



ESTABLISHED, 1863. TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 11, 1874. VOL. XII, No. 45.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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State of Kansas—Officers.

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

Farmers' Organizations.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

National Grange—Business Officers.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Secretary—O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.

Kansas State Grange—Business Officers.

Master—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon co.
Vice Master—Wm. Ellis, Topeka.
Lecturer—John Boyd, Independence.
Steward—E. D. Smith, Jewell co.
Ass't Steward—J. B. Richey, Franklin co.
Chaplain—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa.
Treasurer—J. C. Francis, Allen co.
Secretary—D. W. Wilder, Fort Scott, Bourbon co.
Supt. of Farming—W. H. Smallwood, Wathena, Doniphan co.
Supt. of Stock Raising—W. H. Smallwood, Wathena, Doniphan co.
Supt. of Poultry—W. H. Smallwood, Wathena, Doniphan co.
Supt. of Beekeeping—W. H. Smallwood, Wathena, Doniphan co.
Supt. of Horticulture—W. H. Smallwood, Wathena, Doniphan co.
Supt. of Agriculture—W. H. Smallwood, Wathena, Doniphan co.

Executive Committee.

F. H. Hubbard, Jacksonville.
T. B. Shaffer, Grasshopper Falls.
W. L. Poppen, Topeka.

State Board of Agriculture—Officers.

President—Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.
Vice President—E. H. Fulton, of Carlyle.
Treasurer—A. L. Williams, Topeka.
Ext. Com.—J. C. Francis, Allen co.
C. S. Broadbent, Wellington, Sumner co.
S. J. Carter, Coffey county.
Mayor Crockett, Cherokee county.
J. O. Savage, Republic county.
Levi Wilson, Leavenworth county.
W. L. Poppen, Topeka, Shawnee county.
S. T. Kelley, Hutchinson.
John H. Edwards, Ellis, Ellis county.
Thos. A. Osborn, Governor.
W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, Ex officio.

State Horticultural Society—Officers.

President—Wm. M. Hensley, Leavenworth.
Vice President—D. B. Skyles, Osage Mission.
Treasurer—F. C. Drake, Lawrence.
Secretary—G. C. Drake, Lawrence.
Trustees—E. Gale, Manhattan.
H. E. Van Dusen.
B. L. Kingsbury, Burlington.

State Beekeepers' Association—Officers.

President—Hon. M. A. O'Neil.
Vice President—D. D. Meador.
Secretary—M. C. Cameron, Lawrence.
Asst. Sec.—O. Badiers.

Northern Kansas District Fair Association.

President—Geo. W. Olick.
Secretary—John A. Martin, Atchison.
Comptroller—Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.

Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

President—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.
Secretary—John A. Martin, Atchison.
Comptroller—Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association.

President—H. F. Helger.
Secretary—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.
Comptroller—Bourbon and Crawford counties, Kan. as and Barton county, Missouri.

Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association.

President—H. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.
Vice President—O. W. Hill, Manhattan, Riley co.
Secretary—Fred K. Miller, Manhattan, Riley co.
Treasurer—J. C. Francis, Allen co.
Ext. Com.—J. C. Francis, Allen co.
J. R. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.
A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.
The President and Secretary ex officio.

Educational.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

1st. Few teachers can afford to devote more than one of four Saturdays to Association duties. The Saturday of the earnest teacher is usually well occupied in miscellaneous reading, in the geological or botanical study of the neighborhood, in visitation, in making reports, or averaging grades, or in other duties. For this reason the association meetings should not be oftener than monthly; and in large and thinly settled counties biennial meetings are better attended.

2. The place of meeting should be permanent, central, easy of access, at the county seat unless there be special and superior reasons in favor of some other point. Perambulating associations do not acquire weight of character, or individuality, they are too susceptible to change of surroundings and circumstances, such as a cold welcome to a small dingy room with sitting conveniences for infants and quilled youth but none for healthy adults.

3. The presiding officer of the association should be the best teacher in the county, the man who can get the most honest discussion from the association, and who knows how to bear down with gentle but firm authority on gas, twaddle, and all extraneous talk.

The County Superintendent should not be the presiding officer, unless he is very superior to any others of the profession in the county. He should be perfectly free to take the floor at any time to present to the association such matters of interest and profit as he only can be the possessor of, as he alone sees and knows how each teacher conducts a school, and he alone is competent to make such suggestions as will exactly apply to many inquiries that come up in the Association.

4. The programme should be prepared with the greatest care. The success of the Association depends upon the programme. Such subjects for discussion should be selected as are of special interest to the profession. Subjects which are thoroughly and exhaustively treated in text-books should not find place on the programme. Methods of government and instruction are particularly interesting and valuable, and should form the weight of the programme.

Essays and papers upon pedagogical subjects are of interest when they contain sufficient point to provoke a lively discussion. D.C. nations should be avoided when possible. Pedantry should be driven to the question box, which should be a permanent part of the programme. Persons selected for duty should be consulted and their consent obtained previous to their names being placed on the programme. The most competent persons should be selected for duty often but not to the exclusion of any. A person who is a bore before an audience should not be invited to participate because he happens to be learned, or because he holds a prominent position. As many different persons' names should appear on the programme as the nature of the exercises and the time will warrant. Generally speaking, an hour's lecture from some physician on anatomy or hygiene is not profitable because his story is much better told in any common school text-book on the subject. Lawyers and ministers do not as a general thing know more about our profession than the members of the profession themselves, therefore it is not best to get them on the programme for lectures.

Prominent educators from a distance, when procurable, add to the interest of our Association.

The State Superintendent or the Presidents of the Normal Schools would doubtless lend their aid occasionally if their travelling expenses were paid.

5. The programme with notice of next meeting should be printed on postal cards and sent to every teacher in the county a few days before the meeting, long enough before to give time for arrangements to attend, not too long before so that it will be forgotten.

6. There should be no assumption on the part of the members of the association that they are the only live and good teachers in the county. It is frequently the case that excellent teachers are pursuing a course of study have families, or are prevented by other things

from attendance on the association.

If such can be drawn to the association by kindly invitation or interesting programme, well and good; rating them as dead weights on the profession will only breed contempt for the association where before there was only indifference, or perhaps, good will, but inability to attend.

7. Each teacher whether he be on the programme or not, should make it a point to take the floor at least once every meeting. He should prepare himself beforehand upon one of the topics for discussion so that he will have something to say that will interest the association and do credit to himself.

8. Finally, where a large majority of teachers are indifferent to the association and thought enough assemble to make the meetings profitable, the meetings would better be discontinued till the causes of dissatisfaction and failure are forgotten, and then they may be revived with hopes of success.

The Emporia Normal School has more than two hundred pupils. The best of feeling exists between faculty and students.

The schools of Olathe are reported to be doing excellent work.

Ottawa schools are so full this year that a new teacher is hired and another required.

At Summer, Atchison county, the school house was burned to spite the teacher.

Labette County Teachers' Association adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of John W. Horn, lately deceased, and while in the flesh a useful laborer in the educational work of that section.

The attendance at the State University is equal to that of last year.

The *Home Journal* says there are no better schools in the State than are to be found in North Lawrence.

W. G. Gilbert of Rossville writes: "School is progressing satisfactorily. We have 75 enrolled; 41 in the upper, and 34 in the lower room."

The colored children of Paola made an attempt to attend the public school; but desisted when they saw the excitement they had created.

The Kaw Valley Teachers' Association is talking of changing the organization into a Scientific Society.

The first monthly examination at the Agricultural College was creditable to both teachers and pupils.

ROSSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDANCE AND STANDING OF	
For the month ending.....	1874
Graded upon a scale of 100. No. of days in attendance.....	
No. times tardy.....	No. minutes tardy.....
Department.....	Geography.....
Spelling.....	Arithmetic.....
Reading.....	Grammar.....
W. G. Gilbert, Teacher.	

The above is a neat and cheap form of monthly report.

Earth-Shrinkings and Terrestrial Magnetism.

Mr. H. H. Howarth, in a letter to *Nature*, expresses the opinion that the earth is shrinking chiefly about its equatorial region, and is being thrust out in the direction of the poles, and that the distribution of this force may be correlated with that of terrestrial magnetism. It is to a great extent proved that volcanoes are not found in areas of upheaval, but are indicative of areas of depression; also that the earth as a whole is shrinking. Volcanoes are most numerous in the equatorial regions, and constantly increase in numbers as we approach the equator from the poles. "It is a remarkable fact," says Mr. Reclus, "that the two volcanic groups of the Antilles and the Sunda Islands are situated exactly at the Antipodes one of the other, and also in vicinity of the two poles of flattening, the existence of which on the surface of the globe has been proved by the recent calculations of astronomers." Mr. Howarth quotes from Dr. Zollner's paper in the *Philosophical Magazine* on the correlation of earthquakes with magnetic disturbances, wherein it is stated that Krie has given many cases where magnetic disturbances coincide with earthquakes; hence, he thinks, connection between the two phenomena probable. *Journal of Chemistry.*

Agriculture.

TREE-PLANTING IN THE WEST.

The Experiment Along the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad a Success.

The main line of the St. Paul and Pacific road, after it leaves the "Big Woods," runs through a prairie country for over a hundred miles, which, with the exception of a grove here and there, was treeless until within the last two years. Hon. George L. Becker, President of the road, and Hon. Herman Trott, Land Commissioner, became convinced that this vast region of country could be converted into a tree growing region, and thought the matter was of sufficient importance to try the experiment along the line of the road. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that the experiment has proved successful beyond their expectations.

The work was placed in the hands of Hon. L. B. Hodges, a gentleman who has had a large experience in tree culture, and who gives the following particulars of the progress of the work this season, and also of the present condition of the trees:

"Our trees are all right. We have had good success with this year's planting. While this season has not been as favorable for forest tree culture as 1873, yet we are satisfied with the results. Willow cuttings that were in good condition when planted have made a growth of eighteen inches to two feet. Cottonwood cuttings have made about the same growth, but a much larger per cent. failed to come. Lombardy poplar cuttings came good, have made a growth of one and a half to three and a half feet. Our little white ash seedlings—from seed planted in October, 1873 and May, 1874, are bushy—have made a strong, healthy growth in every way satisfactory. Box elder ditto. Percentage of loss on this season's planting will not exceed ten per cent, aside from the grasshopper raid at Herman and Gorton, where they devoured some half a million seedling ash and soft maple root and branch. The white willow of the planting of 1873, now fifteen months from the cutting, exceeds the expectation of most people. Many thousands of them now stand ten or twelve feet high, and very bushy. Many of them have made a growth of nine feet and upward on the main stem, since the 15th of last May, and are already pretty respectable windbreaks. Cottonwood from the seed, which were about the size of small cabbage plants in June, 1873, now stand full ten feet high, with large bushy tops. They have finished their growth for 1874 and are hardening up for winter. A very large proportion of our last year's planting was frozen down from one to three feet last winter—especially the Lombardy poplars. White willow and cottonwood were frozen nearly as bad, but had regained this loss before June 1. This freezing resulted from an unusual late growth—didn't stop to ripen up the wood any until winter set in, October 23 finding them full of sap and wholly unprepared. This was an unusual occurrence and may not occur again in thirty years. The season of 1844 was its duplicate. We have had nothing like it since the season of 1873. During a recent trip through the southern counties of Minnesota, I had the same results arising from the same causes. Our young trees did not suffer any worse than the same varieties did in southern Minnesota; while on the branch line at Becker Station, white willows planted in June, 1873, in light, sandy soil, made a growth of over four feet—some of them six feet—ripened up well, escaped freezing, and leaved out at the terminal buds this spring, and are now equal to anything of the same age anywhere in the southern counties. The two or three year old white ash are doing well—perhaps ten per cent. have died. European larch has not done as well as the white ash. Probably twenty per cent. succumbed to the extreme heat—mainly from lack of fibrous roots. The box elder, or ash leaved maple, did not freeze down any, every tree leaving out this spring from the terminal buds. They are absolutely hardy, and can be found in their greatest perfection growing spontaneously in the valley of the Red River of the North."

year has been unprecedentedly large, no large that Great Britain is the only country which is in the market as a purchaser. Her estimated requirements of this staple are from 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels; a large amount, certainly, but not nearly so great to supply as when Russia, Germany, Turkey and Hungary had short crops, and not a surplus for exportation, as they have the present year. While this surplusage is not supposed to be sufficient in quantity to interfere in any material sense with the amount we have to export, it now, nevertheless, appears like short sighted policy for our farmers to hold their over supply of wheat, with the hope of obtaining better prices, since with the crop on hand the falling off from \$1.60 in September, 1873, to \$1.00 in September, 1874, is just what could have been expected, and so far from awaiting an increase in prices, when Great Britain has secured her desired amount, there is more probability of a decrease. Therefore, those who have large crops on hand will find it to their advantage to market them before the close of the present year, as after that period, those who profess to understand the great questions of supply and demand predict that a greater depression in prices than at present will be the result.

