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Agriculture.

Careful Feeding.

The animal man, to make him much more than an animal, must have his mind cultivated, and so well is this understood, we begin to feed the mind as soon as it is capable of digesting. In the ratio of the adaptability of the mental food, system and method of administering it, the boy comes out a useful man. It is similar with the lower order, as to physical feeding. We may debauch a horse or other animal in his appearance and qualities, by bad feeding, and indifferent care, or we may greatly improve a debauched breed of stock in a series of years, by care and judicious feeding, as we elevate a nation by a diffusion of God's truth, and a knowledge of the arts and sciences.

There is nothing in the world that is acceptable to the taste and pleasing to the eye that has not been made so by cultivation and care. The raw elements are in our hands, and we may by ignorance and indifference permit them to remain so, or by intelligent thought and care, give them beauty and comeliness. Just so with our stock. Proper care and judicious feeding will improve them in every respect.

It is every man's duty to make the most and best of what he has. If you haven't short horns, you can make high grades of what you have, and the profit in this course will in time enable you to possess the others.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Hay by Measure.

One of your correspondents asks for a reliable rule by which to determine the weight of a block of hay by measurement. I do not believe any such rule exists. So much depends upon the kind of hay and manner in which it has been put into the mow that any rule amounts to about the same thing as the western way of determining the weight of a calf by fastening it to a rail after balancing it with stones guess at the weight of the latter. In some neighborhoods a cube eight feet each way is considered to make a ton, and in others one of seven feet is taken for the same weight.

After having carefully collected several rules I find that they vary from 500 cubic feet to 900 feet, making a very wide margin. From actual weighing I know that when from under grain a cube of seven feet will make 2,000 pounds of timothy hay, and I have weighed cubes of eight feet which only made 1,894 pounds.—*Country Gentleman.*

Why Wet Land should be Drained.

Free access of atmospheric air to every part of the soil is of the utmost importance. The air assists the various processes of decomposition by which dead animals and vegetable matter is made to yield products of the highest value as elements of the food of plants. If the soil is full of water, of course the air cannot get into the soil to perform this office. Hence, drains by drawing off the water beneath, give the air free admission to the soil, and each shower of rain, by displacing the air already present, and then falling through the soil and running away in the drains, renews the supply of fresh air. In this way drains are of the greatest benefit. Drains actually diminish the loss of plant food by washing away. Stagnant water is injurious to the roots of plants. They will not grow in it. Draining removes this, and hence the plants send down their roots deeper. Consequently their capability of absorbing nourishment is greatly increased. It is this increased depth of the roots in well drained soil which render the crops growing on them less liable to suffer from drought than those on imperfectly drained land.

Although rain, washing the surface and running off by open channels, may and does dissolve and wash away a considerable quantity of nutritive matter, the water which sinks into the land carries these nutritive substances deeper down into the soil and deposits them in the lower portions where the roots of the plants are to be found, and where these roots can seize and absorb these soluble matters. Draining causes the rain to pass through a considerable thickness of soil before it runs off, and hence it causes less loss of nutritive matter than is occasioned by rain washing soil as it does in undrained lands, carrying off to the streams and rivers much of the valuable nutritive matter that abounds on the surface.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Timely Agricultural Topics.

The common schools of farm districts ought to receive more attention from farmers themselves. Why? Because there is rarely any

effort made to adapt instruction to the professional needs of the class of pupils who attend them. A mechanic should be educated in the laws of mechanics, a physician study the laws of hygiene and physiology, a lawyer read law, a farmer's boy should learn botany, vegetable physiology, animal physiology, and hygiene chemistry, the constituents of soils, plants, etc. But the common schools of farm districts do not furnish him with any such knowledge. In how many country schools is botany taught? Not one in one thousand, it is safe to assert, ever had a teacher who possessed any botanical knowledge whatever. Yet the farmer boy from youth to old age has to do with plants constantly. He has also the care of animals, and yet he has not been taught how many stomachs the cow has, nor the difference between ruminating and other animals. His knowledge of the diseases of animals is only the traditional neighborhood "wisdom," handed down from father to son, generation after generation, as often opposed to all physiological law as otherwise. Even the parts of the animals with which he has to do have no names for him. He does not even know enough of the points of a good animal to be able to act intelligently as a judge thereof at fairs he may attend, and give reasons for his judgment. This is asserted concerning the average country boy, born, brought up and educated on a farm and as a farmer. Is there not need that the farmers who would keep their boys at home, and whose ambition is that they shall take charge of the old homestead, and perpetuate the family name therein, should see to it that what the country schools may do to this end, by giving instruction in matters relating to farm life and the duties of a farmer in relation to his crops, is done and done well? This will never happen without an effort is made by farmers themselves to secure professional instruction for their children—until they insist that the studies their children pursue shall at least relate to the vocation they are to follow.—*N. Y. World.*

Roots versus Corn.

A. K. Johnson asks whether roots can compete with corn either as butter or fat producers. This question is a very indefinite one, but the remainder of his letter commits him on the side of the roots, and that, too, with but little evidence other than the experience of English farmers. This is one of the most common mistakes made by those who take the affirmative of this discussion. English climate is peculiarly adapted to the growth of roots and not of corn, and consequently they do not come in competition; with us just the reverse is the case, for we have a climate but poorly adapted to root culture, unless assisted by expensive artificial means. Another mistake made by those who favor the growth of roots, is in taking the crops as they are reported in our agricultural papers as a basis for the calculations. When we take entire and partial failures into the account it will be found that the average acre of roots is much smaller than many imagine. Those who have had the most experience in feeding roots will no doubt object to the manner in which Mr. Johnson puts his question, and they will claim that the real question at issue is not so much whether an acre of roots will make as much butter or lay on as much fat as an acre of corn, as whether one acre of roots and two of corn will yield as much feed as three acres of corn, and with this change, many who take the negative side of the former question will take the affirmative in the new one. To obtain the full benefit of roots, they should not be fed by themselves but should be fed in connection with meal and dry provender.—*Country Gentleman.*

In September the farmer begins to receive returns for months of care and labor. He has hitherto been casting bread upon the waters, and now it returns after many days. His reward is now in proportion to his faith. If he has believed in what he has read in these pages, in the fruits of his own and other's experiences, and in the teachings of intelligence and common sense, he has not been chary of hard work, constant attention, and generous treatment of his land and crops; he has fed his land, and now his fields will feed him in return.

