





## Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## TREES IN KANSAS.

Having read the reports of C. W. Johnson, on growing timber on Kansas Plains (which I call very damaging to our beautiful young state) and also the remarks made by "New Yorker," who says he has been so much discouraged by Mr. Johnson's writings, I will give you my experience of over eighteen years in Kansas on tree growing. I am not much used to writing pieces for papers, especially those flowery, meteorological and high-flowing kinds, but I will give you my own and other men's experience, whom I have been acquainted with for many years.

I came to Kansas early in 1855 and settled on the Little Wakarusa, three miles south of the old and well known Blue Jacket Crossing of the Big Wakarusa, on a piece of brachy bottom land with about fifteen acres of timber on it, mostly walnut and elm. The third year I set out some fruit trees of nearly all kinds, which, with my care I bestowed on them, grew very thrifty and looked fine when I sold my place in 1873, to a gentleman from Ireland, who told me he was a practical farmer. But I soon found out he knew but little about it, for under the care of numerous herds of cattle they soon went to naught.

I planted but few forest trees, but they grew finely too on that place. Then I went into another business for some years and finally located at my present residence which then was a mere very high point or prairie, about two miles to any timber and three-fourths of a mile from any running stream, with not a single grass root disturbed on it.

I settled here in October 1867, built a barn that fall and moved into one shedroom of it. The next spring I began to plow and set out trees, both forest and fruit. I set them right in the fresh plowed soil. They were mostly dwarf apples, pears, cherries, apricots and peaches two years old, all different varieties, not more than from one to three of a kind. This I did for the sake of finding out what varieties would suit my soil the best, and afterwards adopted those that would grow the most thrifty, for at that time there had been no experiments made by anybody in the county on as high ground as I live on.

Of forest trees, I planted cottonwood poles, without roots, about two inches in diameter, and dug up some elms, walnuts, red and post oak and some soft maple trees, planted those out in a piece of ground I selected for my building plot. The next fall I gathered a large quantity of walnuts and acorns, froze them well in the ground during winter and planted them the next spring. I set out also some evergreens, cedars, native spruce, white pine, black Austrian and Norway spruce.

Now for my success with all my plantings. My dwarf apples; out of fifty, three kept their dwarf habit, the others turned into standards and all have had fruit on, more or less, for the last two years. Peaches and apricots have fruited very full for three years. Pears, out of forty, mostly different varieties, all have gone into standards, but four, which kept their dwarf habits. The cottonwood poles are now about six to eight inches in diameter, smaller ones have generally beaten the larger. All the hard wood varieties have grown but little although they were six to seven years old when set out. Walnuts and acorns planted, now three to five years old, are from four to ten feet high and from one to three and a half inches in diameter.

The native evergreens have made a fair growth, red cedar most of all sown being four years set out and from six to twelve inches high when set out, attaining the height of eight to ten feet. Black-Austrian pine set out eighteen inches high, are now ten feet high; Norway spruce, set out at the same time, seven feet high. I now have 1,300 bearing peach trees; 800 apple trees; fifty pear trees in fruiting; 100 cherries trees in fruit, and seven apricots the same; four acres in grapevines, of which three acres have fruited two years; an acre and a half in blackberries, and many other things too numerous to mention all in a healthy and bearing condition. I could give you the names of other men with equal success, but my article being too lengthy and probably tiresome to you I will close; but if you or any of the readers of the FARMER doubt it, please call and see. W. BREYMAN. Pleasant View Farm, Wamego, Kansas.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## APPLE TREES.

"T. M. C.," of Abilene, Dickinson county, asked some questions in regard to varieties of apple trees best adapted to the climate of our State. In reply to which I would like to give my experience; stating beforehand that if I seem to have "Jonathan" on the brain, all of my neighbors who know anything about my orchard are in the same predicament to a greater or less extent.

In the spring of 1866 I planted an orchard of nearly two hundred trees. I cultivated the ground thoroughly for nearly three years, and since then have merely mowed it once or twice each year; taking care to have it entirely free from caterpillars, etc.; which latter requires considerable time and labor during a portion of the year, and I would say here, don't plant trees unless you mean to take care of them.

To destroy caterpillars, I use kerosene applied with a swab; some think this will in-

jure the trees, but if it does, I have failed to see it, and I have used it freely from the first. Out of my two hundred trees (or thereabouts) thirty were Jonathans. In the fall of 1872 I picked about thirty bushels of apples, two-thirds of which were Jonathans, and in 1873 about twenty-five bushels with about the same proportion of the latter, and for quality I know of no better, and I lived in York State until I was grown.

The Jonathans ripen very early for winter apples, but keep well. We had those that were perfectly sound the first of last June. They grow to good size, in fact I may say large, and four-fifths of them are perfect.

Many who are planting, plant largely of the Genet, but, taking all of the qualities of both into consideration, I would rather have ten bushels of the Jonathans than fifteen of Genets.

Some boast, too, of having thirty or forty varieties in one orchard. I think this a poor plan, and if I were planting one thousand trees, after the experience I already have, nine hundred of them would be Jonathans, and the remainder, two or three kinds each of summer and fall varieties.

W. B. LAWRENCE.

Sabetha, Kansas.

## Poultry Notes.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## HOW DO YOU RAISE THE TURKEYS?

This momentous question was propounded one day some eighteen or twenty years ago, by my brother-in-law, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, and a man who was noted for his success in poultry raising and cabbage growing, but who was universally unsuccessful in bringing to maturity the little downy birdling who, with its first peep cries piteously "weak, weak, weak." I sat by, sorting over greens for dinner, when he thus addressed Aunt Matsy, who, by the way, was everybody's aunt and had been since the flood, a withered old, tall, gaunt old soul (or body) whose husband was crushed by some wall or other—the wall of ancient Jerusalem it might have been for all I have ever known or ever shall know—and who now went around the neighborhood staying a week here and a week there, always receiving a hearty welcome on the day of her arrival and quite as hearty a "good-by" when the time came to give the invitation to "come again, Aunt Matsy." She had been a month at our house, because the twins were sick and sister Eliza Ann reposed the utmost faith in her knowledge of the use of the weeds that grew on the three hundred and twenty-six-acre farm that skirted the rippling waters of Alum creek—which I was sent out daily to dig up with the butcher knife, (the weeds, not the farm, I mean of course).

Aunt Matsy and I were good friends, I reposed the utmost faith in her as well as my sister—quite a family trait it must have been you see—and when she replied quietly enough to my brother-in-law's query, "Set the old gobbler and make him hatch them, and you will raise every turkey," I as fully believed that that was the only way to make a success of raising turkeys, as I believed there was a man in the moon.

But—when in the year 1873 I essayed to raise turkeys on my own hook, why, bless you! my gobbler was entirely above any such kind of slavish business, and every time I suggested to him that Lilly White (his mate) had laid thirteen hatched eggs which waited his immediate and continued attention for the space of twenty-eight days, he would drop his wings, spread his tail and strut up and down, with head first white then red and then purple, changing to white again, expressive of such inexpressible disgust that I forbore to urge the matter, and selected a fine, large speckled dominique who wanted to set, and made her perfectly happy with the gift of the thirteen eggs—to prove her gratitude she one day showed me just thirteen little white turkeys. I was delighted with her and with them; coaxed my dear old husband much against his will to stop planting corn and build me a fine coop about two feet square, put in my hen and her babies, gave them water and meal, and then went to my churning with a light heart—but the cream was warm and the butter was long in coming, so that a couple of hours, I dare say, passed ere I went to peep at my treasures in the new coop. Alas! I found three lying dead outside the coop with bleeding heads, and inside two, which biddy herself had tramped to death in her efforts to scratch worms for them. I gathered up my dead and soused them in the swill barrel, then fretted for a week, at the end of which time I turned old speckle loose with the four remaining turks, and the first night she returned with one. This she managed to raise but how I never knew.

Well, relating my woes to a neighbor, I was told to grease every turkey as soon as hatched, that it was lice that killed them. So the next brood I greased thoroughly on head, under wings and inside of the leg where it meets the body—but no use—in two weeks there remained not one to tell the story.

Just before the third brood hatched, someone said, "You must build a fire for them mornings—then when the dew is off you must let them run; turkeys naturally are of racing disposition and they must run at large if they thrive. So pair families built a pen of stakes driven into the ground, and triumphantly I placed eleven turkeys within their mother, when clucking from the coop at one end.

These did better; one got tired of life and hung itself between a couple of stakes, but the rest did pretty well until a week old when I deemed it prudent to let their mother take them walking for their health. I had two or three extra hands to dinner that day, and just as I was busiest getting the meal, there fell from the clouds great drops of rain, which thickened into a drenching shower before the sun could get time to hide his head for very shame at allowing such a thing to occur when my turkeys were out taking their first ramble, and I was so busy I never once thought of them until—well, I rescued three which survived for a few days and then died—I was discouraged—let Lilly White steal her nest in the weeds, hatch as many as she could, drag them around in dew for a few days, then I took them away from her and kept them in a box in the house until they were a month old—with occasional trips to the back yard under my vigilant eye always—and succeeded in raising a Thanksgiving, a Christmas, a New Year's and "a one to go on" turkey.

I deduced common sense calculation from 1872's experience enough to succeed in raising thirteen in 1873, and from that year's experience gained knowledge enough to provide myself beforehand with a board pen nearly two feet high and a coop in one corner of it in which I shut them from the rats or other marauders at night and in which I confine my hen during the day unless she is quiet and stays in the pen without making the baby turks uneasy which they generally will do.

I keep a pile of lime (old plaster it is this year) in one corner, a pile of ashes in another, fresh, cold water at least four times a day, and a dish of new sweet milk once per day, or as long as it lasts, some days they will eat a good deal and at others but little. I have now something less than a hundred, all hatched under hens, all doing finely, seemingly healthy and growing as fast as they can, thinking, I suppose, of the grand old Thanksgiving dinners in which they may, if providence permits, play a most important part.

SALINA WHITE.

## Bee Culture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## AMONG THE BEES.

No year since we have been in the business have bees done so well on fruit blossoms and other things that they have found during the first half of May. This insures the fertilization of the blossoms and the certainty of a good crop of fruit, if there is any one that can insure against the codling moth and the curculio.

One thing I have noted from the experience of three years, that tall hives will winter better than shallow ones. Mr. Dallas, the former President of the State Bee Keepers Society, called on me the other day, and I expressed to him my conviction on this point and he stated that he had been similarly convinced. Now, this is evidence against my shallow hives, and, as many have adopted them, let me say to them that you can make an excellent winter hive of it by leaving the top story or surplus chamber on, and raise the six frames that have the most honey in above, placing them directly over the six that are left in the lower story, and separate the frames from one half to an inch apart, according to the size of the swarm. If the swarm is extra large, give them an inch more than the usual space, and in the spring put them back in the brood chamber.

The benefit is from the separation of the frames, giving a large cluster of bees between each comb, so that if the combs are somewhat occupied with honey and bee-bread, there will be enough bees between each comb to keep from freezing.

My experience with the Italian bee is limited to but three years, but so far it goes to convince me that their many points of superiority over our native bee, dwindle down to a very insignificant few and whether these few are not over-balanced by some superior point in the native is a question not yet settled in my mind. I am now speaking of the pure Italian. Not one-fourth of all the queens live six months. This is a source of great complaint among those that are purchasing Italian queens for the purpose of Italianizing their bees. They think they have been cheated by getting hybrid queens, when, if the facts were known, the queen was succeeded in a few weeks or a few months after introduction.

I keep Italian queens for sale and this is the best recommendation I can give them. Now, many, no doubt, think \$5.00 a high price, but I have lost money on them every year. I breed for my own use from hardy and prolific mixed queens, or what are generally called Hybrids. I have one now of that kind, of a light chestnut color, that I would not exchange for a half dozen imported queens, for my own use.

We say to many that write to us, that the hybrid is the best bee, and it is all bosh about them being any crosser than the pure Italians or the black. My experience is, that their dispositions differ according to time and circumstances. We have known a hive to be so cross that they would defy any one to approach them and in a few days after they would be as gentle and as easily handled as "flies."

This is a good time of the year to strengthen weak stocks by exchanging empty frames for frames full of capped brood from strong stocks, that are crowded, and it will be a benefit to both.

N. C.

## Farm Stock.

## THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE.

The *Duchess Farmer*, in an article on the thoroughbred horse, very tersely sums up his points of superiority, as follows:

1. They are more intelligent, possessing more brain and nervous matter.
2. They are, from their intelligence, more tractable and kind in their disposition and temper.
3. They are less liable to disease, from a superior organization.
4. They are more elegant in carriage and appearance.
5. They are superior in action.
6. They endure the vicissitudes of heat and cold better.
7. They live to a much greater age, maintaining their usefulness.
8. They are superior in fleetness, durability, bravery and breathing powers.
9. They always have, and always will command higher prices in the market than any other breed.