The argument upon which they base these conclusions are as follows: That since Great Britain is the only customer in the market, so soon as she has secured her requisite 80,000,000 bushels of wheat, no other foreign market will be open for its import, and that before she has secured this amount she will be obliged to sell, and not to wait until Russia, Hungary, Turkey and Germany have forced their surplus wheat upon her market, and by overstocking it, if not depressed the demand for it, at least, taken off the zest and desire to lay in the required quantity, as soon as possible, since a certainty exists that it is a necessity to her from the United States.

If these arguments are correct, and there is no reason to believe they are not, it does seem better and more profitable to endure the loss now, by selling before the depression becomes greater, through want of a foreign market, than to hold the crop until next year with the expectation that the yield will be smaller, or to incur the danger of doing worse by rushing the grain upon a glutted market next spring or summer. However, after all this, like other vexatious problems, must be solved by each individual according to his own ideas, and in reproducing the arguments advanced by those who have given the subject study and attention, advice upon our part is not intended, but simply to make a plain statement of the facts and the consequences to which they will probably lead, in view of the very large quantity of wheat harvested in every country of the world where it is cultivated to any extent.

Should the crop be short next year, an increase in price after harvest will of course be the result, and they who prefer the risk may then command more remunerative prices, but before that time a decrease rather than an increase will probably take place.—*R. L. S. in American Farm Journal.*

THE HORSE FOR THE FARMER.

Breeders seem to be under a hallucination in reference to the class of horses to suit the most important market. To read most of the articles giving advice to breeders, one would suppose that the market for trotting and running horses was the most profitable and available. This is as sensible as that every man could make a fortune by buying a ticket in a lottery. The prizes are few and the blanks are numberless. Suppose one-half of all the horses in the country could be brought to a 2:40 gait, how much would it add to their intrinsic value, or to their market value? Speed is desirable, and should be cultivated within proper limits; but speed alone is not what is generally wanted in a horse. Even one million of fast horses could not find a market at a price equal to good draft horses.

Then another class of breeders will tell you that the great requirement is for a 1,000 to 2,000 pound draft horse, to pull great loads and do heavy work on the farm. Such horses are required to a limited extent in cities and small towns, and would be to a large extent for general purposes if they had not been bred to secrete more fat and grow less muscle in proportion to size, and thus become unable to stand our hot, dry climate and perform labor in pro-

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

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year has been unprecedentedly large, no large that Great Britain is the only country which is in the market as a purchaser. Her estimated requirements of this staple are from 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels; a large amount, certainly, but not nearly so great to supply as when Russia, Germany, Turkey and Hungary had short crops, and not a surplus for exportation, as they have the present year. While this surplusage is not supposed to be sufficient in quantity to interfere in any material sense with the amount we have to export, it now, nevertheless, appears like short sighted policy for our farmers to hold their over supply of wheat, with the hope of obtaining better prices, since with the crop on hand the falling off from \$1.60 in September, 1873, to \$1.00 in September, 1874, is just what could have been expected, and so far from awaiting an increase in prices, when Great Britain has secured her desired amount, there is more probability of a decrease. Therefore, those who have large crops on hand will find it to their advantage to market them before the close of the present year, as after that period, those who profess to understand the great questions of supply and demand predict that a greater depression in prices than at present will be the result.

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Should the crop be short next year, an increase in price after harvest will of course be the result, and they who prefer the risk may then command more remunerative prices, but before that time a decrease rather than an increase will probably take place.—*R. L. S. in American Farm Journal.*

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. In regular shipments, we suggest that they be frequently, and in small lots all through the year.

season, as in that way you secure an average market price, and run but little risk in the extreme fluctuation in our market. Send your large fat turkeys for Thanksgiving and New Years, large fat geese and chickens for Christmas, and ship so as to have your consignment get here at least three days before the Holidays; they had better arrive ten days after than only the day before.

Patrons of Husbandry.

It is requested that all Granges within the State report the names and postoffice address of their Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. BRUNSON, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas. It is also requested that each delegation from every county report the names and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges of their respective counties at the coming meeting of the State Grange, on the third Wednesday of February next. G. W. BRUNSON, Sec. State Grange. Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874.

To Deputies.

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

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The Secretaries and Treasurers will please bear in mind that their Reports should not be sent to the State Agent at Topeka. We have received a large number of the reports of both Secretary and Treasurer, some of them addressed to State Agent, which, after being opened, costs the agency for remailing. Secretaries should send their reports to G. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville, Neosho county; and Treasurers, to H. H. Angell, Sherman City. J. G. ORIS.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. POPENOE.

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.

J. L.—"Will you please publish in the FARMER the laws of this State in regard to cattle and other stock running at large? We are much imposed upon by wealthy men allowing cattle out day and night, and they are eating up what little feed we have. I understand there is a law in this State to prevent cattle running at large after the first of October; is it so?"

Ans.—We will ask the editor to look up and publish the law you speak of. It will be well for others besides you to know what the law is in this case, as feed is very scarce this fall, and it certainly is the duty of every person to look after his stock and see that they do not intrude on the rights of others. If they will not do it, there should be a law to compel them to do so.

At a meeting of Beaver Grange No. 1144, Lincoln county, Kansas, Oct. 25th, 1874, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved friend and brother, Michael Soldner, a member of Beaver Grange No. 1144, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is with sorrow and grief, and with words that we have parted with our friend and brother.

Resolved, That by his death society has lost a useful member and worthy example, the county of Lincoln a good citizen, the Grange a true friend and the family a kind husband and affectionate father.

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of one so dear, his memory will ever be pleasant though mournful to the soul, and though dead the fruit of his labor and influence will live.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to our bereaved sister and family and to those who mourn a devoted friend.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the next four weeks.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the county papers and KANSAS FARMER.

J. MEADCRIFT,

W. E. BISHOP,

O. N. GREEN,

Committee on Resolutions.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The following resolutions were adopted by Pleasant View Grange, No. 1034, located near Cedar Vale, Howard co., Kansas:

WHEREAS, We consider the annual fires which sweep over our prairies a great injury to our country, and very damaging to the prosperity of our State in many ways:

1. In robbing the land of its natural protection, thus subjecting it to the direct rays of the sun, so that the earth becomes excessively dry and heated, and this imparts heat to the air, causing drouth and hot winds which destroy the crops of the farmer.

2. In preventing the growth of trees upon unimproved lands, thus making our country almost destitute of timber, which would grow to protect us from the fierce winds, and to impart coolness and moisture to the atmosphere bringing rain in due season, besides such timber being desirable for fuel, fencing, etc.

3. In carrying away in huge clouds of smoke much of the substance that would otherwise be feed for our cattle, or be returned to the land to make it rich and productive, and bring settlers and wealth into our country, adding to the general prosperity.

4. Besides these and numerous other constant and unavoidable evils resulting from the general spread of fires, there are numerous accidents in the burning of property, and the great trouble of farmers to protect their farms from the encroachment of the flames, and

Whereas, One man alone is almost powerless against the terrible fiend, therefore

Resolved, That we will unite our efforts to prevent the spread of fires, both in extinguishing those already burning, and in prosecuting according to law those who either willfully or carelessly set off fires.

Resolved, That should any of our neighbors desire to burn over a small piece of prairie for any necessary purpose, we will assist at any reasonable time in keeping the fire within the needful bounds, so that there will be no reasonable excuse for setting off fires to let them run.

Resolved, That we will publish these resolutions as far as we conveniently can, and that we will invite others, especially our brothers in the grange, and we call upon all granges throughout the State to repeat these, or similar resolutions, until there is a general effort to prevent the ravages of fire.

Resolved, That the delegate from our grange to the County Council be instructed to present these resolutions to that body, and that a copy be forwarded to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

In behalf of the committee on Resolutions on Prairie Fires. J. G. TRUMAN.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

At a meeting of Lynn Creek Grange, No. 791, Shawnee county, Kan., held Oct. 21, 1874, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We consider the quail and prairie chicken an enemy to the chinich bug, and

Whereas, The extensive killing of the same named fowls is therefore detrimental to the agriculturist, and

Whereas, The hunting over our farms is injurious to the welfare of our stock and endangering the life of the same, and

Whereas, Hunting on the Sabbath is a violation of law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will not allow hunting inside of our enclosures, and that we will enforce the law against any one that refuses to comply with the above resolution. And be it further

Resolved, That we will speedily prosecute any one found hunting within the jurisdiction of this grange on the Sabbath day.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the KANSAS FARMER for publication. G. W. CLARK, W. M.

O. T. MOODY, Sec. pro tem.

GRANGERISM.

What is it? What caused it? What is it going to do?

No question in time of peace has ever occupied so much of the public mind of the American people as the Grangers. It is the awakening of the people to the startling fact that as a nation we are on the verge of social, moral, financial and political ruin. It is an epoch in our history, a living, breathing reality based upon nature's first law.

Water boiling in a tea-kettle gave to the world a steam engine. The Boston tea-party gave to America a republican government, and who can tell to-day the results of the firm determination of the producing classes of the country to throw off the yoke of monopolies and kick thieves and demagogues out of public trust. It is a demand on the part of the toiler to have a share in the profits of his labor—labor that has made the earth's face a smiling garden, and has civilized and christianized the human family. It was caused by the insatiable greed and avarice of rings and monopolies, backed and encouraged by unscrupulous demagogues and office-holders. The last feather broke the camel's back, and at last an outraged people have taken matters into their own hands, and thieves and political rascals tremble and whine. It is a forerunner of better times, a harbinger of good. Our social and political sky will be brighter for it; it will cause a return to the principles that made us one of the proudest nations of the earth. It has to-day the prayers of the good for its success, and can defy the curses of the wicked.—Exchange.

ONE SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

One cause of the dissatisfaction which now exists among the farming classes, when they compare their occupation with that of others, is that they have never paid any attention to the actual cost of production. How few farmers know what the cost is of a bushel of wheat or corn, or a pound of beef or pork. There is great need of a reform in this respect, and it is sure to come at an early day. Without knowing the actual cost of production, we must depend entirely upon the demand for our products, which can easily be regulated by gigantic combinations, whose interests are adverse to those of the producer; in other words, it gives capital an opportunity to control labor. The producer, in order to become prosperous must have fair compensation for his labor. Those representing the manufacturing interest receive this, or cease to manufacture until the demand exceeds the supply. They do not pursue the ruinous policy that the farmer has so long persisted in following. The question of what is fair compensation is to be settled by determining the actual cost of any product. The coming winter will afford abundant opportunity for each farmer to take an inventory of his stock and everything requisite to carry on his business, and adopt a simple form of accounts, which, if faithfully kept, will enable him to determine when each crop matures just what the actual cost has been per bushel.—Rural World.

Patents that the Patrons own.

The Order of P. H. now owns a patent for a first class harvester, said to be, by those who have tried it, the best in the world. This is sold for less than \$150.

It also owns a patent for a hay rake which cannot be surpassed by any now made. It is strong, manufactured of the very best material, and for bunching hay never had an equal. This machine is sold for \$25, and for this as well as the Werner Harvester, we are indebted to the Iowa Patrons.

