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J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.
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The President and Secretary ex-officio.

ADDRESS

Delivered before Hesper Grange, Douglas county, Saturday, April 25, 1874, by ALFRED TAYLOR, Esq., of Gardner, Kansas.

EXTRACT FROM RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS.—"Saturday, April 25, Hesper Grange, Douglas county, had a pleasant time, and many good things for hungry souls to enjoy. After some preliminary business, the doors were thrown open for dinner, after which the assembly was addressed by Alfred Taylor, of Gardner, followed by Thomas Cook and James Charles. By an unanimous vote Mr. Taylor was requested to allow his address to be published in the KANSAS FARMER."

Worthy Master and Brethren of the Grange: We meet to help solve the profoundest problem of this or any other age. This unnatural antagonism between capital and labor has been going on for years—has become world wide. Go where you will, whether it be to the monarchies of Europe, the republics of America, or the islands of the sea, the same conflicts exist between capital and labor, the employers and the employed. The strife will never cease, that warfare never end, so long as the present relation continues. It is my desire to assert the truth, and wherever it leads there lies the path of duty.

The times require bold thought, fearless investigation and prompt action—

For example shows in every soil—
Those who think will govern those who toll.

Brethren, it is no small matter to remove a victorious army of extortioners and replace them with honest men. No slender argument will effect that object. No surface application will remove that difficulty. Time honored customs will have to be assailed, many attachments broken and interests severed; where doubts will arise as to its expediency. The idle man's brain is the devil's workshop, as past experience has fully shown; the leopard will not change his spots; neither will you gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles. Precisely how this despotism of capital is to be overthrown, I cannot say; I only know that is the great question for the future statesmen to solve—

Through the ages one increasing process runs,
And the thoughts of men increase with the progress of the sun.

Ever since the days when the old revolutionist passed away, expediency and not principle has controlled; policy, rather than duty, has been our study; justice, truth and party purity have been even unpopular. Will this be overcome? I believe it can, through the influence of the Grange and the enfranchisement of woman—"For there is a divinity that shapes our ends rough hew them as we may."

Then you have God's foundation for moral purity and public peace. The great questions of humanity will take the place of selfishness and quarrelling expedients. The moment you bring into public affairs woman's influence that moment it partakes of a finer cast. Her strong moral sentiment, her love of disinterested kindness, her courage and faith in all that is good, will ever be a guarantee of good government. Friends, there is no civilized nation upon the broad earth, and never will be, until female influence is brought to bear in the councils of men. It requires all parts to make a whole. The positive and negative and negative must dwell together, as all nature proves; and those nations where women have held the sceptre are identified with the greatest deeds of justice and kindness. A philosopher said that plants have three periods of growth—the slowest and longest is that of the root; the next fastest is that of the stem; and the last and quickest is the blossom and fruit. I have been wont to think that the root ought to be completed, and the stem well nigh matured, and in due time the fruit of a higher civilization will appear, and when we fully and intelligently understand the causes that extort from the farmer and mechanic the profits of labor, the battle is half won.

Among the reforms that await our action may be mentioned assessment and taxation; a false commercial system; railroad extortions; land monopoly; finance and labor reform; and to my mind the two latter are paramount to all others. They are destined to be the coming questions of the day, and the main plank in the formation of the Working Men's party.

Permit me to borrow the views of a brother granger, as delivered to his Grange, about the cause of our embarrassment. He says, when this government was organized it was a farmers' government; The signers of the Declara-

tion of Independence were mostly farmers; our senators and representatives were farmers; our generals and private soldiers came from the farm; consequently economy and honesty characterized the earlier administrations of our government, and while we enjoy the fruit of their labor, in being free from kingcraft and priestcraft, we are bound hand and foot by lawyercraft and tradingcraft.

From time immemorial the lawyer has been considered a kind of highpriest of the devil. We have admired him for his genius, extolled him for his impudence, and often mistaken the latter for the former. It was the old puritan custom to make ministers of pious boys, and educate the tricky, lying reprobate for a lawyer, and if there was one too lazy to work or study he turned out a merchant; and to this day we are following that same example and reaping the bitter fruits of this mistaken policy. As a nation, we have gradually given up to the lawyer every place of honor or trust within the gift of the people. Presidents, governors, secretaries, senators and representatives, nineteen times in twenty are lawyers, and to day there are not five men in congress practically identified with the farming community. While our state is purely engaged in agriculture, we have never had a representative in congress, until the election of Senator Harvey. And what is the character of the men in official position? Why, notoriously, and from the first, corrupt, and so the thief plunders, the murderer kills, and the lawyer shares the profits by helping them out of difficulty, and thus in the eyes of God, if not of man, becomes an accomplice by extorting from his clients that which, if honest, makes them beggars, and if thieves, makes it necessary to steal or rob again. You have but to go to the courts of our own country to realize the truth of this. Almost every jury, as I have seen within two weeks, are instructed not to allow morality to warp their decision, but govern themselves by the law and evidence in rendering their verdict. Lawyers, like editors, work for the party which pays the most money, and with few exceptions none but rascals can afford to fee them. As a class they are destitute of honor and the first principles of morality—they corrupt the youth by their example, prostitute the government to the basest purposes, and bring a reproach upon the fair name of the republic. Brethren, let the Grange henceforth be the place to settle all disputes and adjust differences of opinion between friends, is my candid advice, you will be likely to get far more justice, and avoid being legally robbed.

Scarcely inferior to the lawyer are many of the merchant traders and money changers of our own country. Would to God the teacher of men would again drive them from the temple of holiness. Was there ever a country with a more systematized commune than our own for the extortion of wealth, with its credit mobiler syndicate, back and forward salary grabbers, those middle drones have the entire business of the country in their control. Food clothing and all the necessities and luxuries of life can no longer be had at a reasonable profit; in fact, it appears as if the devil rules the nation—

And right forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne.

It is not the mission of the Grange to be a political organization—its duties are more social than political. Education, refinement and discipline are among its primary objects. But who among us that have a greater interest in a good government than the farming community. Let the science of good government be the study of every man and woman who feels the responsibility of a citizen. Let every voter in the Grange attend the primary meetings, that no political corruptionist rides into office upon the wave of party passions. Hero worship has nearly ruined the nation. The old political parties which have heretofore ruled the country, are rapidly passing away. They cannot thrive upon dead issues, nor sustain themselves by bragging of the grand achievements of the past. Political parties, like nations and individuals, have their birth, manhood and old age, and when they have filled their mission, they pass out of existence, as all other human inventions. When they have filled their destiny they become corrupt, and lose the confidence of the people, and enter upon their decline, and can never again re-

instate themselves and go into power. Parties, like many other things, if they cease to grow, immediately commence to rot, and give place to principles based upon living issues. Parties are not made; they grow, as the forests grow, out of new living desires developed from the inspiration of the times, and where there are two or three gathered together who believe in them earnestly and sincerely, they will succeed.

And, right here, let me make an illustration which will more fully convey my meaning of culminating principles. Under the workings of the English government, it is believed by some, that the will of the people is more strictly obeyed than in this country. While it is a monarchy in name, it is a republic in practice. When a ministry fails to represent the will of the people it voluntarily resigns and passes the government over into the hands of its successors.

When African slavery commenced in the British possessions, it was characterized by deeds of cruelty and inhumanity, but every decision of the courts upon that subject, as well as upon most others, was of a milder cast, a more lenient nature, until it was entirely abolished by law, and to-day her legislation is of a more generous tendency for the rights of the people than with us. In our own country it is entirely the reverse. It becomes our duty to give attention to the workings of those principles which so greatly affect our rights and happiness. When slavery was introduced into the American colonies it was of a mild and domestic nature, and continued such long after we became an independent nation. Under the workings of American institutions, slaveholders became more and more oppressive; more stringent and exacting legislation was demanded, until slaves became an article of merchandise, whose rights were abridged until their treatment was worse than that of our domestic animals, and the supreme court of the United States rendered a decision that they had no rights that a white man need obey, as human beings. And it went down as all other oppressions will—in a revolution—unless the rights of the people are protected by just and equal laws.

And, like it, we observe a growing tendency in our legislation to curb, enslave and rob the masses of their just dues, a constant increase of taxation and more gripping laws and penalties for their collection; more and more exemption of the property of the rich, by special privileges and class legislation. During the Napoleon wars they had what was known as a "Window Tax," which was absolutely a tax upon the sunshine of heaven, and was so formed as to gradually increase from one window up to about the usual number an ordinary citizen would have in his dwelling, after which it decreased, so that the rich man, with many windows, would pay no more tax to the government than the poor man, with his few—a fair type of much legislation in our time and country.

Then, brethren, do you comprehend the magnitude of the great work before you; if you go to the courts of justice, wealth and talent will be there; if you go to the halls of legislation, state or national, they will be there to contest your rights.

Let us stand by the cause—no man can serve two masters. Be united and faithful and success will crown your efforts. God permits those to be slaves who have lost the spirit of freedom.

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

BLUEMONT FARMER'S CLUB.

Tuesday evening, April 7th, the club met and discussed the subject of Fruit Culture, particularly the peach and apple. An allusion was made to the fact that many farms in the county that had been settled on for nearly twenty years were yet without an orchard, or, in fact, fruits of any kind. On many of these orchards have been planted out time and again, but have failed to come to anything for want of proper care in planting, or after culture or both.

For many years it was confidently declared that fruit could not be successfully grown here, and hence there was no use in wasting

time in planting it in this bleak, prairie country.

The fact that the peach trees were winter killed on two or three several seasons of unusual cold, and that for some cause the earlier planted apple trees failed to bear as soon as was expected, discouraged many from doing much in this line. After the country had been settled ten years, scarce an apple or peach could be found growing in the county. Having occasion at that time to travel over the whole of the then settled portion of northwestern Kansas, and inquiring of the farmers in reference to this matter, ninety out of every hundred of them thought it would only be labor lost to plant an orchard. The few who had planted often found their trees dying from some unknown cause, despite all their care and culture. Little or nothing was then known of borers, else the mystery would have been solved at once. Even after Kansas had taken the gold medal as the premium fruit bearing State in the Union, there were hundreds who still shrugged their shoulders with a sort of knowing look of unbelief, argued that Kansas lay in the great natural fruit belt of the continent and illustrated their faith by their work, have since found it crowned with abundant success.

Since the thorough discussion of this whole subject in the earlier agricultural institutes at the college and through the press of the state, every one is wide awake to the importance of the subject, and orchards are being every where planted out. Half of these will fail in the main, for want of knowledge and care in planting and culture.

Mr. Campbell had thought it scarcely worth while to attempt to do anything in this line until two or three years ago he had found a half dozen of the trees planted on his place some ten or twelve years since, and left to themselves, coming into bearing; when he trimmed them up and the following year had five or six bushels of remarkable fine apples. Is now putting out an orchard of choice apple and peach trees. In planting out, having first thoroughly prepared the ground, he plowed a deep furrow by going twice in the same place, and then put the trees in position lying against the upturned earth, and with a plow turned the next furrow on the roots of the trees thus placed, and afterwards straightened them up and pressed the earth firmly about them with the foot. In this way he was enabled to plant out two hundred in a very short time. Did not see but what that plan was just as good as the far more laborious one of digging separate holes for all the trees.

Mr. Marlatt had planted out forest trees in that way, at the rate of twelve hundred a day and had them nearly all live and do well, but would take a little more pains in planting out fruit trees.

His plan had been to prepare the ground the fall before planting in the spring, plowing out a deep, open furrow where every row of trees is to be planted, and then plant in this furrow so as to have the trees stand twenty-five feet apart each way, enlarging and deepening the place if necessary and filling up only with the rich surface loam or earth, leaving the furrow on either side of the tree open to serve as a drain if too wet, or to catch and retain the occasional showers, if too dry. If the ground was in any wise dry at the time of planting would form a sort of basin of earth about the crown of the tree and pour in a pail of water and cover up with fresh earth after it had soaked away. Would cultivate to corn or other hood crops for three or four years and then seed down to red clover; but would on no account sow it to small grain of any kind. Would plant at once a wind break on all sides, of some fast growing forest trees, or where these cannot easily be had, peach trees planted in close order as you would corn will answer the purpose as well and yield fruit into the bargain. He said his fruit and forest trees had already more than paid all their cost. Was trimming up and thinning out his peach trees, which now give promise of an abundant yield, so as to improve the quality of the expectant crop. W. MARLATT.

A large quantity of cotton seed is at the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf depot awaiting calls from those farmers who may wish to try raising cotton.—Miami Republican.

Horse Department.

For the Kansas Farmer.

RYSBYK HAMBLETONIAN AT HOME.

NUMBER THREE.

SONS OF HAMBLETONIAN, CONTINUED.

Mr. Chas. Backman's Messenger Duroc, as a fashionable stallion, probably stands at the head of this list. If expense is fashion, he is fashionable, being limited to forty mares at two hundred dollars the season payable in advance, and these forty places being all occupied, he is advertised to cover "a few more mares at three hundred dollars each," also in advance.

Next to Hambletonian this is the largest advertised price of the season, and when we think that unlike many stallions that are advertised at one price, and cover at any price obtainable, these stallions pick their mares at their own figures, we see the sources of wealth and renown they are to their owners.

Messenger Duroc is a light bay, two hind ankles white, and white in the face, has a coarse and beefy appearance, and is about sixteen hands high. He is not, and never will probably be a fast trotter, but moves along in very pretty and even big gaited way at about a fifty clip. Some of this horse's colts are bad in the hocks from curbs or other causes.

Messenger Duroc's dam is by Roe's Abdallah Chief—he by Abdallah (Hambletonian's sire) by Mambrino thoroughbred son of Imported Messenger; 2d dam Catbird by Whistle Jack et son of the Mambrino above; 3d dam the Lyon mare by Berthold Horse son of Imported Messenger; 4th dam by Duroc son of Imported Diamond. As a pedigree, this could hardly be made more fashionable. It will be seen that Messenger Duroc has four strains of direct Messenger blood from his sire—Hambletonian—and three through his dam, leaving the doubtful question of Abdallah's dam being by a son of Imported Messenger out; and his fourth dam was by the much sought after Duroc, the sire of the great race horse, "Sir Henry," and also the sire of Stockholm's American Star, and this horse bred to a mare sired by the Sir Henry above, (who was by Duroc) produced the great Seeley's American Star who sired Dexter's dam, and the dam of so many of Hambletonian's fast sons and daughters.

It is probable this horse owes his success to his breeding, for, as I have before said, he is not himself a trotter. At this time Prospero is the most renowned of his get, and after trotting as a three year old in 2:38½ was sold to Mr. Wm. Parks of Brooklyn for \$20,000.

VOLUNTEER.

Is a bay horse 15 hands 1¾ inches high, 20 years old, of great style and good appearance, stands nearly at the head of the list as the sire of winners. His dam, Lady Patriot, by Young Patriot, by Patriot, by Blucher son of Duroc (791), the same horse that figures in Seeley's American Star's pedigree so prominently.

Volunteer is credited with seven horses that have won seventy-eight heats in 2:30 or better. They are Huntress, record of 2:32½ for a mile and 7:21½ for three miles—the fastest three mile time by 11¼ seconds on record; Gloster, with a record of 2:22½ as a seven year old; William H. Allen, record of 2:23½; Mary A. Whitney and Abdallah both with 2:30 records; California Dexter and Bodine, the former with a record of 2:27 and the latter 2:25½.

The sire of many winners needs no praise!

EDWARD EVERETT

(Robert Bonner's) is a small yellow bay horse, 15 hands high, 19 years old and has very crooked legs in front and behind, with black points and no white. The pedigree of his dam is really unknown, although they make claim to have traced it. In disposition he is a regular man hater, and a stranger had better face a wild lion and be done with it at once than go about him. Probably owing to his temper he is not a trotter; but he is the sire of three horses that have trotted ninety-two heats in 2:30 or better. They are: Judge Fullerton, record of 2:19½; Mountain Boy, record of 2:20½; and Everett Ray, record of 2:30. Notwithstanding having got Mountain Boy and Fullerton we do not consider Edward Everett as an altogether successful stallion being the sire of a great many inferior horses.

MIDDLETOWN

Is a bay, foaled in 1860, the pedigree of his dam is entirely unknown. He is the sire of Music, a promising Mare that has 2:29 to her credit together with other good ones.