Now the farmer learns that out of nothing, nothing comes. If he has put nothing upon his fields, his crop is poor. If, on the other hand, he has well and intelligently fertilized and worked, he finds in spite of seasons, that he has barns full, and the promise of harvest is surely fulfilled to those who carefully meet the requirements of seed time.

The better the farmer the better the crops, and the risks of seasons and unfavorable weather, bring disaster only to the farmer who neglects the precautions by which he may avoid them.

Generally the fall wheat crop has yielded well, and has been harvested cheaply and in good condition. There is a good market for it. Crops in Europe are not over an average; and there are vast deficiencies in stocks to be made up. Besides our spring crops will be deficient. Spring wheat is a comparative failure in many places, and the surplus of the fall crop will be partly needed to meet this deficiency. Oats and corn will be below the average, and hay is short in the West, although plentiful in the East.

Prices therefore will be satisfactory on the whole, if grain is not sacrificed, and there is no good reason why farmers should hasten to put their grain into the hands of speculators, that they may hold it for a rise. The outlook is favorable to steady prices if not to some advance.

The Agricultural Fairs are now in season. To attend the State and County Fairs should be made a duty as it should be a pleasure. Every farmer should strive to be a competitor at his local fair. We wish there could be premiums offered for the best managed farms here, as there are in England, and plowing matches for farmers' boys. Competition induces study as well as work, and it is thought and study that we want.

No farmer in the world works harder or more steadily, than an American farmer, or has fewer idle days. But with the increase of machinery and the need of better farming, more study and knowledge are needed.—*American Agriculturist.*

Deep and Shallow Plowing.

While the four dry seasons, which have gone before, and were all of them preceded by hard, dry and deep freezing winters, demonstrated to some of us at least that shallow plowing following such winters made the best crops, the very dry summer of 1874, preceded as it was by a long, warm and wet winter, has shown equally clear that the shallow plowing under such circumstances is a delusion and a snare. In the summer of 1872, which had been preceded by a cold, open winter—a winter so severe and the earth so dry that the water in wells even, ten feet from the surface was frozen over, and during which there was noticed as constant a white nitrous or other efflorescence covering the surface of all swardless and open land, it was the general testimony that shallow plowed fields yielded better crops than those deeply plowed. The next reasonable explanation offered was that the tendency of all plant food, at all times except during and immediately after a rainfall, was to the surface, and that tendency was all the more powerful in times of intense heat, frost or drought, and that the white nitrous efflorescence above named was evidence going to show that there had accumulated at the surface of the earth an unusual quantity of plant food. In fact, the forces of nature had spread a vast coating of manure on the surface, wintery soil and drought had plowed it, and put it in the best possible condition for a crop, and deep plowing, reversing this order, had proved prejudicial.

But, in 1874, deep plowed lands have yielded the best crops; indeed it may be said that it is on the deep plowed and thoroughly pulverized soils only that crops at all have been grown. In the winter of 1873 and 1874 the forces of nature acted in a different direction from their course in 1872—it rained a great deal, which drove the fertilizing salts down into the earth—it froze but little, and the soil continued sodden for months; was thoroughly washed and water soaked when spring came in, and at seed time the earth broke up heavy, cloddy and lifeless, so that which had been prejudicial in 1872—that is, deep plowing and pulverizing the soil—became absolutely necessary in 1874.

The lesson from this year's experience then seems to be that there are times and seasons when shallow plowing makes the better returns, and there are other times and seasons when deep plowing and pulverizing the soil are both imperative for making crops—that each of these peculiar times and seasons makes itself manifest by well marked and easily understood phenomena—that is, that in springs which come after long, open, dry and hard freezing winters, the effects of which are shown by a whitish efflorescence at the surface, and a consistency of the soil like an ash heap, then deep plowing may be safely dispensed with. But, on the other hand, when the winter has been open, and the soil breaks up cloddy, then deep plowing and thorough pulverization is imperatively necessary.

But there are soils which are never frozen deep—soils of the north, on which the snow falls before hard winter sets in, and soils of the south which are never frozen more than an inch or two at the most. On these soils the peculiar forces named can never act in conjunction. But at the south the annual drought under certain circumstances does for the native soils that which soil and drought combined do for the soil of Illinois, and therefore under certain circumstances, and these liable to happen quite often, shallow plowing may do as well in the mild latitudes as we are witness-

es to its having done in central Illinois.—*Country Gentleman.*

At the recent exhibition of the Chester County Agricultural Society, Pennsylvania, Isaac Acker received the first prize on butter. His mode of management is as follows:

He feeds ten quarts of corn meal and bran to each cow per day, with hay. Does not think that corn fodder makes good butter. The temperature of the cream at churning was fifty-seven degrees, and it was churned from twelve to twenty minutes. Uses six ounces of salt and three ounces of white sugar to twenty pounds of butter. Uses an Embree butter-worker, with a sponge and cloth, and does not wash the butter with water. Mr. Acker believes that the essentials to make the dairy business pay are good cows, well fed and well taken care of, good and convenient dairy house and appliances, and then produce a good article and sell it at a high price. Last year his cows averaged 230 pounds each.