The Order also has a patent seeder, purchased of the inventor of the "Van Brunt" Seeder of Beaver Dam, Wis. This is an improvement on the Van Brunt, and is sold for \$40.00.

It also has the control of a combined self-rake reaper and mower, which, like the others, is giving the very best satisfaction. This is sold for \$149.

Other patents are being examined by the executive committee of the National Grange, and will be secured if found worthy of merit.—Farmer's Union.

The lobby is already organizing with a good deal of adroitness, preparatory to making a rush upon Congress as soon as it reassembles. The two most gigantic jobs that will come before the next session of congress are the Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads. Each of these corporations wants from \$50,000,000 to 100,000,000 to aid them in their work, and the proposition is to transfer to the Government all the property, including the land grants of the two companies as security for the amount of bonds required, the Government to guarantee the interest and do everything else to enable the companies to get out of their dilemma. It is predicted that the coming session will be a good one for jobs, owing to the fact that so many of the members will be left out of the next Congress, and will not be so particular about their "record."—Prairie Farmer.

Patrons do not go to Law.

The Pacific Rural Press says: "Farmers have long been aware of the folly, and worse than folly, of going to law; but the lack of business and social intercourse with their neighbors often prevents a proper understanding of right and mutual interest, encourages suspicion and jealousy, and too often leads them to rush into the courts, and sometimes drives the whole neighborhood into active partisanship. But thanks to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, this disturbing element in farm life throughout the country, generally, is rapidly disappearing. The Order has brought farmers into closer communication with each other, has developed mutual confidence and respect; and without the assistance of any secret charm has produced a change which is now substituting arbitration for law. Arbitration is one of the grand principles of the Order, and is already producing important material results, as well as promoting peace and harmony in many neighborhoods.

A Grange in England.

The tide of opposition to injustice and oppression has reached the other side of the Atlantic. Says a leading paper:

"The Grangers have obtained a foothold in England. An organization has been formed in London to fight the battle of the public with greater force than can be exerted by individuals matched against large companies." This society, of course, will in time lead to others, and ultimately become a power whose influence will be felt in Parliament. The English mind is prepared for such an organization, and will be ready to seize upon it as another means to change the existing order of things."

The only thing that looks out of place in the foregoing is the organization taking place in so large a city. But perhaps they are farmers, like those on New York island.—Ex.

Missouri State Grange.

The committee on transportation of the Missouri State Grange, lately in session at Kansas City, reported in favor of a great route to the sea, running through the richest and most fertile part of the republic, and placed under the fostering care of the national government. They also favored appropriations from time to time to place the Mississippi and its tributaries in condition to become a navigable highway; called for a more distinctive Western policy, and set forth that the West is entitled to more favorable legislation at the hands of congress. The committee further favored the plan advocated by Capt. Jas. B. Eades for permanently opening the mouth of the Mississippi, and suggested that other inland water routes to the seaboard be opened to points south of Norfolk, Va. They also desired the enactment and enforcement of such laws upon the subject of railroads as will more effectually protect the people of the State from combinations and extortions of railroads.

It was decided that shops for the manufacture of agricultural implements be started, the principle one to be at Booneville. The committee was instructed to enter into contracts for implements at the lowest rates obtainable.

Officers were elected as follows: T. R. Allen, Master; John M. Oldham, Overseer; W. Jackson, Lecturer; W. Cockrane, Steward; Dr. T. B. Turnbaugh, Assistant Steward; G.

T. Brayton, Chaplain; C. T. Quisenberry, Treasurer; A. M. Coffe; Secretary; A. J. McCray, nor, Gatekeeper.

Living in A Light House.

Light-houses are strange and lonely homes for men to live in. Some of them are perched out on the ocean, with the land scarcely in sight, and the restless sea forever beating and moaning around them. The keepers of these do not see other human faces than their own in a quarter of a year. Night and day they are on the watch, gladdened awhile by a sail that appears for a little while and then floats out of sight, below the horizon. They might be out of the world, for all they know of its concerns, its losses and gains, its battles and its victories, the changes that each day brings forth.

There are other light-houses situated on the coast, but so remote that they are never visited; and others that are surrounded by the civilization of fishing villages, and on summer days are crowded by fashionable people from the neighboring watering-places. But for the most part, except in the approach to some flourishing port, they are built out on the farthest margin of the land, on far-reaching capes and peninsulas, on iron-bound headlands, on detached rocks and sandy shoals.

The light-ships are still worse off, anchored as they are in the stormy waters, and forever rolling, plunging, leaping in perpetual unrest, clipped of their wings, while other vessels are passing and repassing, shortening sail as they enter port, and spreading the canvas as they start out anew.

The light-ships are manned by men alone but in the light-houses the keepers are allowed to have their wives, and children are born unto them, and brought up with the sea and the sea-birds, and the distant ships for companions. Many a pretty story or poem has been woven about children living in this fashion. They learn secrets and wonders of the sea, and feel glad when it sings on the calm days, and sad when its bosom is ruffled and white in the storms. Their little heads are full of strange fancies about nature and I do not believe they would understand or enjoy the life that you and I lead at home.

Somewhat I can not think of them as real children, they seem more like water-spirits that have their homes in the blue depths among other delicate plants that blossom there. But they have lessons to learn from school-books, and a great many things to do in their father's household. There life, with all its romance, is not one of idleness, you may be sure.—St. Nicholas for October.

Don't Fret at Home.

Of all places on earth, the one which should be most carefully guarded from everything of an unpleasant nature, is home. And yet how many there are who seem to consider it the place where they may give free utterance to unkind words, which they would never inflict upon the ears of a stranger. There are men who seem to exhaust their daily supply of smiles and kind words upon those whom they meet through the day, while absent from home, so that they have only frowns and fretful words to bestow on their families upon their return. Such men, although they may enjoy the reputation of being strictly honest in business matters, are robbers! They rob their dearest friends of that which is of far greater value than silver or gold.

They take from those depending upon them that happiness which they can obtain from no other source.

But not alone upon the "Lords of Creation" rests this charge of robbery. Who does not know women who exert all their powers to make home pleasant for guests, and yet who render the lives of their own families wretched by constant fretfulness. Can any one tell why these things are so.

Letters from the Farm.

We are perfectly satisfied in this locality on several points, and now I will tell you what we know. We know that although we did have a good prospect for a corn crop, we did not raise ten bushels in the county this year, neither did we raise a fair crop of potatoes or oats, and as but few had sown wheat here, we are growing at fate. No, sir, we will try again.

Not less than ten thousand acres of wheat have been put in, in this county, this fall, and it all looks very well. This has heretofore been a paying crop, as twenty-five bushels per acre is a common yield.

Spring wheat, and barley too, do well, and why not? We have a soil second to none—at least two feet deep, and in many places four, with water in abundance near the surface.

Almost anywhere in this broad, beautiful valley water way be found by boring 12 to 20 feet, then drive the tube, put on the stock and go to pumping and never fear a drouth. Wells never fail in this region.

This county has been filling up rapidly in the last year, and still they come, and yet there is room for more. On the north line of this county there is still vacant land waiting for somebody. That region is watered by Cow creek. Considerable good land south of and near the Arkansas river.

In the southeast corner of the county is located the "Salt Marsh," a basin 2½ by 6 miles in extent, which at times is overflowed with water. I visited this interesting spot in September, and found it covered with a thin crust of salt. I saw salt and fresh water springs in the same vicinity, within a stone's throw of each other, and "much I marveled."

Owing to hard times consequent on the destruction of our crops by grasshoppers, a good many are trying to "make their salt." They are making it too, and there is considerable said on the salt question. The railroad company has withdrawn from market eleven sections of their land in that vicinity. From reports brought in by those engaged in making salt, and my own crude tests, I am satisfied the brine contains 20 per cent. of salt. The parties engaged now are using the common sorghum evaporator, and are obtaining the brine

from wells about six feet deep, conveniently located. The limited means of those engaged will not permit extensive operations. Our merchants buy and sell this salt. Salt is worth \$5 a barrel here, or has been.

Our political cloud has passed over—another set of noses stuck in the public crib, while the victims of an ungrateful republic have "gone up Salt river."

We are having beautiful weather and nobody sick. Yours, Ellwood, Barton co.

Meteorology.

METEOROLOGY OF OCTOBER, 1874.

The following condensed report, by Prof. Kiddle, is from the records of the Kansas State Agricultural College:

Mean Temperature of month, 57°, which is 4.66° above the mean temperature of October for the past fourteen years.

Maximum Temperature of month, 4th, 84°. Minimum Temperature of month, 30th, 15°. Range of Temperature of month, 69°.

Rainfall for month, 0.23 inches, which is the least fall ever measured for October at this station.

Mean height of Barometer, 28.81 inches.

Per cent of cloudiness, 89.

From the Lawrence Tribune.

WEATHER REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

Station, Lawrence, Kansas: elevation of barometer and thermometer 884 feet above sea level and 14 feet above the ground; anemometer on the University building, 105 feet above the ground.

Mean temperature, 56.01 deg., which is 8.30 deg. above the October average for the past six years. Mean temperature at 7 a.m., 47.7 deg.; at 2 p.m., 66.24 deg.; at 9 p.m., 56.06 deg. Maximum, 89 deg., at 2 p.m. on the 1st; minimum, 19.5 deg., at 7 a.m. on the 31st; giving a monthly range of 69.5 deg. The first severe frost of the season was on the 18th, the last severe frost of spring having occurred on the 9th of April—thus giving an interval of 186 days without severe frost.

Rain, 1.92 inches, which is 0.69 below the October average. Rain fell on 5 days. Heavy thunder and hail accompanied the storm of the 21st. The total rainfall for the ten months of 1874 now completed is 25.01 inches, the deficiency being now 0.97 inches.

Mean cloudiness 39.08 per cent. of the sky, the month being 5.08 per cent. cloudier than usual. Number of clear days, 16; (entirely clear, 3); half clear, 9; cloudy, 6; (entirely cloudy, 1). Mean cloudiness at 7 a.m., 56.64 per cent.; at 3 p.m., 37.10 per cent.; at 9 p.m., 29.35 per cent.

Wind:—NW, 20 times; SW, 28 times; NE, 16 times; SE, 0 times; N, 3 times; E, 3 times; S, twice; calm, 3 times. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 11,601 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 376 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 15.81 miles. Maximum velocity, 60 miles an hour, at 2 a.m. on the 21st.

Mean height of the barometer, 29.190 inches; at 7 a.m. 20.377; at 2 p.m. 29.174; at 9 p.m. 20.197 inches. Maximum, 29.608, at 7 p.m. on the 31st; Minimum, 28.682, at 2 p.m. on the 28th; monthly range, 0.926 inches.

Relative Humidity:—Mean for the month, 67.20; at 7 a.m., 64.01; at 2 p.m., 45.18; at 9 p.m., 72.46. The air was saturated with moisture four times. The air was direct at 2 p.m. on the 28th, when it contained less than one-fifteenth the amount of moisture necessary for saturation, this relative humidity being only 6.5.

Force of Vapor in inches:—Mean for the month, 0.306; at 7 a.m., 0.298; at 2 p.m., 0.297; at 9 p.m., 0.322; greatest, 0.562, at 2 p.m. on the 26th; least, 0.081, at 7 a.m. on the 31st.

From J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, we 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.—Durington Patriot.

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.—Oskatoon Independent.

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. They ought to be so, as they are of no small value to the book in Kansas.—Patrons' Union.

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

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

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, but as we loaned 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, and editor and proprietor of the KANSAS FARMER. It is an excellent work and needed by every member of the Order.—Lincoln Co. News.

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

Patrons' Hand-Book.—J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, (a paper, by the way, which everybody should read, as it costs but \$2 and is worth three times that. Address Mr. Hudson, at Topeka. The paper comes weekly) has sent us a copy of the above named book. It is very cheap, only 25 cents, in plain binding, and 40 cents, in cloth, and, we should say, invaluable to Patrons, and to all interested in the Grange movement. The history of the order and the rules are given in full. Send for it.—Manhattan Homestead.

