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Farmers' Organizations.

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Thos. A. Osborn, Governor.
W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, Ex officio.
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Vice President—D. B. Skeels, Osage Mission.
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Secretary—John A. Martin, Atchison.
Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.
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Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.
Kansas and Missouri Fair Association:—
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J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.
A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.
The President and Secretary ex-officio.

THE CHINCH BUG. BY PROF. C. V. RILEY.

In the second entomological report of the state will be found a lengthy, illustrated article on this pest, covering its past history, its natural history, its destructive powers, its natural enemies, remedies and preventive measures, together with certain other insects or bogus chinch bugs, which frequently cause unnecessary alarm by being mistaken for the genuine article by the inexperienced grain grower. In what follows, I shall quote largely from said report, at the risk of being 'too severely scientific and obscurely classical,' for the facts contained in these reports are as valuable now, and will be for the future, as they were when first recorded; and those persons who have a natural horror of Latin and Greek, need not crack their jaws in endeavoring to pronounce the few technicalities which scientific precision here necessitates, for it is a rule of mine in writing for the practical man, to enclose such technical names in parenthesis, so that they may be skipped without in the least interfering with the sense of the text.

APPEARANCE AND NATURE OF THE CHINCH BUG.

Few farmers in this section of the country need an introduction to this insect; but lest there be those who are so blessed as not to know the gentleman by sight, and for the benefit of your city readers, I will give a short description of him. He is known to science as Micropus leucopterus, he belongs to the half-winged bugs (Heteroptera), the same sub-order to which a well-known bed pest belongs, and he exhales the same most disagreeable odor. He subsists by sucking with his sharp pointed beak the grass and cereals, thereby causing them to shrink, wilt and wither—and not by biting their substance, as many persons suppose.

DESTRUCTIVE POWERS OF THE CHINCH BUG.

Though but one of the many insect pests that afflict the farmer, it is perhaps, all things considered, the most grievous. Few persons who have not paid special attention to the subject, have any just conception of the amount of damage the chinch bug sometimes inflicts and many will be surprised to learn that, setting aside the injury done to corn, the loss which the little scamp occasioned to the small grains in the northwestern states in 1871, amounted to upwards of thirty million dollars, at the very lowest estimates—as proved by careful computations made by Dr. LeBaron in his second annual report as state entomologist of Illinois. The loss the present year has been much less.

ITS FOOD PLANTS.

It may be stated as a rule, which admits of very few exceptions, that the chinch bug is confined to, and can subsist only on, the juices of the grasses and cereals, its original food when the red man ruled the land, being the wild grasses. All accounts, therefore—and such accounts are coming to me constantly—of chinch bugs injuring grape vines, potatoes, etc., are based on the error of persons who mistake for the genuine article some one or other of the species described in my second and fifth reports as bogus or false chinch bugs. It is true that Packard, in his "Guide to the Study of Insects," says, in speaking of the chinch bug, that they also attack every description of garden vegetables, attacking principally the buds, terminal shoots, and most succulent growing parts of these and other herbaceous plants; but this statement is the result of bad compilation, the language, which is quoted from Harris, having reference to the tanshied plant bug (Carpus obtusatus, Say), which, as may be seen from my second report (p. 114), really has such an omnivorous habit; and it simply shows that the work referred to is not always the most reliable guide. Though, therefore, the subject of our present sketch is restricted to certain families of plants, yet it manifests a decided preference for some of the grains over others. Thus it shows a great predilection for Hungarian grass, while of the more important cereals it is much the most severe on spring wheat and barley.

MODE OF REPRODUCTION AND HIBERNATION.

Most insects—irrespective of the order to which they belong—require twelve months to

go through the complete cycle of their changes, from the day that the egg is laid to the day when the perfect insect perishes of old age and decrepitude. A few require three years, as for example, the round headed apple tree borer (Saperda bivitata, Say) and the white grub, which produces the May beetle (Lachnosterna quereina, Knoch). One species, the thirteen-year locust (Cicada tredecim, Riley) actually requires thirteen years to pass from the egg to the winged state; and another, the seventeen-year locust (Cicada septendecim, Linn.) the still longer period of seventeen years. On the other hand, there are not a few that pass through all their three states in a few months, or even in a few weeks, so that in one and the same year there may be two, three or even four or five broods, one generated by the other, and one succeeding another. For example, the Hessian fly (Cecidomyia destructor, Say), the common slug worm of the pear (Selandria cerasi, Peck), the slug worm of the rose (Selandria rosa, Harris) the apple worm and a few others, produce exactly two generations in one year, and hence may be termed two-brooded. Again, the Colorado potato beetle in central Missouri is three-brooded, and not improbably in more southerly regions is four-brooded. Lastly, the common house fly, the cheese fly, the various species of blow flies and meat flies, and the multifarious species of plant lice (Aphis), produce an indefinite number of successive broods in a single year, sometimes amounting in the case of the last named genus, as has been proved by experiment, to as many as nine.

As long ago as March, 1866, I published the fact that the chinch bug is two-brooded in North Illinois (Practical Entomologist, I, p. 48), and I find that it is likewise two-brooded in this State, and most probably in all the Middle States. Yet it is quite agreeable to analogy that in the more southern states it may be three-brooded. It is these two peculiarities in the habits of the chinch bug, namely: first, its continuing to take food from the day of its birth to the day of its death, and secondly, its being either two-brooded or many-brooded, that renders it so destructive and so difficult to combat. Such as survive the autumn, when the plants on the sap of which they feed are mostly dried up, so as to afford them little or no nourishment, pass the winter in the usual torpid state, and always in the perfect or winged form, under dead leaves, under sticks of wood, under flat stones, in moss, in bunches of old dead grass or weeds or straw, and often in corn stalks and corn shucks.

In the winter, all kinds of insect devouring animals, such as birds, shrew mice, etc., are hard put to it for food, and have to search every hole and corner for their appropriate prey. But no matter how closely they may thin out the chinch bugs, or how generally these insects may have been starved out by the autumnal frosts, there will always be a few left for seed next year. Suppose there are only 2,000 chinch bugs remaining in the spring in a certain field, and that each female of the 2,000, as vegetation starts, raises a family of only 200, which is a low calculation; then—allowing the sexes to be equal in number, whereas the females are always far more numerous than the males—the first or spring brood will consist of 200,000, of which number 100,000 will be females. Here, if the species were single brooded, the process would stop for the current year; and 200,000 chinch bugs in one field would be thought nothing of by the western farmer. But the species is not single-brooded, and the process does not stop here. Each successive brood increases in numbers in geometrical progression, unless there be something to check their increase, until the second brood amounts to twenty millions, and the third brood to two thousand millions. We may form some idea of the meaning of two thousand millions of chinch bugs when it is stated that that number of them placed in a straight line head and tail together, would just about reach from the surface of the earth to its central point—a distance of four thousand miles.

