slate or tile, and we were told that it took over 400,000 pounds to cover it. The interior is magnificent, being embellished with many handsome paintings and several pieces of elegant statuary, among which is the "Descent from the Cross," by Constable. This group consists of four finely finished marble figures, the Mother, the Savior and two angels. The expression given to the face of the Savior is peculiarly touching.

In one of the chapels behind the choir are kept all the vestments which belonged to the different Popes, Cardinals and Bishops, as well as an innumerable number of crucifixes and images, which are of solid gold and silver and must be of immense value. The vestments were of rich silk and velvet, heavily wrought with gold and studded with diamonds, pearls and rubies, and are preserved with great care and veneration.

LEMON CREAM PIE.—One cup sugar, one cup water, one raw potato grated. Juice and grate rind of a large lemon. Bake in pastry top and bottom. This will make one pie.

The best way to wash faces is in a little ammonia and water, stretch them nicely and put them to dry between two pieces of linen in a heavy book.

The best thing we have ever tried to give a gloss to starch is a little gum arabic water, and the best thing to rub a starched iron on is a piece of sand paper.

HARD AND SOFT WATER.—Hard water has sometimes been thought unhealthy, and people have taken great pains to build cisterns in their houses, where rain water purified might be had for the table. But nature rarely makes mistakes, and spring water is almost uniformly hard. It is found, on extensive and careful inquiry, that hard water is more healthful than soft. The body needs some of the salts held in solution in hard water, and suffers if they are not supplied in the same way. In England, counties where hard water abounds are more healthy than those where soft water is used. The same fact appears in cities, where the mortality is least in the sections supplied with hard water. Contrary to the general impression, soft water acts on lead pipes more powerfully than hard, and induces danger. Those who have built rain water cisterns, thinking them more healthy than wells, will need to study the wiser method of nature.

It is worthy of note that there is one variety of Juniper which seems to endure unharmed all the changes of our varied climate. Two years ago, when the terrible drouth and cold combined killed red cedars, common juniper, Irish juniper, and in fact hundreds or thousands of our hardy trees and plants, the Swedish juniper braved every trial and came out in the spring looking as fresh and beautiful as ever. This is certainly a great recommendation, and when we consider what a really desirable plant it is, and how distinct from others of the family, it seems strange that it should not be more extensively used. Its favorable

qualities include: entire hardiness, bright yellow green color, compactness of form, adaptability to moist soils, and ease of reproduction. Planted in a group of dwarf evergreens, it relieves the otherwise deep color in a very agreeable way.

Patrons' Hand-Book

From M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange.

Patrons of Husbandry.

APLINGTON, 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 will not permit us to send out Lecturers at the expense of the State Grange to impart the instruction which is so essentially necessary to the harmonious working of our Subordinate Granges.

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

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange.

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

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

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

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

SHEWAN 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 letters to have had such a book to place in the hands of each Deputy, besides the fact that it 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 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 information compiled in so small a book. I consider it a very important work, and it should be in the hands of the Masters of all Granges.

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

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

From J. 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.

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 meet the Masters of the Cotton States Granges and will visit the most of the Subordinate Granges of Louisiana during the summer season and fall and will have an excellent opportunity to present your valuable book to the consideration of the Masters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE STRAY LIST.

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

Stray List for the Week ending July 22.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Wm. North, Neosho tp, May 30, one dun pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by A. Bubb, Sherman tp, one bay mare colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

Doniphan County—Chas. Rappelye, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Wm. Elledge, Centre tp, one bay horse colt, 3 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by B. Gruesz, Centre tp, one light bay horse, 14 hands high, saddle marks on back, had on neck a rope 50 ft. long. Appraised \$25.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by S. S. Heard, Grant tp, one black colt, 2 years old, stallion, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J. J. McIntosh, Grant tp, one pale red cow, 7 years old. Appraised \$30.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by R. McCully, Richmond tp, one yellow horse, 14 hands high, blaze face, black streaks along back and around hind legs. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by J. J. McIntosh, Grant tp, one bay pony, 8 years old, speck in right eye, star in forehead, medium size. Appraised \$15.

Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Joseph F. Smith, Vermilion tp, an iron grey 3 year old filly, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. M. Wells, Vermilion tp, one bay mare, 8 years old, no marks. Appraised \$40.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.
STEEPS—Taken up by J. McPherson, Caney tp, two steers necked together, one black and white, the other red and white, both 1 year old, saddle marks on back, had on neck a rope 50 ft. long. Appraised \$25.