The above stallions, together with Iron Duke, of whom a sketch was given in a previous number, comprise the most illustrious of Hambletonian's sons standing in Orange County. We will try to get outside of this county in our next.

C. O. N.

Horses during a season of idleness can maintain perfect health with far less concentrated food, as corn, etc., than is necessary in times of hard work. This seems to be well understood among horsemen of all grades; or, if it is not, how are we to account for the great diversity of the feeding of horses everywhere? The horse for pleasure, or for the family carriage of the gentleman, does not require the amount of food that is demanded by the horses attached to the scrapers of the contractors of the Pacific railroad, which are fed five pounds of barley, three times daily, with as much bunch or buffalo grass as they can eat at night.

Farm Stock.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Office State Board of Agriculture, TOPEKA, May 8, 1874.

EDITOR FARMER: In the report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1873, I took occasion to say:

According to the census of 1870, the number of sheep in the State was 109,088. The estimate from the assessors' returns of 1873 is 51,116, a decrease of 57,972 in three years, or 53 per cent. These figures will astonish most sheep raisers in the State. Assessors have in many counties neglected to "list" most of the flocks. Thus in Sumner county only thirty-nine head are enumerated. An intelligent farmer of that county reports over 600 in small flocks of from thirty to fifty each. That there has been a depletion of large flocks through wanton neglect and exposure, and a merciless abandonment to be the prey of wolves and vagabond dogs, there is no doubt. Neither pecuniary considerations nor the instincts of humanity have been sufficient to induce careful and humane treatment. Of all domestic animals in the State, cattle and sheep have suffered the most.

My doubt as to the correctness of the returns was strengthened by letters received from breeders residing in different parts of the state. While all correspondents in the eastern portion believed the decrease was very large, those in the west testified to a large increase. Thus in Wabaunsee county, not any way reported in 1870, nor in 1873. Under date of December 26, 1873, Richard J. Stephenson, an intelligent breeder of that county, wrote as follows:

Kansas as a State is well adapted to sheep husbandry, and in Wabaunsee county I can raise wool and mutton for fifty per cent. less than I can in the State of Ohio; but, as to other localities, we need protection from the worthless chas. In my four years experience in Wabaunsee county I have not had a sheep killed by dogs or wolves. As near as I can inform you, we have about 1,500 sheep in this county, and if the number has not increased 1870, the grade has been greatly improved.

In Clay county, where 42 head were reported in 1880, and 240 in 1873, William Alsop and Ed. Jones, breeders, of Oxfordshire and Shropshire Downs, had knowledge of between 1,300 and 1,400.

In Ellis county, not any way reported in 1873, but Mr. Smith, manager to Hon. George Grant, in December reported over 2,000 in the flock of Mr. Grant alone. Other examples could have been cited in the report to show the injustice of the assessors' returns, especially to the western portion of the state.

Under date of March 19, 1874, J. R. Dodge, Statistician, Department of Agriculture, D. C., writes:

I see you discredit the correctness of your assessors' returns of sheep, as well you may. It is not quite clear to me that you have less than last year. Our correspondent in Miami county reports nine times as many last year; in Lincoln, two and one-half times as many. * * I know the general fact is, in all the Territories and Pacific States, that not more than half, or one-third sometimes, are reported. I am sending a letter of inquiry on the subject to every county in Kansas.

Then, under date of May 1, Mr. Dodge again writes:

I have already received returns from counties in Kansas credited with 49,647 sheep in 1870. Your assessors return 25,382 last year. My correspondents, with these figures before them, return 46,812 in the same counties—almost as many as in 1870. The counties (so far) in which an increase over census figures appears, are Clay, (42 to 1,800); Cloud, (614 to 2,460); Dickinson, (200 to 2,600); Ellis, (3,000); Ford, (500); Lincoln, (22 to 226); Montgomery, (674 to 1,043); Marshall, (3,79 to 5,000); Oaage, (381 to 634); Reno, (200); Russell, (6,000); Washington, (459 to 1,500). These counties have increased from 4,764 to 25,352. Others, nearly all on the eastern border of the State, have decreased from 44,576 to 20,860. Probably more reports will be received. Could we hear truly from the western part of the State, I have no doubt the full number of 1870 would be sustained.

The official correspondence of this office is replete with evidence that one of the most alarming and perplexing obstacles which has been and is checking the progress of sheep husbandry in Kansas, is the prevalence of worthless cures everywhere, and of wolves in many localities, especially in the western counties. The attention of the last Legislature was called to this matter, and a bill was introduced by Mr. Sellers, of Wabaunsee county, "For the Protection of Sheep and the Taxing of Dogs," which failed to pass for the want of proper appreciation of the magnitude of the interests involved. Respectfully,

ALFRED GRAY, Sec.

ASSESSORS' RETURNS FOR 1873.—a, 240; b, 234; c, 739; d, not any; e, not any; f, 981; g, 1,042; h, 1,366; i, 634; j, 5; k, 2,700; l, 157.

R. J. LEE, of the Prairie Dell Farm, Shawnee county, has sold the yearling filly, Bodicea, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (Dexters sire), out of Agnes Ethel by Magnolia, son of Seeley's American Star, g.d. by Seeley's Black Hawk son of Long Island Black Hawk; g.g.d. by Bertrand, for \$1,400. And the brown mare Young Dove by Mambrino Chief with a colt foaled by her side three days old, by Happy Medium, for \$1,000. Happy Medium by Rysdyk's Hambletonian out of the famous mare Princess that beat Flora Temple several times. Both go to New York state.

About Spavin.

The Michigan Farmer says:—"If we examine the hock joints of those horses which suffer with spavin we always find that the same are not the very best shape and form; they either lack in width, or in length, or have not the exact angle; reversely, we never find that a horse becomes spavined whose hock joints are really of a good and faultless form and a sufficient size; at least, I never saw one.

We all know that spavin is considered to be hereditary in a high degree. The question is, why? Is it the disease itself, or is it by the formation of the hock, that it is transmitted by the sire or the dam upon their offspring? One thing is a fact namely, that nothing is more naturally and frequently transferred upon the descendants, than peculiarities in the shape from the size of the different parts of the body frame.

Whether spavin and similar diseases are

hereditary by being transmitted by a peculiar condition of the blood—idiosyncrasy—as some believe, independent of such peculiarities which render an organ or part, for instance the hock joints, weaker than it ought to be, is at least very doubtful.

In my opinion the hereditary nature of spavin and kindred diseases is simply explained, if we only keep in mind that narrow and small joints as well as other bodily imperfections are transmitted upon the offspring, and that such an ill formed joint frequently proves to be too weak for the exertion and the burden assigned to it. Hence it becomes diseased.

If the hock joints are very weak, it frequently happens that a colt, even before it has been broken for work, gets spavined when running idle in the pasture; if these joints, however, are tolerably well formed, and not very weak, it, in the most cases, wants violent exercise, hard pulling, galloping under the saddle, or leaping to produce spavin.

I am sure if we reject strictly all those mares and horses for breeding whose joints are not sufficiently strong and well made, we soon shall have no more cause to complain about spavin and similar diseases. Prevention is better than an uncertain cure.

Some Definitions.

There are a few terms in use among breeders which have need of explanation to those just commencing to handle Live Stock, particularly cattle and horses. Some of them are:

Thoroughbred—Of Horses and Cattle—An animal whose entire blood is traceable to ancestors of acknowledged purity of blood, whose pedigrees have been recorded in the British or American Turf Registers, Stud Books or Herd Books. The term is applied with equal propriety and the same meaning to horses and cattle. It is sometimes stated that if a fixed number of crosses, (generally seven), of thoroughbred stock can be traced in the direct lineage of an animal, this constitutes the one in question a thoroughbred. We do not subscribe to that opinion, but maintain the evidence of pure breeding thus furnished is only *prima facie*, and then any admixture of cold blood proven to exist at any point in the chain, vitiates the stock, and it cannot be *thoroughbred*. In case of a contest at a fair or elsewhere, the proof of five crosses of thoroughbreds, in the immediate ancestry, should, perhaps, entitle an animal to show as thoroughbred, unless the challenger shows an infusion of cold blood back of those crosses.

Cold Blood—Not used of Cattle—Of Horses means any strain not thoroughbred.

Full Blood—Not used of Horses—Of Cattle means anything less than thoroughbred, and not below fifteen-sixteenths of thoroughbred blood.

Cross—Of Horses means the produce of any two or more different strains or families. Of Cattle, means the produce of any two thoroughbred races—as pure Short-horns and Devons.

Grade—Of Cattle only—Means the produce of a thoroughbred animal and some other not thoroughbred.—*Nat'l Live Stock Journal*.

Bee Culture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

HOW BEES WINTERED.

I saw in the *American Bee Journal* a letter from Hon. M. A. O'Neil, of Black Jack, in which he expresses the opinion that the winter just past "has not been a very favorable one for bees in this state," and he complains of mouldy combs, etc. Now, I had come to the conclusion that last winter was a very favorable one for bees, I know that mine did much better than the winter previous. But this spring has been rather hard on bees, so much cold weather that there has been only a few days that bees could work: besides cold weather restricts breeding to a very limited amount and the consequence has been that many swarms that wintered well have "gone up" this spring.

Bees die very rapidly in the spring and unless a good deal of brood can be raised in the earlier months of the season, they become so reduced in numbers that they are unable to produce brood as fast as the natural mortality among the bees.

Mr. O'Neil also gives an aggregate synopsis from statistics relating to bee culture in the late report by the State Board of Agriculture. As those have cost Kansas several thousand dollars it would be too bad not to let people know what they are, as not many will see the report except politicians, lawyers and editors, and it is doubtful whether they will read it. But here is the valuable information:

Number of stands of Bees.....	13,245
Number of Italians.....	1,640
Pounds of Honey.....	135,384
Pounds of Wax.....	3,685

The best source of honey is reported to be buckwheat, Linden, sumac, white elder, smart weed, sunflowers, clover and weeds generally.

Now this information no doubt is very valuable as it has made several plants that do not produce any honey to be among the best, viz: smart weed, white elder and sunflower. Now if these three are honey plants, they are different varieties from what grow in this vicinity.

For the last two years I have made it a special point to ascertain the truth in relation to sunflowers and elder, by actual observation, and I have yet to see a honey bee on either, and if I recollect right I never saw a bee of any kind on the elder. The smart weed I know is not a honey plant, but there is a weed that produces honey that looks a very little more like smart weed than buckwheat, belonging to the same family. It would be just as good information to say smart weed was a good honey plant when you referred to buckwheat (*Poly gonum Fagopyrum*) as when the plant was *P. nodosum* or *P. aviculare* instead of *Hydrophyllum*. We would suggest that next year we have cockle burr and prairie grass added to the list of honey plants. If some one will suggest it to the collector of the valuable statistics the thing will be done.

Lawrence, Kansas.

Entomology.

BY E. A. POPE.

Directions for Sending Insects.

All letters desiring information respecting noxious and other insects, should be accompanied by specimens, the more in number the better. Such specimens should always be packed along with a little cotton, wool, or some such substance, in a little paste-board box, that is of convenient size, and never enclosed loose in the letter. Botanists like their specimens pressed as flat as a pancake but Entomologists do not. Whenever possible, larvae (i. e. grubs, caterpillars, maggots, etc.) should be packed alive, in some tight tin box—the tighter the better, as air holes are not needed—along with a supply of their appropriate food sufficient to last them on their journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and are of no account as possible of the habits of the insect, respecting which you desire information; for example: what plant or plants it infests; whether it destroys the leaves, the buds, the twigs, or the stem; how long it has been known to you; what amount of damage it has done, etc. Such particulars are often not only of high scientific interest, but of great practical importance. Mounted specimens should always be pinned securely in a cork-lined box, and this packed in a somewhat larger one, with cotton wadding or some other yielding substance in the intervening space, to obviate jarring, and insure safe carriage.

WAS IT THE SWEET POTATO PARIA?

In the FARMER of April 23d, a Wabaunsee county "Farmer" says, that he has frequently noticed the *Paria coccidivanea*, of which we gave a short account in a former number, but that instead of infesting the sweet potato it attacked only milkweeds. We suspect that he has mistaken for the *Paria*, the Gilded Chrysocanthus, (*Chrysocanthus auratus*) which is closely allied to the first named, but differs in being about twice as large and having a more or less intense golden gloss over the upper surface of the body. It feeds on a plant usually called milkweed (*asclepias*), but which really belongs to a different though closely related order. This plant is the *Apocynum cannabinum*, or Dogbane.

From the close resemblance between these beetles the casual observer would conclude they were the same, but as we have never found the *Paria* on plants out of the morning glory order *convolvulaceae*, and reasoning by analogy from the known habits of closely related species that it would not feed upon any other plants, we were led to conclude that "Farmer" had mistaken one species for the other.

Hygiene.

For the Kansas Farmer.

DRESS.

An article in the FARMER some weeks ago, under the caption of Hygiene treats upon ventilation in a different way from most articles on the subject. Like enough, if we construct our bodies in such a way that there is no space for fresh air to enter, we may be supplied with any amount and it will do us no good. But there is a subtle enemy—disease—that enters unheeded, under various contractions and compressions to which the human form is subjected. Place rabbits in a close pen and allow it to become filthy, feed them poor or even good food, and, although apparently perfectly healthy when first confined, after a short time there will become developed, in their lungs, tubercles of the disease called consumption, as truly as in the human subject under circumstances favorable to their development. Look, too, at the many human victims to this disease in the crowded, miserable sections of our cities. Men, women and children die of it because they live huddled together under the most depressing moral, mental and physical circumstances.

Some theorists contend that the principal cause of consumption is an insufficient supply of oxygen. Could we need a better proof of this, than the fact that more people die of this disease who habitually breathe impure air, laden with miasmed, heavy, noxious gases, the exhalations of other persons, which crowd out the pure admixture of oxygen and nitrogen.

The dress can as readily infringe upon the healthy functions, as can the heavy poison atmosphere that surrounds us and enters our lungs. Within our bodies, under the space called the waist, that is constricted by belts and the corset, and below this region, lies the mill of the system. The mouth assists in grinding, but the stomach is the real hopper, digestion begins here. More digestive fluid is furnished by the lower end of the stomach than by the first or largest end. It is continued in the small intestines, which are assisted by the juices of the neighboring glands, pancreas and liver. The product is improved and continued on its course by the lacteals and liver to the lungs for purification. Underneath this system of organs are those whose functions are excrementation and generation, essential to the perfect being, and the seat of some of the most annoying and fatal diseases.

Few of these organs perform their functions in such a way that compression causes any immediate disturbance, but compression of the chest so encroaches upon the space in which the heart and lungs operate, that the system demands immediate relief. A constricting belt does in a measure lessen the cavity of the chest, but not so much as it does the abdomen, as its viscera are crowded out of place, they will pass to any point where there is the least obstruction. Not upwards, as gravity keeps them down; nor backwards, as the spinal column is a firm resisting wall; but forward and downward as they here meet only soft, slightly resisting tissues.

Part of the clothing of many men is supported by the hips, but what can be said of women? Nine-tenths of them since the coming in fashion of over skirts and basques, support their clothing wholly by the hips—except

the body of the dress. The waist is not only constricted by a belt or corset, but the abdominal and pelvic viscera are compressed and borne down by the weight they necessarily sustain. Twenty yards of heavy merino in the skirts of the dress. Not a very large pattern to make such an array of flounces and puffs, not a very heavy bundle to carry home from the store after purchasing it, but entirely too much of a burden for any person to carry in the form of two flowing robes, one over the other, training upon the ground, making it that much heavier, interfering with a free and easy step, because the muscles that should be used in walking, have to do double duty and support weight. The hips were never made to bear the burden of clothing, but the shoulders were.

During the war it was found that the belt holding the cartridge box around the waist was making hernia or rupture among the men at such a fearful rate that its position was changed to the shoulders and across the back and chest.

Will women ever learn to support their clothing from the shoulders? Until some revolution in society put them under military drill and they are compelled to do that which reason and good judgment tell us is right? Plant a seed under a stone and we will see it grow in all manner of contorted ways. Place an organ under continual pressure and we see it perform its functions in all manner of irregular ways.