If you will examine the thorough bred you will, on investigation, find a superior animal organization—his bones are more solid, his tendons stronger and much better defined, his muscles more firm and elastic—in fact, his form and quality are so much superior, it results that he is much more active, much more fleet and powerful than any other variety of the horse tribe. He will perform much more labor in a given time, and repeat the task oftener—coming round much quicker from overwork than any animal of inferior blood. When the cold blooded horse is overworked, his spirits sink, and his recovery is slow, and sometimes never complete. A square inch of bone from a thoroughbred horse is heavier than a square inch from a cart horse, resembling pumice stone, while the former is solid, partaking more of the closer grained nature of ivory. The same remark will apply to the tendons and muscles. Consequently, a thoroughbred horse will be stronger than a cart horse in a little more than half the compass. It is asserted—and is doubtless true—that the thoroughbred horse can support a greater weight on his back than a common horse.

## Errors in Treatment of Horses

In the midst of change, improvement, and reform, says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, quite a number of questionable old notions continue to be followed even now when the very erroneous character of them has been acknowledged. Of this character is the rigid adherence of a majority of drivers of horses to that useless and injurious relic of old times, the check-rein. Its use with horses is positively cruel. When a horse is drawing a heavy load, and particularly "up hill," he needs the utmost freedom of lungs and wind, and this he can never have with a tight check-rein. That a check-rein prevents a horse from stumbling is more than doubtful; on the contrary, by elevating his eyes, it prevents him from seeing clearly where to place his foot. When a horse does stumble, he is far less likely to go down when his head is left free.

In England, where they are far ahead of us in everything pertaining to horses, the check-rein has been abolished; the last surrender being that of the artillery and commissariat trains of the British army, the change having been made by Sir George Burgoyne, the Commander-in-chief, and he testifies to the beneficial effects attending it.

In New York city, thanks to Mr. Bergh, many of the finest equipages are driven without the check-rein, and a few humane people have thrown it out of use here. The old-fashioned "blinkers," or blind halters, are also useless, if not positively injurious by coming in contact with the lids of the horse's eyes who are more easily alarmed by what they hear and do not see, because, being intelligent animals, if they can fully see the objects which when unseen or imperfectly seen, tend to frighten them, they are more readily calmed.

ALL the cattle in Europe amount to ninety-two million, seven hundred thousand head. Of these Germany owns thirteen million; Austria and France each twelve million; Great Britain ten million; Turkey nine million; Spain and Portugal four million five hundred thousand; Denmark four million; Italy three million five hundred thousand; Sweden and Norway two million five hundred thousand; Holland and Belgium two million; Greece one million; and Switzerland one million—this little republic having a greater number in proportion to its extent and population, than any of the others.

## Pasturing Hogs.

An Ohio hog raiser advocates the system of pasturing on clover during the summer. He presents, as the advantage of this plan, the statement that an acre of ground in clover will pasture five hogs four months, and that it will take the corn from half an acre to feed them the same time. The cultivation of the corn he counts equal to the rest of the other half acre. He further claims that hogs pastured on clover are in far better condition than if fed on corn, as they are better framed, healthier, and eat better, and also states that the land is enriched by the clover pasturing.

## Importance of Feeding Regularly.

Success in feeding operations does not depend altogether upon feeding liberally. The usual supply of food should be given with regularity; and when the time comes at which the stock should be fed, nothing should serve as an excuse for delay. And whether the practice of feeding twice or three times daily is pursued, the farmer should see that they are fed promptly when the time comes. The system becomes accustomed to the times at which food is taken; and if the food is not taken at these times, derangement and injury is sure to result. When the stock is not fed at the proper times, the animals are disappointed and thrown into a state of nervous excitement and anxiety, highly derogatory to their improvement. And any one who has seen a lot of cows lowing up and down the yard, or seen and heard a lot of pigs squealing and rushing from one side of the pen to the other, because the hour at which they had become accustomed to receive their food had been suffered to pass without it, need not be told that such animals are not only not in the way of improvement, but that they are actually losing ground. But this excitement and worry is not the only evil result which follows the delay in giving food, the appetite and digestive ap-

partus become deranged, and some animals will gorge themselves to such a degree as to become quite uncomfortable, even if not made actually sick, while others will not take as much as they require. "We know how it is ourselves" is a cant phrase which is often appropriate; and any one of our readers who have been called upon to make extended journeys by rail, has probably experienced the ill effects which result from irregular meals. To ride until ten o'clock in the morning, for instance, before having an opportunity for breakfast, or until three o'clock before arriving at the dinner station, is sure to try the patience and endurance of all. Many a person has become very uneasy from hunger, and when the eating-house was reached has found that his appetite had become so deranged that he scarcely cared to partake of a mouthful; while others, in whom the derangement was of a different character, would gorge themselves to such a degree as to be scarcely able to sit in comfort for hours after. And when men, with their ability to reason, and to comprehend the cause and the necessity of the delay, experience these injurious results from this irregularity, the dumb brutes who cannot comprehend the cause of delay, and when the hour for feeding arrives are expecting it every minute until it comes, must sustain an injury much more serious. The successful farmer will never allow his stock to become hungry even for the shortest length of time, and finds it to his advantage to keep his stock comfortable, to preserve them from excitement of all descriptions, and to keep their digestive organs in a state of the highest health. To secure success, there should be stated intervals for feeding, and these intervals should be strictly observed.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

## Medical Properties of Eggs.

The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothe pain and effectually exclude the burn from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to collodion, or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolks of hen's eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed, and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. It is in general use among the colonists of South Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry*.

## The Agricultural Press.

In Texas the cotton area has been sensibly decreased this year, and the area planted in corn has been correspondingly increased. It is apparent that in the aggregate a considerable proportion of the first plantings, both of cotton and corn have been destroyed although the indications are that, except in those instances where land was still under water at date of reports, it had mostly been plowed and replanted.

That the damage resultant to both cotton and corn by overflow is considerable cannot be doubted, and how far it can be remedied cannot at present be told. It seems, at present, more than likely that the acreage of cotton will be even less than was contemplated at the commencement of the season.

In Alabama and Georgia, although there has not been such extensive damage by overflow as in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, much ruin has been caused by the cold, moist weather as well as by high water.—*Crop Reporter*.

On an average of seasons vegetation is about as forward by the 10th of June one year as another. If the spring is late, the warm days that are sure to follow cause the buds to put forth and the young plants to start with great activity, so that nothing is lost in the end except that it crowds matters of work badly and we find ourselves about "as busy as forty cats in a bag," as they say. But if we keep things moving we shall be able to pull through.—*Mass. Ploughman*.

We often hear it said, and there is truth in the statement, that the mass of the people have no real voice in elections because they stay at home and leave the primary caucuses to be manipulated by professional politicians, and there is nothing left for them to do, at election but to vote for the man whom the politicians have decreed shall receive their votes. Whether the next state election is to be decided by a few "old heads," or by the people, will soon be demonstrated. We shall see what we shall see.—*Vermont Farmer*.

Of course outside of a Grange the farmers have a right to talk politics to their heart's content, and to nominate candidates for office if they choose to do so. The fact is we would advise republicans to attend their political conventions and see to it that the right sort of men are nominated, and the same advice we would give the democrats; or, if it be preferable, republicans and democrats can unite, not as politicians but as farmers, to put men into office that will suit them.—*Grange Outlook*.

THE truth is, our whole money matters are badly mixed, and the mixture is all bad. Rather than increase the circulation of the national banks, their very existence is a public calamity, and as utterly useless as it is expensive. We hear a great howl over middlemen, and here is a class of non-producing, wealth-absorbing middlemen to whom we pay twenty millions, more or less, yearly, for the privilege of having them to stand between us and our common treasury, handling our national money. A more senseless incumbrance never was invented, and any attempt at extending it is only an aggravation of the evil. What ever may have been the motives of the opponents of this inflation, the result of its defeat will be good.—*Western Home Journal*.

THE importance of the question that arises here, cannot be exaggerated. It simply amounts to this—Have Illinois and other of the states created corporations which are above their control? The State Constitution declares that the Legislature shall make laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in rates of freight. The railroads declare that fixing what they shall charge for transportation is interfering with their property, contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. They also deny that the Federal Congress has power to regulate railroad freights under the clause giving Congress the power to regulate inter-state commerce. It cannot



be denied that there is a power somewhere sufficient to regulate railroads. If this power has not been delegated to the state or federal assemblies, it is still with the sovereign people. Failing other redress, constitutions must be amended, even though the hard name of "confiscation" be applied to the process of disenthralment from the power of monopoly.—*Western Rural*.

AN expensive government institution conducted by men whose practical knowledge of agriculture would scarcely enable them to point out the difference between Norway oats and the Hubbard squash, and which tells the farmers six months after their crops have been harvested and sold, that the prospect for crops and prices is so and so, is of very uncertain value at best.

If the National Grange Crop Bureau, with its unrivaled means of collecting valuable and reliable information from every nook and corner of the country, could take the place of that periscopean institution whose pre-Adamic ideas of agriculture are sent abroad over the country annually in thousands of volumes of reports that are never read, then we should favor the National Capital as the most convenient and most profitable place for Grange headquarters. We fear, however, that this "consummation so devoutly to be wished" is not likely to be brought about soon, and we are therefore in favor of removal to some point further west.—*Northern Granger*.

ALL the difference between the north and south, is that in this section our hot weather commences in May and lasts till October, while the winter months are mild enough to have a garden all through them. We could write volumes on this section, but would prefer our correspondent to come and see for himself. There are thousands of live people here yet.

The greatest drawback to the south-to-day is the great number of idlers and lazy people who are gradually, by necessity, forced to go to work, and when once all are at work again, will make the country rich from her vast resources.—*New Orleans Journal*.

CAPITAL has too much influence in the nation. It is adding dollar to dollar, and is growing stronger. It demands its "pound of flesh," while the industries of the country are paralyzed, labor begging for employment, and the hard toil of the producing classes is unrewarded. Instead of progress, development and prosperity, we have stagnation and general prostration of business, because monopolies, high salaries and high taxes have fastened themselves upon the vitals of the country.—*Indiana Farmer*.

## 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. SUNDSON, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas.

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

G. W. SUNDSON,  
Sec. State Grange.

### To Deputies.

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

## CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. F. POPEJOE.

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.

**Cawker City.**—If a person fails to present himself for initiation, whether a charter member or otherwise, the fault is with him, and not with the Grange. He is not a member, therefore he does not pay dues; neither can he claim his initiation fee, it belongs to your Grange, if he does not present himself within three months.

There is no way he can be admitted to another Grange, only by application in the regular way. A person may have his name on the application for a charter, and paid his \$3.00, but if he has not been taken in, he is not a Patron in any sense whatever.

**E. J. D.**—As Master of a Grange, you should not allow the discussion of any question in your Grange that is calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the Order. You know the discussion of any political question is contrary to the letter and spirit of your obligation. Therefore admit nothing of the kind, if there is a difference of opinion about the propriety of introducing them. "Behold how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

**I. C. B.**—Question—What are the duties of the Executive Committee in a Subordinate Grange?

It is not usual to have such a committee in a subordinate Grange. It is the rule, for each Grange to select, by ballot, at the beginning of the year or as soon thereafter as practicable a finance committee of three, and a board of trustees consisting of three persons. These are all the standing committees usually elected. The duties of the above named committees are defined in a general way, on page 16, of the Patrons' Hand-Book.

**M. R. L., Cowley co.**—Question—Can we call a special meeting and confer the Fourth degree, the same week we conferred the Third, as the member is to be absent for some time?

It should not be done unless there is very good reason for so doing. If the person is to be absent from your Grange so that he cannot receive the degrees in the regular way, and wishes the benefit of them before leaving, we should say you would be justifiable in so doing, but it would be proper only as above recommended ordinarily. It is against the rule and decision of Master Hudson and Ex-Master Dumbauld.

**H. W. S.**—All Charter members are on an equality as regards dues, whether taken in at the time of organization or afterwards, their dues to the State Grange commence from the first of the month next after their organization.

**W. W.**—I should prefer to have more than sixteen members to start a Grange. It is more interesting to start with the full charter number of thirty. See Hand-Book for instructions. Take your time, get some more good names, and see to it that they all know a chinch bug from a humbug, and you will be all right. If a man asks you if the chinch bugs are working on your potatoes, he will not be eligible.

"We have have reason to know that the State Agent of Kansas, has been systematically swindling the Subordinate Granges, by selling them blanks which he had already been paid for, or which had at least, been furnished him for free distribution."

The above bit of scandal and falsehood from the *Winfield Courier*, was handed to me by Bro. Hanna, who says he clipped it from the *Cottonwood Falls Leader* and thinks it originated in Cowley county. It is decidedly thin, but may have a tendency, if not refuted, to prejudice the interests of the Agency among some who are not familiar with its workings, or personally acquainted with us. We presume it is based upon the fact, that a portion of the blank treasurer and secretary reports sent out by us, were those procured from the FARMER office and for which we paid, and charged the parties the regular rates in the advertised list. Before the National Grange sent out their treasurer and secretary reports, free of charge, we were compelled to fill some orders from other sources.