HOGS—Taken up by M. O'Brien, Liberty tp, five head of hogs and pigs. 1 white sow, 1 year old, 12 lbs. each ear, \$5; 1 black and white sow, 2 years old, crop off right ear, \$5; 1 black and white sow, 18 months old, \$5; 1 white and black pig, 1 year old, \$5; 1 black and white male pig, 2 months old, \$5.

Wabass County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by H. J. Hartyman, Wilmington tp, one grey horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, collar marks on both shoulders, lump on fore leg below the knee. Appraised \$25.

Wilson County—G. E. Bath, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Wanner, Frairie tp, one bay horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, white feet, black mane and tail, blaze in face, running sore on sheath. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. S. Thom, Pleasant Valley tp, one bay horse, black mane and tail, three white feet, 8 yrs old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by J. J. Verdigier, Caney tp, one filly, 15 hands high, bright bay, feet all white, some white in the face, 8 years old. Appraised \$40.

Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.
BULL—Taken up by T. Heffron, Owl Creek tp, one white bull, red nose, 4 years old. Appraised \$15.

Stray List for the Week ending July 8.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by John McGlinchey, Reeder tp, June 18, one bay horse, star in forehead, 3 white feet, branded K18K on right hip, heart with A inside branded on right shoulder and hind legs. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by J. J. Verdigier, Caney tp, one filly, 15 hands high, bright bay, feet all white, some white in the face, 8 years old. Appraised \$40.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by S. P. Cornell, Reeder tp, June 30, one bay mare with sucking colt, six years old, small star in forehead, 15 hands high. Appraised \$35.

Cloud County—W. E. Reid, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. W. Mitchell, Centre tp, one pony 14 hands high, roan, 10 years old, white face, left hind foot white, saddle marks on back behind saddle, shoes on hind feet, old sore on inside of foreleg and on belly, no brands. Appraised \$20.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. W. Mitchell, Centre tp, June 9, one three year old filly, bright bay, large star in forehead, black mane and tail, broken rib on left side, 13 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$30.

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

PONY—Taken up by N. B. Gardner, Longton tp, June 9, one dark roan pony, 10 years old, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, had on a halter with bridle bits attached. Appraised \$30.

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

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Mitchell, Centre tp, one dark roan horse, about 15 hands high, 12 years old, one eye out, the other dimmed. Appraised \$20.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by A. Hawkins, Rock Creek tp, June 18, one roan stud colt, large white stripe in face, hind foot white up to hock, pony stock, 3 years old.

Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G. W. Miller, Liberty tp, one bay mare, 10 years old, saddle and harness marks, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Stray List for the Week ending July 1, 1874.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. M. Maycomber, Walnut tp, one bay pony mare, three years old, white face, saddle and harness marks, 12 hands high, no marks or brands on back, 12 hands high, about 8 years old, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by A. J. Keag, Marion tp, one brown pony mare, about 8 years old, left hind foot white, small white spot in forehead, some harness and saddle marks, about 14 hands high, shod in front. Appraised \$15.

Davis County—C. H. Trott, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by P. E. Weston, Jackson tp, June 6, one light dapple gray mare, white stripe on left side of nose, figure 11 on left side of hind leg, 14 hands high, had a short piece of rope around the neck. Appraised \$30.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
STALLION—Taken up by E. V. Horton, Lane tp, May 11, one roan stallion, 3 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by E. Williams, Richmond tp, June 8, one strawberry roan stud pony, small white stripe in forehead, 4 years old. Appraised \$25.

Republic County—Chauncey Perry, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Z. M. Emery, white Rock tp, May 29, one bay mare, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, 12 hands high, branded on left hip and shoulder but not described. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Also, one black mare, 6 years old, scar on right hip about six inches from foot of tail, splints on fore legs. Appraised \$75.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by C. Yeager, Washington tp, May 18, one bay mare, 7 years old, right hind foot white from pastern joint to hoof, star in forehead, white stripe on the nose, branded R on left shoulder. Appraised \$—.

PONY—Taken up by A. H. Conover, Grant tp, June 3, one strawberry roan mare pony, supposed to be of Texas stock, 7 years old, both hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

Sedgewick County—John Tucker, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G. M. Goldsmith, Eagle tp, one black pony mare, 12 hands high, about 12 years old, branded with a circle on left hip, white face, 12 hands high, blaze in face, white hind feet. Appraised \$15.