A Veteran Farm Hand.

It is generally supposed, says the *Albany Evening Journal*, that when a man reaches the allotted age—three score years and ten—he is not capable of doing as much hard labor as a man of forty or fifty years. And when he passes three score and ten, and even exceeds ninety, it is something wonderful if he retain the full possession of his faculties, and is able even to do a few small chores about the premises.

But the case is told of James Cameron, a farm hand in the employ of Mr. Sloan, about eight miles from Albany, who is now verging on his ninety-fourth year, yet he is hale and hearty as most men at fifty. He is now engaged in harvesting, and does a full day's work with the rest, taking his turn at mowing, cradling, or reaping, and fulfilling all his tasks with perfect satisfaction to his employer, and we may say, himself. He fully earns his two dollars per day, the wages that are paid to the most efficient hands, and sustains his declining years by his own exertions, independent of kith or kin.

The old gentleman is blessed with perfect health, a clear understanding, and a vigorous constitution, and will probably yet live to be classed among the centenarians. He belongs to a race of long lived people, his mother having attained the age of one hundred and eight years at her death.

Prices of Noted American Horses.

The following are some of the prices paid for American horses:

Kentucky, \$40,000; Norfolk, \$15,000; Lexington, \$15,000; Kingfisher, \$15,000; Glenelg, \$10,000; Smuggler, \$15,000; Blackwood, \$30,000; Jay Gould, \$30,000; Dexter, \$33,000; Lady Thorne, \$30,000; Jim Irving, \$30,000; Goldsmith Maid, \$20,000; Startle, \$20,000; Prospero, \$20,000; Rosalind, \$20,000; Lulu, \$20,000; Happy Medium, \$25,000; Clara G., \$30,000; Pocahontas, \$35,000; Edward Everett, \$20,000; Auburn Horse, \$13,000; Judge Fullerton, \$20,000; Membrino Bertie, \$10,000; Socrates, \$20,000; George Palmer, \$25,000; Membrino Pilot, \$12,000; George P. Daniels, \$8,000; J. G. Brown, \$12,000. Flora Temple sold, when aged, for \$8,000 for a brood mare; \$20,000 was offered and refused for Tom Bowling last summer; \$30,000 was offered and refused for Bassett in three year old form; \$25,000 will not to day buy Baywood or Asteroid. \$40,000 was offered and refused for Woodford Membrino, and \$20,000 for Thorndale.—*New York Mail.*

Use of Thermometers.

The differences in the ordinary meteorological observations are not so much owing to the defects of the thermometer, as a general thing, as to the want of a proper care in observation. To ascertain the true temperature of the atmosphere, the instrument should never be hung against the walls of a building, as the heat absorbed and radiated will cause a change of several degrees, depending on the nature of the material of the walls, and the side exposed to sun or wind, as also the radiation from the internal heat of the building. The best place is under the shade of an open cover or tree, away from any buildings, suspended a few feet above the ground.

The fact that the air may be at rest or in motion, will not affect the temperature. To ascertain the heat of the direct rays of the sun the instrument should be covered with a coat of lampblack and exposed to the direct rays of the sun in a sheltered place.—*Western Manufacturer.*

Wheat.

Sow Winter Wheat.

In view of the ravages of the chinch bug, we would advise sowing winter instead of spring wheat. If the ground is well prepared, plowed deep and well turned, and the wheat put in with a drill, we do not see why a good crop may not be as surely obtained from sowing winter wheat as any other.

It may be that this portion of Kansas will prove to be better adapted to the growing of small grain than corn, and with the crops of barley and rye we can comfortably subsist, even though immense crops of corn are not raised.

It has proved to be a fact that where spring wheat has been sown instead of winter wheat, the chinch bug has almost invariably visited such sections, and farmers, to escape their ravages, have had to return to raising winter wheat. By all means then, we would recommend to our farmers the propriety of raising winter wheat.

There have been good crops of winter grain raised the last year in this part of Kansas, and it can be done again.

It is understood that measures are being taken to furnish such as cannot furnish it, wheat for seed this fall to those who will prepare the ground and sow it.

Let us not get discouraged, we shall yet live, and grow, and thrive and soon will get rich in Kansas. Let us buckle on our working harness and declare by our acts and words we will stay here and will succeed. Next year may, and we are inclined to think will be one of the best years for good and abundant crops ever seen in this part of the west.—*Wilson Enterprise*.

Select Good Seed.

However rich your ground may be, or how ever well prepared, if your seed is not good your chances for a good crop are below par. You cannot be too particular in this matter. We have known men to sow inferior seed because they had only that kind, and were too stingy to buy. This is mistaken economy in the superlative degree.

Like will produce like, and if you sow poor seed you may expect correspondingly poor crops. Better pay two prices for seed that is pure, sound and genuine, than to accept inferior seed as a gift.

Before sowing throw your wheat into water and then refuse all grains that will swim. These are weak grains that do not contain the necessary food in quality or quantity, to feed the young plant until it can draw nourishment from the soil. Such seeds produce sickly plants, only, and in the case of wheat, they do not get growth enough before frost to survive the winter.—*Ohio Farmer*.

The Wheat Harvest and Prospects.

The question of scarcity or plenty of wheat in Europe is considered, in the trade, to hinge upon whether France is an importing or exporting country. Last year, for instance, France had to import \$60,000,000 worth of breadstuffs, in consequence of the failure of her harvest. This year, it is estimated that she has \$15,000,000 worth to export.

South Russia, Hungary, Italy and Germany are all rejoicing over abundant harvests.