WHERE THE EGGS ARE DEPOSITED.

The chinch bug deposits its eggs occasionally above ground on the blades of grain, but far more often, and normally, underground, upon the roots of the plants infested. These

eggs are three-hundredths of an inch long, elongated, oval, pale amber-colored and with one end squarely docked off and ornamented with four little tubercles near the centre. They are deposited in little clusters, and the young lice hatching from them are at first bright red, and remain for a considerable time under ground, sucking the sap from the roots. A wheat plant pulled from an infested field in the spring of the year, will generally reveal hundreds of these eggs attached to the roots, and at a somewhat later period, the young larvae will be found clustering on the same, and looking like so many moving red atoms. As the sequence will show, it is practically quite important that we know the whereabouts these eggs are deposited; yet they are so small and so difficult of detection that the wildest theories were promulgated as to the origin and birth of chinch bugs, until the question was settled by the entomologist, with his lens and microscope. The female oöcypes from two to three weeks in depositing her eggs; the egg requires about two weeks to hatch, and the bug becomes full grown and acquires its wings in five or six weeks from hatching.

Individuals may be found of all sizes and ages throughout the summer months, yet the great body of the first brood mature soon after the ripening of spring wheat.

FLIGHT OF THE CHINCH BUG.

Though there is a dimorphous, short-winged form, incapable of flight, and found more particularly in northern latitudes, the normal, long-winged form is abundantly able to fly, and are sometimes seen swarming in the air. This flight is most noticeable at three periods in the year. First, during the early, warm days of spring when—issuing from their winter quarters—the individuals of the second or hibernating brood perform their courtships, and the females scatter over the wheat fields and seek the driest and most open soil, that they may penetrate to the roots of the plants and there consign their eggs. Secondly, in July, after wheat is harvested, and the great body of the first brood have acquired wings and are performing their courtships and scattering over corn fields and meadows. Thirdly, during the latter sunny days of fall when the mature individuals of the second brood are seeking their winter quarters, and many of them already making love preparatory thereto.

Continued next week.

Agriculture.

RESULT OF FORTY YEARS' FARMING.

Under the head of "One Satisfied Farmer," the New England Farmer publishes an interesting letter from an octogenarian, dated from "near Buffalo, N. Y." Having learned a trade in boyhood, (though born on a farm near Boston), he worked at it until, in 1834, he concluded to "go West" in search of better fortune. A journey of fifteen days brought him to Buffalo, and in the winter of 1835-6, he purchased 130 acres of land at \$25 per acre, which, as it was a time of general inflation, was regarded an extremely high price. He paid \$200 down, and borrowed money to make a farther payment in the spring:

The farm was mostly woods, with a poor log house; about fifteen acres cleared and fenced, and about three miles from the village. Not a very inviting residence. I took possession in 1836; hired a man and set him to clearing, fencing, etc. During the following winter I got off some wood and timber. About this time the great bubble burst with a tremendous crash, and business all closed up. I waited patiently till the spring of 1838, but nothing turned up for me. I was not quite ready to encounter the cares of the new home, being all unacquainted with farm life, but after looking make the attempt, though not without some doubt and misgiving. But necessity overcame all objections, for which I have ever been thankful; and I proceeded at once to build a small shell of a house, 18 by 26 feet, enclosed with good sound matched boards, without plastering or paint. My wife contrived to paper neatly, with the various kinds of newspapers, which answered the double purpose of keeping the cold out and educating our children. We were now about to take possession of what we expected in due time to make a comfortable home; yet under the circumstances, the outlook was not very encouraging. Our family consisted of myself, 44 years old,

wife, 40, and five children—the eldest a daughter, about 13, three sons and an infant daughter—not a very formidable force to begin with on a new farm. My capital was small, not exceeding \$500 in cash; a credit always available, when wanted; furniture sufficient to make us comfortable; strong, willing hands, and a young, growing family. I hired a good man, took off my coat and went to work in earnest.

The year previous, I had made some little progress in clearing, fencing, etc., which, by the way, cost \$15 to \$20 per acre. Our first available cash crop was 100 cords of wood, at \$1.12½ per cord, and what little could be retained in the village at \$1.25. Oak timber, but little, however, of that, at from \$70 to \$80 per cubic thousand—very little money in either, after paying expenses.

The first permanent improvement was a bank barn, 40 by 100 feet, with stables under the whole. Next, a good, substantial stone house, suitable for all purposes of comfort and convenience.

In 1848 to 1850, I had paid up the first purchase and bought thirty acres adjoining, for which I was to pay \$25 per acre, which was paid in due time. About this time my eldest son became of age, and proposed looking for something better. He did so, and spent several months, and returned fully satisfied, and went to work, with the understanding, if the boys wanted farms, our united efforts would be more available than separate. This was all the arrangement made with my sons, who were expected to remain at home and take their chance on the farm, and here commenced our co-operative farming. We then had four sons, the second studying for a profession, the third, fourteen years old, who was expected to remain on the farm.

In 1852 and 1853, we had made good progress, and were getting on quite well. In August, 1853, we were checked by the burning of our barn, with all our wheat, hay, and most of our farming tools. Here I would remark that, in addition to our former capital, a windfall came into the family of \$3,000, which assisted in re-building the barn, which we commenced at once on a more approved plan, 56 by 76 feet, with basement stables for some thirty head, and good root cellar.

Now, as opportunity offered, from this time to 1857, we purchased 410 acres of land, for which we were to pay some \$21,000. This, for a time, insured a tax of \$3 per day interest.

The next purchase was a house and lot in the village, for \$1,200; then a little more land that adjoined us, which we coveted and purchased; then, from 1861 to 1866, we bought 171 acres more, which cost about \$11,000, and was the best purchase of real estate.

In 1866 my sons were both married. The younger settled in his new home, which cost about \$7,000, and the eldest took possession in the spring of 1867, his building estimated at about \$10,000. It now became necessary to make a division, and we proceeded to do so, with the following result: The farm on which we commenced in 1838, contained 130 acres. Previous to our division we had sold 15 acres for which we received an advance of about \$700.

Table with 2 columns: Description of assets and their value. Total value: \$79,478.

Now for the result as far as the boys are interested. They have performed their part faithfully and perseveringly to the end, and should be well paid. They leave for their new homes with good warrant deeds for 500 acres of choice land, with all fixtures and appurtenances thereto belonging, stock, tools, and all hand and handsomely located, worth at least \$75,000.

If my sons, when they became of age, had wanted and obtained situations as clerks in some respectable, well established business, they should have received for their services, each, \$3,500 per year, to have balanced their receipts from the farm, and then they would not have had comforts and privileges as at home, with few exceptions, besides the exposure and influence of city life, and probably been no better, if so well educated for the common business of life.