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

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by D. Bubb, Washington tp, one bay mare pony, about 15 hands high, small white spot on face, about 15 hands high, no brands. Appraised \$—.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Wm. A. Etherington, Buckeye tp, May 17, one dark brown pony, about 10 years old, small white spot in forehead, one hind foot white, harness marks. Appraised \$35.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Allison, Cutler tp, April 23, one black horse, 5 years old, dark mane and tail, 12 hands high, small arrow wound left fore foot, lame in same foot, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by T. J. Pye, Harrison tp, May 23, one bay mare, about 15 years old, 14 hands high, front feet shod, scar on shoulder. Appraised \$30.

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

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by —, one bay horse pony, about 6 years old, white hind foot, slight scar on side of back representing saddle marks, branded with a heart on left shoulder, and on right his W, blueish in right eye. Appraised \$25.

PONY—One black horse pony, about 8 years old, right hind foot white half around, scar on inside of left thigh, left ear cropped, branded M X on left hip. Appraised \$17.

Washington County—G. W. Panko, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by H. A. Haynes, Clinton tp, May 5, one 2 year old brown filly, black mane and tail.

COLT—Also, one brown bay horse colt, one year old, black mane and tail.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Benj. Prosen, Union tp, one steer black Texan, about 4 years old, top of left ear cut off and underdone off right ear. Appraised \$—.

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

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

PONY—Taken up by A. Wyatt, Freedom tp, one gelding pony, pale sorrel, 15 hands high, few white hairs in forehead, right hind foot white above pastern joint, few white hairs in mane caused by collar, saddle marks, no other marks or brand. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. T. Emek, Drywood tp, one 3 year old sorrel mare, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, hind feet white almost to knees, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. T. Sullivan, May 27, Clinton tp, one 2 year old mare, iron gray, 14 hands high, small white spot in face, few white hairs and apparent scars on left knee. Appraised \$35.

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

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by T. D. Young, Valley tp, one brown horse, 6 years old, saddle and harness marks, 15 hands high, hind foot white, some white in forehead and nose, taken up May 21. Appraised \$30.

Montgomery Co.—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by C. T. Ellis, Caney tp, May 2, one bay mare Tony, 4 years old, no marks except a burn or scar on the right fore ankle, about 13 hands high. Appraised \$10.

Marion County—T. W. Brown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by E. Munger, Branch tp, one chestnut sorrel mare, 15 hands high, left eye white, left hind foot white, 12 years old, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$25.

Breeders' Directory.
Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state it in their letters to advertisers.

WM. BLACK, "Cornwell farm," Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Chooses young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

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

MILTON BRIGGS, Kellogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, breeder of Short-horn Cattle, and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

G. L. BURRIS & SON, "Locust Lawn Farm," Carrollton, Ill., breeders of Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale at farmers prices. Correspondence solicited.

THOS. SMITH, Creston, Ogle County, Illinois, breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Cots-wold Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.

LEWIS SUMMIT NURSERIES—Blair Bro's, Proprietors. L. E. Summit, Jackson Co., Mo. General Nursery Supplies at wholesale and retail prices.

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

THOMAS KIRK, Washington C. H., Ohio, breeder of Short-horn Cattle, and fashionable families. Stock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application.

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

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure blooded Short-horn Cattle, and fashionable families. Stock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application.

M. H. COCHRAN, Hillhurst, Compton Co., Canada, breeder of pure blooded Jersey Cattle, and fashionable families. Catalogues sent on application. Address, C. C. PARKER.

GLENN FLORE, STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION, Waukegan, Ill., breeders of pure bred Short-horns of approved and fashionable pedigree. Catalogues sent on application. Address, C. C. PARKER.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas, breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Prices low. Stock guaranteed.

RO. H. PHILIPS, Lebanon, Ky., breeder of improved English Berkshire Swine and Short-horn cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

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

THEODORE EADE, "Maple Dale," Corning, Adams Co., Iowa, breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire hogs and Black Brahma Fowls. All of the best quality. Catalogues sent on application.

W. C. DESHA, "Cynthiana, Kentucky, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

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

W. M. RIEHL, Potomac, Missouri, breeder of Improved Berkshire Swine. Prices low. Stock guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

AK HILL STOCK FARM, Kellogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, M. Briggs, proprietor. Breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. Catalogues sent on application.

S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper County, Iowa, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. None but Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

COOK, Iowa, Allen Co., Kan. Breeder, Importer and Shipper of pure Poland China Pigs and Short-horn Cattle. Send for Price List.