J. K. Hudson, proprietor of the KANSAS FARMER, has our thanks for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," well bound pamphlet of forty pages, which contains a 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.

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

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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

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A large corps of the best writers upon every department of the farm will write for the *FARMER* in 1875.

The departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Farm Stock, Apilary and practical farm notes written up by the best writers, farmers, stock growers and horticulturists of the State, will be fully represented.

The publication of the strays for the State is alone worth the price of subscription. The Patrons department will contain the latest rulings, orders, circulars and everything of interest and value to members of the order. The Domestic department will continue to be a feature of value to every member of the household.

We shall build up with the aid of our friends an agricultural and family journal which shall be a source of instruction and pride to every Kansan.

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Single subscription for one year, \$3.00; 3 copies to any post office, one year, \$5.00; 5 copies to any post office one year, \$8.00.

Our lowest clubbing rate for 1875 will be \$1.25 per copy when ten or more copies are ordered in one order, which may be taken for one or more offices.

These terms include the prepayment of postage by the publisher of the *FARMER*, and are the lowest that can be possibly offered. The number necessary to secure the benefit of club rates is so small that a club may easily be formed in any Grange neighborhood or community. Sustain your home paper and let us make it a powerful educational help.

The *KANSAS FARMER* will be the fearless champion of the rights and interests of the laboring people of Kansas, and will with out fear or favor advocate what it deems to be right and just in opposition to the rings, cliques and corruptions in public men. The *FARMER* is the peoples' paper and asks at their hands a generous support.

FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Write for your paper. If you have had a success or a failure that has developed any new fact or feature, set down and tell it for the benefit of the *FARMER* family. If you grow corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, peanuts or cotton, or breed horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, let us know about it. Give common, every day experience. What we want, and what everybody wants, is how you do it, and why you do it. Results are well enough, but what most interests practical men are the plain processes by which these results were attained. Let us hear from you often.

DECLINE OF WESTERN STATE FAIRS.

The *Chicago Tribune* says: "The State fairs in the West have been everywhere this year a failure, as compared with the successes of former years. The same story comes from Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The interest of the public in these exhibitions has very perceptibly fallen away. The attendance has been in all instances comparatively small. An agricultural fair, as a rule, has come to be but another name for a horse race. The result is that all the State fairs, with the exception perhaps of that of Iowa, have this year been money losing enterprises. But it is not only pecuniarily that they have been failures. They have been failures as exhibitions. There was at no one of them very much worth seeing. About the only good feature of our own State fair was the show of live stock. In Iowa the fair was a success only as an exhibition of hogs. The exhibition of farm products was not anywhere creditable. There were not more than a dozen entries of farm products on the books at some of the fairs. The amount of competition evinced among producers and manufacturers was at a minimum. One instance will suffice for illustration: In Illinois, where there are about 200 cheese factories, but one manufacturer of the article was represented at the State fair. The fair was remarkable for the absence of sheep. It is said that the dogs are blamed for this. Persons who have been engaged in sheep raising on a large scale have been compelled to send them to Colorado, in order to save them from the ravages made by the dogs among their flocks. One gentleman, with a flock of 10,000 sheep, was compelled to send them to that State, because occasionally the dogs would break into the fold, and in a single night destroy as many as 500 sheep. The decline of the interest of the public in agricultural fairs is due to many causes. In the first place, the county and district fairs which have been so successful as a rule, engross a great deal of the interest of the public. Then the exhibitions in large cities like Chicago, which are becoming so deservedly popular, tend to supplant the State fairs. Of course the hard times have something to do with the financial failure of these institutions. But this of itself does not account for the growing apathy of the country regarding them. Present indications go to show that their usefulness ended in their present shape. We understand that the managers of the Illinois State fair are undecided whether another shall be held—an other evidence that the State fair is to be a thing of the past."

We believe the tendency throughout the whole West in the matter of agricultural fairs, is towards district or county associations, with the exception of the large industrial exhibitions under the control of stock companies having large capital. These companies are enabled by offering extraordinary inducements for all classes of exhibitors, to secure an attendance which cannot be expected at our State exhibitions.

At Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, these exhibitions have been very successful. These companies are not hampered with any State legislation or the lack of means necessary to make a business success. While it must be conceded that they are not undertaken primarily to advance the standard of agriculture or manufactures, but to make a business success of the undertaking, and to benefit the localities in which they are held, the fact remains that they combine the elements of popular success. In our own State, our last State fair was held under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and while in many respects the exhibition was as successful as could have been expected, the present disastrous year, there is a growing belief on the State that district and county fair organizations can take the place and more thoroughly do the work of the State fair.

There are already several quite successful district fair associations, and where three or four counties can concentrate their county fairs into a district association the result will be an almost certain success. The district fair at Neosho Falls this year, and the district fair at Marysville, were the two most successful exhibitions this year in the State. We hope to see Topeka become the central point for a large district fair association, in which all the counties conveniently located will participate. There are many other cities in the State well situated to take steps for similar organizations. We believe district fair associations, unaided by the State and unrestricted by legislation solves the question, "Shall we have a State fair?" in the negative.

THE DUTY OF THE GRANGE TOWARDS OUR FRONTIER SETTLERS IN NEED OF HELP.

The Granges of Kansas have before them to-day a practical test of their usefulness in relieving suffering brethren and an opportunity to display the noblest feeling of the human heart—charity. Our people may depend upon it that out on our frontier there is need of clothing and provisions, and that organized systematic help will be required to prevent great suffering. The power which the special session of the Legislature granted to counties to vote relief bonds will not in many cases be used; and where the question is submitted it will in all probability be voted down by the majority in the county not needing help. We hope to see the Executive Committee of the State Grange take such steps for relief as will call forth from every Grange generous support. We know very well that the members of the order throughout the State are less able this year to spare money for any purpose not absolutely necessary, than ordinarily, but we know there are few Patrons who would not do something to prevent suffering.

There has been such an indulgence in "flap doodle" since the State was born, in glorification of its soil, climate, etc., that to-day it is difficult to bring our pride down to acknowledge that there are in Kansas 10,000

suffering citizens on our frontier. "Flap doodle" may be all well enough sometimes, but at this time the plain common sense thing for Patrons as well as other citizens to do, is to organize charities and to create depots for the collection of supplies of all kinds and agents to disburse the same in the now counties. Men in older settled counties while surrounded by plenty easily forget or do not know the extreme suffering which follows a disastrous year among pioneers.

In this case two partial failures preceded in some localities the calamities of this year. We do not wish to exaggerate the present condition of things nor do we propose in this journal to ignore the claims of those in need for the sake of saying unkind fine things about this great State of ours. Urging settlers out upon the extreme frontier, has been considerably overdone in Kansas and when poverty, drought and grasshoppers drive them back and out of the State as it has done, for many to call them lazy and shiftless, and to say that it is a good riddance, does well enough when talking up real estate sales, but it is hardly fair dealing towards a class of people who have the courage to push out on the frontier to prepare it for settlement, nor is it a manly way to meet the combined calamities of this year.

Let us be fair and let us be just to our frontier settlers. They need our help now and at this coming winter, and the plain duty of the State Grange is to organize such help as will reflect credit upon it as a great and charitable organization.

WHAT ARE THE LESSONS OF THE LATE ELECTIONS?

A political revolution has swept over the land, the forerunner of a change of administration for this whole people. It is the emphatic protest of an indignant people who have watched every avenue to legislation and justice become corrupt and turned against the people in the interest of money. The industrial interests of the people are prostrate under the curse of legislation in the interest of the monopolies of the country. The people have at last grown sick of the investigations, defalcations, bribery and corruption which clog the machinery of our general government.

The election returns for the whole country, indicating immense democratic gains, do not mean that the tens of thousands of loyal republicans who have left their party to swell these victories, believe in old Bourbon democracy, or in the kaklux of the South, but it means that they have lost hope that the present party in power will give the reforms in administration which have been demanded and promised, or in relieving the present financial and business distress of the country.

In Kansas, the loss of 15,000 votes means the clear, outspoken protest, not only against national wrongs, but more particularly it is a rebuke to the party managers of Kansas. In all the years of political corruption and official dishonesty which has given our State so much unenviable notoriety, there have been but few faint promises of reform. Among the tens of thousands of citizens who to-day make up the ranks of the opposition in Kansas, there are to be found as earnest, true and loyal citizens as are to be found in the republican party. The cheap cry of rebel and copperhead has not prevented people from asserting their independence, and the demand which the people of Kansas to-day make, in clear, distinct tones, is for an honest administration of their affairs in the interest of economy and retrenchment.

They further demand that men entrusted with high official trusts be decent, temperate, moral men.

They further demand that the legislature of our State shall not be in the interest of the insurance companies, banks, railroads and other moneyed powers which have heretofore dictated legislation in their interest.

The army of office holders and the whole machinery of the republican party of Kansas, including its press, will not be able to postpone the day of judgment, unless these reforms are speedily conceded.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

This institution, under the present management, is gaining in the confidence of the people. The solution of the problem of industrial education is one in which the people are very much interested. So many failures have been made in endeavoring to combine classical and industrial schools, and in experimenting upon the theories of educators, in trying to engraft upon our American experiments the university systems of Europe, or to make a sort of a hybrid between a classical college and a technical scientific institution, that many good people have been ready to give up the whole subject as one upon which it was useless to make further experiments. Whether the failures, which have been numerous in the United States, have arisen from trying to combine inharmonious college systems or ideas or the lack of practically coming down to and treating the subjects pertaining to industrial education as distinguished from college routine, it is not our intention in this brief mention to discuss, but to say that the course of training for the various departments, in our Kansas State Agricultural College at this time gives promise of a success beyond that of any institution of its character in the country. We shall lay before our readers the next two or three weeks a discussion of the present course of study and practice at this college, from the pen of Dr. Anderson, its president.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Reformer Hudson does not seem to have made a very fine showing in the vote of the 3d district. We have yet to see the returns from any county he has carried. Our friend, the Major, has evidently made a mistake. He was not called—the name was Brown, not Hudson. It is, we have no doubt, a dreadful thing that voters will cast their ball for a man who "talks through his nose and plays whiskey poker," but voters are sometimes guilty of queer preferences. This running for Congress has been an unfortunate thing for Mr. Hudson. It has injured his paper and impaired the confidence of many friends whose regard is worth far more than the empty honor of a nomination. We hope the lesson will be available one.—*Atchison Champion*.

Our gracious friend, the editor of the *Champion*, who has honored us with his advice and consolation, said in the beginning of the late political campaign, that Mr. Brown, our competitor in the congressional race, would readily walk over the track with a majority of 15,000 or 18,000. None of us are true prophets, and Col. Martin, with about as remote a comprehension of political independence as any good citizen we know of, counted on servility to party dictates to carry through a ticket the important places on which were traded through a convention in defiance of public sentiment. The party ring of Kansas, proud, defiant and insolent in their heavy majorities, indulged in jokes, jibes, sneers and unlimited use of sarcasm and contempt at the hayseed movement, and all who had the courage to advocate it received unlimited abuse. To urge independence in voting, to ask men to vote their judgment and their conscience, has been a treasonable crime against those who control the affairs of this State. With a majority of 34,000 two years since, is it any wonder that their arrogance and presumption became their arguments to support their claims?

The opposition, made up in a large degree of as loyal and true citizens as Kansas can boast to-day, earnest and honest in the belief that the politics of the State had been a stench in the nostrils of honest men, believing that those in control of our affairs to-day meant no change upon the black and damning political record of the State, and believing as citizens and tax payers that they had a right to demand a change, they made their protest on the 3d of November, and the result is before the editor of the *Champion*, and if there is any thing in the verdict of the people in this and other States, as presented by their ballots, he is welcome to enthuse over it. The 34,000 majority of two years since is reduced to less than half the amount, and with the political revolution which has swept the land like a hurricane bearing down great republican majorities in all our States, giving the country a democratic congress, in the face of these astounding changes will the editor of the *Champion* presume to condemn, in the self sufficient manner of the above paragraph, the men who dared to urge a change in our State affairs, the corruptions of which have given us a world wide notoriety?