Now let the boys who are looking forward to that end, remember that nothing really valuable can be obtained without well directed persevering effort, and that a well developed brain is very essential to that end, that Mother earth always pays liberally and promptly for well directed labor, and that seed time and harvest have never failed. As the subject of temperance is being so fully and freely discussed, I will say that in early life I adopted the motto, "taste not, touch not the unclean thing." When I commenced farming, I was told that harvesting could not be done or a building raised without its use. I have, however, done all my harvesting, raised several large barns, some of them requiring the services of 100 men, and carried out all our operations on the farm without its use, to the fullest extent.

I am aware that some of my brother farmers may be a little incredulous as regards my statements, without some further explanation. I would say that our forests were disappearing, so I was induced to purchase largely of heavy woodland, on which was a very good limestone quarry, suitable for building purposes and for lime, all of which we made available for both purposes.

Such has been my experience from 1838 to 1867. I have raised good crops of the various kinds, and some not so good. In 1893, I had ninety acres of wheat which promised a large return, but after threshing six days, with ten horse power, I got only 500 bushels.

SMOKE AS A PROTECTION AGAINST GRASSHOPPERS.

BY S. T. KELSEY.

Sometime since I suggested through the columns of some of the State papers that farmers might possibly save their crops from the grasshoppers by smoking them off.

Many farmers have since told me that they had tried it, and it was a failure. I have been trying it with excellent success on about 20 acres of small trees, at Hutchinson and Ellwood, and I feel quite confident that if I had commenced right when the grasshoppers made their appearance, I could have saved all the crops and trees on the railroad experimental grounds along the entire line of the road, and that a large proportion of the crops that have been destroyed in the State might have been saved.

I then directed my foreman, Mr. Longstroth, to attend to smoking them off the two plantations before named. At first we tried building fires on the ground, but it was not successful. The smoke would not go where we wanted it to. We then tried taking a bunch of hay and holding it between sticks, would fire it and then passing through the field on the windward side would hold it so that the smoke would strike the grasshoppers.

They cannot easily be driven until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, when they begin to move, and can then be driven off. Keep them off until night and they will not come back to bother until it warms up next morning.

Some Facts and Suggestions from Champaign County, Illinois.

The second crop of the Colorado potato beetle has made its appearance, and the larvae are attaining maturity; but there is not one where there were a hundred in June, and that is about the proportion of potato vines now green and growing.

The oat crop is very light in weight, the average oats not weighing more than 27 to 28 pounds to the bushel. This is a favorite weight in some of the southern markets, where they sell those oats by measure, while they buy by the 100 pounds; where the bushel brought 5 cents and five pecks.

Wheat is very flinty and fine. The white wheat of the Chester, Ill., wheat region, will make a flour that will rank in bread-making capacity, and rising qualities, superior to any the seasons have furnished the last five years.

The blight which has steadily held on to the pear for five or six years in succession, appeared on the apple three years ago, and then intermitted two years, has again made its appearance, and many orchards are browned with it.

chard, fruit and shade trees planted out in Illinois this year. The success with propagation of every thing but the grape has been very limited, and the consequence will be that nursery stock next spring will be in greater demand than ever.

Settlement, cultivation and improvement and the demands and exigencies of civilization have, within twenty years, changed, or at least most decidedly modified, the climate of Illinois and the west—about which, producing the evidences and reasons, I shall have a little something to say in future letters.

July 31.—Corn sold in Chicago yesterday at 75c; oats, 53c; hogs, 7 1/2c per lb., and mess pork \$24. The commercial papers call this rise in the price of corn a "corner," that is, there is a "corner" in hogs, mess pork, oats and corn, all at the same time.

The last half of the month is about the best time for seeding down land to grass, if the land is sufficiently moist to admit of it. It does but little good, perhaps, to seed down in the midst of a severe drought such as we frequently have during the latter part of summer, but where the soil is as moist as it is now it will succeed.

It ought to be borne in mind that this is the natural time for seeding grass seed, and if we can manage to get fresh and pure seed we can feel a reasonable degree of confidence in the result. It is true that we have to run some risk in any season. If we sow in the fall we have to take the chances of an open and severe winter.

Value of Organic Matter in the Soil.

Good farming requires that the fertility of the soil be annually increased, or, to say the least, that its permanent productiveness be maintained. To the political economist any system that tends to reduce the annual average yield of the cereal crops, fills his mind with the greatest apprehensions for the future of the country.

Partly rotted straw can be used to excellent advantage in mulching such portions of the wheat field as are liable to be destroyed by severe freezing weather during an unfavorable winter. Well rotted straw constitutes top-dressing after the land is plowed for wheat, so that it can be well harrowed in and mixed with the finely pulverized soil, previous to drilling in the wheat.

It is to be hoped that farmers will give the subject of the preservation and increase of humus—decayed vegetable matter—more attention than it is now receiving, and that communications based on experience will be forwarded at an early day for publication in our columns.

Thousands of acres of what we call our best wheat lands are becoming deficient in humus, by reason of the lack of a proper system of rotation and culture; and it is time all thoughtful farmers gave this important subject the attention it deserves.

Farm Stock.

Improvement of Cattle.

Our readers need no argument to convince them of the benefits arising from the use of thoroughbred bulls; for that such an animal is a profitable investment, is a fact admitted by every intelligent farmer in our country.

The only objection raised by the great mass of our people is the cost of such an animal. They cannot, or at least they think they cannot, afford to pay \$300 or \$400 for a thoroughbred bull. Yet at the same time they will admit that if they had the money to spare, it would pay them to invest it in such a manner.

But the great point in which many farmers decidedly "miss it," is in failing to market their crops advantageously. After carefully and laboriously cultivating, harvesting and storing their cereal and other crops they often lose a large percentage by not selling at the right time, or ignorantly taking a less price than they ought to obtain.

goods than his neighbor make the purchase with the understanding that his neighbors would pay him so much per head for all cows sent to him, and make it fully understood that all the cows they have should be driven to him. The amount of money that the cattle now in the United States are worth is so vast as to make it almost beyond the comprehension of the human mind.

3 1 5 1 2.

On Friday, August 7, at Buffalo Park, Goldsmith Maid, driven by Budd Doble, trotted against time for a purse of \$2,000. A running horse accompanied her in order to excite and stimulate her to the utmost effort.

In the first trial the mile was trotted in 2:18 1/2. In the second she reduced the record to 2:15 1/2, making a skip in the home stretch by which she lost nothing.

The rules provide for a contest against time under the exact conditions which governed the trial at Buffalo Park on Friday, but they do not provide for a collusion between two horses, one trotting simply to assist the other, while the exhibition is advertised as a bona fide race.

She trotted at Buffalo precisely as she trotted there on the 7th, with the single exception of competing for a certificate of merit instead of a purse of \$2,000, the absurd rule of the National Association would have denied that she got around the track in the time stated.