Too many men go without suspenders, and an ill looking dress it makes for them, but women think if they get a corset so their belts don't hurt them, they are all right. They hear some one say, "the corset is injurious," then off it comes; but this will do no good unless the shoulder support is supplied. Some one will say, "my mother nor grandmother never wore any skirt supporters, and they were very healthy." Is that any argument, when we see that every generation degenerates in health? Perhaps if our foremothers had dressed differently, drank less tea and coffee, known more about the anatomy and physiology of the human system, we should know less of particular kinds of human suffering that we do. The effects of the sins of one generation frequently visit the second and the third.

Look at the women all over the land that are suffering with restlessness, nervous, dizzy, blind, nauseated, headache and backache. Nine-tenths do not know what ails them, nor do one half of the doctors, and less will believe that it is their manner of dress, living, acting, thinking and believing that has induced this condition and keeps it up.

Woman's inhumanity to herself is exerted in a great measure through her dress. The present fashions are very good in some respects, and very bad in others. Good, heavy shoes can be worn at any time. Flannel or knit underclothing from the neck to the ankles and wrists. Light dresses or loose ones, long ones or short, can be worn, and one is just as fashionable as the other. But fashion has nothing to do with the simple matter of support of clothing, and it will be a long time before Madam Demorest or Binder exert their winning ways upon these subjects. Madam Foy tried it by her corset, but she is one of the dimmest stars in the constellation.

DR. D. K. L.

Philadelphia, Penn.

HEALTH FROM FLOWERS.—It is reported that an Italian professor has discovered that perfumes from flowers have a chemical effect on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its health imparting power. Flowers destitute of perfume have no such effect.

International Protection of Birds.

The first day of the Land and Forest Culture Congress at Vienna was devoted principally to a discussion of the question, "What measures should be adopted for the protection of useful birds?" It is a question which has become of vital importance to European land and forest culturists, since in many countries vast areas of crops and forests have been ruined by the devastations caused by clouds of insects, such as chafers and moths, by caterpillars, by mice and the hundreds of other species of vermin which multiply to an enormous extent when their natural enemies, the birds, are not on hand.

The resolutions of the Congress are as follows:

The International Congress of Land and Forest Culturists assembled at Vienna resolve to petition the Austrian Government to secure the protection of birds, which are acknowledged as useful to land and forest culture, by international treaties with other states, under consideration of the following points as bases:

1. The capture and killing of insect-devouring birds are unconditionally forbidden.

2. It is desirable that a special list of the names of such birds as should be protected be published by an international commission, composed of men acquainted with the subject.

3. The capture of birds which are for the most part grain eaters shall be permitted from the 1st of March to the 5th of September.

4. The capture of birds by means of slings and snares, of whatever kind, is totally forbidden.

5. The taking of eggs and young, as well as the destruction of nests of all birds, with the exception of the injurious species are forbidden.

6. A list of all the injurious birds shall likewise be published by the above named commission.

7. The public sale of dead or live insect-eating birds is forbidden at all seasons, as well as the sale of all other species of birds during the season of preservation. This prohibition likewise extends to the sale of the nests of said birds.

8. Exceptions to these resolutions can be made at all times in favor of scientific objects.

Patrons of Husbandry.

To Deputies.

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

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

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.

"A REVIEW" REVIEWED.

The publication of the *Funeral Ceremony* we look upon as imprudent, trespassing upon the rights of others and wanting in that good faith which every Patron owes to the Brotherhood. It is part of the Ritual, and the private property of the Order, which no member may use, except in the manner prescribed, without violating his obligations. —From J. A. Cramer's "Review of the Patrons' Hand-Book."

The above is one of the choicest bits of demagoguery we ever saw. What is the "Funeral Ceremony"? Is it a part of the secret work of the Grange room? Not at all. It is a public ceremony, and heretofore it has been confined to such publications as to be out of the reach of the mass of Patrons, who should be familiar with it. What possible "trespass upon the rights of others" could the publication of this public ceremony be? A trespass upon whose rights? We may be called upon any day to perform the last sad rites over some brother or sister, and if none knew the ceremony, the attempt would be worse than useless. To meet a wide spread demand for more information, and without the most remote idea that the *Funeral Ceremony* of the Grange was the property of individuals, but, on the contrary, in the belief that it belonged to the Order, it was published to give more light.

This demagogue says further, "It is wanting in that good faith which every Patron owes to the Brotherhood." What, in the name of common-sense, can be the crime, or bad faith? Is a public ceremony, which has been described by newspaper reporters all over the country, private property? "Which no member may use, except in the way prescribed, without violating his obligation." Do we, as Patrons, take an oath to preserve with profound secrecy what has been published to the world? Such miserable clap-trap may mislead a few, but we believe the mass of Patrons will thank us for placing within their reach information they have been unable to obtain elsewhere. We wish further to add in this connection, that this attempt to clothe with profound secrecy the public ceremonies or published work of the Order, and to sit in judgment upon the conduct of those who happen to disagree from these peculiar views charging the worst of motives, violation of obligations, etc., is a high-handed piece of impudence and ignorance, we confess we were not prepared for. As far as we are personally concerned, the secrecy of the Grange room has no great mystical effect upon us. We believe in it, because it is prudent that we should be able to meet for discussion and deliberation without fear of interruption. To clothe this mere machinery with impossible virtues, and to make a hobby of the forms and ceremonies, is to forget the essence and spirit of the Order. We want just as much form and ceremony, just as much secrecy, in our organization as will protect it, and assist us in keeping free from the Grange room its opponents and enable us to do the work, the LIVING work, before us as Patrons—just that much, and no more.

Another point we wish to impress upon the mental vacancy of J. A. C. is, that we have not lost one jot or tittle of our independence because we belong to the Grange, and demagogues of his kind cannot impress us with their empty vapors about the mere machinery, or can they quiet our very candid contempt for this sort of humbuggery. We expect to work in the future, as in the past, earnestly for the welfare and good of the Order. What we can do to help in the grand work of building this Order on the solid foundation of intelligence and reason, of developing men and principles, we shall earnestly do, but for low juggling we have little interest or sympathy.

—EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.

Grange Jewels.

THE KANSAS FARMER was the first agricultural journal in the country to denounce the extortionate charges of eastern firms for Grange jewels.

We see by Mr. Folger's circular, from Leavenworth, that he puts up highly finished jewels, in satin lined case, for \$16—the eastern price, we believe, was \$24. This is a good bargain, and deserves encouragement.

Mr. Folger has reduced the price of his seals to the following rates, delivered: Plain Seal, \$3; with design, \$3.50. Down to hard-pan.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. F. POPPENO.

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

S. L. W.—Question: Please have the question of boundary of territory of Granges settled, as it is likely to create bad feeling, by other Granges encroaching on what we believe to be our territory. We set our boundary at three miles each way from our Grange rooms.

This question of jurisdiction will make bad feeling between Granges if we are not careful. The Constitution says, "no Grange shall receive an application for membership in this Order, whose place of residence is out of their jurisdiction." So, if there is a Grange within five miles, you can take applications for membership two and a half miles in that direction. If there is a Grange located on the other side, only three miles from yours, you can go only one and a half miles in that direction. Therefore, the rule is, that you can receive members that live nearer your Grange than any other, let it be one or ten miles.

The law is, no new Grange shall be organized nearer than five miles of another. Therefore the Executive Committee decided at their last meeting, that if a Grange should be organized nearer than that, to one at work by carelessness of Deputies or otherwise, that you cannot interfere with said organization. That is, you cannot take an application within two and one-half miles of said Grange, without their consent.

The Committee supposed that our Deputies and all Patrons should be well enough informed by this time, not to organize a Grange contrary and in open violation of law and if it should be done hereafter by accident or otherwise, it shall not interfere with the territory of organized Granges, and if they should not have material to build upon they must consolidate with another organization or surrender their charter. Irregularities of this kind are calculated to work to the injury of the Order and must not be allowed.

Geo. E. B.—A Patron that came into this state previous to January 1, cannot now visit your Grange, if you do know him to be a member, unless he has a traveling card. Let him send to his Grange and get a dimit and join, then you can instruct him in the Annual if he joins your Grange, or the Master can if he joins some other Grange.

The Executive Committee say, that the house you organized in will be considered your centre unless you immediately decide by vote on some other place, and it must be put on your minutes and would be proper to notify neighboring Granges of the fact.

Muscatiah.—Your doctor is not eligible unless he has the title and is a farmer. This letter was overlooked last week. I have answered your questions to others. See last FARMER. Certainly no one but farmers should be admitted.

H. C. H.—You have no right to ballot for a charter member that has been taken in at the time of organization; then was the time to reject all charter members that were initiated by the Deputy are in full membership and in good standing, unless charges are preferred against them or are delinquent in dues.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEEP VERSUS DOGS.

The maxim that a live dog is better than a dead lion, may or may not be true, according to circumstances, in one sense I think it is true, that it is far fetched and inapplicable. That friend Cameron should rise to defend such a miserable race of sheep killing dogs as we have in Kansas I am not a little surprised, but surprise yields to admiration when from a safe distance one sees and hears the whiz and thud of his cudgel, admonishing all that safety increases as the square of the distance from the base. My friend seems to understand the Irishman's tactics, "wherever you see a head, hit it."

As to whether many dogs have got more sense than law makers is too abstruse for me. But we will not differ much about the Legislature of New York not having good dog sense when they opposed the law taxing dogs three dollars per head. Another statement, that nearly all the sheep which have been brought here have left their bones bleaching on the arid plains, is expected in the author's opinion to settle the whole thing in regard to sheep husbandry in Kansas, and bury them beyond the hope of resurrection, but unfortunately for our friend, facts do not verify the statement, and like Banquo's ghost, they will not all down and bleach at his bidding.

Now, I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, if I was, my words would hardly be more prophetic than truths uttered in the light of common sense and experience. Now, experience has proved that the blood of the Martyrs was the seed of the Church. I do not prophesy but declare this truth, that the bones of those sheep, now bleaching on the plains of Kansas will be the seed in the near future, of the many thousands that are to utilize the grass upon our thousand hills, which now goes to feed the flames which in their annual march across our state consume property enough in value to pay the entire taxes of the state. As the blood of righteous Abel cried from the ground, so the blood of those sheep killed by dogs will rise up in judgment in the shape of wise and just laws which shall at least show that sheep owners have some rights which dog owners are bound to respect.

When the bleating of flocks are heard on every hill top and their beautiful presence seen in every valley, then may we begin to look for the dawning of the good time coming for which we have been so long looking in vain and thus will we prepare the way for mills and factories, for home markets without voting bonds. Our friend says wool will not grow on dead sheep, true as some of us can testify and this reminds us of another truth, i. e. wool will grow on live sheep when sheep-killing dogs are disposed of. Again, if dogs are property, why not tax them? If they are not property, why no ones property is destroyed in killing them that property may exist in safety; and if dogs are ever to make our condition better, then their present numbers would indicate their ability to do it now. While I admit that every dog should have his day, I am not willing to have dog days the whole year round. We have now 365 dog days in a year and if the calendars could be increased we should have more, and yet we are not happy.

Now, as my friend says sheep and dogs are natural enemies and cannot live together, and as we have had ample demonstrations of the inability of dogs to do us any good, let us change the programme and try sheep a while, and if the result is no better send them both up Salt river together.

Our friend must be lacking in discrimination, if, as he claims, that wool growers' wish him or any one else to carry the sheep and wool interest as a burden upon other interests. The facts are, dogs pay nothing into our treasury and tend to keep taxes high, by preventing taxable property from coming into our state.

Since I have been writing these lines, a sheep has been killed by a worthless dog on an adjoining farm. I think friend Cameron must see that he has been discussing a subject which he knows very little about; let him talk about bees and he may say some improbable things and I shall not dispute him, as he has experience, while with reference to sheep, experience is mine; and when I claim for Kansas that it is adapted to sheep and wool growing, I know whereof I speak, it is not theory, but experience, often dearly bought and yet what light I have on the subject of sheep husbandry only shows me how much I have to learn.

My friend's sympathy for dogs would indicate a belief in Darwinism. Taxing dogs, he says, would be the same as taxing men. I ask if that is not already done, and the same as taxing steam engines to pay for stock killed; I ask if our Legislature has not done this also at its last session?

Now, my good friend, when you are tempted to hit every head you see, except those of dogs, remember that nine men were recently bitten in Chicago by rabid dogs and hundreds of valuable lives are lost every year from the same cause. Think of the horrors of such a death and the value of property destroyed and then defend dogs from taxation, and ask, where are the jewels of consistency? H. S. Pavillon, Kansas.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

MEN AND POLITICS.

I have read your "Political Campaign of 1874 in Kansas," in issue of April 20th, and permit me to rise and suggest, that the keynote of your article is wrong.

If we wait till the people have voted down one set of slysters, and so to correct evils, have voted in another set, we shall have a much longer time to wait for a genuine successful reform, than I have anticipated. What benefit would it be or could it be to the State if the Republican party should be defeated by an opposition, led by any of the men who have put themselves forward as directors of the popular move against the old party? Granting, for the sake of the argument—a thing which I by no means admit—that the Republican party has been controlled in the interest of and by incapable and dishonest men; now are you and I or the State, helped by defeating them at the polls this fall, and electing other men, Democrats or what not, who are no more capable or honest?

No, Sir. If the people of Kansas would improve on her officials of the past, she must change her whole system of political management. Heretofore, men have sought the office, and the people have only decided between the aspirants, regardless of the after fact that neither was capable, and a far better man could readily be found, only he had less of cheek and conceit, and so failed to seek the office.

And you will have no material change for the better, unless by some now unforeseen reduction in the power of the Republican party and enhancement of the power of the opposition. Yet, an entire change might be brought about, if the people wanted it. Yea, more: if the agricultural districts wanted it. And in this way let the Republican farmers of each county unite to confer with them the best men in their county, whether lawyers, doctors, merchants or "middlemen," and in joint-conference, talk over the needs of their county; of the kind of men who should hold their local offices, represent them in the Legislature, and in the various district, congressional and State conventions. Let them learn to divest themselves of prejudice and choose men for their ability, courage and integrity, even though they may not wholly agree with them and are not even what are known as popular men—rather selecting the man for the office than allowing the man to button-hole them, often against their judgment, into his support. Re-

quire all candidates to canvass the county congressional district and State, even, before any selection of delegates is held, that the people may properly judge of the man prior to the decision of a convention. A canvass after the convention, in the State, is a usually expensive farce. One before it might drop many a weak and unfit man. Then if no candidates appear who satisfy you, unite in calling upon some capable and upright man to address the people and canvass the county district or State as the case may be, with a view to a nomination.

When the people will take some such trouble as this, and use as much judgment in selecting men for office as they do in buying a horse or a pound of sugar, they may hope to have capable and upright officials, not before. And what I have advised Republicans to do, is equally applicable to any and all opposition parties—the principle is the same. R. E. High Prairie Township, May 4th, 1874.

Patrons' Hand-Book.

From M. E. HUDSON, Master Kansas State Grange of Husbandry.

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

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

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

From H. H. ANGELL, Treasurer Kan. State Grange. SHERMAN CITY, May 1, 1874.

BRO. HUDSON: Allow me to congratulate you on the success you have attained in producing that much needed work, the *"Patrons' Hand-Book."* We have tried it, and would not be without it for five times its cost.

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

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

It contains valuable information and cannot fail to be of great use. It is a valuable addition to our literature in this direction.

From Geo. L. 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 it contains a summary of the laws, rules and regulations of the Order, and as a valuable contribution to our Grange literature, and feel assured that it will be thus considered by our entire Order.

From S. H. Ellis, Master of Ohio State Grange.

It would have saved me a great deal of trouble to have had such a book to place in the hands of each Deputy, besides the work would have been more uniform.

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

Schoolcraft, Mich., May 4, 1874.
J. K. HUDSON, Esq.: Dear Sir and Brother—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 material of interest to our Order, and is worthy of the commendation of all Patrons.

Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

From E. P. Colton, Master Vermont State Grange.

I have received a copy of the *"Patrons' Hand-Book,"* and am very much pleased to find so much valuable knowledge condensed in so small a book. I consider it a very important work, and it should be in the hands of the Masters of all Granges.