Now this is about off from the same piece with the charge accusing us with buying John Deere plows some weeks ago. Both are grossly false and without the shadow of a foundation.

We trust that any of the members through out the State will give no heed to such kind of slander, and if any thing seems to be wrong, please inform us at once, and we will endeavor to make it out and explain our action. We have never yet, to our knowledge, "systematically" or otherwise "swindled" any Subordinate Grange, or any one else, and if we should do so, we would thank some brother or sister to prefer charges against us for violating our obligation, and see that we are expelled from the Order.

JOHN G. OTIS.

Member of Capital Grange, No. 16,  
Topeka, May 27th, 1874.

## Letters from the Farm.

### MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE BORDER TIER COUNTIES OF KANSAS.

Having recently had occasion to travel considerably over the line of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad, I inquired concerning the mineral and agricultural resources and other matters of interest belonging to the border tier counties of Kansas, and I herewith transmit you a report of the same. Commencing at the north we have

#### WYANDOTTE COUNTY,

one of the first organized and settled in the state; thickly populated; containing a large amount of timber along the banks of its rivers and creeks; about one-fourth of the soil is rolling prairie, producing wheat, corn, oats and the different cereals grown in the Western States. The county seat is located at Wyandotte, a city of about 8,000 inhabitants, possessing an unusual degree of enterprise, considering its close proximity to Kansas City. Several large packing houses are located in the eastern portion of this county, near the state line, giving employment to a large number of men during the packing season.

Railroad machine shops are located in Armstrong, a village of the county. There is a line of street cars running from Wyandotte City to Kansas City, via the union depot in the latter place. The State Blind Asylum is located in this county near the city of Wyandotte, which is reported to be under the management and instruction of a very efficient corps of directors and teachers.

The first station on the line of the Gulf road, and the only one in Wyandotte county, Rosedale, at which place, I am informed, the Leeper Car Company propose establishing a large manufactory.

#### JOHNSON COUNTY

bounds Wyandotte on the south and is one of the most populous and one of the richest agricultural districts in the state. The soil is high rolling prairie; the products are wheat, corn, oats, castor beans, etc. The farmers have paid considerable attention to growing fruit, and the county abounds in large, healthy orchards.

The stations along the line of railroad are Shawnee, Lenexa, Olathe, Ochletré and Spring Hill, from which there was shipped during the year 1873, 175,000 bushels of corn and 175 cars of live stock. It being within easy driving distance of Kansas City, large numbers of hogs and cattle were driven to that market.

For the past few years Olathe has gained quite an enviable notoriety in sporting circles by the attention her citizens have given to fast horses and the training and sale of the famous horse, Smuggler.

In April the M. R., F. S. & G., and the L., L. & G., railroads were consolidated, the east-

ern terminus of the L., L. & G., being at Olathe, the engines of the Gulf road drawing trains north and south from that point.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum of the state is located near the corporate limits of the city of Olathe.

#### MIAMI COUNTY.

made famous in history by the daring deeds of the early settlers of the state. In this county John Brown and his compeers contended for the freedom of a race of people whose society and influence they never lived to enjoy. In the groves of Miami county, in all probability, were conceived the incipient plans of the long and bloody civil war, which resulted in the consummation of the policy which John Brown imagined he was divinely commissioned to establish.

The soil of Miami county is well adapted to agricultural purposes, the products being in the main the same as in the previously mentioned counties. The stations along the line of the Gulf railroad, Hillsdale, Paola and Fontana, shipped during the past year, 60,000 bushels of corn and 250 cars of live stock.

The stone quarries of Hillsdale and Fontana are located near the track of the above mentioned line of railroad. A description of the stone may be of interest to your readers, and I will give you the information I obtained upon inquiry regarding it. At Hillsdale the principal quarry is on the farm of R. H. Carry, the stone of which is very easily taken out, the stripping in most places being little over a foot; the top layer, with scarcely any variation, is nine inches in thickness, while the one immediately beneath is fifteen inches. This rock, when dressed, bears a very high polish, and is of a light blue color. It will soon become of great commercial value to the place, as it can be delivered in Kansas City for very nearly the same price as brick, and is undoubtedly far superior for building purposes. There is a house in Hillsdale built of undressed stone from the quarry mentioned, the walls of which are almost as smooth as a brick wall could possibly be. The railroad company are using this stone in the walls of a machine shop now in course of erection in Kansas City.

The rock taken from the Fontana quarry is termed Magnesia Limestone, which is found in inexhaustible quantities. It can be quarried in blocks as large as can be loaded on the cars, and is reported to be of a much better quality than the rock quarried in the western portions of the state. Unlike it in the respect that it contains no small cavities of organic substances, and when dressed presents a smooth solid surface. This rock can be shaped with saw and plane into any form desired and admits a very high polish. It has been tested in buildings and has given general satisfaction, becoming harder by exposure to the sun and atmosphere. Among the uses it can be applied to advantageously I will mention water tables, window and door sills, corner stones, monument and tomb stone bases and imposing stones. It has been used to some extent for ornamental purposes, in carving birds, animals or the form of any object the artist may wish to represent. The rock is known as Fontana Marble, and has been shipped to different parts of the country. There is no doubt that it will be very extensively used when brought before the general attention of the public. The foundations of the railroad bridges spanning Bull creek, at Paola, and the Marais des Cygne river, in the southern portion of the county, are built of rock quarried in this county.

In my next letter I will endeavor to write about the coal fields, lead mines, agricultural resources, etc., of Linn and Bourbon counties.

Thinking that a few notes from Rice county might be of some interest, I now take this opportunity of addressing you.

I have been here in this county for only one year, and have just become one of your subscribers. Although a new one, I intend to keep up my subscription as long as I can get so much valuable information for so little money. It is a paper that no farmer can well do without, and any man can afford to take it that has a farm no matter how large or small. To-day it is raining as it does sometimes in Illinois, but it is just what is needed at the present time. It is rather cold for "Sunny Kansas," but wheat and other small grain looks well.

This county has been settled for only three years and now has a population of three thousand, and still there is room for more.

Corn, wheat and other grains did excellently here last season, but we intend to do better this year if we get as much rain as we did last year. Talk about "Drouthy Kansas," and that it will not grow anything but sage roots and sand, we had as much rain last summer as was wanted.

In regard to trees growing here, all the trees that have been planted here, have done as well as could be expected; could do no better in any other State. Cottonwood cuttings that were stuck last spring, made a growth of eight feet high and four inches in thickness. The Lombardy poplar made the same or nearly the same. I think the cottonwood the best tree for Kansas. It makes a good wind-break and is very easy to get.

One question I wish to ask, and that is, when is the best time to set strawberries and what kind does best? I think Mr. Kelsey's advice in tree growing had ought to be followed by all. Grangers are thicker than grasshoppers in August.

JOSEPH T. JONES.

Atlanta, Rice Co., Kansas.

### THE LARGEST PEACH TREE ON RECORD.

I have been growing trees, mostly fruit trees, in Kansas for the last sixteen years, and have never discovered that trees would not grow here. I have a peach tree just thirteen years old this spring, with a nice smooth body about two and a half feet high measuring near the ground three feet six and three-fourths inches in circumference; with side branches more than twenty feet long. I have, as also Dan Underhill has several nearly as large.

Downing speaks of some peach trees in France two and a half feet in circumference, and asks, "where in the United States can peach trees be found half as large." We might answer, that in Kansas they are abundant.

L. BISHOP.

## Hygiene.

For the Kansas Farmer.

### DIET—FROM A FARMER'S STAND POINT.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

Good wholesome food is necessary for the support and nourishment of the body; here we all agree, but what is wholesome, or what is necessary, is the question which divides us into two classes, the vegetarians and the flesh eaters. It seems to me a useless subject, to talk about diet, to that numerous class of hard workers who have only Hobson's choice in the matter and these compose the majority of mankind in all countries. It will do for professional men of sedentary habits—clerks and millinery misses to take this subject in hand, but to the great mass of mankind it will never become an article of their religious faith. Mankind in general, in all ages of the world, have been found to live on vegetables and animal diet;—this has been the united testimony of history, and from the fact we reasonably conclude that our instructions had taught us that a mixed diet was perfectly natural.

Our vegetarians are apt to point to Pythagoras who flourished 500 years B. C.—hence the modern feeders on vegetables have been called Pythagorians, and they have favored us with a Pythagorean cooking book, containing some valuable recipes for cooking of vegetables.

In later times we have had quite a list of doctors who have become converts to the whimsical theories of this ancient philosopher. It is presumed at least, that the medical man, above all others, ought to be the best theorizer of what is wholesome and necessary to support animal life. Many of them have experimented on their own systems. This is certainly recommendable in the highest sense, for it is an axiom, that a quack when indisposed is unwilling to take his own prescriptions—we must take therefore all such cases as acts of sincerity.

Dr. Cheynes wrote a work on diet, and lived to an old age by following his theory on diet. Knight, another advocate of strictly vegetable diet, declared that by abstaining from animal diet, he was cured of the gout—an evidence we take it that he had been a fast liver. Dr. Graham was an earnest advocate of this theory; and so was Dr. Stark, but poor fellow, after eight months experiment on his stomach, in curbing his appetite, and taking nothing but the most simple nourishment, he died a martyr to his principles.

With all due respect to these professional gentlemen, in the category including Pythagoras, we humbly think that the structure of the human body is the best school to decide this mooted question of diet.

We find that man not only resembles carnivorous as well as graminivorous animals in his talk, and that his intestines form a mean between those of the two classes; neither so long as those of the animals destined to live on vegetables alone, nor so short as those of beasts of prey.

Observation convinces us, that climate modifies whatever rules may be laid down; what may be best for an inhabitant of a warm climate, would hardly sustain life in a more northern climate. The diet of an Esquimaux would kill a Hindoo in a short time. Habit is another consideration which should be taken into view; a sudden change of diet effects most persons.

Another class of learned theorizers are men like the late Dr. John Abernethy. He insisted a few ounces of food per day was all sufficient to support the animal system.

Again we have to appeal from such speculative theories of abstinence to the common sense experience of every man. Ask the laborer who is employed in the exercises of his work, if he does not need nourishment of a much stronger character, than when he is idle or at rest. Violent bodily exercise exhausts the system more readily than a state of inaction; it necessarily requires more nourishment.

Good humor depend in a great measure on a good digestion; melancholy is first cousin to dyspepsia—and the gout to high living and a lack of bodily exercise. We believe with the vegetarians, that the stomach is an important appendage to the system; it is frequently the seat of pleasure and pain, therefore we claim it should not be deprived of what nature has evidently intended for it support—in fact we could not get along without it—to stint it with a few crumbs of bread and a little water, is almost a denial that the stomach is a useful appendage of the body.

There is a happy medium on this diet question as there is on all others, but it is not easy

perhaps to define, we must be our own judges; for no stomach can be a rule for another one.

In some of the books we have perused on diet, we find that these whimsical theories have been experimented on by making various animals the subject of their cruel experiments by feeding exclusively on one kind of food—of course they all go to support the common sense theory—that variety is necessary to sustain animal life, and that strong concentrated food should be used sparingly.

Lane, Franklin Co., Kansas.

## The Patrons' Hand-Book, The most Valuable Work for the Grange yet Published.

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

It contains everything pertaining to the Grange, except the secret work.

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

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

### Parliamentary Rules and Usages From Cushing's Manual.

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

### The Manual of Practice

as recommended by the Executive Committee is modeled from the Iowa Monitor and well known forms and usages of the Grange room. It is authoritative, coming as it does from the highest and most trustworthy source.

### How to Organize a Grange.

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

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

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

### Our Business Agencies.

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

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

### Insurance.

On the subject of Insurance, Mr. S. H. Downs presents the claim of Mutual Insurance.

The subject of Life and Fire Insurance have, as yet, been but slightly understood by the general public. That the immense insurance corporations which have—its gilded palaces, monuments of their power and wealth—have taken extraordinary sums of money from the people for the slight benefits returned, is a fact which will see this subject most thoroughly investigated and as far as the farmers are concerned, such a system of mutual insurance will be adopted as to protect them from the rapacious maws of these monopolies.

### The Grange Directory.

The important feature of the book commences with the Officers of the National Grange, Masters and Secretaries of State Granges, State Business Agents, Officers of the Kansas State Grange, Deputies of the Kansas State Grange, County Business Agents, and a list of all Subordinate Granges in Kansas, reported up to April 15, (over 1,200) together with the name Secretary and post office address. The post office address is given of all above officers, giving over 400 OFFICERS and POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

## SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeder's, Nurseryman's and Seedman'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 BADGER," Freep rt. Pa.  
 DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth.  
 JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.  
 JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.  
 P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.  
 R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.  
 W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.  
 NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.  
 C. W. JOHNSON, H. avatha, Kan.  
 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENO, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDDIE, 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. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

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## PUBLIC SALES.