In Atchison county, the home of Col. Martin, we see that nearly one-half of the voters declared their independence and entered their protest against the misrule and corruption of this State. Will Col. Martin undertake to say that the one-half of the citizens of his own county who voted with the reform party, are all knaves or fools?

A brigade of federal and state office holders, who enjoy lucrative salaries, and who ought to have been at home attending to the duties of their offices, were ordered out to shovel abuse and political filth on those who espoused the cause of political reform in Kansas.

In the third district, without the aid of money, organization, press, official patronage or the benefit of even a thorough campaign, the boasted majority claimed by the *Champion* at the beginning of the contest, of from 15,000 to 18,000, has been reduced to between 2,000 and 3,000. A half dozen counties in the district may be named, representing 8,000 to 10,000 voters, which do not give Mr. Brown 200 majority. The eastern end of the district, of twelve or fifteen counties, containing nineteen-twentieths of the wealth and population, give him but a small majority. In nearly every county the returns show J. K. Hudson to have run ahead of his ticket from a dozen to 300 votes. These are unimportant facts, however, but they go to show that supercilious condescension and advice are altogether out of order this year. Something stronger than ridicule and contempt will have to be used hereafter in Kansas as political capital. The time has gone by for a few ring masters to dictate to the people of Kansas, and what has been done this year without organization, comparatively without money, or patronage or the prestige of success, with only a few papers of the State to espouse the cause, can be more thoroughly and effectually done in the future if occasion demands it. What we wished however to say to Col. Martin and others who may think as we do, is simply that the part we took in the late canvass was in obedience to our convictions and we have no regrets to make, and hope we shall always have the courage in the future to do our plain duty, whether we are in the majority or the minority.

As to injuring our paper, the *FARMER*, which has not taken a partisan part in the contest, we beg leave to differ from our friend, having ample proof to show to the contrary. As to that, however, we can say very frankly that our political opinions are our own, and as long as we follow our convictions we shall not consider whether we are to lose one or all our subscribers. We demand the same liberty of thought and action that we accord to others. With another reference, my dear Colonel, to the rebuke you and your friends received on

the 3d of November, I can only add to you in conclusion in your own words, "We hope the lesson will be a valuable one."

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

In a free and enlightened government, like ours, the ballot box settles the political preferences of the people, and we had hoped that with the election, the asperities and bitterness of the late campaign would be dropped from further discussion, by those widely differing in their ideas and convictions. A few, however, with a supercilious and egotism which gives evidence of narrow minds and bitter prejudices far beyond the reach of generous and patriotic sentiments, pursue with vindictiveness and bitterness those who saw proper to differ from them during the late campaign.

We did not make the *KANSAS FARMER* a political paper for our own advancement as Congressional nominee of the Independent Reform party of the Third District during the campaign, and we do not propose in the future to take the space of our paper in refuting groundless, false and partisan charges, but in view of the fact that columns after columns of personal abuse and misrepresentation concerning our motives, our paper, our campaign, and the whole reform movement, have been given by the ring organ, of this city, followed up since the election by the same wholesale lying and misrepresentation, we deem it only due to ourselves and our friends to say that the charges of inconsistency, opposition to the farmers movement, issuing from the *FARMER* office bogus tickets, or conducting a lying campaign, and the mass of other similar political charges, are maliciously and cowardly false and groundless.

The campaign has been fairly and honorably conducted, and no charges made that are not susceptible of clear, indisputable proof.

As a scavenger for a corrupt and scandalous ring of tricksters, descending to every form of misrepresentation and falsehood, the *Topeka Commonwealth* has established an unenviable reputation. In years past its servile, fawning sycophancy to those in official position has only equalled its contempt for truth and decency in treating those it opposed.

The organizations of farmers and laboring men have received from it only ridicule, abuse and sneering contempt. As the exponent of political morality which exists among republican leaders, the animus as well as the amount of principle involved will be better understood when we inform our readers that the managing editor is a pronounced democrat, whose democratic principles are sold to his employers for his mess of pottage, and in this we think we are furnished an explanation for his reckless abandonment of all fair minded discussion of the public issues before the people. Certainly none but a renegade democrat could shovel as much republican filth and slime as has been witnessed in the columns of the *Topeka Commonwealth* the past sixty days.

On Friday, the 6th of November, the managing editor of the *Commonwealth* said to the writer, in the presence of ex Gov. S. J. Crawford, that "no man in Kansas hates this damned republican party worse than I do." Such are the sentiments and convictions of the editor or who has maligned and vilified every man who has dared to identify himself with the reform party in Kansas, and such is the source from which comes the super-loyal republican editorials, demanding men to adhere to the republican party from principle. (?)

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

It is a source of pleasure to us to testify to the value of this sterling and valuable journal. Its bold and fearless course the past two years in denouncing the political corruption and degeneracy of those in power, merits for it the admiration and respect of all earnest men. The people can have no greater foe than a corrupt and subsidized press, and on the other hand there is no power in the land so potent for good as the press backed by the moral courage to denounce bribery, drunkenness and political corruption in high places. What American journalism most lacks to-day, is honesty and nerve.

A COMMONWEALTH CAMPAIGN LIE REFUTED.

During the last week of the campaign the *Topeka Commonwealth* came out with a charge against the editor of the *FARMER* saying that as the nominee of the Reform party of the 3d Congressional District, he was engaged in the disreputable business of printing bogus or mixed tickets and distributing the same in a secret manner. A note was handed to Col. Geo. W. Veale the proprietor of the *Commonwealth* the same day stating distinctly that J. K. Hudson had nothing whatever to do with the printing of any tickets of any kind and would not issue tickets of any kind from the *FARMER* office during the campaign. Further that he did not have any understanding, secret or otherwise that mixed tickets were to be printed in his interest.

Col. Veale stated to the gentleman delivering the note that it was a mistake on the part of their local editor and that the proper amendment would be made the following day. This was not done, on the contrary all the capital that could be worked up out of this weak and flimsy lie has been, and nothing would have tempted us to refute it but the fact that the paragraph as written by the *Commonwealth* has been copied by a number of papers in the State. It was a cowardly contemptible piece of misrepresentation characteristic of this scavenger.

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 all kinds 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 Grange of the State.

The careful preparation of this part of the Hand-Book has been given to Mr. W. F. Pope, a member of the Executive Committee, who without doubt one of the best informed officers of our Grange. It is in a very clear manner he has explained many of the difficulties which have hitherto retarded the organization of Granges.

The Patrons of the State will join us in thanking Mr. Pope 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 doing away with unnecessary numbers of middlemen brings into the work of the State Agent many difficulties and problems requiring time, expense and much patient labor.

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

The subject of Life and Fire Insurance have, as yet, been but slightly introduced by the general public. The fact is that insurance is a corporation which have, in the most palatial mansions, the most magnificent and gilded palaces, monuments, and towers and wealth have taken extraordinary sums of money from the people for the slight benefits returned, no intelligent man doubts. We express the hope that the near future will see the subject of insurance investigated and exposed, as the farmers are concerned in such a vast amount of insurance will be adopted a to protect them from the rapacious maws of these monopolies.

The Grange Directory.
This important feature of the book commences with the Officers of the National Grange, Masters and Secretaries of State Granges, and Agents, Officers of the Kansas State Grange, Deputies, the number and names of 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 the above officers, giving over 400 OFFICERS AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

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J. K. HILDON,
Editor KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kansas.

From Wm. McCask, Sec. and St. Agt. Nebraska State Grange,
I am much pleased with your Hand-Book.
From T. A. Thompson, Lecturer National Grange
It is certainly a very desirable *exemplum* for Patrons
and especially for Grange officers.
From B. W. Pratt, Sec. New Jersey State Grange
I consider it a very valuable work, as a book offered
at such a low price at which you sell it brings it w
in the reach of all.

10-10-68

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A PLEA FOR THE POOR OF KANSAS.

BY LIZZIE LOGAN.

'Tis not a prayer for wealthy men
That are living in ease we plead,
But for the poor and toiling ones,
That are in earnest need.

They toiled and planted in good faith,
But garnered not their grain,
They saw their harvest scorch away,
As God withheld the rain.

And then the curse of western lands
Swept o'er in countless host,
And ate whatever the drouth had left—
Fruit, Grain and all were lost.

And when the journals of the East
Made mention of their plight,
Said that the East should aid the West,
And each contribute his mite.

Our state officials with great pomp,
And still more empty pride,
Made boast, "The State would help her own,"
Thus eastern help denied.

And this their help—oh, blessed boon—
And this their plenteous aid—
"Go bond the counties that do need,"
Our helping rulers said.

Ah, were it not the poor man's plaint,
But rather rich man's call,
How widely different the law
From legislative hall.

Go ask the hundreds fled the State,
And hear what they will say—
"The State such tardy succor gave
That we were forced away."

Oh, when the bitter north winds sweep,
And the snow lies on our door,
How many lips will speak the prayer—
"God pity the Kansas poor."

A SATURDAY AFTERNOON CHAT.

The little we have written for the Domestic Department during the last six weeks, has been done so hurriedly, while the printers were waiting for copy, or while the little folks "One cried Mamma, I want a piece of bread, Another cried Mamma, I want to go to bed," and we have had so little time, even to think of our own corner, that we feel inclined to spend a little while socially with our many readers.

We found that editing the whole of the FARMER was rather too great a work to fit in very well between housekeeping, entertaining company, overseeing school children's lessons and taking care of a baby, so that we, no less than the subscribers, were glad to see it back in abler hands. We enjoyed the work, however, and got a little out of the way of writing and playing "come to see" both at once, so that the little chatter-boxes seem to make more noise than ever now that we are settled down amongst them again, and attempt to think and write between the many calls for mamma. Our baby, and we do not know that we need apologize for introducing it for every body who has one knows it is the ruler of the household, reminds us very many times a day of what Mr. Kallioch once said in the Spirit concerning one of his, "that her ability to sit down suddenly is only equalled by her ability to get up and find some new mischief, and judging from the good nature with which she takes these numerous bumps, she is equal to a bare-back ride around the world," so you see, she is just learning to walk, mischievous and good natured, the most charming kind of a baby, but the kind that keeps one person almost busy from morning till night, and many an "article," many a pudding and many a garment get slighted because we have to "tend to the baby."

She upsets all the block houses before they are half built and wants every thing she sees in her five year old brother's hands, and generally gets whatever she wants, and yet he is so proud and so fond of her, that he has a habit of saying in a loud voice when we pass strangers on the street, "Isn't this our baby, mamma?" And the other day just after we dressed her up very sweet and nice, he said, "well if she don't marry me when I get big, I'll just be a grandfather."

We made our good things for Sunday today after the directions of the new "Kansas Home Cook Book," and we wish every Kansas housekeeper had one; it contains recipes of every kind, but all good and tells one how either to get up a wash-day dinner, or a wedding feast. It is well worth a dollar and every dollar that is invested in one goes to aid the Home for Destitute Women in Leavenworth, which is fuller than ever this winter and the managers are out of funds. Nearly all the recipes in this book were contributed by Kansas ladies and each one is accompanied by the donor's name so that to cook after them is like taking tea with old friends.

In this number of the FARMER Mrs. Beer's story ends, and those who have been so desirous to know how it was going to turn out will at last be gratified; we feel that we owe both Mrs. Beer and her readers an apology for the way the story has been published, neither she nor your humble servant, knew, when it was begun that a long continued story could not be satisfactorily presented in so small a literary department and at the same time justice done to readers who do not care for stories; we had to learn that by experience and consequently

have mortified the author and annoyed those interested in the story by inserting so little at times, and have been called to account by others for not giving a greater variety of reading matter.