SHEEP TICKS.—An Ohio farmer says: While I sheared my sheep I had a boy to pick the ticks off the lambs. This being done, I sprinkled sulphur over them. This keeps them off the lambs, while the old sheep rid themselves. This I tried last spring, after quite a number died. Result: I have not a tick on the place.

The Agricultural Press.

The Outlook for Farmers, and some Things They should look out for.

August, the last month of Summer,—according to the almanac,—opens auspiciously for farmers. The weather is favorable and the prospect of most crops encouraging.

Throughout the Union and Canada, with rare exceptions, the summer has thus far been genial and propitious for the husbandman, fully atoning for the dreary and backward spring.

Large crops will prove comparatively little avail or profit unless economically harvested and properly marketed. And here lies the great secret of the success of many of our most prosperous farmers:—They not only raise good crops, but they harvest them economically, store them carefully, and market them profitably.

But the great point in which many farmers decidedly "miss it," is in failing to market their crops advantageously. After carefully and laboriously cultivating, harvesting and storing their cereal and other crops they often lose a large percentage by not selling at the right time, or ignorantly taking a less price than they ought to obtain.

Every farmer should study, yes, study, not simply read—the market reports of his agricultural paper, and also be on the look out for information as to the yield and probable demand for such crops as he produces. He will thus be enabled to exercise his judgment intelligently as to the best time to sell and the prices that ought to be obtained.

Cheese Factory Rules.

Dr. L. L. Wight, of Whitestown, Oneida County, N. Y., sends the following "suggestions for the season of 1874," to all the patrons of his factory:

- 1. Milch cows should have free access at all times to good running water.
2. They should never be heated by being run, stoned or dogged.
3. The utmost cleanliness should be observed in milking, and by no means wet the hands in the milk while milking.
4. No can of milk should stand where it will absorb the barnyard or stable odor, or any other scent.

- 5. The milk should be strained and well aired immediately after having been drawn from the cows.
6. Some arrangement for quickly and effectually cooling is at all times very desirable, and when the milk is kept at home overnight, is indispensable.
7. Scalding all vessels used about milk at least once a day with boiling water, and rinsing them with cold water at night, is essential.

Everything pertaining to insects is of special interest at this time. From Moore's Rural New Yorker, of 1842, we take the following bit of history:

It is but a little more than forty years since the first croc crossed the Genesee river westwardly. They, with the fox, hen-hawk, swallow, and many other birds and insects, seem all to follow civilization.

The Locust Borer is of not more than thirty years introduction into the United States, and has not reached the native groves of the locust tree at the South and West. It commenced its ravages on the east side of the Genesee river, in 1830, and it was seven years before it crossed to the west side.

The Grain Worm, or Weevil, as it is improperly called, begun its course of destruction in Vermont about the year 1828, and its progress in the course it takes, is from ten to fifteen miles a year. It has not yet reached Western New York in any great amount, but the destroyer is on its track in this great wheat growing region.

Rose Bugs have been so common in some of the Eastern States that on the sea shore they have floated in winnows on the sand, having been driven into the sea by winds and drowned. They have only made their appearance in this region, in any quantities, within two or three years.

The Plum Weevil, or Curculio, which is indigenous to America, being unknown in Europe, was first discovered by Mr. N. Goodsell, first editor of the Genesee Farmer, and described by the learned Dr. Samuel M. Mitchell, since which time it has disseminated itself over the whole continent.

The Gopher, a species of ground squirrel with pouches on the outside of his cheeks to carry dirt from his hole, is very plenty on the west side of the Mississippi, in Missouri and Iowa, but has never yet crossed the river in Illinois or Wisconsin. It only works at night, burrowing holes and runways under ground, subsisting on the roots of trees, grasses and vegetables.

The Cut Worm is of recent origin; the first it was noticed as doing much damage, was during 1816 and 1817, noted as the cold years, when the whole northern country approached the very brink of famine. They are now universal.

The Hessian Fly was introduced, it was supposed, by the foreign mercenaries in 1777, on Long Island, from their baggage, or in the forage for their horses. It has proved the greatest pest on this continent, with perhaps the exception of the Weevil.

That the recent appearance of depreeding insects is to be attributed to a new creation, or the spontaneous production of existence, would be unphilosophical to admit, yet there is a mystery attached to their sudden ingress into our fields and gardens. They may have existed as rare specimens, and of difficult propagation, until civilization and luxury introduced the proper pabulum for their existence and multiplication.

The western potato beetles are working eastward so fast, and Paris green is so generally recommended as a remedy, that the following precautionary directions as to its use, from the Paint and Oil Journal, are well worthy a careful perusal.

As the handling and use of dry Paris green, especially by persons unaccustomed to its use, are attended by considerable risk, and often followed by serious consequences, we make the following suggestions, founded on our own experience as manufacturers:
All packages whether large or small should be plainly marked "Poison."
There is great danger in the mixing of this green for potato bug and cotton worm poison, owing to the fine dust which arises in the process, which is inhaled and also is very rapidly absorbed by the pores of the skin, especially if the person using it should be in a state of perspiration.

barn or stable which horses or cattle could have access to, in which the articles may have been mixed, or from which it has been used, should be carefully set aside and never again used for any other purpose.

Malignant sores are not unfrequently caused by scratching the skin when itching or irritated from handling the green. It should be constantly borne in mind that it a more dangerous poison than arsenic, and farmers, planters and others, when purchasing, should be duly cautioned to exercise the utmost care in using it. As a remedy for the poison, the free use of milk as a beverage is recommended, but we have found hydrated peroxide of iron—a simple, harmless remedy—the best antidote.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

The Farmers in Council—A Large and Enthusiastic Meeting.

Pursuant to a call, the citizens of Mission township assembled in mass convention in the Pleasant Grove school house, to discuss the question agitating the public mind politically.

The following resolutions were finally reported, discussed and adopted:

Resolved, That the conduct of the present administration in its bold defiance of public sentiment and disregard of the public good in its prodigality and wasteful extravagance in the innumerable frauds perpetrated under its authority, in its disgraceful partiality for reward of unworthy favorites in the reckless and unstable financial policy and in its incapacity to meet the vital questions of the day and to provide for the general welfare, stands without a parallel in our national history, and the highest considerations of duty require the American people in the exercise of their inherent sovereignty, to correct the accumulation of evil and bring the government back to its ancient landmarks of patriotism and economy.

Resolved, That the best place to commence reform is immediately at home, by abolishing many of our county offices, and diminishing the remuneration of the same.

Resolved, That we are in favor of free trade. Mr. G. S. Kneeland was the first speaker. He said there was never a parallel in the existence of the republic in the actions of the republican party, and if we permit affairs to continue as the have for the last few years, they will go on and on till we are precipitated over the precipice before us to eternal ruin.