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

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

From J. Cochrane, Master of the Wisconsin State Grange.

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

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

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

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1874.

J. K. HUDSON: Accept my sincere thanks for a copy of your *"Hand-Book"* received to-day.

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

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

E. A. HODGE, Deputy, Monroe Co.

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

W. J. F. HARDEN.

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

J. L. RALPH, Deputy, Doniphan Co.

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

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and addresses of officers, 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.

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

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 kind 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 Manual and well known forms and usages of the Grange room. It is authoritative, coming as it does from the highest and most trustworthy source.

How to Organize a Grange.

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

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

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

Our Business Agencies.

This subject is very practically discussed by our excellent 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 presents the claims of Mutual Insurance.

The subject of Life and Fire Insurance have, as yet, been but slightly understood by the general public. That the numerous insurance corporations which have "gilded palaces, monuments of their power and wealth, have taken extraordinary sums of money from the people for the slight benefits returned, no intelligent man can doubt. We express the hope that the new *Hand-Book* will see this subject most thoroughly investigated and as far as the farmers are concerned, such a system of mutual insurance will be adopted as to protect them from the rapacious maws of these monopolies.

The Grange Directory.

This important feature of the book commences with the Officers of the National Grange, Masters and Secretaries of State Granges, State Business Agents, Officers of the Kansas State Grange, Deputies of the Kansas State Grange, County Business Agents, Number and Name of all Subordinate Granges in Kansas, reported up to April 15, (over 1,300) 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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Price List of the Hand-Book:

One Copy, in Marble-Board Binding, to any address, postage paid. 25
One Dozen Copies, binding same as above, postage paid. 3 00

One Copy, Full Cloth Binding, to any address, postage paid. 40
One Dozen Copies, Full Cloth Binding, to any address, postage paid. 4 00

Money may be sent at our risk, if by Post Office Order, Registered Letter or Draft. Address—

Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Through the kindness of the publisher, we have received a copy of this publication. Every Patron and friend of the Order who takes an interest in the prosperity of the farmers' movement, should procure a copy. It is offered at the low price of 25 and 40 cents, according to binding. A copy is calculated to make every Granger's home happy, to place such a work at a price within the reach of every individual, and at the same time embody all needed information, it was found necessary to print it nearly all in very small type. The book contains what is usually spread over a two hundred page book.—Arkansas City Traveler.

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.—Durham Patriot.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeding, Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 200,000 copies during the year, the best ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELLEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. SOUTHERD.
"RAMBLER."
"BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth.
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, H. A. H. H. "HOOSIER GIRL."
W. P. POPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.

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

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Mair Kirk Herd, Mair Kirk, Md. May 13
P. A. Coen, Washburn, Ill. June 10
Robert Olley, Keosauqua, Ill. June 10
S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind. May 22
J. H. Kissinger, Clarksville, Mo. June 3
Kentucky Sale of Short Horns—see advertisement from July 22 to August 1.

Will the Secretaries of new Granges send us their post office address, the name and number of their Granges? We will forward to such a sample set of blanks, cards, letter-heads, envelopes, etc., with price list of the same.

We will publish next week, an account of the recent clips of Messrs. Pugsley and Jewett, of Missouri, from their thoroughbred Merino sheep. The average weight of the fleeces were very large and will show the value of the Merino here in the West.

The Fourth semi-annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be held at Grasshopper Falls, June 2d to June 4th. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in horticulture to meet with the society. We are promised full reports of the meeting, by the secretary.

We have not the space this week to talk over R. E.'s communication, which appears in this week's paper. It occurs to us that R. E. does not disagree with our position taken in "The Political Campaign in Kansas in 1874," but thoroughly endorses it. It's a good year to speak out in meeting, and we believe most folks will take the time to do it.

We notice by the Salina Herald of late date that a citizen of Saline county, Mr. J. N. Deitz has patented a valuable new wind wheel water elevator and equalizer of power. The power, the Herald says, is non-freezing, cannot wear out with years of age and seems adapted to a variety of purposes. The machine is to be manufactured at Salina.

COLMAN & CO., St. Louis, Mo., whose advertisement appears elsewhere, soliciting consignments of produce, etc., is one of the firms that may be relied upon. Persons who may wish to do business in St. Louis can safely trust their business to this house. Col. Colman, editor of the Rural World, is at the head of the house, and has done for many years past and is now doing yeoman service for the farmers' movement.

PERSONS who wish to secure rare, valuable greenhouse and bedding plants would do well to correspond with Hermann Raue, Kansas City, Mo., before sending east for them. Mr. Raue has been importing largely from Europe the past year and those dealing with him will find him reliable and thoroughly acquainted with his profession, in which he has many years experience.

We are sure our readers will thank us for calling their attention to the very handsome advertisement of the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, as it would be useless for us to try to say anything in favor of the great Charter Oak Cooking Stove.

The very word suggests the thought of a well cooked meal, followed by easy digestion, vigorous health, with a desire to have plenty of real work, to say nothing of the comfort of a happy, contented household.

OUR friend Allen, of Lee's Summit, this week offers to everybody, at the lowest figures hedge plants on time. This sounds a good deal like giving plants away and paying a man to take them. Bro. Allen must have faith in a Granger's promise to pay.

APOLOGETIC.

"MISTAKES will happen in the best of families," and we wish to acknowledge that the publication of a statement in regard to an Advent Preacher named Clark, in an issue of late date, was altogether through mistake. We know nothing of the gentleman nor the case pro or con, but have received a denial of all the charges on behalf of the A. C. church of Peach Creek, Kansas, from F. O. Cutler which fact it is only just that we should publish since the other charges were made in our columns. We do not intend in the future to make or allow the FARMER to become a medium for the discussion of neighborhood or local issues, church or personal quarrels.

At a late meeting of the directors of the Shawnee Agricultural Society, in Topeka, it was decided that the next county fair should be held at the society's grounds in Topeka, beginning September 23d and continue three days.

The secretary was instructed to correspond with the secretaries of the Agricultural Societies of adjoining counties and invite those counties to unite with them to hold a district fair, and request any that might wish to do so, to send delegates to the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

The meeting adjourned, to meet May 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in the city of Topeka.

PRESS CHANGES.

Bro. Taylor's Wyandotte Gazette comes to us enlarged and much improved with its new patent outside. By the way, we cannot see the grounds for prejudice against these patent outsiders; they are ably edited, contain a large amount of well selected and interesting matter, and enables a poorly supported weekly paper to give its readers a larger and much better paper than he would be able to do without the aid of the patent outside.

The Okaloosa Independent appears in a clean, new dress, one of the neatest in the state. Mr. Roberts, the proprietor, has taken his son, F. H. Roberts, into partnership.

Milt Reynold, the writist, has sold his Sun. We hope the new proprietor, Capt. C. G. West, will allow the Sun to continue to shine for all.

Mess. Laszler and Wright commence the publication of the Advance at Sabetha, Nemaha county. We wish the gentlemen success.

FUTURE WORK TO BE DONE.

The reforms within the Grange which the KANSAS FARMER has been the first journal to suggest and urge upon the Patrons, are:

1. Republican representation from subordinate and State Granges and the eligibility of Fourth Degree members to any office in the Grange, Subordinate, State or National.
2. The reduction of the dispensation fee, from \$15 to \$5, and the return of all surplus funds in the National Grange treasury to the States pro rata.
3. The abolition of the business and furnishing feature of the National Grange.
4. The removal of the National Grange headquarters from Washington to St. Louis.

We shall, in the future discuss the propriety and advisability of doing away with all degrees beyond the fourth. What we have to suggest concerning changes in constitutions, laws or customs of our organization will be done most earnestly for the good of the Order and to create thought and discussion. We shall work to secure such reform as will in our estimation, make the Order permanent and of greater usefulness. The Order is one of great practical utility to the agriculturists of the country and has a wide field for future good. Our columns are open for full, free and independent discussion of these questions.

THE GRANGE PRINTING.

In an article two weeks since, we took the position that the printing for the granges of the country should not be done at Washington. The principal thing in this matter that we object to, is taking from our state money that ought for our welfare and prosperity to remain here. It is upon this ground we urge the necessity of manufactures to convert our raw materials, and save to the state the present great drain upon our meagre supply of money. To make clear this point in regard to Grange printing, we say that if the dispensation fee was \$5 instead of \$15, there would have been detained in the state for our 1,400 Granges \$14,000, that has been sent to Washington. In this matter we do not speak for ourselves personally, but we say most emphatically that this money distributed throughout the state, in the various counties, under the direction and control of each Grange, would be of much greater benefit than as now employed. These blanks are forwarded from Washington, addressed: "To the Secretary of Grange, No. _____," at Topeka or elsewhere, inserting simply the number of the Grange, for the guidance of postmasters. As postmasters have no means of knowing the numbers of the Granges, the re-

sult is one-third to one-half these packages are lost, and the Granges are compelled to buy blanks at their home offices.

We do not charge that there is fraud in this matter, but we do say that the printing can be more satisfactorily done in the states, and by the Granges needing this work, and at quite as low figures as at Washington. We believe thoroughly in the principle of building up home interests.

CRAMER AND THE HAND-BOOK.

In answer to a review of a column and a half of the Hand-Book in the Spirit, we refer Mr. Cramer to an array of disinterested witnesses whose testimony was published last week and this week also, who speak in the highest terms of the value of the Patrons' Hand-Book. The judgment of these witnesses is not biased by venom and vindictive personal feeling. Of the merits of the book or the demerits of Cramer's little manual we have nothing at this time to say. The books are where Patrons can examine them and select for themselves. The Patrons' Hand-Book by actual printer's measure contains nearly four times as much matter as his little manual.

The unparalleled exhibition of cheek in Mr. Cramer claiming the manual and other parts of the Hand-Book as original, has no similar amusing example in book making. There is not the slightest danger in the world of this brother going to court to set up so preposterous a claim. He could with as much propriety claim a copy-right on the Constitutions and By-Laws of the National and State Granges, as upon this compilation of the Executive Committee published in the Hand-Book.

Our platform has been from first to last, and we hope always will be, to rest things upon their own merits. We submit our publications to the patronage of the people upon this basis, and we shall not be drawn into any ill natured controversy, or pull to pieces Mr. Cramer's little pamphlet to help sell the Hand-Book. We say to Patrons, buy that which gives the most for your money, provided the quality is what it should be and what you should buy, you are the best judges.

The following correspondence, written a month before either book was printed, gives our position as well as Mr. Cramer's, and with this explanation we shall drop the subject:

LAWRENCE, March 9, 1874.

J. K. HUDSON, WORTHY BROTHER:—I see by the last issue of the FARMER, that you propose to publish a "Patrons' Hand-Book," including a "Manual of Practice," etc. If the Manual is the one prepared by me, or any part of it, and revised by the Executive Committee, I wish to notify you that I have found it necessary to secure a copy-right on that work, for my own protection.

Will state reasons more fully when we meet.

Yours Fraternally,

J. A. CRAMER.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, March 10, 1874.

J. A. CRAMER, LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WORTHY BROTHER:—Your favor of the 9th inst., notifying me that you had found it necessary to secure a copy-right upon a Manual of Practice for Granges received. In reply would say, that I regret exceedingly that you feel that such a course is necessary. In the first place, your manual is only a compilation at best, and mostly taken from the Iowa Monitor, and as these facts are so well understood throughout the Grange, your conduct in laying an embargo upon information which is not really your own, will subject you to unkind criticism. To endeavor to secure a monopoly upon this sharp practice will not meet with much favor I imagine, and my conviction is, that your course will be condemned as inimical to the spirit and intention of the Order. You can certainly lay no claim to any originality in this manual, and as a simple matter of right, why should you claim or exercise exclusive control over something that in fact does not belong to you any more than to any one else.

I believe in no such selfish and narrow course. Let us give the widest circulation to all information which may be of advantage to the Grange. The Patrons' Hand-Book will not be copy-righted, as issued from the FARMER office, although a great deal of labor will be bestowed upon it to make it thoroughly acceptable to the Patrons.

Hoping you may reconsider your proposition, to copy-right the Manual you speak of, and conclude not to do so, I remain yours fraternally,

J. K. HUDSON.

THE IMPEACHMENT

The State Senate met on Tuesday, May 12, as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of State Treasurer, Josiah E. Hays, on the findings of the House of Representatives last winter.

The case was presented by the managers appointed by the House, who had assumed the responsibility of withdrawing the case, upon the acceptance by the Governor of Mr. Hays' resignation.

The subpoenas which had been sent out for witnesses had been recalled, and the Board of Managers expressed a wish to discontinue further proceedings. A letter approving their course was read from the Attorney General, and a letter from the Governor, stating that he had appointed Hon. John Francis, of Iowa, who had filed his bond and taken the oath of office.

The Senate up to this date, Wednesday noon, have not determined what course to pursue. It is probable that an examination of the condition of the treasury will be made and the court adjourn within two or three days.

We see by eastern agricultural papers and stock journals, that there is to be a large sale of blooded stock at Lawrence this summer.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SOCIETIES TO THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, TOPEKA, KAN., May 1, 1874.

Summary of Reports of County Agricultural Societies to the State Board of Agriculture, of Acres compared with that of last year, and Average Condition of the several crops named; Average Condition of Stock, and Prospect of Fruit, on the first day of May, 1874.

[The "Condition" of the several crops on the first day of May is made in comparison with an ordinary or fair average crop. In reporting acreage, condition of animals or product, in comparison with former years, or in comparison with an average crop or the average condition, 100 is made the basis; an increase of one-tenth, or ten per cent., is recorded 110; and a decrease of five per cent., is marked 95, etc.]

	WINTER WHEAT	WINTER RYE	SPRING WHEAT	BARLEY	OATS	CLAYTON	COND'N	THIMOTHY	COND'N	ST. PASTURE	COND'N	APPLES	PROSP'CT	PEACHES	PROSP'CT	PEARS	PROSP'CT	GRAPES	PROSP'CT
ACREAGE	CONDITION	ACREAGE	CONDITION	ACREAGE	CONDITION	ACREAGE	CONDITION	ACREAGE	CONDITION	ACREAGE	CONDITION	ACREAGE	CONDITION	ACREAGE	CONDITION	ACREAGE	CONDITION	ACREAGE	CONDITION
Allen	120	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Anderson	110	105	110	105	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Brown	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Barbour	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Butler	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cherokee	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coffey	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Crawford	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cloud	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dickinson	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Douglas	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ellis	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Franklin	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Greenwood	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Labette	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lyon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
McPherson	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Marion	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Miami	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Montgomery	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mitchell	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Osborne	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pottawatomie	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Russell	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Smith	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wabasha	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SUMMARY FOR THE STATE.

WINTER WHEAT—Acreage, 127. Condition, 113.
WINTER RYE—Acreage, 105. Condition, 114.
SPRING WHEAT—Acreage, 181. Condition, 121.
BARLEY—Acreage, 126. Condition, 106.
OATS—Acreage, 126. Condition, 114.

State News Items.

The chinch bug is on the wing, going south, we presume, to hunt a warmer climate.—*Baxter Springs Republican*.

The Grange at Wintonia is in a flourishing condition, and new members are being added at almost every meeting.—*Columbus Journal*.

The temperance meeting last Tuesday evening was largely attended, and was addressed by several speakers. Those interested in the work are much encouraged.—*Osborne Times*.

A large colony has settled on the head of Lawrence Creek, and we understand that they intend to build a town. A better situation could not be found, the valley is a fertile one, and the settlers along the creek are of an intelligent and industrious class.—*Osborne Times*.

A flouring mill, paper mill, gypsum mill and castor oil mill are some of the manufacturing establishments that Blue Rapids proposes to operate this season.—*Wyandotte Gazette*.

Junction City pays the principal of her schools \$150 per month.—*Union*.

The usual quiet which pervades the Okaloosa post office, was broken recently by a woman slapping a man in the face. We regret that woman will leave her sphere. Home is the place for such transactions.

Another attempt was made on the 25th to burn the city of Emporia, Kansas. This is the third attempt to burn the city since the first of January.—*Washington Republican*.

The prospect for fruit was never better in Linn county.

The cheese factory is now in operation.—*Border Sentinel*.

We are informed that South Fork shows more solid improvements, except in dwelling houses, than any other part of the county.—*Chase Co. Leader*.