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 Kentucky Sale of Short Horns—see advertisement—  
 from ..... July 22 to August 1.

## A HUMILIATING SPECTACLE.

An enterprising firm in Leavenworth some time since, as the story goes, offered certain chances in a raffle or lottery to all farmers who would join a procession with their teams. This procession was made up of exhibitions of various firms having goods, implements and drinks for sale. The first attempt at this novel method of securing a "turn out," worked so successfully that a second trial was made a few days since, which, it is said, was attended by a thousand farmers' teams. We have no criticisms to make on the enterprise and ingenuity of the firms who so successfully carried out this new-fangled advertising-lottery scheme, but in carefully reading the accounts we fall to see in the whole farce anything but humiliation for the farmers who were used to advertise the wares of these enterprising gentlemen. We confess to some pride in this matter, and the idea of farmers coming to parade the whole city in the hope of a chance in some lottery or drawing, seems too ridiculous to be credited. We yet hope to learn that there was some other reason which drew the farmers together on that day in that parade. We hope to learn that they were there to celebrate something, to show opposition to some wrong, or to give their aid and support to some principle, or that it was a holiday which was taken as a rest from labor; anything will be welcome except the fact that they were led into such an exhibition of themselves for the hope of a chance in a cheap lottery.

We know that the great weakness of human nature is the hope of getting something for nothing, but we shall refuse to believe that this great "turn out" of farmers was for this reason, and no other.

For the dignity and honor of the profession of agriculture, we hope to see such cheap and flimsy offers to catch the farmers repelled as insulting. Were the products of the farm represented in this procession? Was there a single, solitary idea in the whole business of this show which would add a jot or tittle to the farmers' stature? Was there not in this simply a humiliating spectacle of how easily farmers are used for the commonest and most menial services?

We have seen vagrants in cities, dressed in fantastic style, with placards on their hats, their backs and their breasts, but we never saw them take their families with them while thus advertising saloons, theatres and Jew clothing. We protest against this flagrant outrage upon all common sense and propriety, and it is a humiliation to believe that farmers can thus easily be led into an exposition of themselves and their families, to enable them to participate in a gambler's scramble for some little gain.

We are sorry to add to this little history, that not a paper in the city of Leavenworth had the manhood and courage to protest against this disgraceful affair. It was from beginning to end a successful advertising scheme in which the farmers seemed to forget all sense and dignity.

## THE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Kansas Editorial Association held its annual meeting in Fort Scott on the 26th, be-

tween sixty and seventy editors being present, many accompanied by their ladies. The annual address was delivered by W. S. Burke, of Leavenworth, and a poem was read by Eugene F. Ware, of Fort Scott. Both were brilliant productions and were received with the warmest demonstrations of applause. An ice cream banquet and a ball, given by the citizens, followed. The visiting guests expressing themselves highly pleased with their entertainment.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, D. R. Anthony; Vice Presidents, D. W. Houston, Albert Griffin, W. T. McElroy, U. F. Sargent; Treasurer, George W. Martin; Secretary, W. R. Spooner; Orator, George A. Crawford; Alternate, Noble L. Prentiss; Poet, Mrs. S. Walker. Manhattan was selected as the place to hold the next annual meeting. About seventy ladies and gentlemen left early Wednesday morning on the excursion to Hannibal and St. Louis.

We were pleasantly surprised to find Fort Scott much larger and with brighter prospects ahead for future growth than we had expected. Since our campaigning days there, in 1861, the old barrack buildings and a short business street have grown into a well built young city of 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants. The substantial claim for its future prosperity rests not only upon the fertile and rapidly developing farming lands around it, but upon its rich mineral resources.

The presence in abundance of cheap coal, proximity to good timber, building stone, lead and cement, are of such great importance to our State, as well as the territory west, east and south of us, that the future growth and prosperity of Fort Scott as a manufacturing centre seems to us assured. The present successful operation of the foundry and machine shops, woolen mill, elevator, cement works, tile manufactory, etc., indicate in a slight degree what may be expected of an enterprising city. The crossing of the railroads east and west, north and south, will give the best of shipping facilities. Fort Scott must be seen to be appreciated.

## CRAMER'S PROMOTION.

We acknowledge a call from J. A. Cramer, first lecturer of the Kansas State Grange, who is on his way to Colorado as special contributor to the paper recently started at Lawrence by the Kansas Pacific Railway. He goes to Colorado to rusticate and work among the Granges of that State, we understand, in the interest of the Kansas Pacific railroad. The railroad company has secured a valuable co-worker, and we shall watch with interest the contributions of Bro. Cramer to rail-road literature. *Non sum qualis eras.*

## NELLIE GRANT'S MARRIAGE.

Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, was married in the east room of the executive mansion, at Washington, on Thursday, to Mr. Algeron F. Sartoris, and left New York in the steamer Blatic, on Sunday, for England.—*Exchange.*

A portion of the press of the country has shown a degree of sycophancy regarding the above marriage which is only equalled by its knee-worship to titled foreigners, who happen to come to this country to hunt and fish. The details of wedding presents, wardrobes and the enumeration of the dinner dishes have filled columns of the eastern press.

Plain mediocr Sartoris must have been bewildered at his sudden greatness and the gushings of the Jenkinses in their efforts to describe this very simple and unassuming marriage, so characteristic of our republican simplicity. To enable our office holders to emulate the ostentation and pomp of their imperial cousins, we suggest that a fund be created for official christenings, funerals and marriages, and the army and navy be placed at the disposal of dignitaries for display, who rise to the rank, say of M. C. Under present circumstances the expenses of such an imperial show have to be borne by impecunious bankers, office holders and office seekers, and probably the contingent fund.

## THE POMEROY CASE AGAIN.

In the Commonwealth of Tuesday morning, June 2d, appeared a communication which pitiously pleads for the County Commissioners of Shawnee county to come to the rescue of Mr. Pomerooy and instruct the County Attorney, Mr. Ryan, to enter a *nolle prosequi* in his case. We don't pretend to know much about law and we should, therefore, like to see some distinguished legal gentleman rise in his place and inform us yeomanly just what authority County Commissioners have in criminal cases properly before the courts. If they have authority to have this case dismissed, they certainly have like authority in all other criminal cases before Attorney Ryan, and if there is only a question of expense involved in this matter we shall, as a citizen of Shawnee county, demand that all other criminal cases in Attorney Ryan's hands, likely to create expense, be dismissed, and there being no further use for county attorneys and courts, we shall next move in the name of retrenchment and reform for the wiping out of all these antiquated and expensive institutions known as courts, jails, attorneys, constables, sheriffs, etc.

We know something of the intelligence of our County Commissioners and we can assure the people of this State, that such chaff as is contained in the communication of the Commonwealth would not swerve them from their plain duty, if it was in their power to interfere

with this trial. We are forced to the opinion that a trial of Mr. Pomerooy would unearth an amount of political dishonesty and barter and sale among the office holders and office seekers in Kansas the past ten years, that others besides Mr. Pomerooy are anxious to have covered up. Who has or who has not signed this petition is a matter of the smallest consequence. The question is one of law and justice between Mr. Pomerooy, who stands indicted for a criminal offense, and the people. The failure to try Mr. Pomerooy, would be the loudest case of political whitewashing on the records of Kansas courts.

## WILD-CAT COUNTIES.

In the KANSAS FARMER for February 18th, we called the attention of the Legislature, then in session, to the fact that there had been a number of counties admitted to representation which had no legal population to support such a claim. We then urged that a committee of investigation be appointed to learn the exact state of affairs. So many pet measures demanded votes, so many persons wanted favors of one kind and another, and the new county ring being strong upon the floor of the House, no action of any consequence was taken, and to-day the press of the State are crying out indignantly against bond swindles, perpetrated by these political adventurers upon these new counties. The Legislature failed in its duty in determining whether these counties were entitled to representation.

We hope the people will elect men this winter with enough "clear grit" to deal fairly and fearlessly with such questions.

Let representatives and all other office holders elected without trammeling their future action without exacting a thousand impossible promises for personal and local measures. Let us have men elected to the Legislature for both Houses, who do not come compromised with obligations and promises, which were necessary to secure their election. When we shall have such a Legislature, the State will have representatives who will be able to do their whole duty, and not until then. The indignation against the fraudulent new counties, which is now exhibited, comes too late for any practical benefit.

We are perfecting arrangements with County Business Agents in various parts of the State to prepare for the FARMER every week, exact and reliable market quotations. We propose as soon as this can be done to present the farmers of the State, the best reports for them ever presented in the State. No part of a journal is more difficult to edit, both satisfactorily to the seller and the buyer, than the markets.

## THE RURAL AMERICAN.

We are glad to learn that our old friend, Capt. W. B. Stone, will continue the publication of his paper, the *Rural American*, notwithstanding a series of misfortunes which crippled him temporarily. Capt. Stone is a staunch and true friend of the Patrons and farmers of the west, in whose interest he is working manfully against many obstacles. The Patrons of Missouri and Kansas should not permit his paper to lack hearty and practical support. As true a friend as the *Rural American* should be preserved. Send to Capt. W. B. Stone, Kansas City, Mo., and receive a sample copy.

## MONOPOLY.

The KANSAS FARMER takes the National Grange to task for endeavoring to monopolize the printing for the Grange. It claims that the printing can be done in the States where needed just as well. All this is very good, and the Farmer deserves credit for its stand against monopoly. But at the same time the Farmer is endeavoring to monopolize the printing for the Grange for the State of Kansas. Is there not, then, a mite of selfishness in the Grange? If each State should do its own printing, why not divide it out to each County? We are now, and have been for some time, giving gratis about \$25 worth of space to the Granges of this County, which we do cheerfully, and yet we have never been given an opportunity to do a dollar's worth of blank printing for the Grange. All blanks, cards, etc., that are used are obtained somewhere else, either at Topeka or Washington. We can duplicate Topeka work and prices, and there is no good reason for sending money out of the County for work that can be done at home. If Grangers expect the County to keep a directory of their meetings standing in their columns, and to aid them in all good works, why not sustain them in doing so.—*Troy Republican.*

We would like the *Republican* as well as everybody else, to distinctly understand that we do not make the contest in this matter that we have, for our own selfish benefit. We believe in and have consistently advocated, the sustaining of home interests. The idea of taking to Washington from our state money to do this printing, paying expenses of collection, transportation, etc., both ways, is all wrong. We believe it for the best interests of the Subordinate Granges of the State, so far as in their power, to give to the press of their Counties all possible support. The KANSAS FARMER makes no plea for itself in this matter. It takes the chances that belong to legitimate business enterprise, and if the offices outside of the State in Kansas City or St. Louis, reach over into our State and present inducements for Granges to go to them to get their work done we shall not whine about it. We shall, however, always urge upon the readers of the FARMER, the necessity of retaining within our own borders, to foster and build up the interests of our own State, the money now sent out for manufactured articles which should for our own prosperity be created here at home. We hope at no time in the future as in the past to advocate a principle for selfish and narrow purposes. Our opposition to the National Grange becoming a business agency

is not because it affects us personally, but because there are many dangers attaching to such a course, and we further believe it is not legitimate to its purposes. If the *Republican* will read again our article in No. 19 of May 13th, it will find we said, "In this matter we do not speak for ourselves personally, but we say most emphatically, that this money distributed throughout the State in the various counties, under the direction and control of each Grange, would be of much greater benefit than as now employed." Will our friend do us justice in this matter?

It is with no ordinary feeling of regret that we announce the departure for other fields of labor, of our fellow citizen, Gen. S. M. Strickler. Always taking an active part in every enterprise that promised prosperity for Junction City, giving liberally of his capital, his time and his talents, his place in our business ranks will not readily be filled.

As a member of the old firm of Streeter & Strickler, Gen. Strickler, by his untiring energy and business tact, built up one of the largest business houses at that time doing business west of the Missouri river; their trade at one time running up to nearly a half million of dollars yearly. He now goes to Denver, there to open a general commission business, and we feel assured from his business qualifications, his extensive acquaintance throughout Kansas and Missouri, and the confidence in his integrity and fair dealing, that his consignments will soon be equal, if not superior to any house in that city.

We wish him every success in his new undertaking, and recommend him to all seeking a reliable business agent in Colorado.—*Junction Union.*

Mr. Strickler is well and favorably known in Kansas, and we think the General has done not only a good thing for himself but for the people of Kansas and Missouri. We produce much that will find a ready market in Colorado, and the thing most needed heretofore in that market by farmers and shippers was a reliable commission merchant to handle produce. General Strickler, we believe, will fill the want and prove a reliable help to the producers of this State.

We shall open a Denver market which will be correctly reported each week by General Strickler, to enable our readers to keep informed upon that subject.