In England, as we write (Aug. 29th), all but a very small portion of the wheat crop has been secured in good condition. With the belief that their harvest is fully an average, English buyers are holding off, confident that they can get all they want at their own figures, by waiting for it. Consequently, Liverpool prices are still downward in their tendency.

On the other hand, it is admitted that the granaries of the world were never so thoroughly depleted as at the commencement of this year's harvest. It is a time when the greatest caution is needed in disposing of our surplus. It is estimated that our crop this year exceeds that of last year by six per cent. Western farmers appear to be in the following agreeable fix: If the surplus is rushed forward, it will inevitably break down the market. If it is retained, it is probable that England, the only foreign market amounting to anything, will supply her wants elsewhere. In fact, at no time has Europe been so independent of American grain as she is at present. Whether she can continue so through the winter and spring, is yet uncertain.

The true course for western farmers is, not to hold back their wheat if a chance presents itself to realize a living profit; and not sell at a price which will not remunerate them, unless absolutely compelled to do so.

Culture of Wheat.

Good sound land, well plowed and thoroughly pulverized, with no liability to water logging, is demanded for producing the best crops of wheat. The nearer these conditions can be obtained, the greater the prospect of good crops. Another and scarcely less important element of success is, however, to be sought for. Carefully selected and thoroughly cleaned seed, which has fully matured, alone should be sown. Not only ought all filth to be removed, but all light and unripe grains should be taken out. The care, time and patience exercised in securing this, will be amply compensated for.

To thoroughly plow the land and to so frequently harrow it as to bring it to a condition of perfect tilth, is a point we have often urged, but will here again insist upon, as a preliminary to the soil doing its best for the crop.

The deeper the soil can be disturbed the better the chance for surplus moisture to pass off, and the less the risk of winter killing. The fine pulverization of the soil fits its elements for dissolution by the air and rains, and the deep plowing is a protection against injury by heaving out from frost.

As to the kind of seed, we can only say that local experience, except in a limited way, is generally a fair test of what is best adapted to the soil of a certain district, but we recom-

mend every farmer to try for himself as he can do so, on a moderate scale, some of the newer varieties constantly being introduced to notice, and some of which, happily adapted to his location, may be found of the highest advantage to him.

The improvement which may be made even in a very few years, in the productiveness and hardness of an ordinary local variety, by a process of careful and continued selection, may be seen by a reference to an article on the subject on another page.

The land well prepared, not too light but fine and evenly worked, the question of how to put in the seed comes up. Our best farmers, with few exceptions, now use the drill. On land sown late it is still more important than where early sowing is practiced, the liability to injury in winter being, as is generally conceded, greater with wheat sown broadcast.

As to the time of sowing, there is some variation of individual preference as well as local usage. The late Judge Chambers, of Kent, one of our most discriminating and successful farmers, sowed always, we believe, the bulk of his crop in August. The crop as a rule in this latitude is now gotten in from the 25th of this month, to the 10th of next, many preferring the earlier date for the red Mediterranean. The quantity of seed now generally sown is two bushels to the acre, broadcast; where the drill is employed, from one to three pecks less.—*American Farmer*.

Thick and Thin Seeding.

The fact that plants yield more largely when they are furnished with abundant room, and that the thin seeding of a crop, up to certain limits, yields a better harvest than any thicker seeding, is no new thing. We read of it in the works of the most ancient writers upon agriculture, and early historians record facts illustrative of the advantages of sowing thinly, and of the extraordinary yields of grain from single seeds. Nevertheless, the subject is as fresh as ever, and we see every year good farmers wasting large amounts of seed and sacrificing large portions of their crops. We have recently seen a piece of oats, sown with one bushel per acre, which yielded a better crop than a neighboring field sown with four bushels per acre.

A few years ago we divided a ten acre field into five portions, and sowed them with wheat at the rate of one bushel, five pecks, six pecks, seven pecks and two bushels of seed per acre. There was no perceptible difference in the soil of the field, nor in any of the manuring, preparation or sowing. At harvest time there was a very perceptible difference in the yield, the thinnest sown portion being by far the best of the field, and the thickest portion the worst. Near the edge of the field, upon the thinnest sown part, where the seed had been thinned out by some pigeons, there were some stools of wheat with thirty stalks, each bearing an ear; and in this part of the field the difference was mostly shown in this way, and in the length of the ears. The other side of the field, where two bushels had been sown, produced much shorter ears than this portion.

At a meeting of the Midland Farmer's Club, held at Birmingham, England, in June last, Major Hallett read a paper upon thin sowing and selection of seeds. It was illustrative of his experiments in raising what he calls "pedigree wheat." He exhibited a single plant of wheat from a single seed planted alone, which bore 94 stems, one of barley of the same character bearing 110 stems, and one of oats with 87 stems. He stated that a crop of wheat he had sown with single seed nine inches apart each way, produced 108 bushels per acre. He suggested the experiment be tried of drilling eight quarts of wheat per acre, early in September, and one quart additional for each week to the end of the month. Also that seed be selected from the produce of these plots for future sowing, with reference to its hardness, its trueness to type, its quality of the grain, its productiveness, its power of tillering or casting up numerous stems, its stiffness of straw, and its earliness of ripening.

His plan of selecting seed was to take the most perfect grains from the largest ear of the plant with most stalks, and plant them so that the grain from each ear occupied a row by itself, each grain occupied a hole in the row, and the holes twelve inches apart. This plan was repeated yearly, taking each year the best grain produced. By this course in several years he had succeeded in doubling the length of the ears, in trebling their contents, and in increasing the tillering power five fold. Five plants of wheat planted twelve inches apart each way, upon an acre of ground in September, gave 1,001,880 ears, or 67,700 ears in excess of the crop from six pecks per acre sown upon the adjoining field. Later plantings reduced the crop somewhat. Two plants which produced 88 bushels per acre, a bushel of wheat produced by this thin sowing contained 400,000 grains, while a bushel of ordinary wheat contains 700,000 grains.