We don't intend to discard stories in the future, we consider a good story one of the best moral teachers in the world, as well as very delightful pastime, but while our space is so limited as it must continue to be until we recover from drouth, locusts, etc., we shall only publish stories, running through two or three numbers at most; we will be glad to receive such from our readers and none of them will be more welcome in the columns of the FARMER than Mrs. Beer's, she is a farmer's wife, a model housekeeper and mother and a young, ambitious and talented writer. While we are talking of stories we must tell our young folks that we have an excellent story for them next week from Mrs. Grover of Eldorado, and now that our continued articles have closed we renew our promise to give them something every week, either a story or some natural history or useful information of some kind, interspersed with a little advice, at which we hope they will never take offense for it is meant for their good and given in kindness.

HEMMY GARBY.

"Once upon a time" we knew a little girl who was very fond of stories; indeed, we have known a great many such little girls, but this was the first one we ever told stories for, and the one, who, more than all others except our own, seemed to appreciate them.

She was so kind hearted and benevolent that one day the idea occurred to her that she ought to make some return for all the stories she listened to, and that she would repay us by telling one herself.

Her name was Lucy, and she was only four years old—and this was her story:
Hemmy Garby went to take a walk one day, and after she had walked a long way, she lay down on the side of a sunny, grassy hill, near the banks of a lovely, bright stream, and there she took a nap.

After a while something soft touched her on the cheek and awakened her up; at first she thought it was a caterpillar or a bug, and she was not at all afraid, for she liked bugs and worms and used to gather handfuls of them and set them in a row on a stool and play school with them, but she put her hand on her cheek and there was nothing there, then she opened her eyes and looked about but saw no one, so she dropped off to sleep again and slept until she felt the soft stroke on her cheek again, then she opened her eyes quickly and saw a pretty white lamb standing by her side, it had been licking her cheek with its tongue and looked as if it was lost, or thought she was lost, she could not tell which, so she asked it if it would go home and live with her and it licked her hand and wagged its tail and she thought that meant yes. Just as she was tying on her bonnet and getting ready to start home she saw something white sailing down the stream and she went down close to the water to watch it; when it came near her she saw it was a white swan, and it too looked at her as if it thought she was lost, she told it she was not, and asked it if it would go home and live with her; it could not talk but it flapped its great white wings in the water and splashed it all over her and the lamb and she thought that meant yes; so they all started home together, it was a long, long way and they had to walk a great while, so long that when they got there Hemmy Garby had grown into a lovely woman. She was leading a large flock of sheep and they called her the sweet shepherdess. The swan floated on, we suppose

He was floating down by himself to die,
Yet the sweetest song was the last he sung,
But we do not believe that little girl has ever sung a sweeter song than that first one she sang to us, though she too is grown into a lovely woman now. We used to think she would be a poetess instead of a shepherdess, when she grew up, and we thought, too, that the swan ought to have changed into a noble lover to walk by the side of the shepherdess, but all stories don't end as we would have them and the swan only "floated on," perhaps it was a more poetical ending after all, for we have followed that swan in imagination a thousand times, as it glided silently on between the soft green banks of that beautiful stream, and felt that it had been the guardian spirit of "Hemmy Garby," the sweet shepherdess, in her long journey.

If the author of this little story ever sings any more she reserves them for the ear of the lover who has come to her now and who we hope is noble and worthy.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

ON

Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

CHAPTER XXIX.

True to the determination Jehunie White had arrived at before going to sleep, he went early the next morning, to the surprise of George, taking with him the locket and bracelet he had found so long before.

"You see, lawyer, I thought may be them kind of things was rather in your line o' business, a findin' of their owners."

By the descriptions Ray Wynman had given George he felt no doubt whatever of their belonging to him, and without further hesitation made inquiry for the will; but Johnnie

didn't know, couldn't remember particularly about any paper being found at the same time.

"Tell you what, lawyer, jest you come 'long down to my nest, and I'll build up a rousing fire in my stove and haul out the old chest that's got 'bout all the papers in I ever found, and you can search for yourself, you and this other gentleman there, while I run round and see that poor woman where you and I was yesterday—she's sick and I feel sorter interested in her, cause of them eyes o' hers so like little 'Mites,' you know."

After a moments consultation Mr. Ela and George went home with Johnnie, who did as he said, built up a fire, and left them examining the contents of the old chest, in which it is needless to tell what you have already guessed the will which had been lost for so many years was found long before Johnnie returned flushed and excited to such a degree that he only received their pleased intelligence that the will had been found by a slight nod and "Glad on't, gentlemen! but you see that woman has gone stark staring mad, all the women in the square can't keep her in bounds, she calls out for 'Mother' and 'Myrtle' and 'sister' until she gets clean tired out, and then she settles down and froths at the mouth and looks like she would die."

"The children are crying and I am going to clear up here a bit and bring them over in my wagon to stay until their mother gets better or worse."

And Johnnie flew around as if he too were at least upon the verge of madness.

George signified his intention of accompanying Johnnie to the sick woman's room, thinking perhaps it would be best to apprise the city authorities of her condition and need of charity.

Johnnie's arrangements were soon all complete, and the little horse was trotting to the scene of distress; arrived there they found the woman quiet and apparently much better.

To George's inquiries if she had no friends to whom she could apply for assistance the poor woman shook her head. Finally summoning strength she said:

"Somewhere in America I have a mother and a sister if they be living. My sister married a man by the name of Wynman," George's interest in her story deepened—"but I learned that he died some years ago leaving my sister with two children, and also that they came to this city to reside for a time. I came hoping to find them but have given up all hopes of succeeding."

"Have you a husband living?"
"No! my husband died about six months ago. You see, sir my husband always would get on a spree as he called it, and when he was under the influence of liquor he was not the kind, tender man he always was at other times, his love of strong drink grew upon him, and it was this that killed him. I did not know he drank at all until three years after we were married, it was when we were going to St. Louis from Mr. Owens' that he first got fuddled, on the boat, he got angry and I lost my temper too, and said a great many harsh words, going from the boat to the hotel; there was a basket of things belonging to the body forgotten and left on the boat, and I had hard work to coax him to go back and get it; when he finally started, our little Myrtle, who loved her father better if anything than she loved me, screamed and cried to go with him, he wanted to take her, and I half wild with the thought of his having drunk enough liquor to make him almost drunk, did not stop to realize that he was unfit to take charge of my baby, and so let her go."

It was not far to the boat, and after a while I began to wonder why they did not return, but guessed he must have had trouble to find the basket, or knowing how he loved to humor Myrtle by stopping at the shop windows I fancied him waiting by the way to please her."

"But finally I grew so much alarmed that I set out to search for them; found my way to the wharf but the boat had gone out again; a strange fear crept into my heart lest Jean had gone aboard with Myrtle, angered by my sharp and cruel words, and gone away without me. But I knew he loved me and would come back as soon as he was fairly sobered. After waiting a long time I went back to the hotel and told the landlord my story, he did not appear to believe me, and simply advised me to wait till my husband came."

I cannot remember much about that night, I would not go to bed, but waited in the sitting-room all night, sometimes crying and the most of the time watching for Jean and the baby from the window, but they did not come. In the morning I went out and wandered round, I did not know or care where, for a long time and then went back to the hotel, pretty soon Jean came in running.

"Ellen! Ellen!" he said, "where is our Myrtle?"

"I have not seen her since you took her, Jean," I said.

Then he just dropped down on his knees and put his arms around my skirts and moaned out:

"I've lost her! I've lost my little Myrtle! I drank another glass after I went out and made me too drunk to know what I was doing. This morning I woke up in the lock-up, but Myrtle was not there. Oh, what shall I do?"

Johnnie White had drawn nearer and nearer to the side of the bed on which the woman lay, and now when she stopped a moment for strength to continue her narrative he said:

"And Myrtle, did you ever find her?"

"Never! oh, never! though we hunted for weeks we could get no tidings of the child."

"Could she talk?" queried Johnnie.
"Only a few words, she called 'papa' and 'mamma,' and herself she called 'Mite.'"

"I knew it! I knew it! I tell you, lawyer man, I knew it from the first; that was my little 'MITE,' say was that in June of 18—?"

"Yes! in June of 18—, do you know where my Myrtle is?"

"Should guess I did; she is 'nough sight bitter off than the rest of us."

"I found her a crying sitting plump down in the middle of the road, with a milk man a yellin' at her to get out of the way. I picked her up and she clung her little arms 'round my neck. I reckoned she belonged to some women livin' over the shops but no one would own her, so I took her 'long with me. Every day for a week I went back to see if any one had inquired for her, but they hadn't, so I got her some new cloths and she lived 'long o' me until—the angels claimed her."

"You don't mean that she died! my little Myrtle didn't die? it wasn't my baby that you found; my baby had a blue dress on and a white apron, when I lost her, and she couldn't die, you see—oh, no!"

It was evident the excitement of telling her story, and the hope of finding her baby in the one Johnnie had found had been too much for her; she commenced now to talk wildly, and to throw the covers off, the women came close to her again and tried to calm her but in vain, and George concluded to go immediately and secure medical attendance, satisfied that in some way or another she was connected to Ray Wynman, from the two facts that she had spoken of being related by marriage to a man by that name, and the resemblance between the woman and the young lady he had introduced as his sister.

When the physician, who was none other than Dr. Poinsett, examined his new patient he pronounced her in a very critical condition, one that would not admit of her being moved to better quarters, but a nurse was provided and as many comforts as the place would admit of—Dr. Poinsett using all his skill to bring about her recovery.

George telegraphed for Ray Wynman and his sister to come immediately to the city.

Two days elapsed before they could answer his summons, but when they did they found not only the last will of their grandmother, in which every thing was bequeathed to her eldest daughter or her heirs, the lost locket and bracelet, but they found also the aunt whom they had never seen before, and saw now only in time to make sure her identity, and receive at her dying hand her orphan children.

Johnnie White had brought the "blue dress" and the "white apron" to the mother in her rational moments, and she had recognized them as the ones her Myrtle had worn when she was lost.

Ray Wynman and his sister took their cousins home with them to the old estate; Johnnie White begging to be allowed to follow them, and become one of Ray's tenants, because he wanted to be "near his little 'Mite's blood relations."

Ray consented, and Johnnie sold out his remaining stock of rage, his old horse and wagon, gave up the key of the old frame shell of a house he had so long called home, and went back to farming, leaving the land he had pre-empted years before, and promptly paid the taxes upon, in the care of George Stearns to be rented or sold.

We must not forget to say here that Ray very generously paid George Stearns for his assistance in the recovery of the lost treasures; the ring was given to Katie for her "very own," as she exultantly told George, while the intimacy which thus sprang from the most peculiar circumstances continued to increase between the two families.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 27th, 18—.

MY DEAR TRIED FRIEND: I cannot wait to see you to tell you a portion at least of the joy that fills my heart so full.

First then, George has given up his original intention of winning both a name and fortune by his profession, which, though not a failure, entirely, he finds wearing upon his health because of the necessity of close application to study; so, that for a while at least, he must tear himself away from it to recruit his health.

Besides this reason there is another quite as imperative that makes it best for him to try something else, this is his lack of means. I have told you long ago of the rigid economy which George has been obliged to exercise, it frets and worries him, and he looks older by ten years than Gilbert who is his elder by several years.

For a long time, in fact since Mr. Daille's failure in his business speculations, I have hoped that I would live to see George contentedly settled down to farming—for I tell you there is a charm about farm-life none can know but those who like you and me have experienced it ourselves. And now I am about to see my fondest hopes realized even sooner than I had dared to expect, for I did not think George would relinquish his hopes of success as a lawyer so soon even as this.

To make it still more delightful, and just as I would most desire, George quite accidentally learned that the very farm you once used to own was for sale, and owing to circumstances which I am not to relate, George was able to purchase it for his, for our future home, for he says that his home must ever be his mother's.

How strange, my friend, that we shall once more be neighbors, living on Hampton Prairie, but with homes exchanged; how inscrutable are the ways of Providence.