The Baxter Springs Driving Association will hold their first meeting on the 27th and 28th of May.—*Girard Press*.

A committee of women were about town last week, soliciting signers to a pledge to not sign any whiskey license, and to a temperance pledge. They met with great success.—*Seneca Courier*.

Mrs. Elizabeth Salisbury took the oath of office as Road Overseer, in Howard county, last week.—*Girard Press*.

Fort Scott is to have an opera house 50x150 feet.

Douglas county farmers are talking up a starch factory.—*Solomon City News Paper*.

SALINA is having a gay little row over the Agricultural Society and fair ground.

The wheat in this county is doing splendidly.—*Kansas Democrat*.

We have heard but little complaint this spring as yet, about the loss

Warranted.

Four to six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter and the worst kind of Pimples on the face. Two to four bottles are warranted to clear the system of Boils, Carbuncles and Sores. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of erysipelas and blotches among the hair. Six to ten bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and corrupt or running ulcers. Eight to ten bottles are warranted to cure scrofulous sores and swellings. Two to six bottles are warranted to cure Liver Complaint.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

Tanktown, Delaware co., Ohio, Mar. 20, '73.
To Dr. R. V. Pierce: Your Discovery needs only a fair trial and it will do all you recommend it to do and more too. When I was fifteen I caught cold and for twenty-eight years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctors' bills have run up at times to two or three hundred dollars, and never any better but worse, when I gave up all hope last spring of living the summer through. I received one of your account books and told my husband after reading it, that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles and I found it was helping me very much. Since 1841 I was troubled with catarrh and sore throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spine Affection and Torpid Liver. My liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is as smooth and soft as a child. In conclusion I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement, half has not been told.

Yours with respect. HESTER LACKY.

DON'T BUY

UNTIL YOU HAVE

Carefully Examined
OUR NEW

AND

LOW RESERVOIR

As we have 12 GOOD REASONS why they will do
your workQUICK AND EASY,
CHEAP AND CLEAN.

BECAUSE
They are cheapest to buy.
They are best to use.
They bake evenly and quickly.
Their operation is perfect.
They have always a good draft.
They are made of the best material.
They roast perfectly.
They require but little fuel.
They are very low priced.
They are easily managed.
They are suited to all localities.

Every Stove guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Sold by EXCELSIOR MAN'G CO., St. Louis, Mo.
and by J. S. KNOWLES & CO., Topeka, Kan.

Sweet Potato Plants.

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

Kansas State Agricultural College,
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

FREE instruction is offered to all, with reasonable compensation for student labor on the farm, in the nursery and shop.
Winter Term begins Jan. 1, 1874, ends March 25.
Spring Term begins April 3, 1874, ends June 24.
Inquiries relating to the sale of School Bonds or Nursery Stock should be addressed to the Secretary, J. A. ANDERSON, Pres. 10-12-ly E. GALE, Sec.

Cavalry Horses Wanted

FOR THE

United States Army.

NOTICE is hereby given to FARMERS AND STOCK Raisers that a Board of Army Officers will meet at the following mentioned places and dates for the purpose of purchasing in open market good SADDLE HORSES, from five to eight years of age, not less than fifteen hands high, to be used in the Cavalry Service of the United States Army.
Lawrence, Kansas, June 9 to 11 inclusive.
Topeka, Kansas, June 12 to 13 inclusive.
Fort Riley, Kansas, June 15 to 18 inclusive.
Denver, C. T., June 22 to 25 inclusive.
Pueblo, C. T., June 27 to 30 inclusive.
CASH will be paid in full in Government Funds by the Board at time of purchase.
By authority of the General of the Army.
JOSEPH KERIN, Capt. 6th Cav.
Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Apr. 23, '74. Pres. of Board.

A very rapid, safe and easy way to make money is to procure territory to introduce the latest useful invention that is wanted every day by every one, everywhere, who has a family, a full sized Sewing Machine with Table and Treadle, for only \$10, that does the same work as a Machine you would pay \$50 for, rapid, smooth and firm, makes a seam so strong the cloth will tear before the stitches rip apart. Eight new attachments for all work, and the improved Button Hole Worker used by us only. Agents only need show them in operation to sell in every house they enter. \$30 and upwards cleared daily by smart agents. No such machine was ever offered at any such price. 35,000 sold last year. 100,000 families use them. Demand increasing every day where they become known. Ministers, Judges, Lawyers, Editors, Machinists, Tailors, &c., recommend them as perfect. Rights given free to first applicants. If there is no agency in your place, write for it or buy a machine for your family or a relation—there is none better or so cheap. Machines sent to all parts of the country on receipt of price, \$10.00. Read advertisement beginning "210 Saved in Every Family" in another part of this paper. Address: The Proprietors, ROBERT J. MULLIGAN & CO., 336 Canal street, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
SUPREME COURT.
DAVID J. PRATT ET AL. vs. TOPEKA BANK AND SAYING INSTITUTION.
Error from Oage County.
REVERSED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
1. In an action by a bank on a note, an allegation that A. B. was its cashier, and that the note was endorsed to A. B. cashier, is sufficient to show title in the bank.
2. Where, on the purchase of a homestead, the purchaser and his wife executed a mortgage thereon to secure the purchase money and other indebtedness of a kind such as a homestead is exempt from liability for, and thereafter a portion of the mortgage debt having been paid such mortgage was surrendered and a new mortgage executed by a husband alone for the balance. Held, That the creditor could enforce a lien upon the homestead for so much of the debt secured by the second mortgage as was for the purchase of the land and interest thereon.
All the Justices concurring.

ELI HINTON vs. SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 2, ETC.
Error from Jackson County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
1. Where the statute requires a report in writing to be made by the treasurer of a school district at the end of each year, showing the moneys received and the moneys disbursed with the vouchers therefor, which report is to be recorded by the clerk of the district, and where the statute provides for no other record or account of the treasurer's proceedings; in an action brought by the district against the treasurer at the expiration of his term of office to recover a balance of moneys in his hands not paid over to his successor, in which there is no testimony tending to show that such report was not duly made and recorded, it is not error to rule out of the testimony a private account kept by the treasurer of moneys received and paid out while such terms are not in and of themselves sufficient to the result of an examination of the treasurer's books and papers, made by him at the request of such treasurer.
All the Justices concurring.

JAMES C. HODGSON vs. WILLIAM BILLSON and JONES, Partners as BILLSON & JONES.
Error from Greenwood County.
REVERSED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
Where a subcontractor without any contract with the owner of a building, but with a contractor only, makes certain improvements on such building and then files a mechanics' lien thereon, Held, That the owner of the building is not personally liable to the subcontractor, and that it would be error for the District Court to render a personal judgment against the owner of the building in such a case for the amount of the subcontractor's claim. Even if the mechanics' lien should be sustained the only judgment that could be rendered against the owner of the building would be that the specific property should be sold to satisfy said subcontractor's claim. But if the mechanics' lien should not be sustained, then no judgment could be rendered against the owner of the building.
All the Justices concurring.

Z. K. WOOD vs. J. J. DAVIS.
Error from Pottawatomie County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
1. Where a case is tried by the District Court without a jury, and a general finding made, and some positive testimony supporting every fact necessary to sustain the finding, this Court will not disturb the finding as against the evidence.
All the Justices concurring.

JOHN ALEXANDER vs. JAMES O'DONNELL.
Error from Nemaha County.
REVERSED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
1. The sale of intoxicating liquors without a license is prohibited by statute, and this prohibition is operative within as well as without the limits of cities of the second class, and subsequent as well as prior to the law of 1872 concerning cities of the second class.
All the Justices concurring.

M. M. HALE vs. J. B. EVANS.
JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
I. Where "A" is duly elected Justice of the Peace for the term of two years, and qualifies, and thereafter during the first year of his term resigns his office, and is appointed to fill the vacancy more than thirty days prior to the first succeeding regular election, and then at such election elected Justice of the Peace, this election is also valid to fill the vacancy, and his term expires at the expiration of the term for which "A" was elected.
II. The recitals of a certificate of election as to the duration of a term, are at best but prima facie evidence of such duration, and can always be overthrown by competent testimony.
All the Justices concurring.

T. E. SIMPSON et al. vs. H. V. KIMBERLIN.
Error from Atchison County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
I. All written contracts may be examined by the light of extrinsic and surrounding circumstances. And while it is true that parol evidence can never be introduced to contradict or vary the terms of a written contract (except when directly attacked in a court of equity for fraud or mutual mistake) yet parol evidence of surrounding facts and circumstances may always be introduced to explain the terms of a written contract where such terms are not in and of themselves sufficiently plain and obvious, or where other evidence has already been introduced tending to make such terms uncertain and ambiguous.
II. But even where a written instrument, intended to be a contract, is so fatally uncertain as to be void as a contract, still the party desiring to use it may, with proper allegations in his pleading, rely upon the parol contract actually made between the parties and intended to be embodied in said written instrument, (except where the law requires the contract to be in writing), and may introduce the instrument in evidence as a written admission in part proof of said parol contract.
III. Where it becomes the duty of the defendant under a contract with the plaintiff to recover from a third person certain damages which the defendant is entitled to recover, and to pay over to the plaintiff out of said damages the sum of \$2,000.00 and interest, and where the defendant commences an action against said third person for the recovery of said damages but does not prosecute the action in good faith and recovers a judgment for only \$608.00 and does not collect even that amount, nor any amount, although said third person is amply responsible. Held, That the plaintiff in an action against the defendant for the recovery of the \$2,000.00 and interest is entitled to recover from the defendant the amount which the defendant should have recovered and collected from said third person by a faithful prosecution of his said action up to \$2,000.00 and interest.
IV. Where a certain count in an answer does not state facts sufficient to constitute any defense to the plaintiff's petition, Held, That any reply to said count is a sufficient reply.
V. It is a general rule that when evidence is objected to and no reason is given for the objection, the Court may overrule the objection without committing any error, provided the particular evidence is objectionable in its nature. (Walker vs. Armstrong, 2 Kas. 199, 228; Wilson vs. Fuller, 9 Kas. 176; K. P. Ry. Co. vs. Pointer, 9 Kas. 620; Ferguson vs. Graves, 11 or 12 Kas.)
VI. Where the District Court overrules a demurrer to the evidence and afterwards on a verdict of the jury renders a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the Supreme Court will not reverse said judgment for such ruling in the following cases:
First, Where the evidence introduced before the demurrer is introduced makes out a prima facie case in favor of the plaintiff.
Second, Where both parties, after the demurrer is overruled, proceed with the trial and introduce further and additional evidence, and sufficient evidence is introduced to make out a case for the plaintiff. And doubted whether the Supreme Court would ever in any case reverse a decision of the District Court overruling a demurrer to evidence.
VII. Where a judgment has been obtained through fraud, no one, except some one who has been affected injuriously by the judgment or by the fraud, can complain.

VIII. Every judgment, whether obtained through fraud or not, is valid, and binding, and conclusive as to all parties thereto and their privies until reversed, vacated, set aside, or perpetually enjoined by some proceeding instituted directly for that purpose, and even where the proceeding is instituted by an answer of defendant, if such may be done, still the answer must contain all that would be required in a petition filed by a plaintiff for such a purpose, and all the necessary parties must be brought before the Court.
IX. A judgment can be impeached collaterally only by some stranger to the record and not then unless such stranger holds pre-existing, independent and conflicting right which would be injuriously affected if the judgment were allowed to have full operation, and no stranger can impeach a judgment for fraud unless it would be unjust and inequitable to enforce the judgment as against him.
X. Where all the evidence upon the subject introduced at the trial tends to show that the amount of the damages which the jury should have assessed were more than the amount which they actually did assess, any misdirection of the Court as to the measure of damages could not have affected the substantial rights of the party against whom the jury assessed said damages.
All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
SUPREME COURT.
I. Abram Hammett, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the state of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Syllabus in each of the above entitled cases, as the same appears on file in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal hereto at [Seal.] fixed, my office in Topeka, this 35th day of April, A. D. 1874.
A. HAMMETT,
Clerk Supreme Court.

Business Notices.

Patents.

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

GRANGE STORE.

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

9 POUNDS Standard A Sugar for \$1, at Rice & Bragunier's 246 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kas.
3 POUNDS Best Rio Coffee for \$1, at Rice & Bragunier's, 246 Kansas ave. Topeka, Kas.

WE will sell, for the next sixty days, our large stock of Seeds and Implements to Grangers or any parties favoring us with orders accompanied with cash, at our regular wholesale price list. Parties wishing Brood's Corn Planters, Garden City and Mo-line Plows, Skinner Breakers, Gang Plows and other articles in our line, will find it greatly to their advantage to send us their orders. Send for special price list.
GRANT, MABBETT & CO.
Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 10 1874.

Imported Jersey Cattle.

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

Physician and Surgeon.

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

New Advertisements.

The "Planet" Double-wheel Hoe will work Onions, Roots, Garden Crops, Cuttings, Seedlings, etc., closer, better and faster than any other Hoe made in the world.
S. L. ALLEN & CO. 119 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa.
A LIVE AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN!

Short-Horn Bull.

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

Kentucky Sales

SHORT - HORN CATTLE
For 1874.

No. head	Name	Age
140	Wm. Wardell & Co., Lexington, July 23	2
140	B. F. & A. Vannatter, Winchester, July 24	2
140	J. Y. Grigsby, Winchester, July 25	2
140	T. O. Robinson & Co., Winchester, July 27	2
140	Warlock & Megibben, Cynthiana, July 23	2
140	F. J. Barbee, Paris, July 30	2
140	C. M. Clay, Jr., Paris, July 30	2
140	J. Scott & Co., Paris, July 31	2
140	J. Snodgrass, Newtown, August 1	2

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

Hedge Plants on Time

\$1.00 per Thousand.

HAVING a certain piece of land to clear, I am offering my plants as follows: six months without interest, or one year with 10 per cent interest. For full particulars address O. H. ALLEN, Wholesale Hedge Grower, Lee's Summit, Mo.

FOR SALE;

THE Thoroughbred Short Horn Bull, "Tammany" bred by A. Hochstetler, Esq., St. Louis county, Mo. five years old this spring, a dark roan, good disposition and sure. He is in good condition, and will be sold cheap to avoid in-breeding, or will exchange for other stock.
JEWETT & DUNCAN,
Reno, Leavenworth co., Kan.

E. N. FRESHMAN, ADVERTISING
CINCINNATI O.
190 West Fourth St.
Is authorized to contract for advertising for this paper.
Estimates furnished free. Send for a circular.

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

PLANTS BY MAIL PACKING AND POSTAGE FREE
12 Verbena, 12 kinds, \$1.00
10 Bedding Plants, 12 kinds, \$1.00
6 Basket Plants, 10 kinds, \$1.00
6 Roses, 2 kinds, \$1.00
6 Geraniums, 6 kinds, \$1.00
All named sorts, our choice.
100 extra seeds, 10c.
A Premium offered to Clubs.
A 50 page Catalogue Free.
200 seeds, 30c; 100 seeds, 15c.
Address: STUBBS, HARRISON & CO., Fairview, Lake Co., Ohio.

PATRONS' COMMISSION HOUSE

County Business Agency.

THE Shawnee County Agency Patrons of Husbandry is now open for business, and will sell on commission all kinds of Farm Produce.
Vegetables, Flour, Bacon, Hay and Grain constantly on hand.
The Agent will also order for Patrons and persons not members of the Order, Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Lumber and Building material, Sewing Machines, Organs, etc., in large or small quantities, upon which the very best figures can be given.
The New American Sewing Machine for \$40. Sample Machine can be seen at office of State Agency, two doors north of the Tenth House. Under the late order of the Executive Committee the State Agent was authorized to purchase for all parties, whether members of the Order or not, implements or machines such as the Agency are handling, charging those not members a higher commission.
Terms Cash. Rooms 220 Kansas Avenue, near corner of Seventh and 1st Sts. Warehouse on Eighth st., near A. T. & S. F. R. R. Depot.
By order of the Shawnee County Grange Patrons of Husbandry. Address R. A. RANDLETT, Co. Agt. P. O. H., Topeka, Kan.

Important to Farmers & Gardeners.