Mr. Kneeland had abetted and voted with the republican party. He had seen enough of the contaminating actions of the republican party to convince him that no reform could be accomplished inside of the party and he is now determined to leave the same. He is in favor of abolishing all county offices. All business of the county to be done in each township by the township officers. He was not in favor of free trade, claiming it to be detrimental to home institutions.

Esq. Moore had too, been a republican, but wished no longer to be recognized as such. He thought we should elect men to office whom we could place implicit confidence in, of honesty and integrity. He thought a man of limited ability was far preferable to a man of eminent ability who was a consummate scoundrel.

Dallas Thompson said the pretensions of the President's "Civil Service Reform" was a miserable failure. He showed his bad faith around our own hearth stones, and referred us to the change of post masters at Topeka, where a good officer had been removed to give way to a man who possessed more influence in his party, and who, it was thought, could render his task master—the president—more effectual service. He had always been a republican but is now disgusted with the old party hack.

Mr. Harrington thanked God he never supported Grant and was grateful to think his hands were free from the stains of the republican party. The chairman, Mr. Buckman, was proud to say he had been a republican in "days gone by." He was present and helped to christen the dear old party and thought she should not be cursed for the many good deeds she had done. He was here now at its interment and thought it had "fought a good fight and now its race was run." Bad men now man the vessel and have made it a terrible wreck. He is in favor of reform.

Mr. York thinks we have but two alternatives. We should come forward and demand reform or else fold our arms complacently and submit to the wholesale plundering of our treasury.

L. F. Yaunt had been a republican from the cradle, up. He is now quite a boy and has become disgusted with old associations.

On motion of Esq. Moore it was requested that the proceedings of the meeting should be published in the KANSAS FARMER, the Record and the Commonwealth. The reform movement is meeting with unbounded success and the farmers are confident of electing their entire ticket in this county the coming fall. THOS. BUCKMAN, Ch'm'n. FRANK FIERY, Secretary. Pleasant Grove, August 15.

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

### Call for a Meeting of Agents.

EACH County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas are requested to send their Agent or some other delegate, from their county, to meet at Leavenworth at the time of holding the State Fair this fall, September 7-11, for a general conference upon all matters relating to our business interests...

### Every Granger

Should have the oil chromo, 19x24 inches, faithfully representing the inner workings of a Grange. Can be used as a certificate of membership, or as a work of art is valuable as an ornament for any parlor.

### CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. F. thus states his case: "Where a man lives in town and teaches school the year round, or as near as he can, and his wife also teaches school, and he rents twenty acres of ground and has another man to cultivate it for him, is he eligible to membership in the Grange?"

In answer to several communications sent us we will say that they will be referred to the Executive Committee at its meeting at Leavenworth during the week of the State Fair.

We are so demoralized by grasshoppers we feel we have all we can do just now to look after our stock, without devoting much time to this department until after the State Fair.

Most of the communications received at this time are in regard to crops, etc., and asking us to devise some way to assist those in the frontier portions of the State.

Our attention will be called to something else for the next few weeks other than answering questions, as the only question the majority of Patrons seem to be interested in just now is, "How are we to get through the winter?"

### PATRONS' LIFE ASSURANCE AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS.

The Executive Committee of the Kansas State Grange have organized and chartered a Mutual Life Association for the benefit of the Patrons of Kansas.

By paying an entrance fee of \$2 each they become full members.

The Treasury is then replenished by an assessment of \$1.10 upon each and every surviving member.

Members can procure blanks from the County Agents. To them their fees can be paid, and of them they will procure their certificates of membership.

The average number of deaths to be expected will be about nine or ten to the one thousand members, or about one to the one hundred members per year.

When the association has one thousand members we may expect ten deaths in the year, which will secure to the heirs of the deceased \$1,000, and will cost each member \$11 in assessments.

No cheaper plan if life assurance can be devised, as it gives the assured the use of the money until needed, and no large reserve fund is necessary.

Blanks will be supplied to every Grange on application, and every member of the association will see that the members of his Grange are made acquainted with this feature of our Order.

There are no appropriations for paying agents' salaries, or large commissions to explain to Granges and members the principles of this institution...

It is provided that when the membership reaches 1,500, this shall form class A. And when the membership reaches 3,000, the second 1,500 shall form class B, etc.

SEC. 1. This association shall be known as the "Patrons' Mutual Life Assurance and Protective Association of Kansas," its object being to secure a provision for the legatees of deceased Patrons...

SEC. 1. Any member of the Patrons of Husbandry, or wife or husband of a member, who is in good standing in his or her Grange, may become a member of this association...

SEC. 2. The following form of application shall be adhered to: APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP. To the Officers of the Patrons' Mutual Life Assurance and Protective Association of Kansas:

The undersigned has examined the code of By-Laws of your association and desires to become a member; gives h— assent to its provisions, and binds h—self to comply with its regulations.

Answers must be made to the following questions, which, in case of your acceptance, forms the basis of the contract:

What is your name? What is your age? What is your occupation? Where do you reside? Are you now, or have you been within the past six months under the advice or treatment of a physician...

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY THE REFEREES.

(Which shall accompany the application.) How long have you known —? Is he in good health and able to gain a livelihood?

Do you know h— to be a person of correct habits? Signed, \_\_\_\_\_

Certificate of the Master and Secretary of the Subordinate Grange to which the applicant belongs: Grange Room of — Grange, No. —, near — Postoffice, — day of —, 18—. We hereby certify that — is a member in good standing in this Grange...

SEC. 3. Said application shall be certified to by the Master and Secretary of h— Grange, as provided in the application, and the seal of the Grange affixed thereto.

SEC. 4. Any member may, at any time, withdraw from the association by notifying the Secretary in writing, but shall forfeit thereby all his claims on the funds of the association...

SEC. 5. In becoming a member of this association it is understood and agreed upon, as a part of this contract, that whenever a member is expelled from the Order, or voluntarily withdraws therefrom, or if h— membership ceases from any cause...

or amounts—he may have contributed thereto, and ceases to be a member of the association provided, if a member who takes a withdrawal card, deposits the same in some subordinate Grange within three months...

SEC. 6. In reconnecting h—self with the Order, he may rejoin the association on payment of admission fee and complying with the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this article.

SEC. 7. In case of removal—he shall notify the Secretary in writing of such change of residence.

SEC. 1. The officers of this association shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. President.—The President shall see that the laws and regulations of the association are faithfully executed.

SEC. 2 Vice President.—The Vice President shall perform all the duties of the President in case of his absence or disability.

SEC. 3. Secretary and Treasurer.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep a full record of the proceedings of the association; to keep a correct account between the association and its members...

SEC. 5. Agents.—The State officers and persons appointed in each county by the officers of the association shall be the agents of the association in their respective districts...