Here is interesting matter for consideration, and if, as seems scarcely to be doubted, thin seeding is more productive than thick, it may be very profitable to experiment in this direction. It is necessary to remember that for such seeding to be successful the soil must be rich and free from weeds, and that the crop also must be kept free from weeds by thorough cultivation. Although with better farming than we now have we can raise large crops, yet it is certain that the possibilities of better farming are not nearly realized as yet.—*American Agriculturist*.

Horticulture.

Orchard Management.

A Michigan orchardist gives his method of cultivation, in a communication to the Pomological Society, as follows:

I manage the field as though there were no trees—plowing, cropping, seeding, sowing to grass, mowing, pasturing, etc.; but I do not forget my trees nor allow them to take care of themselves. I do not allow a living thing to grow under them—grass, weeds or grain.

When the field is plowed the plow is allowed to skim lightly over the roots, with care not to cut many if any of them. I am also particular to keep the trees well mulched with straw litter, either from the barn-yard or

straw-stack; the latter is preferable, as it is not so apt to be mixed with weed-seed, and not so rich as the former. Too much manure can be applied to fruit trees for their good; but straw entirely clean and unbroken is a capital application—if a little fine and slightly mixed with the droppings of stock as they feed on it, all the better. Beneath each tree, and as wide as the branches spread above (wider if the trees are young) apply the clean straw eight to twelve inches deep—one-half or two-thirds this depth if the mulching is finer and richer, as from straw-stack feeding.

In this practice, here is my theory for success in raising fruit: Plentiful mulching serves the tree in many ways. First, it is a fertilizer; second, it always keeps the rootbed soil cool, low and moist; third, it operates as a sponge, by catching and retaining the water which falls off-times in summer in heavy dashing showers, until it gradually sinks away beneath the tree root-bed, where it is always much needed in the hot fruiting season, but where it seldom gets where turf is allowed to form—often and nearly always running off and not wetting half an inch deep during a good average shower the little knoll on which an apple tree is too apt to stand, so the rats do not get a taste of that for which they are the thirsting, and must have to do well.

Lastly, I think in some way it favors the destruction of the apple-worm, which thrives by thousands and millions in some orchards. I have not seen a single nest or worm in my orchard this season, nor do I remember of seeing any last year, though I have had a few years before, but never many. I have seen this year in a neighboring orchard 10 to 30 nests to a tree throughout the orchard, and it looked nearly ruined. This orchard is often cropped but never mulched.

I have yearly uniformity in bearing, and enough in abundance to occasionally break the branches.

Home Fruits and Comforts of Rural Life.

F. R. Elliott, the author of the *Western Fruit Culturist*, has communicated the following interesting article to the *New England Homestead*:

It would be egotistical in us to say that we can write anything strictly new upon the culture of fruits, or the making of a rural home life one of daily happiness and enjoyment; but we do know that, like religious tenets, a line upon line, here and there, and repeated, comes with a refreshing thought towards culture and improvement—toward making man associate his home with thought of enjoyment and comfort. So then, daily, man and woman are looking to see what they can do to make more and more beautiful and comfortable the residence and grounds they expect to pass their lives upon.

As we have said—line upon line—although it be an old repeat, oft comes just to the mind—and so we now say to those who planted trees this last spring, that the trees have perhaps grown well and are healthy. If so, now when they are returning their sap to their root—for you all know or should know that the sap of the tree courses through its veins or vessels of current, is elaborated and chemically acted upon by the atmosphere and returned to the roots, as the blood of man passes through his veins and returns to the heart. In the human body the action is continuous, and the food of support is constantly returned, but in the vegetable life the returned sap is laid up to a certain extent in the roots for the coming year or season's demand. Taking this as a plain matter, we go back to the tree and say if the tree is now in a good condition you will aid its future materially by stirring the ground around its stem base—say six feet in diameter. Don't put on any mulch now; leave all the mulch from this time onward to be done just as soon as the frost has penetrated the ground two inches. Then in spring stir that mulch; keep it there until the growth of the season has matured, and then remove it to be applied again as above named after a two inches of frost. If the trees are at this season in a favorable condition and have made no growth, dig a trench around the outside of all the roots, one foot wide and just as deep as the roots, take out the poor soil and replace it with good garden loam—use no manure but pure decomposed enriched soil. Leave the surface light and loose, as with the tree in good health, and then mulch after frost as before stated. Late in October clip back every limb and twig of the tree from two to three of its buds, but don't cut away a single branch from the main body. All this of trees touches each and all varieties—and now just a little word about your place.

Have you got shade trees just where you want them? Ere you say yes, study or learn how large the tree you have grows, and see what it will be in reality twenty or thirty years hence. If it is an evergreen of forest habit, growing fifty to seventy feet high, and with spreading branches, one-half that number of feet in diameter—then be careful to plant it or, if it is planted, to remove it to a position where its lower branches will not have to be removed to enable you to walk or drive in the path or road you have lined out. In arranging and planting the shade trees, whose flowers are to please and refine your mind, and carry you to thoughts as their buds open to the flower, to a conception and reminder that you are to have on earth but a feeble bud, and that upon your remembrance of the creation of that flower and yourself, your place must be hereafter, that here you only see the emblems of that which is to unfold in beauty—make them into groups as you would a family of children for a photographic picture, place the tallest growing sorts in the rear and bring the low or little growing ones whose early buds and blossoms are like the dear little child in the front.