ALL persons who wish to raise the Largest and Best Cabbages in the world should send twenty-five cents for a package of imported
Alsatian Cabbage Seed.
Cabbages of the finest quality and weighing upwards of sixty pounds may be raised in any part of the United States from these seeds. Each package containing an ounce, will be sent free of postage to any address on receipt of price, 25 cents each, or five packages for one dollar. Full directions how and when to plant accompany each package. Address M. M. REYNAL & CO., 89 Amity street, New York City.

GLEN FLORA HERD.
SECOND ANNUAL SALE
OF
SHORT-HORN CATTLE

WAUKEGAN (near Chicago), ILLINOIS,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1874.

THE subscriber announces the Second Annual Sale of Short-Horn Cattle from the "Glen Flora Herd" to be held at WAUKEGAN, ILLS. (35 miles from Chicago), on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, on Wednesday, May 20th, 1874, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. sharp.
The sale will include the ENTIRE HERD, except a portion the Gwynne family and embrace about
65 Cows and Heifers,
20 Bulls and Bull Calves.

Among the animals to be sold are Gwynnes, Louans, Rose of Sharon, Lou Angelina, Butterflies, Princesses, and representatives of other popular strains, together with several imported animals of high merit.
Such a large number of animals must of course include those of different lines of breeding, and among them will be found individuals which will sell at prices well above the usual market value.
Among the bulls are the 2d Grand Duke of Ayshire, the imp. bull Royal Duke, Booth's Britie genuine merit, the imp. Royal Duke, and several young Gwynne Bulls, and bulls bred in Bates and Booth blood.
Terms—One month's credit on satisfactory notes, drawing interest from date at per cent. Five per cent. discount will be allowed for cash.
Waukegan is of easy access by railroad from Milwaukee on the north, and Chicago on the South. Trains leave Chicago in the morning, reaching Waukegan in time for the sale. Three regular evening trains from Chicago. Catalogue on application.
C. C. PARKS,
Pres. Glen Flora Stock Breeding Association, Waukegan, Ills.
Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer
On Thursday, May 21st, occurs the sale of Mr. Wm. S. REX, at Dexter Park, near Chicago.
On Tuesday, May 19th, occurs the sale of E. S. WADSWORTH's sale of Trotting stock, near Waukegan.

\$60 SAVED
IN EVERY FAMILY!

Male and Female Agents clear \$36 per day easy. Outlets and country rights granted free.
Wonderful Achievement.
New Invention. Latest Style.

A LARGE SIZE
FAMILY
Sewing Machine
With TABLE
and TREADLE
COMPLETE.
ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

The successful invention and production of the "New" Sewing Machine for less than \$50, that operates by
FOOT POWER.
Prize Medals, Premiums, Diplomas, Awards of Merit, Honors, and Honors, so strong that
OVER ALL OTHERS.
The last useful invention to render the difficulties of sewing less laborious.
The new and improved patented
Button-Hole Worker,
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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE OLD SEXTON.

Bent and white was the sexton,
With the snows of many a year;
And I thought in my early childhood,
That he could not long be here.

Ah, little I knew of the future!
Oh, not for the aged dead,
At rest from his weary labor,
Are the silent tears I shed.

The sexton old grows older;
And to-day in the autumn mild,
Wrinkled and white as the winter,
He buried my beautiful child.

A. L. Carlton, in *Atlantic Monthly*.

"HONOR THY FATHER AND THY MOTHER."

Whenever we hear of a little boy or girl who is a favorite with old people, we may know that they are kind and considerate; no trait in a young person's character is more beautiful than respect to the aged and love and honor to father and mother. We have no faith in the awful doctrine of total depravity, but we know there are some children who seem to have no feeling for, or sympathy with any thing; one of their greatest delights is to torture and abuse dumb animals, tease younger children and take mean, sneaking, little advantages of their brothers and sisters; such children have no appreciation of the love and care of their parents; they think it smart to be impudent and ill-mannered to their mothers and to refer to their father as the "old man," or the "governor."

We have a sincere pity for all such young people, whether they are little boys and girls or young ladies and gentlemen. They have no friends, no admirers and are contemptible in the eyes of every one. Of course they are dear to their mothers, for "No love like mother's love ever was known," but they are not to her what they would be if they were kind and gentle and loving. They trample on her tender feelings a dozen times every day and are more polite to every one than they are to her, she is only mother and she will forgive every thing, but she does not forget these little things, neither would she forget it if her son, whether he be ten or fifteen or twenty, got up out of the easy chair when she entered the room, and said "mother, sit here." And when she made a request of him neither would she fail to notice whether he complied good naturedly or whether he delayed as long as possible and then waited on her like a young bear and looked as if he thought it was an outrageous insult that he should be asked to do any thing. Their doctrine is that they were born without their consent and the world is bound to take care of them. They don't know that the world for them is father and mother, nobody else cares anything about them. And they perhaps do not know that if they wait to be taken care of, without returning thanks to any one, that they are doing more harm to themselves than to anybody else.

Some boys are too diffident to be polite, some have never been taught how to behave and very many "don't care," but once in a while, we see a courteous, good-mannered boy, and it is a feast for the eyes; a modest, sweet tempered, womanly girl is a joy not only to her mother but to every one, but of all refreshing things in the world, give us a gallant boy. We do not mean an effeminate, foppish young-lady's man, but a real live boy, who can play just as hard as he can work and who is not afraid to do and dare, but who can escort his grandmother to church just as nicely as he would turn a somersault. I'll tell you, girls, that when you see a boy who thinks his mother the perfection of womanhood and does not forget to thank her for her manifold kindnesses, you have found the making of a man who will have pretty much the same opinion of his wife, if he gets a good one, (and I hope he will).

Swift says that, "pride, ill-nature and want of sense are the three great sources of ill-manners; without some one of these defects, no man will behave himself ill for want of experience, or what in the language of fools is called knowing the world."

It cannot be denied, however, that mingling with good, refined and intelligent people polishes any one's manners, but true politeness is the same the world over, in the back-woods or in the royal court, it comes of good sense and good nature, and is the best passport any one can be gifted with, and the best safeguard against other people's insults.

Learn to be polite, boys and girls, for your own sakes and for your mother's sake. I know you cannot please her better; never grow so big that you are ashamed to kiss her, you don't know how she grieves to see you growing away from her caresses and how when you go marching through the house, without paying the least attention to her, she sighs for her loving little children now all grown into forgetful, thoughtless boys and girls. Learn to be considerate now and save yourselves years of remorse after father and mother are beyond the reach of your kindness and you have learned to realize your slight and rudeness to them. Ill-manners and disrespect to old people are bad enough away from home, but to your loving fathers and mothers they are inexcusable. Honor them, cherish and make glad their declining years, and you will rejoice over it all the rest of your lives.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

CHAPTER V.

In which new relations are discovered.

Mrs. Daille was delighted to accept the invitation to spend the day with her friends who so kindly sent for her, and she hastily arranged to go, and soon they had the pleasure of welcoming her among them.

Very pleasantly passed the long summer day to the four women, and Mrs. Daille felt happier than she had done before since she laid her baby away under the sod, it was so comforting to hear quiet Mrs. Owens speak of her own several similar afflictions, and she caught some of the same sweet spirit of resignation while she listened. Mrs. Owens' sister was a very quiet body, even more so than her sister, but she cultivated the acquaintance of little Miss Katie who felt highly honored by the attention of the "pitte woman," as she called her, and finally, when the other three ladies were engaged in discussing their school affairs and some home matters in which she was not much interested, she went over to the table where lay some books, and began examining them. Presently she noticed on the fly leaf of one of them a name, a couple of names in fact, that riveted her attention; the first one was Mrs. Stearns' maiden name, "Miss Ellen Maria Adams," it read, "presented by her loving Aunt, Ellen M. Stone."

"Well, if this is not strange!" Mrs. Ella exclaimed looking up at the rosy faced woman. "Tell me, do! Mrs. Stearns, was this your name before marriage?" showing her the name.

"Yes, and that book was sent to me when the giver of it died; I was her name-sake, as you may guess,—but, why?" noticing now the strange look in Mrs. Ella's face as she handed the book to Mrs. Owens, who now looked astonished in her turn.

"Mrs. Ellen M. Stone, where was her home?"

"Wilton, Connecticut, and my birth place," said Mrs. Stearns.

"And ours, also," exclaimed both the ladies in a breath, "and Mrs. Ellen M. Stone was our mother—Rufus Stone our father, and you must be George Adams' daughter Nellie, and consequently our own cousin!"

And so it proved. They found on comparing notes, that Mrs. Stearns' father, George Adams, was own brother to Ellen Maria Adams, who had married Rufus Stone; that Mrs. Owens and Mrs. Ella were their children. Just at the earliest stage of Mrs. Stearns' remembrance her father had caught the Western fever and emigrated to Ohio, a correspondence had been regularly maintained between the brother and sister up to the time of her decease (which occurred about four years after they left Connecticut) and for a year or so after that with the brother-in-law, until he married again, in fact, when all communication had ceased. Mr. Adams had died before Mrs. Stearns' marriage, and it did seem strange enough that the cousins should thus meet, and stranger still, they all agreed, that Mrs. Owens' people should have been their neighbors for nearly twelve months, and the relationship never before discovered.

The rest of the afternoon, you may imagine, was pretty fully occupied in talking over family affairs, and by tea time the cousins were well acquainted with all the family matters which interested them both, as also was Mrs. Daille, who listened to their chattering seemingly as much interested as any of them.

Mrs. Ella took a great liking to George, whose middle name was for her father, and declared she should write immediately and apprise him of the discovery they had that day made, as well as the fact of possessing so fine a name-sake.

Little Katie, who sat upon her lap during this discussion, said, "And will you please tell 'im Dordie will make des de boofulest minister ven he dits bid, an' den he is doin' to marwy—"

"Tut, tut, Katie, take care, my pet, or you will tell us all another secret," said her mother laughing.

Katie clapped her hand to her mouth, drew a long sigh and then shaking her head ruefully said in a half whisper:

"I don't tell secrets, not never, 'less I does for dits."

Of course they all laughed at this, but none quizzed the child, though George's blushing face and glances at Mrs. Daille gave a clue to the secret, to such as knew of his preference for Maud.

Well, the visit ended as all visits must, sooner or later, and Mrs. Owens and her sister set out for home with the promise given by each of the ladies that they would soon go together and return the visit before Mrs. Ella left for her eastern home.

To be continued.

For the Kansas Farmer.

WHAT GIRLS CAN DO ON A HOMESTEAD.

No. 3.

BY IVY GREEN.

"I do wish we could have some flowers in the house this winter!" said I one day.

"We have'n't anything to plant them in, child," answered Sis.

"We might use some of the dishes, bowls or teacups or some such thing."

"Not one to spare, for they would be ruined from use, and when a dish is broken in

this country there is no chance to replace them."

"Well, I suppose we can't have any, then," said I, dejectedly, and, though I said no more about it, "I kept up a thinking" on ways and means that would have done credit to a legislative committee. I had just decided that we could spare two of the oldest milk-pans, when his lordship bought another cow, and thus every bright scheme was doomed to failure from some cause or other.

How I did wish we had brought some of the flower-pots or even some of the rusty tin pails or small boxes which, in packing, we had thrown away as rubbish.

One glorious October day, we went grapeing with a party of neighbors. The eight-mile ride in a lumber wagon we counted dross for the pleasure of being among trees and seeing a genuine creek.

While there, I received an inspiration, and, all of a sudden, seized the hatchet which we had brought along to cut grape vines with, and began chopping away at the projecting roots of a large tree. "What are you doing, child? are you crazy?" asked Sis. "No. I've got an idea." "Incredible!" returned she, sarcastically.

After collecting a large pile of the oddest pieces of bark and most phantastically twisted roots and sticks I could find, and a plentiful supply of moss, I sat down to rest.

"Now, if you think there is no danger of that precious idea being lost, please tell me what you are going to do with all that trash."

"You know the boot and shoe box up stairs?"

"Yes, but I don't see any logical connection."

"Well, I'm going to nail this trash on it, and have a rustic window garden far prettier than any earthen flower-pots. You just wait and see."

When we reached home, I piled my gleanings on the north side of the house where it would be shady to work, and next morning brought my box down stairs and cut and sawed it off till it was only about a foot high. Then I nailed on my bark and sticks in as pretty a pattern as I could, finishing up by nailing four curiously twisted pieces on the bottom for legs. These set my box about two feet and a half above the floor. Then I moved it to the south side of the house, filled it with moist earth, and from the poor assortment in my flower beds, selected the best. I planted balsams in the center of my box; dwarf asters around them, petunias next, then a fringe of mignonette, and, lastly, I gathered some cypress seed and sowed it in two corners of the box to train about the window if it should grow. Then I went out on the prairie to where I had marked some sweet blue violets, lovely flowers—almost equal to the large English violet—took up the roots and planted them between the mignonette, and, to my surprise, they bloomed more constantly than anything in my box. Until the weather became really cold, I left my box out doors, to allow things to get a good start, covering it at night.

After it was taken into the house, and placed at the south window nearest the stove, I kept it well watered, except in very cold weather, finding when very dry there was much less danger of freezing. I made a cone of three large newspapers, and every night covered my box with it; cold nights moving it into the center of the room, and, occasionally, putting on extra papers.

Though often our milk was frozen in the cupboard, our "vegetables," as the masculine part of our household called them, were not once injured.

My balsams refusing to bloom, and, not being particularly graceful in foliage, I became disgusted with them and pulled them out, transplanting the asters, which bloomed profusely, so as to fill their place.

My cypresses came up, and was transplanted to a hanging basket, which I made from the wires of an old hoop-skirt, and lined with moss. Here it grew nicely, but never bloomed. The dainty green was pretty enough, though, without flowers.

From the last of November until spring, we had flowers of some kind all the time. Not elegant ones, to be sure, but they made our dull, plain room, very cheerful, and to those who have never tried the experiment, I say "go, thou, and do likewise."

For the Kansas Farmer.

FARMER'S FARE,

or
What Shall We Have for Dinner?

Oh, hour of all hours, the most blessed upon earth,
Blessed hour of our dinners.

More than a week ago, I received such a pathetic appeal from a dear little woman living in a part of the state, which she quaintly described as being remote from everywhere and every thing, but home.

Oh, that was a sweet and happy exception, I really feared my cheery, hopeful friend was for once going to complain; but the loving refrain of "home, sweet home," rang sweet and clear above all such dismal forebodings.

What magic power rests in this little word, to cause two young hearts, fitted by nature, and education, to enjoy all the pleasure and profit of social life, to cheerfully relinquish all and take up their line of march for some far distant point, where they build their first home.

What can content them in this wild life, where, looking over what seems to be illimitable space, they see no signs of civilization, except two or three, just such little homes as their own, nestling in the dim distance; but even this is companionship, and hope whispers of the near future when these unbroken wilds

shall be bounded by fence or hedge, and the great farms be subdivided into fields, then an orchard shall adorn this slope and a vineyard that; and the real home of which this is but the door, shall rise beautiful and complete the sweetest spot on earth, to the hearts who have worked and waited patiently to see their fond hopes bloom into the full fruition of—I had almost said, the only real earthly "hearts ease"—a country home.

But to return to the letter, "we ladies find time to meet occasionally at the Grange and at meetings, when we can secure any one to hold services, in our little school house; and then we have a society for ladies where twice a month we meet to discuss all the weighty matters pro and con of each separate menage, etc. But meet when and where we may, this spring, there is one question sure to be asked, "What in the world do you find to cook?" It may strike you as being rather ridiculous to see a whole neighborhood of women so intently engaged with a topic at once so gross and material as our daily dinner, but it is a solemn fact with us. Is it not Owen Meredith that says:

"We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience, and without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.
He may live without love: what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?"

"And who answers where? So, you see, my dear dame, greater minds than mine have been exercised upon this interesting topic, and I have concluded to refer this knotty subject, which rises fresh and new every morning to you for settlement.

"And first of all, do tell a poor woman, without fruit or vegetables excepting a few potatoes, what she can get for dinner, and how she can vary her lord's fare, as much as possible from her stores of flour, meal, salt-pork, dried buffalo, milk, butter, sugar and eggs."

Well, my dear, your larder is not so lean after all. Fruit and fresh meats are desirable and necessary to our health, and comfort, if they can be procured, but if not, we must make the best of it. I do not wonder Ralph is tired of fried pork and eggs fried or boiled if they are served to him so constantly.