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. Upon the death of a member of the association it shall be the duty of the Local Agent to notify the Secretary of the fact, who shall immediately forward notices through the Local Agents to the members of the association...

SEC. 1. Upon the death of a member of the association, who, at the time of h— death, was in good standing in h— Grange, and entitled to the rights and privileges of this association...

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. Upon the death of a member of the association, who, at the time of h— death, was in good standing in h— Grange, and entitled to the rights and privileges of this association...

SEC. 2. In case of a member of this association becoming personally disabled, so as not to be able to gain a livelihood, he may, upon good and sufficient proof from examination of two competent physicians...

SEC. 2. Amendments—Amendments to these By-Laws may be made by the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of a two-thirds majority of a regular meeting of the State Grange of Kansas...

What the Order Has Done.

The Patrons of California claim that the Grange movement has saved in the one item of wheat the sum of \$5,000,000. It has been done by making war upon the grain kings of San Francisco.

Then who can say she has not the right to raise the weapon of defence and shout extermination. When the root of the tree is tapped by demanding of the legislative and executive powers that the whisky traffic shall cease...

THE GRANGE PLOW.—Mr. Nichol returned to Humboldt this week, from a trip to Missouri, to introduce his new gang plow. He informs us that he met with the most flattering encouragement.

The merit of this plow being no longer a matter of doubt, the Manufacturing Company intend to push it from now on as fast as their facilities will permit.—Humboldt Union.

# THE KANSAS FARMER

## Twelfth Year.

### Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.

#### Prosperous Journal.

#### Letters from the Farm

#### A Column of State Local News,

#### A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches

#### The Official Weather Reports,

#### Scientific Miscellany.

#### Patrons of Husbandry

#### The Literary and Domestic Department,

#### The Official Stray List.

#### The Supreme Court Decisions.

#### The Market Review

#### New Improvements

#### No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

#### Advertising Rates:

#### Special Rates for Large Contracts:

#### Terms of Subscription:

#### CASH IN ADVANCE.

#### One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2 00

#### Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$10 00

#### Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$20 00

#### One Copy, Weekly, for six months, \$1 25

#### Five Copies, Weekly, for six months, \$6 25

#### Ten Copies, Weekly, for six months, \$12 50

#### One Copy, Weekly, for three months, \$0 75

#### Five Copies, Weekly, for three months, \$3 75

#### Ten Copies, Weekly, for three months, \$7 50

#### One Copy, Weekly, for one month, \$0 25

#### Five Copies, Weekly, for one month, \$1 25

#### Ten Copies, Weekly, for one month, \$2 50

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeders', Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 50,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

State Fairs for 1874.

Table with columns: STATE, PLACE, SECRETARY, TIME. Lists various state fairs across different states like Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, etc.

County Fairs in Kansas for 1874.

Table with columns: COUNTY, PLACE, SECRETARY, TIME. Lists county fairs across Kansas counties like Allen, Anderson, Atchison, etc.

DO THE REPUBLICANS OF KANSAS THINK FOR THEMSELVES?

"Put a fool at the head, and an idiot at the tail of the republican ticket and it will carry the State by 20,000 majority," said a prominent republican to the writer, a few days since.

The grand old republican party, with its history and victories, drunk with unlimited power, insolently declares through representative men, that idiots and jackasses may ride into power upon the prestige of its name.

What republicans are demanding, and they have a right to demand, of the Republican convention, is the selection of sound, upright and downright men, of good moral character for the positions of trust and honor.

SHALL WE HAVE AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The First District Congressional Republican convention, adopted a resolution asking for an extra session of the legislature. There are also a number of the State press urging the same, to make provision for those suffering from the grasshoppers, drouth, etc., and to secure such legislation as is necessary to relieve present depression, and suffering during the winter.

We very much doubt the wisdom of such a course, for the following reasons: The Legislature, if it assembled, would not be in possession of such information as is necessary to base any general measure for relief upon.

In the County Commissioners, by the aid of the township trustees, will be enabled to take care of all exceptional cases of suffering until the regular meeting of the Legislature.

In the matter of a stay law, which is strongly advocated, we believe nothing but the most extreme case would justify such a measure. While it would give temporary relief, which seems to be almost imperatively necessary, the ultimate effect upon our credit and the complications which would arise from such a law, would in the end prove it to be disastrous to us as individuals and as a State.

The Governor and the State Board of Agriculture will no doubt be able to place before the Legislature at its regular session all the necessary information from every part of the State, to enable that body to act with wisdom and to give every measure of relief that the facts may warrant.

THE TOPEKA COMMONWEALTH AND STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The finest gathering of political shysters which ever assembled in Kansas has been in session in Topeka during the last two days, disguised as a state temperance convention.

To stigmatize the earnest men and women who assembled in Convention to urge their protest against the liquor traffic, men and women whose lives are consistent with these professions, as "political shysters" is an "outrage upon common decency and a vulgar, brutal attempt at wit for the benefit of saloon keepers that we little expected even from the Topeka Commonwealth.

Just what course to pursue with our Indian wards, is a question of no little perplexity. It must not be forgotten, while the present inefficient policy of the Friends is being denounced, that in former times there was no more corrupt than that one made up of the vultures who robbed the Indians of their annuities.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The United States has never, as a rule, observed its treaties with the Indians. As civilization approaches, and territory solemnly set apart for the use of the Indian is necessary for settlement, it is taken possession of, new promises are made, to be broken when convenience and speculation suggest.

On the other hand we believe the present Indian policy of the government, of feeding, clothing and paying a premium for laziness and ignorant indolence, to be wrong. Let us have some reasonable, just settlement with these national paupers and then do away with the expensive bureaus, payment of annuities and all the immense furnishing contracts by which men steal themselves rich at the expense of the Indians.

To give the Indian the full benefit of legal protection is just and necessary. The policy of the government towards the Indian for a hundred years has rested upon the idea that the American people were morally under obligations to them for occupying their hunting grounds. How much value the charity policy of the government has been to the Indian is seen in the present demoralized and decimated condition of the fast disappearing tribes.

good faith with the Indian. Our Indian policy is neither just to the citizens of the country nor merciful to the Indian, or consistent with our professions.

The march of civilization from east to west and from west to east, is rapidly crushing out the Indian and makes new treaties and removals necessary each year. A more enlightened policy and one more just to the whole people would be to declare them citizens, according to them the privileges, the protection and the restraints placed upon all men of whatever nationality.

WHAT SYSTEM OF RELIEF SHALL BE ADOPTED?

Our friend, the editor of the Lawrence Journal, says our plan for issuing public improvement bonds to help counties and towns, suffering from drouth, grasshoppers, etc., is a "doubtful scheme," that the tendency is to repudiation of bonds already issued, and that the people are sick from issuing too many bonds, etc.