Study this item carefully. If you have no books and want a word now and then touching it, ask the editor and he will supply your wants.

A Western Evergreen.

J. A. Gilman has just returned from the Rocky Mountains, with a large assortment of evergreens, and we note the fact with more interest, because he advertises in the lot the Douglas spruce. This is the conventional name of the beautiful mountain evergreen which R. A. Pratt sold two years ago, and a few of which were brought here previously by amateurs from the Colorado wilds.

This evergreen has never yet entered into the nomenclature of eastern nurseries nor have they any idea of its beauty and value, for it seems to be confined to a small region of country in its native state, and is only at a

very recent date attracting the attention of our people.

Two specimen trees—now six or eight years old—may be seen on each side of the street leading up to the Catholic church, over in Kearney ward; and two others on the vacant lots belonging to Mollring, near the Lutheran church. They are the most silver color of all our evergreens, and perhaps the most symmetrical, and in the light of the sun or moon, resemble flagpole work or chased silver.

We venture to say that Wilder and Vick and all the worshippers of beauty in nature, would stand before these trees entranced, whenever the warm summer light shimmers on them as now, in the localities we have indicated.—*Neb. City Press*.

NEW ROSE, GEN. VON MOLTKE.—This new hybrid perpetual, originated by Messrs. Bell, of Norwich, England, is described as the purest scarlet rose in cultivation, and very distinct in color and character. Flowers are brilliant, velvety orange scarlet, slightly shaded with pure carmine, large, very double and of perfect shape and robust growth. It is abundantly and continuously in bloom from June to November.

We learn, through a German journal, that in order to preserve fresh fruits, it is only necessary to heat them, if not perfectly ripe, in water almost to boiling; drain nearly dry, and cover with warm concentrated glycerin. If the fruit is perfectly ripe, heating in water is unnecessary. It is also advised to pour off the glycerin after standing for some time, and add fresh concentrated glycerin. The glycerin poured off may be concentrated on a water bath and used a second time. Ordinary glycerin is often impure, but only that which is perfectly pure and colorless, with a clean, sweet taste, and a specific gravity of 1.25 should be employed.

INFLUENCE OF THE GRAFT ON THE ROOT.—At the last meeting of the Indiana State Horticultural Society, Mr. W. H. Regan said—

It is a fact that no nurseryman will gain say that varieties of fruit trees change, to a certain extent, the character of the root upon which they are grown—yellow bellflower and Pryor's red are good examples. A row of trees of either of these varieties, grafted or budded on as many different varieties of seedling roots as there are trees, each naturally having its own peculiar habit, will be found to have the character of root peculiar to the tree to which it belongs, although the roots are entirely of the seedling, and naturally differing widely from each other. Pryor's Red root is uniformly branching and feeble—yellow bellflower as certainly strong, vigorous and fibrous.

Farm Stock.

Editorial after editorial has been written to show the evil results of feeding stock for the fairs, or we might say feeding Shorthorns; as it is applied more particularly to them than any other class of improved stock. While it is not our intention to unlimitedly defend this system to the extent it is sometimes carried to, yet we hold to the position heretofore taken, that a liberal course of feeding is essential to improve, or keep them up to their present high standing as fashionable pedigrees. But it is not our intention in this article to defend the practice but to show who are too blame for it if wrong.

The breeder that keeps his herd in good show condition the year round instead of receiving the honor due him for his efforts in not only improving the particular breed he may possess, but by improving the stock of the country at large—is condemned in many cases as an only injuring the live stock interest of the country, but as swindler, etc., all because he keeps his cattle in better condition and gets better prices for them than his less fortunate brother breeders, who do not believe in the liberal feed system, or profess not to. If they really do not believe in it why do they force the successful breeder to adopt it. It is not the large breeder's fault that he keeps his animals in that condition, but it is those who are commencing in the business and the farmers who compel him to do so whether he is willing or not.

Let us take Mr. Pickrell, Mr. Spears or Mr. Dyrast, and suppose that one or all of them have two different lots of Shorthorns; one lot they have put under the forcing system, another that has not been fed more than the common stock of the country, and a farmer of a new breeder goes to their farm to select a common thoroughbred either to improve their common stock with, or to start a thoroughbred herd. Which lot will they select from, those that are fat or those that have had but common care? Bear in mind we are not holding up to the beginner or farmer whether it be right or wrong for them to select as they do, but we can make the positive assertion that they will take those that have been the highest fed, nine times out of ten.

Breeders and farmers you know these are facts that cannot be controverted.—*Farmers' Journal*.

A Good Cow.

There is but a very limited idea among the mass of farmers of what constitutes a good cow. They do not make the necessary efforts to learn the amount of milk, and its producing qualities in butter and cheese. Three-fourths of all the cows in the northwest are such poor milkers that they should be sent to the butchers, and better stock supply their places. To do this, it is necessary to procure blooded stock, for some of the common stock are the best milkers. With these, and breeding to a male animal from a dam of good reputation for milk, very soon one cow will supply the place of two.

There are plenty of cows which give twenty quarts of milk at a milking, for a few weeks, but soon dwindle to mere strippers. Sometimes this is owing to the deficiency of a milker, other times to the want of suitable

food, and frequently to the poor qualities of the cow. With good, gentle, regular, rapid milkers, the season of milk should continue almost undiminished for nine months.

The reason that Ayrshires, Jerseys, and other cows are so celebrated for their milk is the careful and scientific breeding of the original stock, and the watchfulness with which the blood has been perpetuated. If a man with the right turn of mind, with all the means requisite, would take some of the good milkers of Iowa common stock and produce a race or family, with a strict view to milk, we have no doubt a better stock could be produced than ever came from the Isle of Jersey.