I wonder if you know how to fry eggs, my dear. I see a greasy mess of white, indigestible lumps, so often served for fried eggs, that you must excuse the question. My way is to have a hot spider with plenty of clear "meat fryings," into this I break three or four eggs never more than four at a time, season with salt and pepper. If the spider is hot enough the eggs will sputter and crackle at a great rate, and in a minute take on a lovely brown, lift carefully to a plate or platter large enough to have every egg separate. Baked eggs are nice. Have a buttered dish (a deep pie dish is best, but a pie pan will do) break eggs enough to almost fill it, drop small lumps of butter over the eggs, salt and pepper them about five minutes before you are ready to serve dinner; place the dish in a quick oven, three minutes will do them nicely and you won't want any fried eggs for some time, if you bake them just right.

Try for one dinner a johnny cake made with one quart sour milk, three eggs, a small teaspoonful of saleratus and a little salt; stir in meal enough to make a moderately thick batter and bake in a quick oven.

Cut your slices of pork as thin as a knife blade; place them in a spider full of cold water and when the water boils remove the pork; have ready a hot spider, with a little butter or fat and dip the slices of pork in batter and fry quickly, (some of your johnny cake batter will do, or, if preferred, it is nice made as for griddle cakes).

You will be surprised to see what an elegant dish the large, brown, crisp slices will make. Serve it dry; nothing detracts more from a dish of pork than to have it sent to the table swimming in its own drippings. Horseradish makes a good and seasonable relish, if you can get it.

A dish of baked eggs will complete your dinner; and for dessert you can vary your custard pie with a great variety of good pastries.

You could have vinegar or mock lemon pie one day, cream another, or boiled or baked bread pudding, minute pudding and cup pudding. These and many more range within your stores, and I only throw them out as hints to vast possibilities.

The nicest griddle cakes we have for breakfast are made thus: take a quart or two of warm water or milk, stir in flour and meal, two-thirds of the former to one of the latter; form a thin batter, add a little yeast, some salt, and let rise over night. In the morning dissolve a teaspoonful of saleratus and stir in just before frying. To be perfect they should be served right from the griddle. A syrup made of C. sugar is very nice with the cakes.

Pork freshened and broiled over clear coals, is much preferable to fried pork and is excellent served with fried potatoes.

Your buffalo is nice for tea, but you can make a very good dinner of it. Chip fine and thin, place in your saucepan with a small lump of butter a pint of water; season with pepper and salt; thicken with an egg beat up with a cup of cream and a spoonful of flour; have some nicely toasted bread laid in your dish, pour the contents of the saucepan over all, and serve hot.

Wheat slowly boiled for a whole day is excellent for soups or to eat as you would rice or hominy.

Then there is potato soup and chickens waiting to be served in such a variety of ways

and pater familias says "the best of all is chicken pie."

Now, my dears, when the dreaded dinner hour approaches do not think of what you have not, but of what you have. "Necessity is the mother of invention;" and while I can but give a few hints to recall to your minds what you already know. Who shall say what wonderful dishes may be evolved from your troubled brains during this stubborn, stingy spring?

Surely not DAME DURDEN.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 17.

BY RAMBLER.

The Parliament House or Palace of Westminster, as it is sometimes called, is situated on the bank of the Thames contiguous to Westminster Abbey and also to Westminster Bridge. It is a magnificent Gothic structure, covering eight acres of ground and erected on the site of the old house which was destroyed by fire in 1834. It is, therefore, of modern construction, yet is very poorly planned inside, being cut up into many small, committee rooms, libraries, etc., miserably ventilated and still worse lighted.

The House of Peers is the largest room in the building. It is about eighty feet long by forty-five in width, and is profusely gilded and painted in a series of frescoes representing the spirits of Justice and Chivalry and of Edward III conferring the Order of the Garter on the Black Prince.

In this room is a gorgeous gilded throne upon which the Queen sits when she opens Parliament, but upon the occasion of our visit, although the Lords were in session, it was covered up with a brown linen cover.

The Lords while sitting in council wear a long black gown and a heavy wig of curled gray hair which gives them all the appearance of being very old men and has a very stately look and effect. Their proceedings are very dignified, prose and uninteresting.

The House of Commons is the same height and width as the House of Lords, but not so long, yet, at the time of our visit, there were three times the number of members present. It is less gaudily decorated than the other house, but still is handsomely frescoed. There is a narrow gallery around the entire room, the one over the speaker's chair being appropriated to the newspaper reporters.

The library and committee rooms are situated on the south or river front. And at the west end is the guard room and Queen's robing room. And at the east end is the clock tower and the speaker's residence.

The Queen's robing room is beautifully frescoed representing events in English history and scenes from the creations of Shakespeare.

Adjoining Parliament House is Westminster Hall. This is where the Supreme Court of Great Britain holds its sessions. The celebrated Tichborne trial was then in progress and the crowd was so great at the main entrance that it was impossible to gain admittance, but through the kindness of an attorney or barrister, as they are here called, we were taken through a private entrance and admitted to that part of the court room occupied by the Gentlemen of the Bar. This was a favor seldom conferred except on distinguished visitors and we fully appreciated the honor conferred upon us by our friend.

The court room is very small, hardly as large as our county court room in Topeka, badly lighted and no ventilation whatever.

The room was densely crowded and that portion allotted to the barristers equally well filled, which showed the deep interest still taken in the trial by all persons although this was the one hundred and twenty-first day of continuance. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn presided assisted by associate Justices Meller and Lush. The Chief Justice is a man of about seventy-five years of age and said to be at the present time the most eminent jurist in the world. Justice Meller looks to be some ten years younger than his Lordship, and Justice Lush is the youngest of the three. The claimant to the Tichborne estate is a man of fifty-two or three years of age, about five feet six inches in height, thick set and weighing at least two hundred and fifty pounds; he has rather a good looking English face with no appearance of the impostor about him. Three witnesses for the prosecution were examined while we were present. We gave particular attention to the manner of examining and cross-examining the witnesses as well as the general management of the case and also to the rulings of the court. And we are free to say that there was no great legal talent or ability displayed by any of the legal gentlemen engaged, and we left the court room strongly impressed with the conviction that Dr. Kenely, leading counsel for the defense, was possessed of some tact and skill and displayed greater legal knowledge than either of the three gentlemen on the bench. And we were also convinced that Caleb Cushing's book criticising the legal learning and conduct of England's Lord Chief Justice, while advocating her claims before the Geneva Board of Arbitration, is none too severe and is probably true in all its particulars.

A Boy's Composition.

ABOUT DOGS.—Dogs are usefuller as cats.—Mice is afeered of mad cats. They bite 'em. Dogs follers boys and catches a hog by the ear. Hogs rarely bite. People eat hogs and not the Jews as they and all other animals that doesn't chaw cuds can't clean ones.—Dogs sumtimes gits hit with boot-jacks for barkin of nites. Sleepy people get mad and throw 'em. Dogs is the best animal for man. They do more for man than ground hogs or koons or even goats. The end.

The Kansas Farmer.

From Hon. D. W. Wilder, State Auditor:
A paper is wanted that will "speak out in meeting" on any and all subjects relating to public interests. The day for cowardice, silence and whitewash has gone by. I believe you will make such a paper and gain ten thousand new subscribers in 1914. I am sure it will continue to move forward, and will have the true ring.

From Prof. W. K. Kedzie, Professor of Chemistry, State Agricultural College.
I wish you all possible success, and doubt not at all that you will give us a paper of which we shall all feel justly proud. I shall take the liberty to send you an article occasionally.

From Hon. G. T. Anthony, late Editor and Proprietor of the Kansas Farmer.
You have undertaken the task in an opportune hour, and I am gratified to know that you have secured so substantial a foundation whereon to build as the Kansas Farmer. No man more than yourself is fitted to the task by the sympathy which comes of knowledge. As a practical farmer, you are acquainted with them and suffer with them; you have held the plow in its even course, and been relentlessly followed by its contact with fast fictions. The feeling which makes us "wonderous kind" should make your new field productive to publisher and subscriber alike of substantial good.

From Hon. Joseph Harris, Author of "Walks and Talks" in American Agriculturist.
I am glad you have bought the KANSAS FARMER. I think you will make it a capital paper. I always read it with interest.

From Hon. A. Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.
You will be able to mingle your hard earned and ripe experience as a farmer with your journalistic knowledge from devil to editor—which must crown your efforts with success.

From W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State.
I hope to find leisure to do some scribbling for the Farmer. You start on your "walks and talks" in the Kansas Farmer. No man more than yourself is fitted to the task by the sympathy which comes of knowledge. As a practical farmer, you are acquainted with them and suffer with them; you have held the plow in its even course, and been relentlessly followed by its contact with fast fictions. The feeling which makes us "wonderous kind" should make your new field productive to publisher and subscriber alike of substantial good.

From Dr. Chase, late Editor of the Kansas Farmer.
To support and sustain the paper as it should be sustained, you should have added ten thousand subscribers within three months, and if our people consult their own interests you will get them. Our farmers must have a paper upon which they can rely under all circumstances, and I know of no man as feasible for their getting it as the one you now offer.

From Ex-Governor Robinson.
I am much pleased with the new management, and predict for it abundant success.

From Mr. F. Leach, of Waterville, Kan.
I wish every farmer in Marshall county could and would take the KANSAS FARMER.

From Mr. T. Butterworth, Editor Western Agriculturist.
Success to you in your worthy enterprise.

Opinions of the Press at Home.

The KANSAS FARMER is continually adding new and valuable features to its columns, and is becoming more and more a paper of interest to the farmers and stock raisers of Kansas. The matter presented in its columns renders it very desirable to the farmers and stock raisers of Kansas, and for the year beginning April 1st, the KANSAS FARMER will be printed in its columns. Send \$2 to J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kan., and secure the Farmer for a year.—*Manhattan Home*.

The KANSAS FARMER, under the control of Mr. J. K. Hudson, is shooting forward in all that goes to make a good agricultural newspaper. For three dollars the Farmer and Farmer's Extra are had for one year. Aside from the farm and garden, the Farmer contains a great deal of reading matter. Every family in Barton county should have this paper. It is now published at Topeka.—*Barton County Progress*.

The KANSAS FARMER, since January 1st, has gained over 8,000 new subscribers. This number does not include new subscribers or exchanges. What is to be expected of the good people of the West is to give to the KANSAS FARMER a subscription list of 100,000 names. The KANSAS FARMER is a paper that should be read by every farmer in every family home. That sounds well for an agricultural state, and the Farmer and its entire management richly deserve hearty congratulations.—*Kansas City Times*.

The KANSAS FARMER, under its new management is as bright as a new silver dollar. It is an eight page paper, and published weekly. Mat Hudson is a practical farmer and besides a man who knows how to write and what to write about. The Farmer should be in every family in every county in the state. It is published at a price that enables all to take it. \$2 per year. Address J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kan. Journal of Reform.

The Farmer is doing an excellent service for the farmer of Kansas. It is a well known fact that as much as any eastern agricultural paper, because it gives information that is especially intended for western farmers.—*Glendale Press*.

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

We observe that part of the design is a keg marked "elbow grease" rolling out of a horn of plenty. This "elbow grease," which is the KANSAS FARMER, is a paper that should be read by every farmer in every family home. That sounds well for an agricultural state, and the Farmer and its entire management richly deserve hearty congratulations.—*Kansas City Times*.

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

This best agricultural paper in the west, and we commend it to the people of Kansas 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. Small size, small price, and a paper that should be read by every farmer in every family home. That sounds well for an agricultural state, and the Farmer and its entire management richly deserve hearty congratulations.—*Kansas City Times*.

It makes a very handsome appearance. Brother Hudson may well be proud of the growth of his paper, and the substantial basis which it has attained.—*Kansas Democrat*.

Now the cheapest, newest and most ably edited agricultural paper in the state. Mr. Hudson is a practical farmer and a man of energy, enterprise and acknowledged ability.—*Olathe Mirror*.

The sheet is well filled with matters of interest to every farmer in the state. It is a paper that should be read by every farmer in every family home. That sounds well for an agricultural state, and the Farmer and its entire management richly deserve hearty congratulations.—*Kansas City Times*.

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

It deserves a liberal support from the farmers of the west. It is being read by thousands of them and their progress as agriculturists.—*Pleasanton Observer*.

UNDoubtedly the best agricultural paper in the western country.—*Spring Hill Progress*.

We find it vastly improved from its former self.—*Longton Ledger*.

It is improved in many respects, and will be a live paper for the farmers of Kansas, devoted not only to their interests on the farm, but in connection with the great questions of the day.—*Troy Chief*.

One of the most attractive papers in the west. Mr. Hudson is making it a splendid success.—*Atchison Patriot*.

It is the oldest and best established agricultural paper in the state, and heartily in sympathy with the farmers' and reform movement.—*Oakdale Independent*.

It is the leading agricultural paper of the west, and should be read by every farmer.—*Baxter Springs Republican*.

VOLUME 12, No. 1, of the Kansas Farmer is on our table. It is filled to overflowing with interesting matter suitable to all classes and conditions of people.—*Humboldt Union*.

We have received the first number of the Kansas Farmer published in 1914. The office has been removed to Topeka, and the paper is now under the management of J. K. Hudson, Esq.—*La Crosse Journal*.

Mr. Hudson is an able, practical writer, and has had ample newspaper experience. He has entered upon a field of great usefulness, and will undoubtedly be successful in it.—*Atchison Globe*.

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 edited agriculturist, who will make the Farmer a necessity to every agriculturist in the state.—*Lawrence Tribune*.

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.—*Grasshopper*.

It is now one of the best agricultural papers published.—*Augusta Republican*.

MAJ. HUDSON being a practical farmer, a gentleman of talent and literary culture will undoubtedly make the Farmer the best authority on all matters relating to agriculture, horticulture, etc., in the West.—*Nebraska Chief*.

The Kansas Farmer is a handsome, valuable paper.—*Ellsworth Reporter*.

EVERY farmer in the state ought to take it.—*Nationalist*.

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, Maj. Hudson, is one of the most intelligent practical farmers in the state.—*Nebraska Kansan*.

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 Maj. Hudson will make this paper a necessity to every farmer who desires to be posted and to keep up with the times.—*Southern Kansas Advertiser*.

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

It is now equal in appearance to the handsome agricultural journals in the country. Its new editor and proprietor, Maj. Hudson, is a live man, and will make his paper worthy of the support of every farmer in Kansas.—*Topeka County Telegram*.

It is now an eight page paper with an elegant new head, well printed on good paper, and best of all it is ably edited. Success to you, brother Hudson.—*Spirit of Kansas*.

It is very neatly got up and will prove a valuable addition to the agricultural periodicals of the day. Maj. Hudson is well qualified to conduct such a publication, as he knows both the theoretical and practical agriculturist.—*Cowley County Telegraph*.

Will be wholly acceptable to our rural population.—*Western Spirit*.

Will eventually supersede all agricultural publications in the patronage of Kansas farmers.—*Seneca Courier*.

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*.

UNDER his control we expect to see it grow in popularity, and increase in circulation.—*Sumner County Press*.

Mr. Hudson is a practical farmer and stock raiser, and will not doubt make a valuable agricultural periodical out of it.—*Grand Press*.

When he talks about farming and stock raising he knows what he is talking about, as he has been there himself.—*Miami Republican*.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1887, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strayed animal is \$100 or more, the owner thereof, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said stray, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of any fine for each animal contained in said notice.

Stray List for the week ending May 13.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Jos. Tanner, Cherokee Co., one dark brindled cow with square cross each ear, bell on. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by D. F. Hall, Pleasant View, one Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, branded V on left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by O. H. Kister, Maryville, Mo., one red and white spotted Steer. Appraised \$15.

POY—Taken up by Jos. Ellenbecker, Maryville, Mo., one gray Mare, 10 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by T. E. Hicks, Waterloo, Mo., one dun Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, dark mane and tail, a scar on left hip, should all round. Appraised \$10.

MARE—Also, one dark iron gray Mare, 3 or 4 years old, harness marks, small rope around neck. Both appraised \$10.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by B. M. Mead, April 23, Pawpaw, Mo., one light bay Horse, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, 4 years old, dim brand on left shoulder like letter O crossed both ways through the center. Appraised \$15.