A TOURNAMENT AT ST. JOSEPH.

The last tournament came off on Aug. 20th, at St. Joseph, Mo. Senator Ingalls of Kansas delivered an address. A tournament is a chivalrous sort of amusement. It is high toned. It is unlike base ball, it is not dangerous.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The nomination of Col. Wm. A. Phillips for Congress for First District by the Republican convention took place at Leavenworth on Aug. 20th. The nomination was by acclamation and without a ballot. We are informed by delegates present that there was in the convention a clear majority against Mr. Phillips' nomination.

ADVICE FROM ABROAD.

We like advice. It is cheap—the harder the times are, the more we receive gratuitously. We hope our patrons who have been troubled with grasshoppers will prepare for some heavy eastern doses of the article, The veteran editor of the Prairie Farmer, who evidently possesses more piety than sense, takes a part of his column devoted to the treatment of sick horses and mules, to thus advise the citizens of Kansas:

"Dear afflicted brethren, humble yourselves under the mighty arm of God, and bear with patience the trials to which He subjects you. To destroy and to create is, and will be, to the end of time, the prerogative of God. If he never destroyed, we should not have occasion for acts of resignation and patience; we should not sufficiently feel the value of that religion, which strengthens us in prosperity, consoles us in adversity, and makes us superior to misfortunes."

That's what we call a new departure in veterinary literature. He further enriches his department with a picture of suffering that will read like a romance in any county in Kansas to-day. He says he imagines he can hear Kansas exclaim:

"The calamities occasioned by the long drouth and the intense heat are very great. Herbs and plants have languished, the earth is dried up, and we are nearly stifled with burning dust. The waters have become putrid, and form a fatal drink for our poor, starving, drooping herds. Heat and putrefaction prodigiously multiply insects, which destroy everything, eat up the produce of the fields, and if they die to-day, revive to-morrow in new generations. Famine, that terrible precursor of death, marches with hasty strides, and what we are to do the coming winter, we cannot see. Everybody will try to leave, but there are some who cannot leave, for they have nothing to go with."

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT EMPORIA.

The fall term of this excellent institution begins Sept. 9th, 1874. The new building, one of the finest in the west, is thoroughly equipped with all modern improvements and with a competent faculty present educational opportunities of a high character, far in advance of a State so new as Kansas.

"This institution was established by the Legislature in 1868, under an act 'To Establish, Locate and Endow a State Normal School.' In the scope of the organic act indicating its object and views, and in its munificent endowment, provision was wisely made for a Central Institution of Learning which should meet the expanded educational wants of a great State. While its specific work is professional—the education and training of the teachers of the State—it is also designed to supply the Academic instruction required for this end, and also to meet the pressing demand for higher education not otherwise supplied in a new State."

MINOR MENTION.

The Kansas City Exposition.—Persons who have attended the previous Expositions at Kansas City will remember the completeness of details which marked the management of these fairs. The large and extensive halls, giving ample room for showing and protecting all kinds of products and manufactured articles, the long lines of excellent stables, cattle, sheep and swine pens, thorough preparations for feeding the visitors, the police regulations, the supply of pure ice water in all parts of the grounds, all combine to make this Fair one of the model exhibitions of the United States.

The School Journal.—We are in receipt of the first number of the new School Journal, published by Evans and Holbrook, Topeka, Kansas. The first number is well gotten up, full of interesting matter of special interest to teachers. It is finely printed on tinted paper published monthly at \$1.50 per year. The proprietors will no doubt make a successful journal and are entitled to the cordial support of the people.

A High Compliment.—The high ambition we have for the KANSAS FARMER is that it shall be known as thoroughly independent, outspoken and reliable. The New York World of last week says: "The KANSAS FARMER is the most independent of all western agricultural journals."

Special Premiums at the State Fair.—The premium list of the Kansas State Fair this year, shows a most liberal list of special premiums. Among the noticeable ones are the following:

- Best Lady's Driving, a Silk Dress, valued at \$50 00.
Best Riding, by boy under 14 years of age, Saddle and Bridle, valued at \$15 00.
Best Lady Riding, speed not considered, Shawl, valued at \$25 00.
Best Lady Riding, Fall Hat, \$30 00.
Best Fat Sheep, \$15 00.
Best six Spring Lambs, \$10 00.
Best of Sheep for Kansas, for both mutton and wool, to be represented by at least one aged ram and one ewe and one or more lambs, \$20 00.
Best of Sheep for Kansas, for both mutton and wool, to be represented by at least one aged ram and one ewe and one or more lambs, \$20 00.
Best of Cotton, a Cake Basket valued at \$20 00.
Best 10 bushels Corn raised by five pounds, one dozen Tea Knives, \$15 00.
Best 2 bushels Kansas grown Winter Wheat, Shawl valued at \$25 00.
Best 5 pounds of Butter, \$10 00.
Best bale of Broom Corn, \$10 00.
Best bale of Cotton raised in Kansas, an Extension-top Cooking Stove, valued at \$50 00.
Best display of home made Bread, made by exhibitor, Gold Band China set, \$25 00.
Best and greatest display of Produce obtained from the country along the line of any railway in Kansas, \$50 00.
Best 10 pounds Tobacco raised in Kansas, \$15 00.
Best 10 pounds Tobacco, \$10 00.
Best 10 bushels Corn raised by exhibitor, Suit of Clothes, worth \$25 00.
Best bushel Barley, \$10 00.

Best Ham, \$10 00.
Best Kansas made Cheese, \$50 00.
We will give next week the balance of the specials which present unusual inducements in almost every department. Entries made for regular premiums are not debarred from competing for the specials.

The State Temperance Convention. Lack of space compels us to forego the publication of the proceedings of the State Temperance Convention as was intended. On the sixth page of the paper will be found a general summary of the action of the convention.

Sheep in Tennessee.

Gen. Jubal Early furnishes the Rural Sun with the following account of his success in keeping common sheep with only ordinary care, such as every good farmer would bestow:

In the spring of 1869 I purchased eleven ewes and a buck, (good sheep, common breed). The clip of wool for the first three years was used at home; during the six years since I have sold \$739.18 worth of wool, and fat sheep amounting to \$277.85. I have now on hand 195 sheep and lambs, worth at least \$500. I paid out originally \$24, and the above is the result. I cannot tell you the number that has been used for the table; we are mutton eaters, and the table has been well supplied every summer. I have lost but four old sheep by the dogs, but I know they kill ten or fifteen lambs every spring. This year I lost thirty lambs, twenty of which I know were killed by two round pups, belonging to my next door neighbor. My sheep have been raised entirely upon grass, winter and summer. When the ground was covered by snow, which is only a few days each winter, I have given them a few feeds of sheaf oats. This spring, after the ewes commenced lambing, during the excessive wet weather, I fed 70 ewes one-half bushel of shelled corn daily for thirty days. I am now paying a man to take care of my sheep in the barrens, where there is an abundance of wild grass. He herds them at night on four acres of land, which he expects to put in herdsgrass this fall, and by that means secure a permanent meadow.