Now another bit of news quite as startling to you all no doubt as that already written, but something which I have long foreseen must inevitably—the dear Lord willing—some day come to pass. Last Tuesday evening, one week ago, there was a double wedding at—St. church. Ray Wynman and my Hattie and who do you guess? none other than George and your old acquaintance, Abbie Browning.

It is even so! and now Katie, my sunny, laughing baby Kate! is all I have left unmarried of the children who used to so try my patience until your exampled me to see my error, and set me thinking of that help which I knew would not fail me if I only would accept its aid.

It seems that Abbie loved my boy (as I more than half suspected) through all these years that he has been trying to gather courage to offer her his hand so empty of everything but his own great noble heart. How he managed it at last I cannot tell, for neither he nor Abbie have let me into the secret, but she tells me that she only accepted him on condition that he would permit her to buy the farm he had been so long coveting, and would promise her to lay aside his profession and turn farmer. She says her ambition is to possess such a home and such a happy contented husband as my Dora has; this is the way it came about that you and I are soon to be neighbors again. Katie goes with Ray and Hattie to spend a year, and then she says she too "will be ready to marry a farmer and settle down to real life."

In two more weeks we shall be with you, until I see you I will leave all the rest, only have you heard that Gilbert Wayne has been elected to the Governor's chair by the State of Pennsylvania?

THE END.

Give the Little Boys a Chance.

Here we are! don't leave us out,
Just because we're little boys;
Though we're not so bold and stout,
In the world we make a noise.
You're a year or two ahead,
But we step by step advance,
All the world's before you spread—
Give the little boys a chance.

Never slight us in your play,
You were once as small as we;
We'll be big, like you, some day,
Then perhaps you'll regret you'll see.
We'll meet you when we've grown,
With a brave and fearless glance;
Don't think all the world's your own—
Give the little boys a chance.

Little hands will soon be strong
For the work that they must do;
Little lips will sing their song
When these early days are through.
So, you big boys, if we're small,
On our toes you needn't dance;
There is room enough for all—
Give the little boys a chance.

Christian Union.

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.—*Omaha News Letter.*

We received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," published by J. K. Hudson, of Topeka, which contains a large amount of useful information to the Patrons. Every member of the Grange should procure a copy.—*Smith Co. Pioneer.*

We are indebted to J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," printed in his office, which is a closely printed, and of forty pages, bound in cloth.—*Wilson County Citizen.*

We are indebted to Hon. J. K. Hudson for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a neatly gotten up book and should be in the hands of every Patron.—*Garnett Pioneer.*

Mr. J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, sends us a handy little volume, the "Patrons' Hand-Book," containing the Constitution, By-Laws, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to Patrons or those wishing to be informed on Grange subjects.—*Western Rural.*

From J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas, the "Patrons' Hand-Book," for the use and benefit of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. It contains much useful matter to the members of the Order.—*Maryland Farmer.*

This little book will be found indispensable by the Grangers who desire to be posted in regard to the constitution and history of their Order. The manual of parliamentary usage is also worth the price of the book.—*Sumner County Press.*

Mr. McC. 10, State Agent of the Patrons of Husbandry for Nebraska, says of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," "It is a neat and convenient work, and a very valuable acquisition to the Patron's library."

From J. E. Barnes, Sec. Kentucky State Grange. I find in the Hand-Book much of value to the Grange. It will fill a void in our necessary library. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, it is a very valuable work.

From W. W. Armsworth, Council Agent, Crawford County, Kansas. I find it covers a want 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.—*Rural South Carolinian.*

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

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

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and address 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.—*Chanute Times.*

Patrons' Hand-Book

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

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

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

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

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

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange.

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

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

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

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

SHERMAN KAN., May 1, 1874.

Bro. Hudson: Allow me to congratulate you on the success you are achieving in producing such a much needed work, the "Patrons' Hand-Book." We have tried it, and would not be without it for five times its cost.

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

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

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

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange.

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

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

It shall have a careful perusal.

From 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 regarding the Grange, as a valuable contribution to our Grange literature and feel assured that it will be thus considered by our entire Order.

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

We have received from the publisher, J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." Its list of National and State Granges seems to be complete, besides containing the National and State Constitutions, with Decisions and much other interesting matter. It should be in the hands of every Patron. —*Landmark*.

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

We have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a neat little work containing a history of the Order, statement of the principles, constitutions and by-laws of National Grange, State County and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Particular Rules and Usages, History, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to members of those wishing to become informed upon a subject of much importance. —*Osborne Times*.

We are under obligations to J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, for a bound volume of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a neat little book compiled by Mr. Hudson for the use of the Grangers. It contains a great deal of valuable information concerning the Order, and should be in the possession of every Granger. —*Butler Springs Republican*.

From the press of the Kansas Farmer we receive a work of much value—the "Patrons' Hand-Book," for the use and benefit of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The task of compilation—one requiring patience and hard work, no mean order—has, as the book itself emphatically testifies, been performed in a highly satisfactory manner by the able and accomplished editor and proprietor of the Farmer, Major J. K. Hudson. Of its contents a column could be written, as the different chapters embrace about everything there is of Grangerism that the Order could consent to have made public in print. The book opens with a well written history of the Order, and the subject, the "Character of the Farmers' Movement." —*Kansas City Times*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schoolcraft, Mich., May 4, 1874.

J. K. HUDSON, Esq.: Dear Sir—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 contents. It contains much valuable matter of interest to our Order, and is worthy of the commendation of all Patrons.

Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

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 \$200, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certain description and appropriation to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, the name of the owner, 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."

Strays for the Week ending Nov. 11th, 1874.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

MULES—Taken up by A. B. High, Kaplonski, one mare mule and one horse mule, about 3 years old, bright bay, rope around the neck of one. Valued \$75 each.

Bourbon County—J. W. Brown, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Wright, Marmaton, tp, aged 3 years, 4 months, US on right side, crop with split about the middle of left ear, some white under belly, looks like Texas stock, rather heavy set. Valued \$45.

FILLY—Taken up by F. G. Skinner, a claybank filly, supposed to be one year old, black mane and tail, also, a dark bay filly, same age, spot in the eye. Valued \$30 each.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Hemphill, Five Creek, tp, Oct 19, a mare pony, black mane and tail, left hind foot white dark streak along back, about 3 years old. Valued \$20.

PONY—Also, by the same, same time, a light dun mare pony, silver mane and tail, mane cropped, ends of ears split, blind in left eye, left hind foot white, scar on right hip, white stripe in face, age unknown. Valued \$15.

FILLY—Also, by same at same time, a light iron grey filly, 2 years old, white face. Valued \$25.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

MULE—One mare mule, 3 years old, dark brown, 13 hands high.

MULE—One horse mule, roan color, 14 hands high, H on left shoulder, piece rope around neck. Both valued at \$50.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by A. Nichols, Baker, tp, a bay mare colt, about 1 1/2 years old, left eye gone, left hind leg white above the hock.

COLT—Also, one bay mare colt, about 1 1/2 years old, very scrubby and small, right leg swelled above the hock.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. S. Montague, Fall River, tp, Sept 14, a brown mare, black mane and tail, white stripe in the face, both hind feet white. Valued \$30.

HOGS—Taken up by W. B. Hartz, Madison, tp, Oct 24, one white boar, one barrow, one white sow, one white and black barrow and one black and white sow. Valued \$22.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

HORSES—Taken up by Jesse Ray, Union Creek, tp, Oct 12, 2 horses, about 8 or 9 years old, bay color, fair condition, bare feet, the smaller one has a very small white spot in the face, the other with star in face, about 14 1/2 hands high, saddle and harness marks on each, smaller one paces in saddle. Valued \$35 each.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. Conger, Sheridan, tp, Sept 12, a black pony mare, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high. Valued \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by A. F. Whitton, Valley, tp, a bright bay filly, 2 years old, black mane, tail and legs, October 1. Valued \$30.

Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry Metz, Blue Rapids, tp, Oct 12, a dark brown horse, about 4 years old, all feet white, stripe in face. Valued \$30.

Miami County—C. H. Miller, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by O. H. Cook, Miami, tp, Sept 27, one dark bay horse, collar marks, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by P. J. Potts, Paola, tp, Oct 30, a light bay mare, sore on back, lump on back, 13 hands high. Valued at \$40.

FILLY—Taken up by M. Striker, Marysville, tp, Oct 19, a dark bay filly, left hind foot white, hind end of tail in forehead, neat and trim made, 14 1/2 hands high. Valued at \$22.50.

Republic County—Chauncey Perry, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. Swan, Farmington, tp, Sept 24, a roan mare, 14 hands high, left in forehead, little white on right hind foot, scar on right hip, 4 years old. Valued at \$40.

Stray List for the Week ending Oct. 28.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. N. Bond, Diamond Creek, tp, Sept 14, a chestnut horse, 10 hands high, 12 years old, hind feet white, white in forehead, saddle marks, lump front of right fore leg, scar just below and in front of left hock, US on left shoulder somewhat defaced, had on halter when taken up. Valued \$30.

Coffey County—Job Treckmorton, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. K. McKee, a light bay mare, 8 years old, right hind foot white, HB on left shoulder, 7 on left hip. Valued \$12.

PONY—Taken up by P. H. Smith, June 6, a black mare pony, 4 years old, white stripe in face, left hind foot white, and a leather halter. Valued \$10.

PONY—Also by the same a bay pony mare, 10 years old, star in forehead, HB on left shoulder, 7 on left hip. Valued \$25.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. B. Grout, Creaswell, tp, a brindle cow, HB on right side. Valued \$10.

COW—One white roan cow, ends of horns broken off. Valued \$12.

BULL—One roan bull. Valued \$10.

COW—One black and white speckled cow. Valued \$10.

COW—One red and white speckled cow with a calf most likely red. Valued \$14.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. Sharp, Longton, tp, Oct 7, one dark bay horse, 10 years old, 14 hands high, hind end of tail in forehead, white on hind feet, small white spot on right hip and in forehead, saddle marks, had distula, little thick white. Valued \$40.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. McCoy, Centreville, tp, Oct 5, a black pony mare blind in right eye, left hind foot white, HB on left shoulder, collar marks, 30 years old. Valued \$25.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by D. Foster, Canby, tp, Sept 30, a dark bay or light brown horse mule, 12 or 15 years old, thin in flesh, right fore ankle split. Valued \$12.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by M. J. Newton, Richmond, tp, Sept 2, one dark bay horse, 10 years old, blind in left eye, both hind feet white. Valued \$20.

COLT—Taken up by A. Wolley, Wetmore, tp, Sept 15, one brown stud colt, 2 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, small star in forehead. Valued \$40.

Orange County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B. F. Clayton, Agency, tp, Sept 13, a sorrel mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, hind end of tail in forehead, white on hind feet, white stripe across belly back of fore legs, BBW on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks. Valued \$25.

HORSE—Also a bay horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, 3 white feet, JC and AC in two places on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks. Valued \$35.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. H. Wilson, Mission, tp, Sept 9, one roan pony, left hind foot white, star in forehead, saddle and girth marks.

Wabasha County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. J. Harvey, Wilmington, tp, Oct 10, one gray pony mare, 14 hands high, 9 years old, saddle marks. Valued \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. Johnson, Mill Creek, tp, Oct 9, one bay mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, hind end of tail in forehead, white stripe in face, saddle marks on right side, left leg crippled in stifle joint. Valued \$25.

MARE—Also, one red roan mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, speck on nose, crippled in right fore foot, dim brand on left fore shoulder, left hind foot white, saddle marks. Valued \$25.

Breeders' Directory.

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

N. T. BEAL, Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tennessee, breeder of Jersey Cattle of most fashionable strains; Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale. Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale.

THOS. E. TALBOT, Dalton, St. Charles Co., Missouri, breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle. Good Bulls and Bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

W. M. BLACK, "Cornwell farm," Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

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

MILTON BIRDS, Kellough, Jasper Co., Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

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

THOS. SMITH, Ogden, Ogle County, Illinois, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, and Cotsford Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.

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

THOMAS KIRK, Washington C. H., Ohio, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application.