J. FERRY, Emporia, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Durham cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

B. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millersburg, Illinois, breeders and dealers in Improved American Merino Sheep. We defy competition. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

Y. S. ANDERSON, BREEDER OF PURE CHINA PIGS, Iowa, Breeder and Shipper of pure China White and Poland China Hogs. Send for Circular after Price List. Jan-74.

M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, breeder of dark Brahma and Buff Cochins Fowls. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Chickens for sale after January 1, 1874. Address J. M. Gaylord, Paola, Kansas.

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

Seedsmen's Directory.

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

KERN, STEER & CO., SEWING MACHINES, 211 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

Nurserymen's Directory.

GEORGE HUSMAN, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo. Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees. Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Catalogues furnished.

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

ALLEN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ALLAN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, etc., at wholesale.

KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, PROPRIETORS, southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Green-houses and Bedding Plants. Nursery Stock very low. Sep-15-74.

LOT NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN. A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock, at the Depot of E. DIEHL, Proprietor.

LOT NURSERIES, D. C. HAWTHORNE, PROPRIETOR, Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail. 10-17-74.

Beekeeper's Directory.

BEEES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND APARIAN SUPPLIES. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

First-Class Poultry.

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

PUBLIC SALE!

"SUGAR TREE GROVE HERD," 50 HEAD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

30 HEAD COTSWOLD SHEEP,

SULLIVAN, Sullivan Co., INDIANA, Wednesday, August 12th, 1874.

THE Short-horns that are old enough, are all recorded in the American Herd Book. Among the animals are Zealands, Beauty, Lady, Barriacoke, Red Lady, Red Rose, and other good families. Sullivan, the county seat of Sullivan Co., is on the E. & C. R. E. just half way between Terre Haute and Vincennes—25 miles each way. The E. & C. R. E. runs four trains daily each way. Leave Terre Haute and Vincennes in the morning, reach Sullivan in time for the sale.

Catalogues on application. Terms—Credits on approved notes till January 1st, 1875, on sums of \$100 and over. Five per cent. discount for cash. JOHN GILES, Sullivan, Ind.

***On the day following this sale, Charles Matthews will sell about five-sixths of his entire herd at the Fair Grounds, adjoining Terre Haute, Ind.**

BLOODED STOCK.

ON Saturday, July 11, 1874, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at Emporia, Lyon County, Kas., sixty head of extra blooded cows and heifers. Also, two fine bulls, each four years old. This spring, Pedigree of bulls furnished on day of sale. Also, a moving machine and sulky raker, used one season.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. sharp at H. P. Lowe's stables. A credit of six months will be given. All bills discounted at the rate of ten per cent. for bills due. N. M. CARTER, Plymouth, Lyon Co., Kan.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

I HAVE several young pure bred Berkshire Male Pigs for sale at a very reasonable price. For particulars address WM. C. WEYMOUTH, Topeka Kan.

AGENTS WANTED For T. S. Arthur's Great Temperance Book, Six Nights with the Washingtonians. Just the book the times need. Agents wanted. Outfit sent for \$1.50. Address W. W. SCULLAR, Publisher, 198 West Madison St., Chicago.

THE KANSAS VALLEY BANK OF TOPEKA.

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PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

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

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

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

From J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., publishes a very useful little work for Patrons, entitled "The Patrons' Hand-Book," for instruction in the Constitution, By-Laws, Manual and General Working of the Grange. It is recommended by the worthy Master of the State Grange of South Carolina, with a price of 25 cents. Introduced into every Grange in the State. Price, 25 cents. -Rural South Carolinian.

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

We have just received from Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very valuable forty page volume compiled with great care by Bro. Hudson, and containing, besides the constitution and by-laws of the National Grange and of the Kansas State Grange, by-laws for county and subordinate granges, rules of order, manual of practice, parliamentary law, etc. It is a very convenient and valuable handbook, and would assist every Patron very materially in comprehending all the workings of the Order. The "Hand-Book" is sold at the very low price of 25 cents. -Michigan Northern Granger.

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

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

Permit me to congratulate you on your success in compiling so valuable a work. I rejoice too that we are getting a few farmers' papers in Kansas. E. A. HODGE, Deputy, Monroe Co.

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

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

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

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and addresses of officers, members and friends 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. -Chanute Times.

The work contains what is usually spread over a two hundred page book. -Arkansas Democrat. I have received 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. -Olathe Journal.

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. -Olathe Journal.

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the Kansas Farmer, and we are indebted to it immediately to the Patrons who were just organizing a district Grange, who have not had opportunity to examine the work. The Patrons speak of it, however, in high terms, and it will no doubt be extensively used. -Blue Rapids Times.