THE papers of the State are becoming quite enthusiastic over the prospect of ocean communication with European and South American markets by way of Galveston. Such an outlet will work wonders upon the railroad lines leading east and possibly secure to the west the lowest possible rates for the transportation of their produce.

## MARRIED.

Sunday, May 31, by Rev. Mr. Bakewell, of Topeka, Mr. CHARLES NORTON to Miss BELLE WARNER.

Charley helps to "set up" the *Farmer*, and notwithstanding hard times, and the veto, has concluded hereafter to order steak for two.

We wish him and his wife a long and prosperous voyage, and everybody in the office who partook of that big cake hoped Charley might always have as good for himself and his friends.

We have frequently spoken a favorable word for the Blanchard Churn. It is a pleasure to commend an article that is exactly what it is represented to be. They are made only by Porter Blanchard's Sons, Concord, N. H.

## Business Notices.

## Patents.

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

## GRANGE STORE.

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

## GRANGER PRICES.

WE will sell, for the next sixty days, our large stock of Seeds and Implements to Grangers or any parties favoring us with orders accompanied with cash, at our regular wholesale price list. Parties wishing Brown's Corn Planters, 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.

## Imported Jersey Cattle.

A few head of Young Bulls and Heifers are offered at Eastern prices. Also, Imported Cows, and an Imported Bull for sale. This stock is of warranted purity, all being herd book animals. Correspondence solicited.  
 E. A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

## Physician and Surgeon.

DR. P. I. MULVANE,  
 Office, 168 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

## THE KANSAS VALLEY BANK OF TOPEKA.

Capital, \$100,000.

BANKING in all its various branches promptly transacted.  
 Interest Paid on Time Deposits.  
 Money to Loan on approved security.  
 The business of Farmers, Merchants, Banks and Individuals solicited.  
 Drafts drawn and Collections made on any part of world.  
 We have extra facilities for buying and placing all kinds of Kansas bonds.  
 Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.  
 CHAS. N. RIX, Cashier. THOS. L. KING, Pres.

## State News Items.

LAST Tuesday the republican congressional committee of the second district, consisting of H. W. Cook, Wyandotte; W. R. Biddle, Linn; T. C. Bolles, Franklin; J. E. Stone, Montgomery and John S. Gilmore, Wilson County, met at Fort Scott, and adjourned to meet at Ottawa, Friday, June 26. At the Ottawa meeting they will call a convention and fix the basis of representation.—*Atchison Champion.*

The Cheese Factory, at Maple Grove south of this city, is now in active operation, having turned out their first cheese last week. Mr. S. W. Truby, C. A. Davis, Esq. Frost and Geo. Whitman, have returned from Missouri, with ninety head of milk cows, and fifty calves. This will give the factory the milk of 800 cows.—*Southern Kansas Tribune.*

If a home weekly is to be supported, home influence must do it. A County acquires prominence through its paper more than in any other way, and to every one who has County interest at state, his home paper is a necessity. No man should take a paper printed away from home until he is able to take his second paper. His first paper will be his home sheet, and he will so identify his own interests with that of the County paper, as to consider his subscription as much a matter of yearly duty as the payment of his taxes.—*Seneca Courier.*

We have a large and excellent lot of government land which as yet remains untaken with good chances to buy improved land at a low price. Osborne County embraces both Forks of the Solomon River with numerous tributaries; its superiority is evident, being well watered and timbered.—*Osborne County Times.*

THE Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the district court in the whisky cases appealed by E. M. Volmer, an Emporia saloonist. These cases, six in number, have cost Volmer \$1,500, and he is almost persuaded that the whisky business in Emporia is unprofitable.—*Solomon County Press.*

We learn from Mr. Higginbotham that he is about to erect a new grain elevator south of his store, dimensions 36x36, three stories high, under a new plan, called Chase's most improved plan. Only ten minutes are required to load a car with the power of four horses. He is now building coal bins with the intention of keeping a full supply of coal on hand at all times.—*Clay County Dispatch.*

THE anniversary exercises of the State Normal School will transpire during the week, commencing June 14th, 1874. The order of exercises, as mapped out for the week, will be about as follows: On Sunday the 14th, the Annual Sermon, by President Pomerooy; on Monday and Tuesday, written examinations; on Tuesday Prof. H. B. Norton will deliver the annual address before the Philadelphia and Lyceum societies; on Wednesday, oral examinations, meeting of Board of Regents and Normal society; on Thursday, exercises of graduating class.—*Emporia Ledger.*

We have frequently been asked the meaning of the word "Pharos," and to avoid any further curiosity concerning it we will here give the definition: Pharos is a Greek word, and means a light-house or beacon. We believe that it is a very appropriate name for paper, and will endeavor to so conduct the PHAROS that it will be what its name purports.—*Cherokee Pharos.*

THE first duty of the Grangers is to extinguish every operator who begins his speech with, "I have not the good fortune to be a farmer, but I have always felt the most profound interest in the truly noble and predominant pursuit of agriculture, and never was that interest greater than now.—*Perry Times.*

A train of fifteen wagons and fifty-five persons, with a number of cattle and horses were encamped south of town on Sunday last. This little colony were former residents of what is now known as the Joy lands, but having become disgusted with the treatment they met at the hands of speculators, they abandoned their homes with the intention of seeking new ones in the far west.—*Kansas Democrat.*

A walking cultivator may be a very good implement in its way, but if some one should get up one that would run well, the walker would soon be left. It looks that way.—*Kansas City Times.*

Does the editor of the *Times* mean to be personal by saying that a Walker can't run? If so, he ought to have seen our coat tail float in the breeze as we made tracks across the prairie for the nearest fence with a mad bull following at our heels, not long since.—*Neosho Valley Register.*

THE *La Cygne Journal* says that Linn county pays no taxes on railroad bonds, has no county debt of any kind. Over one-half the amount levied in that county is for school purposes—for teachers' wages, and building houses. Few organized counties in Kansas can make this statement. We should be supremely happy if it could be said of Miami county and be true. However, things are growing better here. Our taxes are gradually growing less.

THE Emporia *News* is pleased with the condition of the Normal School. There are 150 students on the rolls, and about 75 are in the model department, making a total of 225 students.

In receiving the annual report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the *Western Spirit* says:

While it appears that Miami stands thirteenth as to population, we find, that it is third in the number of acres of land cultivated, as follows:

Douglas ..... 143,293 acres.  
 Johnson ..... 142,476 acres.  
 Miami ..... 135,109 acres.

Followed by Brown with but 126,863 acres;

Bourbon, 118,720 acres; Jefferson, 116,626;

Neosho with 111,436, and so on.

This is a most encouraging fact, when we consider that Miami is a much smaller county than a very large proportion of the others. It will be seen that the twelve counties exceeding Miami in population, excepting Douglas and Johnson, fall far in the rear when considering their producing capabilities. The showing is indeed one of which we may well be proud. It is another proof, as has often been asserted, that Miami, Johnson and Douglas are the richest counties in the State, agriculturally speaking.

THE large droves of cattle along the Kansas Central, grazing on ten thousand hills, seem to be in splendid condition and doing finely. No one will doubt that Kansas is a good stock country if they will ride from Holton over the road to Leavenworth.—*Holton Express.*

Should the season in the future continue as favorable as in the past, Washington county will be able to furnish one-fourth of the state with all the breadstuffs it can use.—*Washington Republican.*



## Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER,  
TOWNE: KAN., JULY 2, 1924

BONDS.		Offer.	Ask
Kansas Pacific Gold Sevens, May and Nov.		55	
Kansas Pacific Gold 7s, 1'd Gr. Jan'y, June		60	80
Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec.		58	
Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, Feb. and August		61	
Kansas Pacific Income Sevens, No. 11,			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortgage		75	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 1'd G't Bonds		80	85

LOCAL SECURITIES.			
Kansas 7 per cent Bonds	98	City Script	98
Kansas 6 per cent Bonds	90	Dist. School Bonds	80@85
State Warrants	par	Money on ap'd sec.	
County Warrants	par	per month	1 1/2
County 7 per cent rail-road Bonds	50	County 10 per cent Improvem't B'ds.	98 1/2

**GRAIN MARKET.**

WHEAT—Fall No. 2, \$1.20; No. 3, \$1.10 @ 15 No. 4, \$1.00 @ 15; Spring, Red, No. 2, 90c.

CORN—White, No. 75c in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 65c.

OATS—No. 1, 50c in bulk.

RYE—60c.

BARLEY—90c @ \$1.00.

FLOUR—Wholesale Millers' rates—No. 1 Fall, \$3.75; No. 2, \$3.25; No. 3, \$3.00; Low Grades, \$2.50.

CORN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, \$2.50; Bulk, \$1.70.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

BEANS—White Navy, hand picked, extra choice, \$2 75 Medium, \$2 50; Common, \$2 00; Castor, \$1 40¢ 50.

BUTTER—Common, 15¢; Medium, 16¢; Extra, 17¢.

CORN—Common, 30 1/2¢; Medium, 31 1/2¢; Extra, 32 1/2¢.

EGGS—Fresh, 10c.

HOMINY—\$4 75¢ 25 per barrel—Common, 90¢; Extra, 95¢.

LARD—Retail, 10¢; Wholesale, 8 1/2¢.

PEACHES—California, 30¢; tins cases, 9¢ 10¢; tins, 11¢. Country, 26¢.

POTATOES—\$2 50¢ 00 per bushel.

PRUNES—California, 50¢ 00 10¢ 50 per bushel; Peach-bloss, \$1 75¢ 00.

RAISINS—Chickens—\$1 50 per doz.—Dressed 66¢ per pound; Undressed, 60¢ per pound.

RAISINS—Grapes—\$1 00¢ 00 per doz.—Dressed, 50¢ per pound; Undressed, 45¢ per pound.

SHRUBS—Clear Side, 95¢; Shoulders, 8¢; Hams, sugar-cured, plain, 12¢; Pork, Clear, \$1 00, Mess, \$1 00; Bacon, sugar-cured breakfast, 11¢.

SPICES—Black Pepper, 10¢; Cloves, 10¢; Allspice, 10¢; Mace, \$3 00; Common, \$3 00; Clover, \$7 00¢ 50.

TALLOW—56¢ 5¢.

WHEAT—Common per gallon.

A horizontal number line with arrows at both ends. A single point is marked with a solid black dot and labeled  $\frac{1}{2}$  below it.

**Kansas City Market.**

KANSAS CITY, June 3.

**PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.**

FLOUR—XXXX, per sack, \$3 50@4 15: XXX, \$3 25@3 50

X, \$3 00. Rye, per cwt, \$2 50@2 60.  
 APPLES—Mixed, per barrel, \$3 75; Choice, \$5@7.  
 BUTTER—Choice, 15c; Good, 20c; Common, 8@10c.  
 BEANS—Choice Navy, \$2 50—8 00; Medium, \$1 50@2 50;  
 Common, \$1 50. Castor, \$1 50@1 60.  
 BROOM CORN—\$60@100 per ton.  
 CORN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, \$1 60 per cwt; Kiln dried  
 per barrel, \$3 40@3 50.  
 EGGS—8@8½c.  
 WHEAT—Fall, No. 2, \$1 25@1 30; No. 3, \$1 00@1 15; No.

4, \$0.90. Spring, No. 1 white, \$1.05; No. 2 red, \$1.06.  
CORN—Yellow and Mixed, 70c; White, 70c.  
OATS—Mixed, No. 2, 48c; Rejected, 33c.  
RYE—No. 2, 65c.  
HAY—Baled, \$20.00@23.00 per ton.  
PROVISIONS—Hams, canvassed, 12c; Uncanvassed, 10c.  
Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Clear Rib, 8c; Clear Sides, 8½c;  
Country Side, 7c; City Shoulders, 6@6½c; Country  
Shoulders, 5½c.  
FLAXSEED, 1903 45

CATTLE AND HOGS.  
CATTLE—Native Steers, \$4@5 00. Fat Oxen \$5 00@5 50.  
Texas Steers and Cows mixed, \$4 00,  
Hogs—\$3 75.

**Leavenworth Market.**

LEAVENWORTH, June 8,  
FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BARLEY—No. 1, \$1 00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 85c.  
CORN—Shelled, 54c; Yellow, 53c; Ear, 55c.  
RYE—No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 55c.

WHEAT—No. 2 Fall, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.05; No. 4, \$1.15; Rye, \$1.05; Spring, 76¢ per bushel.

FLOUR—Choice, \$3.75; XXXX, \$3.50; XXX, \$3.25; XX, \$2.90; X, \$1.70. Rye, \$2.25 per cwt.

Buckwheat, \$5.25 to 50 per cwt.

CORN MEAL—\$1.20 per cwt.

BRAN—100c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Supply limited and demand good for fat cattle. Native Steers, 3@4c; Cows, 3c; Texas Steers, 58¢ kg.

HOGS—Receipts light and demand good at extreme range. Live Hogs, 54, 50¢ ½. Dressed—Good to Choice, 56¢ ¼; Light, 43¢ ¼.

PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Choice, 20c; Firkin, 30c; Creaming 14c

Eggs—22c.  
BEANS—White Navy, \$2 50.  
POTATOES—Early Rose, \$1 40; Peachblows, \$1 50.

♦♦♦

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, June 3.

**LAND WARRANTS.**

Land Warrants, 160 acres, - -	Buying	\$160	Selling	\$180
Land Warrants, 120 acres, - -	Buying	125	Selling	140
Land Warrants, 80 acres, - -	Buying	80	Selling	86

Land Warrants, 40 acres, . . .	Buying	40	Selling	48
Agricultural College Script . . .	Buying		Selling	173

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, §1 20; . . .	No. 2, §1 17@1 25	No. 3, §1 15.
COB—No. 2, mixed, 58@59c		
OATS—No. 2, 43c		
RYE—No. 2, 80@85c.		
BARLEY—No. 1, §1 63@2 00 . . .	No. 3, §1 53@1 70.	
WHISKY—No. 69, 67c		
PORK—§1 25@1 26		
BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5½@6; . . .	Short Rib, 7½c, looss.	
GREEN MEATS—Shoulders, 7½c; . . .	Short Rib, 7c.	

11A.26-0% @ 94°C.

**Abilene Market.**  
**ABILENE, June 5.**  
**WHEAT**—Spring, 80¢9c5; Fall, \$1 05@1 20.

CORN—90¢@1 10.  
OATS—50¢@60c.  
RYE—80¢@90c.  
BARLEY—1 00¢@1 10e.  
POTATOES—\$1 00@1 50

BULTER—Per lb, 20¢—c.  
EGGS—Per dozen, 10¢—c.  
EGGS—Live—2½¢@3¼¢.  
FLOUR—Spring wheat, \$3 00@3 30; Fall wheat, \$4 00@5 00.  
CORN MEAL—Per cwt, \$1 70@2 00.  
MILCH COWS—\$25 00@45 00.  
Stock—3 year olds, \$15 00@22 00. 2 year olds, \$10 00@16 00.  
Yearlings, \$6 00@12 00. Calves, \$2 90@6 00.  
HORSES—American, \$65 00@140 00. Spanish and Texas

Ponies, \$30 00@80 00. Spanish and Texas

**Symptoms of Catarrh.**  
Dull heavy headach. obstruction of nasal

passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery acid, thick and

tenacious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears deafness hawking and coughing

ing in ear, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive

breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. No disease is

present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sayer's Catarrh Remedy

*Read What it Will Do.*  
BROOKVILLE, Pa., April 27, 1872.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE.

SIR:—Having first applied to a number of home physicians and failed to get relief, I resolved to try your Remedy. Four bottles have completely cured me of one of the worst

edge, having suffered for months with an

acute pain in the head, and breathed only with the greatest difficulty. I deem it due you as well as suffering humanity that this recognition be made of what we deem an invaluable medicine. CHAS. O. ANDERSON.



## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

## A SONG OF THE CHURN.

BY IVY INGLE.

Up and down—up and down,  
White dash clasped in hands of brown;  
Work and wait—work and wait,  
Patient toll will force the gate,  
Locked by strongest key of Fate;  
Up and down—up and down,  
From the plowshare to the crown.

Up and down—up and down,  
Driven by the hands of brown;  
Tolls the rich and billowy cream,  
Like the wave of some bright stream,  
Forced o'er rocks to dash and gleam;  
Up and down—up and down,  
Weaving rainbows for its crown.

Up and down—up and down,  
Forced by tender hands of brown;  
How the cream must shrink and quail,  
Neath this ceaseless, faithful toil;  
But it breathes no murmuring wail;  
Up and down—up and down,  
True success shall be your crown.

Up and down—up and down,  
Forced by tired hands of brown;  
Now the cream is flecked with gold;  
Now a ring of graceful mould  
Gathers 'round the dash so old;  
'Round and 'round—up and down,  
Here is labor's golden crown.

Up and down—up and down,  
Turns our changeful fortune cup;  
God's own hand is on the dash;  
All our foaming, all our splash,  
Can but fret, and soothe and flash  
'Round this slow wheel, as round and round  
Cream of life and hope are ground.

Up and down—up and down,  
Labor many hands of brown;  
Work and wait work and wait,  
God's own hand shall open the gate.  
'Christ, the Risen' is our fate.  
Up and down—up and down,  
Welding links for heaven's crown.

Riverside, Kan.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

## POETRY AND PROSE OF FARM LIFE.

There are successes and failures in every pursuit; but none can show a more checkered pathway, more of sunshine and shadow, more of poetry and prose, than the farmer. He, more than any other, "sees God in clouds, and hears Him in the winds." He looks "through Nature, up to Nature's God," and through the blighting drouth, the devastating insect, the untimely frost, the hours of weary toiling to "earn the bread by the sweat of the brow," may be the prose, yet the life-giving sunshine, the pearly dew that moistens the grass blade, the budding trees of spring time, the refreshing showers of summer, the tasseling corn, the waving fields of golden grain, and the luscious fruitage of autumn are the poetry written by His hand, who has promised that seed time and harvest shall not fail. The shadow of adversity may hover over his pathway for a time, but the bright sunshine of prosperity will eventually dispel the shadow, and the cloud will be "silver lined."

The farmer's home, more than any other, should be a grand poem, written in the sleek stock that peacefully ruminate in the green meadows; the tidy, well kept out-buildings, the grassy yard dotted with waving shade trees, the thrifty garden, and last, but not the least, the fragrant flowers planted by the hand of wife or daughter, which nod a smiling welcome to the tired laborer returning from the field. And how substantial, too, the poetry written in the bending orchards, laden with golden promises of autumn's wealth. But what shall I say of those who cluster around the hearthstone? In the homes of the farmers all over the land, are developing the great men and women of the future; for to the country must we look for Nature's noblemen. Then how shall we train them? Let the home education be so full of the poetry of love and kindness, music, flowers and pleasant entertainment, that when they pass from under the roof-trees, perhaps never to return, the memory of that sacred home life in the country, will be a bright oasis in all after life. Let the sons be taught, there is something to live and work for, besides mere ownership of stock and lands. Pile the library shelves with useful books; take the best agricultural and religious papers of your country, and give them time for perusing them. Let the daughters be taught that all labor is noble and holy, and they can with perfect propriety go from the dish pan to the organ, that now stands in nearly every farmer's parlor. Let the home be made cheerful with mirth and song, and the birdling will be loth to creep out of the nest to seek a fairer clime. Cultivate flowers, the most common are the most beautiful. If you cannot have anything else, have a bed of petunias, and my word for it, you will have from early summer till frost, "a thing of beauty," which they tell us is "a joy forever."

In such a home (and every one of us can have it if we try) the farmer and his wife, surrounded by the children, who bless them for having chosen a home in the country instead of the city, may grow old gracefully together and occupy the "ingle nook," till they go to possess, "sweet fields arrayed in living green." May we all be able to secure so much of the bright sunshine of farm life, both out of doors and in, that the prose may be least in the balance, and the poetry of true content be written in our every-day lives.

JULIA.

Round Prairie, Leavenworth Co., Kansas.

HER love for birds and all other animals continued through her life; and wherever she had the least influence she used it for the protection of birds and for the prevention of cruelty to animals.—*Memoir of Mary Somerville.*

For the Kansas Farmer.]

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

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BREERS.

## CHAPTER VIII.

Katie gets a ride free and goes to sleep.

Out under the big gate Katie dragged herself and her dolly through the dust, then going down the dusty road, dropping here and there on her way a portion of dolly's wardrobe—steadily she kept on and on, never once looking back, but talked away quite socially to her dolly until at length when almost a mile from home she began to feel very weary, and almost wished in her little heart as she confided to dolly that "dey had waited for Dordie and had wided 'stead of walkin'."

The day was a hot one in August, when old Sol does his best to heat the earth to its center; the road was hot, and burned through her leather shoes until her little toes ached and smarted, the perspiration came out in great drops and stood upon her face, and then trickled down her cheeks into her neck.

At last she stopped and throwing dolly in a heap with her cradle and clothes she said "My goodness! 'fraid I's wosted I is, an I is so firsty aint you dolly? You say dere wided yoo'r fings till I tum bat from Tonnittut, I shall do alone a thou't you, tause you so bid an heavy, sides I, dreful tried too;" and pulling the shawl off she threw it down with the rest of the things, took off her sunbonnet and with this in her hand went trudging on; pretty fast too; for she had seen coming a wagon, and she felt half frightened—

The wagon or the man in it saw her, and hurried up his horses to see what it was; the child had left by the side of the road, when he reached the place and saw what it was he jumped out, gathered them up, and hurried on;—when Katie heard the din of the wagon coming so fast, she was very frightened and did not know what to do—so she she stopped in the middle of the road—put her hands behind her back and thus waited until it came close, then she shouted with all her might "boo-oo-oo-oo!"

The driver was a short man, with the frizzliest whiskers, a large crooked nose, and small shiny black eyes; which laughed to see the child; he turned out by the side of the road, and just as he said whoa! to his team, Katie stamped her foot and said "Boo-oo-oo, you funny man!" then as he only laughed loud, she threw up her arms and shook her sunbonnet and "shu-u-ed" at him, which made him laugh again louder than before.

"Where do you think you are?" the man said.

"Im in dis word! Boo oo-oo-oo!"

This time the man laughed until the tears ran down his cheeks—and finally found time to ask:

"Where do you think you are going?"

"I don't finks I's doing any place I knows I is."

"Where?" he queried.

"I's doin' to Tonnittut, an I is a most dere aint I?"

"Well, I cannot tell you; where are you going did you say?"

"To Ton-net-tut! now does you know?"

But the man could not guess, so he determined to take the child in his wagon and stop at the next house and see if they did not know her, feeling sure she had run away from some of the neighboring farms, so he said,

"Well, I guess I will go to 'Tonnittut' too, supposing you get in and ride, I have got something here that belongs to you, I know—will you ride?"

"Berry well, I des I will, I is so wosted and firsty," and forgetting every thing about her fear, on finding he would go to 'Tonnittut,' too, she went to the side of the wagon and reached up her tiny hands to be taken in.

He pulled her in, and without any comments she picked dolly and her clothes up, tucked them under her arm and then waited for him to lift her into the seat beside him.

Very soon they came in sight of Mr. Owens' house, Katie immediately recognized it as the one to which she desired to go, and pointing to it she said:

"Dere it is—I's most to de pace!" and then turning suddenly she asked:

"You ferdot to tomb yer viskers, man, didn't you?"

"I guess I did—I most always do forget that."

"Den I'd tut dem off pitty soon, ef I was you, dey aint nice, not at tall!" shaking her head solemnly.

"What bended your nose so bad? did you hurt yourself?"

"You beat all the girls I ever saw," the man said, "what is your name?"

"Tatie, Tatie—" but her memory was at fault here so she said, "I am des Tatie, I fout I was Tatie somebody else, but I des I aint. Who is you?"

"I am Johnny White!"

Katie looked at him a minute in astonishment, scowled her face at him in such a manner that he thought she was about to "boo" at him again, but she only asked:

"If you is Donnie White, den why is you all black?"

But just now they drove up in front of Mrs. Owens' and there in the yard were both she and her sister. Katie slid down out of the seat, clapped her hands and shouted, "I's doing to Tonnittut wid you—Mamma said I mite, and I walked and I wided and here I bees!"

"Dit down and lif me out, if you' please!" she said to him.

"Well, I will, if you will kiss me, to pay for your ride."

Katie scowled again worse than ever but made no reply.

"Come, come, you little minx, I must have my kiss!"

"You haint dot no face to tise on," said the child looking his face over, and seeing no place except just around the nose and eyes without the grizzly black beard, and then she added, "Lif me out first."

So he got out and set her safely on the ground, but the instant she touched it she ran to Mrs. Owens, who stood in wondering amazement watching their strange proceedings—and then said:

"Now, you viskers man, I won't tise you, tall, tause you vited I to wide! Les do in, Miss Owens, I's so firsty!"

So the good woman led her in while Mrs. Ela waited to get all of dolly's clothes and learn all she could about Katie's visit. She laughed almost as hard as the man himself had done when he told her all he knew, and in return she told him whose child Katie was and where she lived, thanked him in the behalf of her cousin for the kindness done her child, bid him good day and went in.

She found Katie all washed and combed and enjoying a bowl of bread and milk, but ere she had half finished eating it she went to sleep with the spoon in her hand.

"Dear little duckling!" Mrs. Owens said, "she is tired to death—when she wakens you and I will hitch up Nellie and take her home for I am sure she must have run away, altho' she insists that 'Mamma did tise her dolly,' and taking her in her arms she laid her away on her bed to finish her nap.