Breeder's Directory.

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

THEODORE KADE, "Mapleland," Corning, Adams Co., Iowa. Breeder of Short Horn cattle, Berkshire hogs, Light and Dark Brahma Fowls. All of the best quality. Correspondence solicited.

UCIUS DESHA, Cynthiana, Kentucky, Breeder of Thoroughbred (2) Hone Galls. Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

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

M. RIEHL, Potomac, Missouri, Breeder of Improved BERKSHIRE SWINE. Prices low. Stock guaranteed.

H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Prize Poultry, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Pigeons. Fifteen First Prizes, 1878. Young Fowls for sale in season.

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

AK HILL STOCK FARM, Kellough, Jasper Co., Iowa, M. Briggs, proprietor, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Stock at all times for sale. Cat alogues sent on application.

ATHEW RYAN, Leavenworth, Kansas, Breeder of Short Horn and Imported Stock. Has on hand three (3) fine Heifers for sale. Pleasant View, P. O. Leavenworth, Mo.

S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, Iowa, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. No 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. Correspondence solicited.

J. FIERY, Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Durham cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices.

B. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millersburg, Illinois, Breeder and Dealer in Improved American Merino Sheep. We defy competition. Stock for sale.

R. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. Address J. B. STEVENSON, Leavenworth, Mo.

YANDER W. BARBITT, 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. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Chickens for sale. Address J. M. Gaylord, Paola, Kansas.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

LENN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ALL THE LATEST FRUIT TREES, Shrubs, Roses, etc., at wholesale.

KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, PROPRIETORS, 2001 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. Wholesale and Retail Nursery Stock very low.

LATE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN., General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the depot. E. F. DUELL, Proprietor.

KNOW NURSERIES, D. CHATWORTHY, PROPRIETOR. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail. 10-17-11.

Seedsman's Directory.

LANT SEED COMPANY—Established 1848—Incorporated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable Seed. Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.

ERN. STEEBER & CO., SEEDSMEN, 1000 Federal Building, 211 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

Beekeeper's Directory.

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

Nursery Stock.

ALLEN'S NURSERIES, 1,000,000 Hedge plants, 100,000 Apple, Pear and Cherry, 10,000 Peaches, 30,000 Evergreens and Shrubs, 3,000 Roses for flowering, 20,000 Roses for planting, 500 bu. Seed Sweet Potatoes, 100,000 Cabbages and Celery plants in season, 1,000,000 Sweet Potato Plants in season, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants in variety. The above stock is well grown and in a sound and healthy condition. Address ALLEN BROS., Kansas City, Mo.

SWEET POTATO FARM.

VALLEY KAW POTATO FARM, We are prepared to supply every demand for plants of all the leading varieties at the lowest rates. We are no novices in the business, but twelve years of experience, study and observation renders us capable, we think, of producing the very best of our kind. We have the advantage of the best shipping center in the west, and all orders will be filled with promptness. Our beds are located on Shawnee road, 3 1/2 miles from Kansas City and on the Farm "Plantation" are located 1,000 miles. WILLIAMSON BROS., Box 211 Kansas City, Mo.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.

OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements. We are fully prepared in every respect to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List. BLAIR BROTHERS, Proprietors Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Mo.

Go East by Way of St. Louis.

In these days of railroad competition the wise traveler selects his route before leaving home. In almost every instance he desires to reach his destination as speedily as possible, and for the accomplishment of that purpose the Missouri Pacific Through Line from the West to the East, via Kansas City and St. Louis, offers inducements unsurpassed by any other line in the country. Everything connected with the Missouri Pacific Railroad is first class, and the adoption of the Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake, together with its Pullman Sleepers, and Reclining Chair Coaches, render a trip over the line perfectly safe and pleasant. Passengers from all parts of the West, by taking its Express Trains at Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and other prominent cities, are landed in St. Louis at seasonable hours, morning and evening, and in ample time to make direct connection with all railroads for every point in the North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, etc., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" offices in the West, or upon personal or written application to G. H. BAXTER, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo., or E. A. WORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Sweet Potato Plants \$2 per 1,000.

BOXED in good shipping order and delivered at the Express office in Lawrence. Address N. CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.

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The New Improved REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.

AWARDED

THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"

AT VIENNA, 1873.

THE HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" AWARDED AT THE EXPOSITION.

No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A Few Good Reasons:

1. A New Invention, thoroughly tested and secured by Letters Patent.
2. Makes a perfect Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.
3. Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless and Rapid—best combination of qualities.
4. Durable—Runs for years without repairs.
5. Will do all kinds of Work and Fancy Stitching in a superior manner.
6. Is Most Easily Managed by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing through holes.
7. Design Simple, Ingenious, Elegant, forming the stitch without the use of cog wheel gears, rotary cam or lever arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uniform length of stitch at any speed. Has our new Thread Controller, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and prevents injury to thread.
8. Construction most careful and finished. It is manufactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N. Y. CHICAGO OFFICE, 235 State St.

Farm Stock.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

"Crescent Hill Herd," Chas. Lowder, Prop'r, Plainfield, Hendricks Co., Indiana.

PURE Short Horn Cattle, of both sexes and of all ages, for sale. Also, fine Berkshire Pigs bred and for sale. Catalogues and Price List furnished on application of parties wishing to purchase.

Hard Scrabble Hill Poultry and Pet Stock Yards.

F. W. MARSHALL,

BREEDER AND DEALER IN

FANCY POULTRY, PIGEONS, BIRDS,

Rabbits, and other Pets.

EGGS, for Hatching, from the best of stock, including, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahma, Dark Brahma, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Bronze Turkeys, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, etc.

Jan 7-11. PORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

FIRST CLASS POULTRY & EGGS.

EGGS for sale as follows: Dark Brahma, Partridge and White Cochins, (Todd's stock), \$3.00—Light Brahma, White Leghorn, Grey Dorking and Houdans, \$2.00 per setting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name. Address NELSON R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kan.

H. D. RICE, J. BRAGUNIER,

(Successors to J. BRAGUNIER.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour & Feed,

246 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

The very best bargains are offered for cash at this Store. All goods delivered in the city. Cash for Country Produce.

T. B. SWEET, Pres't, A. C. BURNHAM, Vice Pres't, GEO. M. NOBLE, Sec'y.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CAPITAL, - - \$100,000.

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

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

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

Poultry Breeder.

LITTLEMAN, Springfield, Ohio, Breeder of all varieties of pure bred Poultry, Rabbits, Pigeons, etc. Singling Birds. Send for price list.

Sweet Potato Plants.

Immense Stock. 5,000 Square Feet of Hot Beds.

1,000,000 Sweet Potato Plants, 300,000 Cabbage & Tomato Plants.

WE are sprouting the above stock on the premises of J. V. Carter, five miles west of Emporia, and by the first of May shall be able to furnish 30,000 daily.

From our base of operations at Emporia we will fill all orders, either at wholesale or retail, or to clubs, on one day's notice. Responsible dealers on the lines of the several railroads leading out of Emporia will find it advantageous to order from us, as our immense stock will enable us to fill orders at the shortest notice and at the very lowest rates. Please send for price list. Address CARTER & ESTABROOK, Emporia, Kan.

GRANGE SEALS.

THE Missouri State Grange Executive Committee has arranged with T. HAYNES, 304 North Third Street, St. Louis, to supply Seals for the Granges of the State at the lowest possible rates. Granges desiring Seals should compare his samples with those from other sources. Send for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Kansas Evangel;

A RELIGIOUS WEEKLY.

DEVOTED to the interests of Churches, Schools, Homes and Farms of Kansas and the West.

Edited by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH,

and a corps of corresponding editors unsurpassed by any paper in the West.

Sample copies free. Liberal terms to clubs. Address KANSAS EVANGEL, Leavenworth, Kan.



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Each person procuring a club of ten or more subscribers is entitled to one extra WEEKLY, and of fifty or more to a SEMI-WEEKLY. Papers addressed separately to each member of clubs will be charged ten cents additional to the above rates.

Specimen copies of either edition of THE TRIBUNE sent free on application.

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Extra sheets issued occasionally, and containing the latest and best things in art, science, literature, history and religious discussion. Half a million already sold. The series of fourteen extras now published sent by mail to any address in the United States for One Dollar. Additional extra sheets containing the two recent novels, "May," by Mrs. Oliphant, "A Pair of Blue Eyes," and "Lords and Ladies," each by mail, ten cents.

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IN ITS

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Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.

The FARMER no experiment, but a well established and

Prosperous Journal.

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

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

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

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

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports, made by the Signal Bureau of the War Department will present tabulated statements of observations, and facts interesting to all readers. Contributions showing the character, scope and value of the weather, and the relations of the various sciences, to agriculture, and the science of meteorology, are promised.

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

Scientific Miscellany.

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

Patrons of Husbandry

and other farmers' organizations, we shall have the latest official orders, circulars, changes and reports of meetings, presenting fully the growth and character of the great farmers' movement. The organization of this movement in other States, and in fact all information bearing upon the subject will be presented from week to week. A journal thus honestly and earnestly working for the promotion and support of the farmers, cannot but be a power in the various parts of the State. The FARMER will maintain an independent and outspoken position upon public measures affecting the interests of its readers.

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

The Official Stray List.

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

The Supreme Court Decisions. The Public Printer has designated the KANSAS FARMER as the journal in which the Supreme Court 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.

The Market Review

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

New Improvements

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

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

No Cheap Premiums are Offered. First, To give a premium to every subscriber would necessitate an additional charge upon present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap flashy premiums called for by the public, are not to be despised, we deem the giving of such a premium 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 obtaining them. We propose to devote our efforts to giving large and valuable premiums to individuals to get up clubs, making it necessary to tax those forming the Club to pay for the premium.

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

Terms of Subscription:

CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$ 2 00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1 00
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Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, 15 00
One Insertion, 20 cts. per line, Nonpareil.
One month, 10 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
Three months, 12 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
One year, 10 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
For line for Special Notices, 25 cents. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

Advertising Rates:

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

AUCTION SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on

FRIDAY, MAY 22d, 1874,

AT OUR FARM, ADJOINING

CAMBRIDGE CITY, INDIANA,

(30 miles east of Indianapolis), 15 Head of bulls and bull calves, and 40 Females, consisting of

Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Swine. The stock consists largely of our own breeding, to which have been added a few selections from the best of last season—making it a valuable and attractive lot.

Send for Catalogue containing full particulars. Terms.—On sum over \$50, a credit of six months, with approved security, with six per cent. interest. A discount of six per cent. for cash.

Cambridge City has direct railway communication with Ft. Wayne and Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, and from Louisville, Ky.

Persons attending the sales of C. C. Parks, Waukegan, Ill., May 20th, and Col. W. B. King, Chicago, May 21st, can leave Chicago at 8 P. M. and arrive at Cambridge City at 8 A. M. following. Comfortable sleeping cars have been arranged for those wishing to make this trip. Free conveyance to and from depot on day of sale.

S. M. MEREDITH & SON,
Col. J. W. JUDY, Asst. Cambridge City, Ind.

Hedge Plants, \$1.

TIMES are hard, and down comes the price of Hedge Plants. 300,000 packed and FREIGHT PREPAID for \$20. On smaller orders \$1 per 1,000 at the depot at Lee's Summit. Will warrant my plants sound and in good order when received, also full catalog. Terms, Net Cash with order. State where you saw this advertisement.

Address, C. H. ALLEN, Wholesale Hedge Grower, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

KANSAS

State Agricultural College,

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

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Mrs. H. V. WERDEN, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
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POLICY BOARD OF REGENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CALENDAR:

FALL TERM.—September 11,—December 24, 1873; 15 weeks.
WINTER TERM.—January 1—March 25, 1874; 12 weeks.
SPRING TERM.—April 2—June 24, 1874; 12 weeks.

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

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

For further information, apply to

J. A. ANDERSON, President.

PHYSICIANS ARE THE BEST JUDGES OF A GOOD MEDICINE AFTER

They use **HAMILTON'S BUCHU & Dandelion**, in all diseases of the Urinary organs and Liver. It cures Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Jaundice, &c. Try it.

del-y W. C. HAMILTON & CO. Cincinnati, Ohio.

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SOFT or Silver Maple Seed by express, well packed, at \$3 per bushel; \$2 per half bushel or \$1 per pound by mail—less in large quantities. Order at once. Seed ready 1st to 15th of May. Refer to *Colman's Rural World*, St. Louis, Mo. Address JOHN HUGGINS & SON, Woodburn Ill.

"The Thresher of the Period."

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THIS is the famous "VIBRATOR" THRESHER which has created such a revolution in the trade, and become so fully established as the "leading Thresher" of this day and generation. More than seven thousand purchasers and ninety thousand grain raisers pronounce these machines EXTREMELY UNEQUALLED for grain saving, time saving and money making.

Four sizes made, viz: 24-inch, 28-inch, 32-inch and 36-inch Cylinders, with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Powers. Also, Separators "alone" expressly for Steam Power, and Improved PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Steam Machines.

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

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RECEIVE and sell all kinds of Produce, including Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Wool, Hides, Pelts, Grass and Clover Seeds, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.

Our long experience as Commission Merchants and our excellent facilities, enable us to get the very highest market rates. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. The business of the

Patrons of Husbandry is especially solicited. We are also the manufacturer's agents for the sale of the THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW, for which circulars will be sent on application. We beg to refer to D. W. Adams, Master National Grange, Waukegan, Iowa; O. H. Kelley, Secretary National Grange, Washington City; Gen. W. Duane Wilson, Secretary Iowa State Grange; T. R. Allen, Master Missouri State Grange; J. K. Hudson, Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka; and to COLMAN & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS;

412 North Fifth st., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

TO BE HELD AT

Louisiana Fair Grounds, Louisiana, Mo.,

Wednesday, June 3d, 1874.

THE sale will include the greater half of my herd. This will not be a Culling Sale, but a DIVIDE, including animals from almost every family contained in the herd, consisting of 10 Bulls and Bull Calves, including the noted prize bull Starlight 11018 A. H. B., and some extra fine yearling bulls, Cows and Heifers, including quite a number of first-class show animals, and representatives of some of the best known and most fashionable families of the day.

Some of the cows and heifers to be sold are safe in calf to the 1st of June, and to the 1st of July, and the \$5,000 imp. bull Cherub 11508.

The stock can be seen at my farm until 30th day of May. My reasons for moving my stock to Louisiana are, that it will be much more convenient for buyers in attending the sale and in shipping the stock.

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

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

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS;

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Champion Reaper and Mower, Kansas Wagons and Carriages, Buckeye Grain Drills, Vibrator Threshing Machines, Pump, Washing Machines, Wringers, Fan Mills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Marsh Harvesters, Victor Saws, Hoos, Forks, Rakes, Spades, Shovels and Garden Tools in great variety.

Rustle and Terra Cotta Ware, Vases and Hanging Baskets.

Aquarias, Gold-Fish.
Bird Seed, and everything that is kept in a first-class Agricultural House, before purchasing elsewhere.

Prices lower than any house west of the Mississippi river. Do not fail to call and examine the stock, or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.

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

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W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO.
220 KANSAS AV., TOPEKA,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Agents for a general line of

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

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A richly illustrated Monthly, \$1.50 a year—chromo free to annual subscribers. On trial 3 months, 25 cents. Sample copies and terms to agents sent on application. Address: THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Room 27, Tribune Building, Chicago.

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15,000,000 Evergreen Seedlings;
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ALL grown from Seeds, upon our own Grounds, and they are better and cheaper than imported Stock. Send for Catalogue.

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Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

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

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BY the author of "Night Scenes in the Bible" and "Our Father's House," of which nearly 300,000 have been sold. "Home Life" is commended by ministers of all churches as "the author's best book," "full of precious things," "Truths precious as gems," "a choice book for every family," etc. Steel engravings, rose tinted paper, fine binding, and for sale by ministers and Clergymen, wanted in every country. \$75 to \$100 per month. Send for circular. ZEIGLER & M'CURDY, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Is the Best Finished and Cheapest;
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Never Breaks Thread or Slips Stitches;
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Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

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and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

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for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample free to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,
Faithfully Yours,
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Most Valuable Feed.

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