Shall We Encourage Walking Horses?

It is hardly possible to take up a journal during the summer and autumn, without seeing either items or extended accounts of what horses have accomplished in trotting or running. We scarcely ever see accounts of their endurance in hauling loads at a given pace, or the number of miles they have accomplished in a given number of hours at a walking gait; and yet this practically is of far more importance than their endurance at speed.

Agricultural Fair managers, who might not inaptly be called "Agricultural horse-trot managers," advertise widely the large amounts devoted as premiums for trotting and running, but not a word as to horses exhibiting the greatest endurance and speed at a walking gait. Why not? "Oh, it will not draw the crowd." Very well; if Agricultural Fairs are simply intended to draw that class of humanity whose end and aim in life is trotting and running horses, and betting thereon, well and good.

There is, however, now and then an individual who, while he admires this noble animal at speed, very well knows that this eternal pandering to mere speed is not only vitiating the taste of the public, but also is tending to breed out other valuable traits that can ill be spared.

A good walking horse should make at that gait, an average of four miles an hour. How many can do it? Very few. Why so? The walking gait has ceased to be cultivated. By the careful training of ambitious and active horses, they may be made to walk five miles an hour as easily as the ordinary horse now walks three. There is no reason why an average pace of four miles an hour should not be kept up with ordinary loads, throughout the day. In the day's travel, this would make a gain of ten miles and the trained horse would have accomplished forty miles as against the thirty miles for the untrained one, and this just as easily to the horse of spirit as to the one with the slower gait.

If the horse have not the mechanical structure for this gait, of course he cannot do it. Having it, it may be brought out just as easily as a trotting or running gait; and if premiums were given for this purpose at our Agricultural Fairs, it would be found that individual horses would be able to make, not only five miles an hour, but some of them six. The naturally fast walker, when trained, will even do a given amount of work, at the increased pace easier than at the slow pace. This we know from experience.

The energy displayed among all classes of breeders has been directed constantly to produce and degrade the walking gait, and, as a consequence, we find, each year, fewer and fewer fast walking horses. This spirit has pervaded our Fair rings until now it is difficult to find a premium offered for the fastest walking horse. In looking over the premium lists already received by us for 1874, embracing nearly all the Western States, we find only two premiums offered for walking horses, one by the Kansas City, Mo., Industrial Exposition, and the other by North-Eastern Iowa Agricultural Society. We are glad to be able to chronicle these two, and hope that the number may be yearly increased until the fast walking horse shall at least be regarded on a par with other road and working horses.

A great error has been made in ignoring this most valuable of all the gifts of the horse. Certainly, reform is needed in this direction.—Western Rural.

THE PATRONS' HAND-BOOK, published by J. K. Hudson, editor and proprietor of the KANSAS FARMER, is received and contents perused. We are pleased to say, as a self-instructor, it cannot prove other than invaluable to every member of the Order if carefully read, and containing does Constitutions, By-Laws of National, State and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, Decisions, Directions, etc.—Holtan Express.



Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

From the Live Stock Journal.

MOTHER'S BOYS.

Yes, I know there are stains on my carpet, The traces of small muddy boots; And I see your fair tapestry, glowing All spotless with blossoms and fruits.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

We wish that all of our readers who are interested in the cause of temperance, could have heard the experience given by the ladies who led the crusade work in the various towns of Kansas.

ders for the benefit of the children of the drunkards of the city. The little hungry boys and girls whose fathers were victims of these saloons, were marshaled together in their soiled and tattered garments and fed from the free lunch tables, and many of them enjoyed such a meal of cold meats, salads, bread and butter and coffee as they had never even seen before, when their appetites were satisfied their pockets and their hands were filled and they were sent home to the sorrowing mothers who anxiously awaited the results of this experiment.

This sounds very much as if some city lady who had witnessed the operation but once or twice, had been inspired to give her experience and opinions, and I feel inclined to differ with her, or him as the case may be. Butter making is at all times and with all modern conveniences, hard work. But poor butter can be made with half the care, time and labor that is necessary to bestow on good butter.

New Haven would end; spite of his attempts to the contrary he would feel blue and look sober as he thought of going back again to the old routine of farm life, and it was after an unusually severe attack of the blues that Mr. Stone handed him a voluminous letter which at a glance George knew to be from home.

Patrons' Hand-Book

From M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange Patrons of Husbandry. APLETON KAN., May 4, 1874. Hon. J. K. HUDSON: Dear Sir and Brother—Your valuable favor, the Patrons' Hand-Book has been received. I consider it the most complete work of the kind I have seen.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds...

Stray List for the Week ending Aug. 26.

Doniphan County—C. Huppely, Clerk. Taken up by G. B. Nuzum, Iowa, a dark bay or brown mare...

Stray List for the Week ending Aug. 19, 1874.

Clay County—E. P. Hudson, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Conrad Kirtz, Iowa, a bay, 7 yds, old, black...

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. A. W. Light, Centre tp., July 28, one dun mare...

Lincoln County—F. J. Weatherill, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John B. Holmes, Sheridan tp., July 15, one bay mare...

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. Hammer, Rock Creek tp., July 6, one bay mare...

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by W. O. Owen, a brown mare colt, 2 years old...

W. M. BLACK, "Cornwall farm," Carrollton, Greenbush and hollers for sale at reasonable prices.

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Trees. 500,000 APPLE PEAR, Etc. 100,000 PEACH TREES. 100,000 GRAPE VINES. 50,000 CURRANT BUSHES.

Plants. 10,000 LILIP TREES, 6 to 12 feet. 2,000 WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH. 50,000 ROSE BUSHES.



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Beekeeper's Directory. BEEES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND APRIAN APPLIES. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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Hand-Book of Politics for 1874. BY Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of House of Representatives...

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PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

From J. E. Barnes, Sec. Kentucky State Grange. I find in the Hand-Book much of value to the Grange. It will be a most necessary and long life. It will like to see the Hand-Book in every Grange in the State.

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

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

Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., publishes a very useful little work for Patrons, entitled 'The Patrons' Hand-Book', for instruction in the Constitution, By-Laws, Manual and General Working of the Grange. It is recommended by the Worthy Master of the State Grange of South Carolina, who desires to see it introduced into every Grange in the state. Price, 25 cents.

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

We have just received from Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, a copy of the 'Patrons' Hand-Book,' a very valuable forty page volume compiled with great care by Bro. Hudson, and containing, besides the constitution and by-laws of the National Grange and of the Kansas State Grange, the laws and constitution of subordinate granges, rules of order, manual of practice, parliamentary law, etc.

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