Mr. Owens had gone away to mill that morning, and was late home to dinner, was amused enough when the ladies told him of their visitor, but coincided with his wife in thinking she must have run away. While they were talking about it, George came to the door, and dropping down on the threshold tried to speak but could not, and burst into tears.

"Are you looking for Katie, George?" "Yes ma'am!" he sobbed, "how did you know?" he asked in surprise "who told you?"

"Come and see!" and Mrs. Ela unable to wait a moment longer led the boy into the room where Katie lay sleeping.

Then George turned instantly, "I must send the boys back home with the blessedness, for father and mother are almost wild; and I came to get you all to go and help drag the pond—for we thought she must be drowned," and away he went to tell John and Dick—and then they fairly made their horses fly over the road to carry the joyful news.

It was the work of a few moments to harness Nellie to the buggy, and the two women taking the child up still sleeping, hastened at the boys with their precious burden to the home of their friends who met them at the gate with tears of sorrow turned to those of rejoicing; Katie's return home, safe and sound was a perfect thanksgiving to the almost distracted parents, and to the children; and all the afternoon there was a decided tendency in the latter to lionize the little lady who seemed to think she had performed something wonderful; many was the ride she that evening had on George's shoulder, and on the chair which Hattie and Dora made with their crossed and clasped hands, but she was left sweetly unconscious of the tortuous anxiety that had made her seem so doubly dear to all the loving hearts—and went to sleep that night feeling she had done wrong—only gone with her mother's permission; but she told her mother as she sat in her cap all robed in white ready for a trip to Dream-Land:

"I finks mamma you dux loves me so berry vell I cant do wid Dordie and the pitty voo-man to Tonnittut, not tall, less us all dux go, vill I? you would be sozzy wid no Tatie to kiss," and Mrs. Stearns thought "Yes how sorry mamma and we all would be without any queer little loving Katie to kiss."

For the Kansas Farmer.]

## A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 19.

BY HANSLER.

Having viewed most of the public buildings in London, we will take a stroll through some of the parks and gardens which are mostly situated at the west end of town and add greatly to its beauty and general healthiness.

Hyde Park contains 360 acres, and is a part of the ancient manor of Hida. It once belonged to the monastery of St. Peter, at Westminster and was appropriated for the use of a park by Henry VIII. The views are beautiful and attractive; fine carriage roads and paths intersect each other at every point, luxuriant elms and fine old English oak afford a beautiful shade, should the sun deign to shine on this benighted country.

Between the hours of four and six o'clock the avenues are thronged with all the gay and fashionable equipages of the city. The scene is very enjoyable and the air refreshing.

There is one portion of the park devoted exclusively to equestrians—no carriages being allowed. Near the western side of the park is a well stored powder magazine, and here the troops on duty in the city have their dress-parades and reviews.

The scenery of this park is greatly enriched by the lake, called the Serpentine; it is exceedingly pretty and filled with beautiful silver and gold fish.

The Italian garden at the head of the Serpentine is also very attractive, being filled with flowers, statuary and fountains. Near

the southeast entrance of the park, standing on an elevated pedestal, is a colossal bronze statue of Achilles. It weighs over thirty tons and was executed by Westmacott, at a cost of £10,000; it is cast from cannon captured at the battles of Waterloo and Salamanca, and is erected to the Duke of Wellington and his companions in arms, by their country-women.

The celebrated Crystal Palace of the world's exhibition of 1851 stood in Hyde Park at that time but has since been moved to Sydenham, about twenty miles from London.

Opposite the Prince's Gate, on the south of the park, stands the National Monument to the Prince Consort. It is a Gothic structure, 175 feet high, designed by Scott. The canopy rests on a structure or base of Irish granite, 180 feet square. At the four corners are four marble groups representing Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The granite columns which support the canopy are from the Isle of Mull. Above the groups representing the four quarters of the globe are four other groups representing Agriculture, Manufacture, Commerce and Engineering. On the basement are numerous life-size figures representing different notables in science, literature and art. The statue of Prince Albert has not yet been placed in position. This monument will cost when finished, including the statue of the Prince, £50,000. Parliament has already made an appropriation for the full amount.

Kensington Gardens lie just south of Hyde Park and were originally the gardens attached to Kensington Palace (the birth-place of Queen Victoria). They were laid out during the reign of William III. These grounds are open to the public on foot only, carriages are not permitted to enter. Kensington museum is situated here. It was founded by the late Prince Albert in 1852, and built on property purchased with the surplus funds derived from the exhibition of 1851. This large and wonderfully interesting collection of paintings, sculpture, jewels, porcelain, arms and armor, carvings in ivory, wood and stone, ornamental furniture, tapestries, etc., well repaid us for our visit. Among the paintings which attracted our special attention as being rare works of art, was one in Sheepshanks collection, entitled the Horse Fair, by Rosa Bonheur, and another in the Vernon collection, entitled the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, by Raphael.

## Our Boys and Girls.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

## A TALK ABOUT TOBACCO.

I want to talk a little while upon the subject of tobacco, and give the boys who read the FARMER a short history of this, not useless but offensive weed.

Tobacco is probably native to the soil of the continent of the new world. It was however first discovered in San Domingo, about the year 1496.

Shortly after its discovery in San Domingo, in 1496, Sir Walter Raleigh introduced and rendered the chewing of it fashionable in England.

This was during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and we will be safe in saying, that tobacco was first used in England late in the 16th or early in the 17th century.

Shakespeare lived in England at this time, and although he did not profess to know much about tobacco, he had already made known to the world, that he was well acquainted with human nature. Shakespeare had told the people that "use doth beget a habit in a man." He did not say anything about tobacco, but cannot the little boys see how true were the words of Shakespeare. For as soon as the people of England got to using tobacco, all of the people of Europe got in the habit of using it; and now we cannot go any where, even among the most genteel of our society, without seeing them chewing and spitting this filthy weed.

Could any of the little boys tell me why men and boys chew tobacco? What good does it do them? Does it make them any better looking? Does it make them any wiser; or does it make them more attractive among the young ladies and society in general?

These are the things which the boys when they first begin to chew tobacco, think they will attain to. But let me say to the boys and young men, that you will "come out at the little end of the horn." Boys, never cultivate the habit of chewing tobacco; the essence of it is more poisonous than strychnine. Its use is detrimental to the laws of health. Very truly has it been said, "its use is degenerating the people from the majestic and athletic forms of their forefathers to the similitude of a despicable and puny race of men." It is an evident fact, that men everywhere, are growing weaker. Principal among the causes of such degeneracy is the use of tobacco, ardent spirits, opium, etc.

Why don't we have some modern Goliath? We cannot say at the present day, we see any specimens of the ancient Romans who shook the nations and trod down the earth. Why don't the men and women improve in stature, instead of retrograde. We see improved specimens in the vegetable kingdoms. At our agricultural fairs we see domestic animals of all kinds that have been improved until they are far superior to what they were even fifty years ago. Little boys think of this and try make yourself specimens of society, by eschewing all evil habits.

## "COCKY TWITTERS."

BY LUTINA M. ALCOCK.

"I wish I had somebody to play with me! A jolly little chap who would amuse me and make me laugh," said Bertie, and dropping his legs, he lay for a moment looking as if he really did need a playmate very much.

"Twee! twee!" said a little voice, in such a brisk tone that the boy stared about him eager to see who spoke.

One pane of the long window that opened on the balcony was fixed like a door, so that the room might be ventilated. This pane stood open, and perched upon its threshold was a sparrow, peering in with an inquisitive air, and a bold "Twee! twee," as if he said:

"Here's a little friend all ready to play with you."

"Oh, Mamma, see the cunning bird! he wants to come in! Don't stir, and may be he'll hop down and eat the crumbs of my luncheon on the table. It's Cocky Twitter, I know him by his tail, with only two feathers in it, and his twinkling eye, and his little fat body," cried Bertie, lying as still as a statue, and looking with delight at the new comer.

You see Bertie lived near a square where many English sparrows had their homes, and all winter the kind child fed his little neighbors. Day after day he strewed crumbs in the balcony, and day after day the birds came to peck them gratefully, or to fly away with the big bits to their nests. So they learned to know and love and trust each other, and the passers-by often saw a pretty sight up in the sunny balcony, where the delicate boy stood with his feathered friends about him; some at his feet, some on his shoulders, some boldly stealing crumbs from his basket, and the more timid hopping about on the wide balustrade catching such stray mouthfuls as reached them.

Bertie was fond of his birds, and had names for some of them, but his favorite was Cocky Twitter, a bold, saucy, droll fellow, who was always whisking about as if he had everything in the bird-world to attend to. He was good to the weak and timid ones, and never failed to carry a nice crumb or two to his old papa, who had something the matter with his wing, and seldom went far from the little brown house, stuck like a wasp's nest on one of the trees.

Cocky had often thought about coming in to call, but never had found the courage to do so, but Bertie was enchanted when, after a good deal of tweeting, much jerking up of his smooth head, and many a sidelong twinkle of his little black eye, Cocky actually hopped down upon the table.

Mamma sat motionless, smiling at her little guest, and Bertie hardly dared to wink as he watched his pet's pranks.

Cocky had evidently made up his mind to have a right jolly time, and see, taste, examine and enjoy all he found in this world. So he paraded about the table, ate a bit of cake, pecked at an apple, and drank prettily out of Bertie's silver mug; then he wiped his bill quite properly, took a look at the books, peeped into the inkstand, dragged his tail in the gum-pot, examined mamma's work-basket, and took a sniff at the flowers. After that he strolled over the carpet with such a funny swagger of his thin legs, such an important roll of his fat little body, and such an imprudent cock of his head, that Bertie burst out laughing, which made Cocky flit away to the top of the clock, where he sat and twittered as if he were laughing too.

"I wish I could keep him a few days, he is so jolly! Couldn't I put him in Dickey's cage, and feed and be good to him, mamma?"

"He would never trust you again if you did."

"But I should explain it to him, and tell him it was only a visit."

"He wouldn't like it, and I think you will enjoy him more when he makes visits of his own accord. He would be the maddest little bird that ever flew if you shut him up; but leave him free, and every day it will be a pleasure to open the pane and see him come in confidently. He is tired of this warm room already, and trying to get out. Show him the way, and let him go." \* \* \* Cocky sat on the balustrade and tweeted till all his friends came to see what the fuss was about.

"Oh, I do wish I could understand what they say. He's telling them all about his visit, and they look so cunning sitting round listening and asking questions. You know French and German, don't you know bird-talk too, mamma?" asked Bertie turning round, after he had stood with his nose against the glass till it was as cold as a little icicle.

"No, dear, I am sorry to say I don't."

"I thought mamma knew everything," said Bertie.—*From "Little Neighbors" in Hearth and Home.*

## Pets.

Caged birds, when gently and skillfully dealt with, become members of the family, and draw to themselves the affection even of rude nature.

It is affecting to see how coarse and uneducated men long for something on which to lavish affection. Men frequently have a stronger love for a dog, or favorite horse, than for any human being. Sailors and soldiers are famous for their love of pets. There is an elderly lady at one of the resorts on the sea-coast, whose hens are members of her family, and who would as soon think of killing her niece, or cousin, as suffering her hens to be decapitated. They live joyfully, die in honor, and go to their graves lamented.

A man who has long owned a fine horse, journeyed with him, been borne through dangers by him, cannot endure to think that death ends his career. If the children have been fond of him, and he has become associated with the whole family, he rises out of the brute creation and is clothed by the heart and imagination with human attributes.—*Beecher.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS should be resented more than anything. Brute beasts are defenceless, and to torture them is despicable; the assassin at least risks his life, but the torturer of animals risks nothing; and I do not hesitate to place him lower still in the scale of humanity. There are men who have committed great crimes, and yet in whom the spark of humanity is certainly not extinct; but he who takes pleasure in the sufferings of a dumb animal, and prolongs them, regardless of its groans and of its supplicating looks, I pronounce—without a heart; and when the heart is dead, all is dead.—*Compte de Gasparin.*

"He has not lived in vain whose teaching tends to human sympathy with our dumb friends."



**BE IT KNOWN**, That we, the undersigned, M. E. Hudson, Wm. Sims, J. B. Shaeffer, W. P. Popenoe and P. H. Dunne, of the State of Kansas, acting under authority of the State Grange of Kansas, and in the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Kansas, do hereby associate together for the purpose of insuring against loss by fire, or damage by lightning, the dwelling houses and other buildings and their contents, and other buildings, and personal property on or about farms, or used in and about the business of farming, and intend to execute a charter and file the same with the Secretary of State of Kansas, in accordance with the Laws of 1873-74.

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

F. H. DUMALD,  
J. B. SHAEFFER, Executive Com.  
W. P. POPENOE,  
M. E. HUDSON, Master State Grange,  
WM. SIMS, Overseer State Grange.

Ex officio Members of Ex. Com. Kansas State Grange.

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## The Patrons' Hand-Book.