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

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

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

J. K. HUDSON, DRAKESBURY, Your Hand-Book to Patrons is at hand. I think it is the best thing published for the price asked. I would not be without it under any consideration. Truly Yours, O. H. WELCH.

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

"Patrons' Hand-Book." J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, (a paper, by the way, which everybody should read, as it costs but 24 cents and is worth three times that price), has sent us a copy of the above named book. It is very cheap; only 25 cents, in plain binding; and for 40 cents in cloth, and we would say, it is valuable to Patrons, and to all interested in the Grange movement. The history of the order and the Grange are given in full. Send for it. -Manhattan Homestead.

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

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

We have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a neat little work containing a history of the Order and statement of its principles, constitutions and by-laws of National, State, County and Subordinate Granges, manual of practice, instructions how to organize and govern Granges, and also the necessary parliamentary rules to conduct the business thereof. Buy it. -Kansas Democrat.

We have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a neat little work containing a history of the Order and statement of its principles, constitutions and by-laws of National, State, County and Subordinate Granges, manual of practice, instructions how to organize and govern Granges, and also the necessary parliamentary rules to conduct the business thereof. Buy it. -Kansas Democrat.

We are under obligations to J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, for a bound volume of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a neat little book compiled by Mr. Hudson for the use of Patrons. The book contains the most valuable information concerning the Order, and should be in the possession of every granger. -Baxter Springs Republican.

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

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

We have received from the publisher, J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a neat little book containing the list of National and State Granges, with decisions and much other interesting matter. It should be in the hands of every Patron. -Landmark.

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

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

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POLICY BOARD OF REGENTS.

Extract from Minutes of the Board of Regents, September 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.

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

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

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

CALENDAR:

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

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

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

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

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

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TWO PUBLIC SALES

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

CENTRAL ILLINOIS, AUGUST 5th and 6th, 1874.

Messrs. WM. STEVENSON & SONS announce, that they will sell, at

LITTLE INDIAN, (Cass Co.) ILLINOIS, Wednesday, August 5, 1874.

Their entire herd of Short-horn cattle, embracing 40 Head of Cows, Heifers and Bulls, among them many animals of superior merit and fashionable breeding. They will also sell at the same time about 25 head of Berkshire Swine, a fine flock of Southdown and a fine flock of Cotswold sheep.

Little Indian is on the Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 72 miles south of Peoria and 11 miles north of Jacksonville.

On the day following, that is

Thursday, August 6th

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

ANOTHER SALE,

being a Joint Sale of their herds, at

CARROLLTON, GREENE CO., ILLS., on the Jacksonville Division of the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 20 miles south of Jacksonville (60 north of St. Louis), at which time about 50 Head of SHORT-HORN CATTLE will be offered, including such popular strains as Bright Eyes, Young Phyllis, Pamona, descendants of Imp. Daisy, Red Rose, etc., the got of such bulls as Baron Booth of Lancaster Imp. Standard Bearer 1864, 5th Duke of Thorndale 569, etc. Many of the females will be in calf to Imp. Cherub 1186, Imp. Standard Bearer 1864, and Duke of Belleville 1867.

TERMS OF BOTH SALES.—Six months' credit, on satisfactory note, without interest, if paid at maturity. Five per cent. discount for cash.

For Catalogue of the Little Indian Sale, address WM. STEVENSON & SONS, Little Indian, Cass Co., Ill. For Catalogue of the Carrollton Sale, address GEO. L. BURRUS & SON, Carrollton, Ill. or W. W. REYNOLDS, Shipman, Ill.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, Thursday, August 12, 1874.

I WILL SELL, at the above time and place, 30 head of Short-horns (24 females and 6 bulls and bull calves), being five-sixths of my entire herd.

The sale catalogue and prospectus will be sent to the animals that I have regarded as the best of my herd; embracing Matilda, Floras, Queens and representatives of other good families. Among the bulls to be sold will be the grand bull

DUNCAN'S AIRDRIE 5615, having but few equals as a show bull or sire. The bull calves will be the get of Duncan's Airdrie 5615 and the 8d Duke of Onondaga 567.

In view of greater convenience, both in attending sale and shipment of stock, the herd will be removed to the beautiful Fair Grounds at Terre Haute, where the sale can be conducted in comfort to all, rain or shine. Fine railroads connect Terre Haute with all the superior facilities for shipping stock in all directions.

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SHORT - HORN CATTLE

For 1874.

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

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