It is not the soil, grass or atmosphere of either Jersey, Ayrshire or Durham that produce naturally fine stock for milk or beef. But it is the genius of man handling and combining the best specimens of the kind family, with wise and discreet crosses, that evolve the stock that is making the owners and the world rich.

If men commanding the liberal means of Jacobs, Long or Briggs of Iowa, would direct their energies to producing a stock suited to production of cheese or butter, there is no good reason why a better quality for that purpose could not be produced. The world is advancing in every material and scientific department, and it is folly to go back to the end of time to the fields of the old world to replenish the prairies of the west. The time should come soon when the little powers of the older kingdoms should be supplied from the wider, richer and more productive powers of the world, which have been reserved by Providence to be developed during the last half of the nineteenth century.—C. F. Clarkson in *State Register*.

Transporting Live Stock.

The New England live stock shippers have been steadily at work for the last six months, endeavoring to improve stock transportation by urging the various trunk roads running east, to quicken up their time, and reach Boston sooner than heretofore. They have employed a gentleman who has had large experience by observation in the various modes practiced by each in their running of stock, to investigate the causes that have delayed the stock en route, and he finds that much time has been spent on side track waiting for other trains.

He has made known the cause of delay to the proper persons, in order to remedy the same. He informs us that in all his requests for improvements, the companies have cooperated generally.

The Michigan Central led off magnanimously for fast trains, and as they delivered it to Detroit, the three roads from there to Buffalo gave it, unusually quick time. The Lake Shore did not seem to be prepared to accommodate its patrons, and these patrons sought the fast lines, to the depreciation of this road's receipts. But since May 24th, this road has adopted the fast train time, and is in receipt of large shipments over previous weeks. All shippers allow that animals shrink less by quick transit than by any other way.

All eastern bound railroads are giving stock greater care and quicker transit than ever before, and what is more, are heeding the advice and suggestions of those men who have spent years in handling live stock, and whose experience has taught them to avoid injury in whatever form. The natural law for removal of animals every twenty-four hours, works injury to hogs, as all must know, as when they are taken off, they are driven under a hot sun to hot yards, and fed upon corn, which, from its heating nature, causes them to get thirsty, when wetting them down thoroughly, say for two or three hours, and sending them along for thirty hours, is far more humane. So says Mr. Prince, the gentleman referred to.—*Humane Journal*.

Horse Department.

The Kansas Horse, "Smuggler."

A correspondent of the *Mass. Ploughman*, writing an account of the great stallion race at Buffalo, says—

"We have seen Col. Russell's note in the *Spirit of the Times*, under date of August 10, in which he says that being aware that Smuggler's first race was watched by many, (as he can be assured it was,) with deep interest, too, it is desired by Col. Russell in this letter to correct an impression that Smuggler was distanced in the last heat. In the first heat he took the word in rear of all the rest of the horses, as a great deal of anxiety was felt as to his conduct if in the crowd at the 'send off' did not take the lead till the three-quarter pole was passed, and then trotted the last quarter in 32½ seconds, the official time of the heat being 2:23½, not 2:25½."

The second heat was a repetition of the first the time being given by the judges 2:20½ while Smuggler actually trotted the full mile in 2:18½.

In the third heat he was started when more than half way from the stand to the distance flag, and such an immense gap it was not in his power to make up, though he trotted the middle half in 1:01½, and jogged home from the distance flag in 3:27.

Col. Russell, with his accustomed urbanity and fairness, confesses that his grand horse either could not or would not score in the fourth heat, and perhaps had enough of the race. He also says that his previous work had not been of a character to prepare him for so fast time, and that he could not blame Smuggler for giving up. We trust however that what his owner says—"that his first race may be his best,"—will not in fact be the case, as the 15th of September may show, whilst at the same time the Colonel asks the *Spirit* to set this "locomotive in horse hide" right as to his record—which we know it will be only too glad to do.

It will be seen that five of the stallions entered in Blanchard's great race were at Buffalo where Smuggler made the great time of 2:20½, and we know that when these five great horses meet the balance of the stallions at Mystic Park, the event will indeed prove the great trot of the century.

Balky Horses.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, puts forth a set of rules for the treat-

ment of balky horses:

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will obey.
2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort does not cure him, the second will.
3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind until he wants to go.
4. The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore confirmed whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can, by any means, give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie a bow knot. At the first check he will generally go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out and remove the string, to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.
5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle-girth.
6. Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to his head.

HORSES PAWING IN THE STABLE.—I have tried a variety of means, among others, the strap and chain, but all failed. Recently I devised a plan which has succeeded to my entire satisfaction. I make a frame four feet long, and of sufficient width to reach nearly the top of the manger, from which I suspended it, allowing it to reach to within about ten inches of the floor. I boarded up the sash or frame, in order that he could not get his feet over the lower bar, which was a round stick two inches in diameter. The act of pawing sets the swing in motion, causing it to strike against the shins, which so disgusted my animal that he very soon gave it up entirely.

Pasture.

No one variety of grass, however valuable, can alone fill the requirements of a first class pasture. A variety that in May blooms in its prime and juicy sweetness, withers and fades in July, becomes brown and woody in August, and ere the frosts of September, decays.