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

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle of unfashionable pedigrees—seventeen, the sort suitable for the show ring and shambles.

THEODORE EADS, "Maple Dale," Corning, Adams Co., Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Light and Dark Brahma Fowls. All of the best quality. Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

LOUIS DESHA, Cynthiana, Kentucky, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

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

H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Price Poultry, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Pigeons. Fifteen First Prizes, 1874. Young Poultry 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.

ARK HILL STOCK FARM, Kellough, Jasper Co., Iowa, M. Briggs, proprietor, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Stock at all times for sale. Catalogues sent on application. Send stamp for descriptive circular.

S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper County, Iowa, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Nic Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

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

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

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

R. STEVENSON, ELBERT and SHIPPER OF Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. Address J. B. STEVENSON, Jan'y.

YANDER W. BABBITT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, breeder and shipper of pure Chester White and Poland China Hogs. Send for Circular and Price List.

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

A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas, breeder and shipper of thoroughbred herds of cattle. Horses and bulls for sale at eastern prices.

H. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., breeder of "Plymouth" Rock, a new variety of fowls for sale. Eggs for hatching at 25¢ per setting. Send stamp for descriptive circular.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

PEKIN DUCKS and BRONZE TURKEYS—The pick of the flock for 1874. Order now. Roan Ducks, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, Java Games. Address CLINTON MYRAE BRIDGE, Conn.

THE FINEST LOT OF POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs, also Short-Horn Durham Calves constantly on hand, for sale at the dairy farm of R. H. Saffold, one mile east of Winfield, Cowley Co., Kansas.

B. AGEE, GEARY CITY, DONIHAN CO., KANSAS, Importer and breeder of Game Fowls, Black B. red and Blue Game Fowls, and Game Hens. On hand a pair of chickens of any strain on my list \$10; one trio \$15; cocks for pit from \$10 to \$20. Games bred for the pit specially. Games took all the premiums at State Fair.

Seedsman's Directory.

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

JOHN KERN, SEEDSMAN, 211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

Nurserymen's Directory.

H. M. THOMPSON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis., Fruit, Evergreen, Larch and Deciduous Tree Seedlings. Importer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruit and Tree Seeds.

GEORGE HUSMAN, Sedalia, Pottos Co., Mo. Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, Grasses and Shrubs. Catalogues furnished.

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

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

LATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN. A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc., for sale. Three hundred yards south of the Depot. E. C. DIEHL, Proprietor.

PILOT KNOB NURSERY, D. C. HAWTHORNE, Proprietor. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreen and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail. 1017-19.

LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES—Hair Bros., Proprietors. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc., for sale. General Nursery Supplies at wholesale and retail.

APPLE SEED.—Prime, fresh Apple Seed for sale at low rates. Address H. W. BLASHFIELD, Homer, N. Y.

APPLE STOCKS and Root Grafts for sale by D. W. Kaufman, Des Moines, Iowa.

Beekeeper's Directory.

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

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, Matting, Window Shades and Grangers' Supplies. Specially orders from any part of the State will receive prompt attention.

First door south of the Post Office.

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D. R. P. MULVANE, Office, 168 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

E. TOWNSEND, Breeder of Thoroughbred

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.

Pavilion Centre, Genesee County, N. Y. Choice Rams and Ewes for sale.

Clarke's New Method of Piano-Forte.

Endorsed by the Musical, Educational and general Press, and by Good Teachers, to be Beyond all Comparison the Best to be had at Book and Music stores.

Sent by Mail, Price, \$3.75.

LEE & WALKER, 922 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

STOLEN

On the 23d inst. a large, dark bay horse, nine years old, small white spots back of each ear, a little white on back part of one hind foot. Any one that will give information that will lead to the recovery of the horse will be liberally rewarded. A. HOWARD, Americus, Kansas.

The Keller Fanning Mill.

FARMERS and others know the value of a GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER that will do what we claim and no more.

It will separate Oats from Wheat, Chess Cockle and other refuse from Wheat, and THOROUGHLY CLEAN FLAX SEED, Timothy, Clover and other Grass Seeds, and do the Work Well.

The advantage which this Mill holds over all others is in the ARRANGEMENT OF THE SEIVES.

The Mill delivers the Grain at the front, from two spouts marked "Seed Wheat" and "No. 1 Wheat." The Grain can be sacked directly from the spouts or run in half bushel measures, and the two kinds kept separate.

The Mill is strictly a "Knock-Down Mill," which gives it a great advantage over all others in respect to shipping, as one hundred and fifty can be packed in a car, and also in setting the Mill in difficult places, as only fifteen minutes are required to set up and put it in running order. The general appearance and style of the mill when completed is excelled by no other.

Extra Selves for Flax, Timothy, Clover and other Seeds furnished when wanted. Reduction made when ordered in quantities. Patronize Home Manufacturers. Any further information can be obtained by addressing T. H. LESCHER, Lawrence, Kansas.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

The Best Stock Journal Published.

Address GEO. W. RUST & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

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RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of association give the plan and rates. Our plan is to insure farm property belonging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

THE KANSAS FARMER

IN ITS

Twelfth Year.

Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.

The FARMER is no experiment, but a well established and

Prosperous Journal.

The Corps of Contributors is large and the name of nearly every able writer upon the various topics of the farm will be found in regular or occasional

Communications.

Letters from the Farm

Giving the daily practical experience in every branch of Farming, Crop Notes, Weather and Market Reports, from every county in the State is one of the most interesting features.

The officers of every Grange, Farmers' Club and School District are interested in securing a weekly friend and advocate. It is the paper for the Farmer, the Orchardist, the Gardener, Stock Raiser, Dairyman, Wool Grower, and Agriculturist, as every topic connected with their business will be presented, not only by the farmers of Kansas, but from the best journals of other States who shall secure the experience of those who are engaged in these various branches of business. We shall present

A Column of State Local News,

brought down to the consistency of facts, also a column of general news, being

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches

and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports,

made by the Signal Bureau of the War Department, will present tabulated statements of observations, and facts interesting to all readers, and reports of the weather, character, season and value of the service to agriculture and manufactures, will be published, from an able writer, Descriptions of the various uses of the manner of making observations, etc., of the growth and general value of the science of meteorology, which will be of interest, is the

Scientific Miscellany.

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

Patrons of Husbandry

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

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The FARMER has been selected from year to year by the Legislature as the most appropriate journal in which to publish 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 decisions will be published for one year from April 1, 1874. This important feature will be welcomed by our thousands of readers as one of great value.

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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 newspaper of its class in the country. We take pleasure in saying that the farmers of the State have taken a commendable pride in reading the FARMER that substantial aid 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 the present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, flashy deals called premiums, without artistic merit or finish, can be got at from 10 to 25 cents, we deem the giving of such a premium as of no practical utility or benefit to the subscriber, whom it would be necessary to charge 50 cents to pay for the same and the additional trouble and expense of doing a picture business.

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

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

Advertising Rates:

One insertion, 20 cts. per line, Nonpareil.
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For line for special notices, 25 cts. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

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

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It is a handsome eight page sheet printed on book paper, and for general get-up and interesting contents will compare favorably with any agricultural newspaper.

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Every farmer in the State ought to take it.—Nation.

It is an attractive eight page sheet, handsome in appearance, and well filled with interesting articles. It has a large corps of able contributors, and its editor, Mr. Hudson, is one of the most intelligent practical farmers in the State.—Nation.

It comes in an entirely new dress, with a unique and suggestive heading, neat in mechanical appearance and is full of excellent reading matter. We are satisfied that Mr. Hudson will make the FARMER a necessity to every farmer who desires to be posted and to keep up with the times.—Southern Kansas Advance.

It is now contains eight large pages of reading matter on almost every subject of interest to the farmer, stock raiser and fruit grower.—Horton Express.

A copy of the Kansas Farmer is sent to every member of the agricultural community of Kansas, and such a family newspaper is published at \$2 per annum, by J. K. Hudson, at Topeka, Kansas.

It has been heretofore one of the best agricultural papers in the West, and it will maintain its position under its new management.—Atchison Champion.

It is a handsome eight page weekly. It is filled with an excellent quality and quantity of agricultural matter. Mr. Hudson, the editor, is a practical farmer and an educated agriculturist, who will make the FARMER a necessity to every farmer in the State.—Lawrence Tribune.

It is an excellent and proprietor is a man who understands the needs of the farming community, and we are confident he will make the FARMER an independent, fearless, outspoken journal. What we now need more than anything else is something with courage enough to tell us the truth.—Lawrence Home Journal.

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It is not a political journal, but in every sense a true farm paper. It is no stigma to cast upon that scolding, recalcitrant weekly the Prairie Farmer, to say that the Kansas Farmer is every whit its equal.—Slick and Sharp.

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J. K. Hudson is now editor and proprietor, and is a gentleman of ability and go-ahead, efficiency of which appears in every department.—Cherokee Times.

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Our readers will confer a favor upon us if they will say to advertisers in the Farmer in corresponding with them, that they saw their advertisement in this paper.

T. R. SWERT, A. C. BURNHAM, G. M. NOBLE, Pres't, Vice Pres't, Sec'y.

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The Most Complete Sewing Machine Ever Invented.

Combining New Improvements that place it in the van of every other machine in use.

The Price has been Reduced so materially as to place it within the reach of every family.

Patrons of Husbandry desiring to purchase machines should send for price list and description to The Lane Manufacturing Co., 608 Fifth Street, Washington, D. C.

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WHITNEY MANUFACTURING CO., Paterson, N. J. Sample machines furnished to County Purchasing Agents on application. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Grape Vines.

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

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MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BONDS

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Loans Made on Real Estate.

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183 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Cheaper than the Cheapest, Neater than the Neatest.

We are now manufacturing Heavily Silver Plated Grange Jewels, Masters

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And STEWARDS TOOLS, superior to those of eastern make, for nearly one half price. Send for price list, and patronize home manufactures.

Seals a Specialty.

LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, Leavenworth, Kan. Reference, John G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka.

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WASHINGTON, Outside and Inside. Our Capital and Life there. Our Government, Institutions, Prospects, Dangers, Corruptions, past and present, Great Men and Little Men in Great Places. All most interesting to read. The author's name is enough. A book for every American citizen. Cheap and cheap. Bibles published, 1,000 engravings, Dictionary, Concordance, Psalms, Bible Cities, Natural History, etc. Prices \$5.00, \$7.50 and upward. CHANDLER BROS., St. Louis.

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"THE PEOPLE'S LEDGER" contains NO continued stories, 8 large pages, 48 columns of choice miscellaneous reading matter every week, together with articles from the pens of such well known writers as Nabby Oliver Optic, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Miss Alcott, Will Carlton, J. T. Townsend, Mark Twain, etc.

I will send "The People's Ledger" to any address every week for four months, on trial, on receipt of only 25 Cents.

"The People's Ledger" is an old established and reliable weekly paper, published every Saturday, and is very popular throughout the N.E. and middle States. Address HERMAN K. CURTIS, Publisher, 50 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

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It is the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amazing, astonishing. Transforms a box of a half-dozen, into a microscope. Makes 10,000 times. Only \$1.25. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Address: Address: 224 Wabash-st., Chicago, Ill. Co. 224 Wabash-st., Chicago, Ill.

F. W. MARSHALL, BREEDER AND DEALER IN FANCY POULTRY, PIGEONS, BIRDS, Rabbits, and other Poultry, 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 7-17 FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

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"The People's Ledger" is an old established and reliable weekly paper, published every Saturday, and is very popular throughout the N.E. and middle States. Address HERMAN K. CURTIS, Publisher, 50 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

Four-Ton Hay Scale, \$100.00! FREIGHT PAID

To any R.R. station in the United States east of Nebraska, till Jan. 1875. Always sold on trial. Warranted the best. Have the sense to send for our free price list, then judge. This we do for the purpose of advertising, and shall advance our prices Jan. 1 to the same as other first class scales.

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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.

GEO. W. CRANE, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, Printer, Binder and Lithographer

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Legal Books and Blanks a Specialty.

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

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