Through the kindness of the publisher, we have received a copy of this publication. Every Patron and friend of the Order who takes an interest in the property of the farmers' movement, and all express their approval of it, at the low price of 25 and 40 cents, according to binding. A copy is calculated to make every Granger's home happy. To place such a work at the price of 25 cents, for every individual, and at the same time embody all needed information, it was found necessary to print it nearly all in very small type. The book contains a full and usually spread over a two hundred page book.—*Newton Kansas.*

I, F. H. Hudson, proprietor of the *Kansas Farmer*, have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a compilation of all the gathered material pertaining to the Order, and should be in the hands of every member.—*Burlington Patriot.*

J. K. Hudson, proprietor of the *Kansas Farmer*, has a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a well bound pamphlet of forty pages, which contains constitution, by-laws of National Grange, state, county and subordinate Granges, declaration of principles, manual of practice, parliamentary rules and usages, history, decisions, directions, etc.—*Atchison Patriot.*

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It is probably the most useful book for the Patrons of Husbandry, or Grangers, that has yet been issued, especially for those residing in Kansas.—*Diathe News Letter.*

## THE KANSAS FARMER

IN ITS  
**Twelfth Year.**



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interesting to all readers. Contributions showing the character, scope and value of this service to agriculture and horticulture, will be published, from an able writer.

Descriptions of instruments used, of the manner of use, 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 this movement in other States, and in fact all information bearing upon the subject will be presented from week to week. A Journal thus honestly and earnestly working for the promotion of the interests of the farmers, and presenting the views of men in the various parts of the State. The *FARMER* will maintain an independent and outspoken position upon public measures affecting the interests of its readers.

## The Literary and Domestic Department,

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

## The Official Stray List.

The *FARMER* has been selected from year to year by the Legislature, as the most appropriate journal for publication of 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 from one year to another. 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 part in giving the *FARMER* that substantial support necessary to its prosperity. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money, the increase in subscription has been made by thousands and we shall labor to give our patrons more than has heretofore been promised.

## No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

First, To give a premium to every subscriber would necessitate an additional charge upon our present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, flashy dainties called chronons, without artistic merit or value, can be got at from 15 to 30 cents apiece, we deem the giving of such a premium as of no practical utility or benefit to the subscriber, who 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 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 needless humbug, which can be dispensed with, as not legitimate to the editing and publishing of a paper. The offering of anything but substantial premiums to individuals to get up Clubs, has become a source of trouble and expense in the publishing business, which we propose to discontinue. We are laboring to publish for the West a No. 1 Agricultural and Family journal, and do not intend to sacrifice to the office of general mercantile exchange, at the expense of our subscribers.

## Terms of Subscription:

**CASH IN ADVANCE.**

One Copy, Weekly, for one year..... \$2 00  
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year..... 5 00  
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Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year..... 15 00  
One insertion, 20 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.

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

## Advertising Rates:

**Special Rates for Large Contracts:**  
In the Breckers', Nurseries and Seedsmen's Directory, we will print a Card of 3 lines for one year, for \$5.00. This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 500,000 during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

## THE PATRONS HAND-BOOK.

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

Your "Patrons' Hand-Book" received, for which please accept my thanks. Our Executive committee with myself examined it carefully, and all express their approval of it, and want a copy sent them immediately. I will soon meet the members 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.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange.

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

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

From Prof. W. K. Kezlar, Professor of Chemistry, State Agricultural College.

I wish you all possible success, and do not want at all that you will give us a paper of which we shall all feel justly proud. I shall take the liberty to send you an article occasionally.

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

## THE STRAY LIST.

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

## Stray List for the Week ending June 3.

**Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.**  
MULE—Taken up by K. Twidwell, Hamilton, Mo., April 30, one dark bay horse Mule, branded US on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks, about 12 to 15 hands high. Appraised \$30.

**Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by C. Resling, Baker, Mo., May 3, one light bay Horse, heavy mane and tail, 8 years old, 10 or 11 hands high, JJJ on left hip, saddle and collar marks, knot on each side, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

**HORSE—Taken up by L. R. Gester, May 6, one light sorrel Horse, 9 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, blemish on right eye, star in forehead, near on left hind leg supposed to be a roan. Appraised \$25.**

**MARE—Taken up by L. R. Gester, May 6, one dark chestnut sorrel Mare, 8 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, saddle marks on each side, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.**

**Johnson County—Joseph Martin, Clerk.**  
MULE—Taken up by Rebecca Zebrowska, Lexington, Mo., one light bay horse Mule, 14 1/2 hands high, 12 years old, black strip across the shoulders and along the back, harness marks on shoulders and sides, lame on left hind foot. Appraised \$25.

**MARE—Taken up by J. P. Garrison, McComb, Mo., one bay Mare, 3 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.**

**Lincoln County—F. J. Weatherble, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. Campbell, Stanton, Mo., May 11, one dark iron grey Mare, 4 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, harness marks on shoulders and sides, lame on left hind foot. Appraised \$25.

**Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by M. Byron, Easton, Mo., Dec. 30, 1873, one pale red Mule Cow, 8 years old, crop off each ear, white spot on right hip, small white spot in forehead, some white on hind legs. Appraised \$10.

**Montgomery County—J. A. Hephlingstone, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by S. J. Devitt, Fawn Creek, Mo., May 1, one grey Pony, 13 hands high, 9 years old, saddle marks on back—no other marks or brands.

**Sedgewick County—John Tucker, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by B. Boyce, Ohio, Mo., one roan Mare, 14 hands high, 6 years old, no marks or brands visible. Appraised \$20.

**Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by D. R. Alden, May 18, one three year old Mare, left hind foot white, white spot in forehead, small white spot on hind legs, saddle and collar marks, 14 hands high, bay color. Appraised \$20.

**Stray List for the Week ending May 27.**

**Cowley County—M. G. Traup, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by P. Goatty, Silverdale, Mo., one dark bay Mare, 13 hands high, supposed to be 3 years old. Appraised \$22.

**Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by R. L. Keppeler, Liberty, Mo., May 13, one three year old sorrel Mare, no marks or brands, small white spot on hind legs, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$25.

**MARE—Also, one two year old dark brown Mare, no marks or brands, large size. Appraised \$15.**

**Lincoln County—F. J. Weatherble, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by John Debold, Sheridan, Mo., May 1, one bay pony Mare, 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, white in forehead, stripe on nose, both fore feet white, right hind foot white, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$25.

**MARE—Taken up by H. M. Brook, Blue Mound, Mo., Apr. 22, one roan pony Mare, supposed to be 8 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.**

**Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by W. M. Jones, Middle Creek, Mo., May 6, one black Horse, star in forehead, partly blind in right eye, shod all round, 15 hands high, about 8 years old. Appraised \$20.

**Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by Wm Foster, Williamsport, Mo., Apr. 22, one black mare Pony, left hind foot white, saddle m's on right side, branded with figure 8 and letter B on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

**HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Mamis, Dover, Mo., May 2, one black and white faced horse Pony, about 9 years old, branded J on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.**

**HORSE—Taken up by Perry Tice, Williamsport, Mo., Apr. 23, one sorrel horse Pony, two white hind feet. Appraised \$30.**

**Sumner County—C. S. Brodbeck, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by H. B. Brown, Alton Falls, Mo., one small dark bay Mare, about 6 years old, no marks or brands visible. Appraised \$5.

**Stray List for the Week ending May 20, 1874.**

**Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.**  
COLT—Taken up by P. Henson, Sedan, Mo., May 2, one roan stud Colt, supposed to be 3 years old, white star in forehead, small slit in right ear. Appraised \$30.

**COLT—Also, one black mare Colt, supposed to be 3 years old, with white spots on hind legs, white star in forehead, split 1 1/2 inches long, small star in forehead, white hind pasterns. Appraised \$35.**

**Wabash County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by S. Montgomery, Wilmington, Mo., Apr. 25, one bay or brown Mare, work animal, brand C B on left shoulder, both hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead, between 5 and 6 years old. Appraised \$25.

**Wyandotte County—A. B. Howe, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by Dennis Sloan, Shawnee, Mo., April 13, one strawberry roan Cow, white back and belly, star in face, has a young calf. Appraised \$25.

**MULE—Taken up by W. H. Buckland, Wyandotte, Mo., April 20, one dark brown horse Mule, 14 hands high, 4 years old.**

**MULE—Also, one light brown mare Mule, 14 1/2 hands high, 4 years old, no marks or brands. Both appraised \$25.**

## Breeders' Directory.

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

**ANDREW BUCK, Kingsville, Kan.,** Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**THEODORE EADS, "Mapleleaf," Corning, Adams Co.,** Light and Dark Brahmas, Short-Horn cattle, Berkshire hogs for sale at fair prices. All of the best quality.

**UCIUS 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 circular, address breeder, Lincoln, Mo.

**M. RIEHL, Potomac, Missouri,** Breeder of Improved BERKSHIRE SWINE.

**Prices low. Stock guaranteed.**

**H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas,** Prize Poultry, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Pheasants. Fifteen First Prizes, 1873. Young Fowls for sale in season.

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

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**ATHEW RYAN, Leavenworth, Kansas,** Breeder of Short-Horn and Imported Stock.

**Have now two (2) young Bulls and three (3) fine Heifers for sale. Pleasant View, P. O. Leavenworth, Mo.**

**S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe, Potomac, Jasper county, Iowa,** Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle.

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**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.

**J. R. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF** Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

**Address J. B. STEVENSON, Glenwood, Kan.**

**YANDER W. BARRETT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA,** Breeder and Shipper of pure China Whites and Poland China Hogs. Send for Circular and Price List.

**M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas,** Breeder of dark Brahmas and Buff Cochins Fowls. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Chickens for sale after August 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 a eastern prices.

## Beekeeper's Directory.

**BEE, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND** APPLIANCES, etc. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON,

**LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

## Farm Stock.

## Hard Scrabble Hill Poultry and Pet Stock Yards.

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Eggs, for Hatching, from the best of stock, including Houdans, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmans, Dark Brahmans, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Bronze Turkeys, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, etc., Jan 7-ly

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



## Patrons' Hand-Book

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

MAPLETON, KAN., May 4, 1874.  
HON. J. K. HUDSON: Dear Sir and Brother—Your valuable favor, the *Patrons' Hand-Book*, has been received. I consider it the most complete work of the kind I have seen. There is in it what every Patron should know, and all Patrons who would keep posted in Grange matters should have a copy as a book of reference, and especially should it be kept by every Grange in our state for the use of its officers and members.

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

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

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

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

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

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

SHERMAN CITY, May 1, 1874.  
BRO. HUDSON: Allow me to congratulate you on the success you have attained in producing that 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 the Ohio State Grange:

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

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

Schoolcraft, Mich., May 4, 1874.  
J. K. HUDSON, Esq.: Dear Sir and Bro: I received your letter and also a copy of the *Patrons' Hand-Book*. I have carefully examined the volume and have been much gratified with its perfectness. It contains so much valuable information, and is so well typographed, that 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 book is in the hands of such a work they may have no fears of failure.

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1874.  
J. K. HUDSON: Accept my sincere thanks for a copy of your *Hand-Book* received to-day.

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

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

A. H. HODGE, Deputy, Monroe Co.

I received the *Patrons' Hand-Book* sent, and expect to send you orders for several. 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 may do so, is the sincere wish of your obliged friend.

Please accept my thanks for the *Hand-Book* just received. I think the book is just what we need, and do not see how Patrons, for the small amount of cost, can afford to do without it.

J. L. BLAIR, Deputy, Doniphan Co.

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

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

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

A HANDY BOOK.—We are indebted to our friend, Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor of the *KANSAS FARMER*, for a copy of the *PATRONS' HAND-BOOK*. No Patron can well be without it, and it is furnished by Mr. Hudson at such low figures that every Patron can afford to own and keep a copy. There ought to be scarcely any limit to the sale of the book in Kansas.—*Pursons Sun*.

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

Mr. J. K. Hudson, of the *KANSAS FARMER*, sends us a copy of the *Patrons' Hand-Book*, a very convenient and well arranged compendium of Grange laws, rules, etc., and general information which must be valuable to Grangers.—*Chicago Times*.

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

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

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

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

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

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MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

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

POLICY BOARD OF REGENTS.

Extract from Minutes of the Board of Regents, September 3, 1873.

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

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

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

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

CALENDAR:

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

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

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

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

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

For further information, apply to

J. A. ANDERSON, President.

Sweet Potato Plants.

SIX varieties, 200 for \$1. Sent safely by mail prepaid. By express, \$2.50 per 1000—\$500 \$11. Send for circular. E. C. CHASE, Glenwood, Johnson Co., Kan.

Kansas State Agricultural College,

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

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

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

Short-Horn Bull.

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

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

Garden City Plows,

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

Aquaria, Gold-Fish,

Bird Seed, and everything that is kept in a first-class Agricultural House.

Prices lower than any house west of the Mississippi river.

Do not fail to call and examine the stock, or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted.—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans. 10-3

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