Most grasses are congenial in their natures, and in order to secure a good turf, ever fresh, ever green, through all the warm months, several varieties of seed must be used. An early variety shades the tender coming plant of a later one, from the scorching rays of the sun, which would suck the life sap from it, and when in its prime is spent in decay, nourishes it. In their turn, the later varieties shade the roots of those before them, as the dutiful child remembering the many kindnesses received in youth, returns them again to the giver. And when the last varieties are nipped by the frost they too spread their protecting folds above all these before them, from the chilling blasts of the coming winter, and in case they should not give sufficient protection to insure a certain return to their order another season, kind nature has provided that above them shall be spread a pure and virgin white mantle of snow. A thin coating of straw, evenly spread through the summer and fall, will greatly assist nature in this respect, and cannot be too highly recommended. It serves the same purpose that the decaying grass does, keeping the earth moist and cool in summer and warm in winter, and while it protects, it nourishes as well. Should any part of the pasture seem to be failing, seed should be sown there, and with a sharp toothed harrow scarify it well, and cover after with a thin coating of straw. Timothy, red, white and alsike clover, red top, blue and June grass, are all desirable, and well adapted to most pasture lands. The late summer or early fall is the best time to secure the desired results, although the early spring may sometimes do as well. If you wish a good pasture, be sure that no weeds shall escape the scythe and go to seed. Gypsum, or land plaster, wood ashes, salt, lime and other fertilizers should be used when the soil is deficient in them. Your measure of success will depend very much on the knowledge you gain of the wants of your own soil, and supplying them. No rule can be given by which you may know in what point your soil is deficient, except you gain that knowledge by actual experiment, as what one soil has in overabundance another may lack.—*Working Farmer.*

Wilkes' Spirit says: The wonderful performance of the young stallion, Membrino Gift, at Rochester, when he scored 2:21, 2:20 and 2:23 in successive heats, has brought his sire Membrino Pilot, into such great favor that Mr. Relf has decided to allow Pilot to make a short fall season.

Membrino Gift is not the only fast one among the get of Membrino Pilot. Great things are expected of the young mare Josephine, who is not only a speedy but is a stickler to boot. Early in the spring she showed 2:24, but she was taken sick at Cambridge City, Ind., and had to be shipped home to Nashville. She is now doing well, however, and will probably speak for herself before long.

It may be, as some think, that the gallant chestnut Membrino Gift has marked his lowest notch in the record of fame, but we are not among those who think that way. At all events, he has put a big feather in the cap of Membrino Pilot, and we are glad that the latter is the property of so clever a gentleman as Mr. Relf.

HORSE SHOEING.—Never touch the bars, frog, sole or outer surface with a knife or rasp. Shoe with light, thin shoes that allow the sole bars and frog to be brought in contact with the ground, and thus bear their due proportion of the horse's weight. Use small nails, and not over five of them. Never allow the points to be driven high up the wall of the hoof. For ordinary service in the country during the summer months, use only tips,

which protect the toe, but leave the entire ground surface of the foot unprotected.—*Murray.*

Treatment of Horse Distemper.

Stewart's American Farmers' Horse Book says: The treatment in its general features resembles that for glanders. Bleed in the neck vein, taking about three pints of blood; then take and thoroughly mix together one table-spoonful of gunpowder, one of lard, one of soft soap, two of tar, and one of pulverized gum myrrh; put a spoonful of this down the horse's throat, as far as you can with a paddle or spoon. Do this twice a day. At the same time make a strong decoction of tobacco, as hot as the horse can bear it, with which wash his neck two or three times a day.

In connection with the above give the animal as much sulphur and rosin as he can be induced to eat—a quarter of a pound each day at least—proportion two parts sulphur, one part rosin. Food light, such as mashies, boiled oats, and cut feed; or, if in season, grass is better. No corn till after recovery. No work while suffering. Keep the stable well fumigated.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

To Deputies.

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

Every Granger

Should have the oil chromo, 10x24 inches, faithfully representing the inner workings of a Grange. Can be used as a certificate of membership, or as a work of art is valuable as an ornament for any parlor. A copy can be seen at this office. Single picture, fifty cents and postage, or 12 copies for \$6.00 delivered to any point. Address the American Oleograph Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

GRASSHOPPER CLUB OFFER.

While we understand that people must read and in times of trouble that a paper such as the KANSAS FARMER can be of great value to its readers, gathering as it does from wide and numerous sources, information, news and suggestions, we propose to divide as nearly as possible the burthen of the present season. To accommodate the smaller post offices and place the FARMER within everybody's reach we have determined to receive clubs of 10 or more, to be sent at one time, for one or more post offices, at \$1.25 per copy for one year. This, it must be remembered, includes the prepayment of postage after January 1st. Farmers, this is your paper. It is independent, fearless and reliable. It is a family paper, a farm paper, containing a wide range of useful, valuable and interesting reading for every member of your household. Will you give your support to your own journal? To print a paper like the KANSAS FARMER, in a new State, requires a strong and liberal support. The people of Kansas and the west can give this, and if every subscriber will put his shoulder to the wheel and give us another new subscription besides his own for the coming year we will in return give you a paper which will favorably compare with any or its kind published in the country.

OBITUARY.

At the September 6th meeting of Snow Flake Grange, the following resolution was passed as expressive of the feelings of the members of the Grange in regard to the loss of Sister Stovall, who departed this life September 2d, 1874:

Resolved, That in the death of our sister, Lavina Stovall, we mourn the loss of a devoted christian, an earnest member of the Grange and a kind, consistent woman. To Bro. Stovall we extend our warmest sympathy, in this, his hour of trial, and commend him and his now motherless children to Him who careth for us all. Ridgeway, Osage County, Kan.

The Sphere of the Grange.

The Grange contemplates three several relationships in life, and it comprises three general departments of labor.

The first relationship presented is that of the family, which implies a common brotherhood and sisterhood, and presupposes mutual respect, love and confidence. In this important sphere is developed the heart graces and social accomplishments that give strength to character and value to life.

Society is wont at this time to accord its respects to individuals with reference much more to the amount of their property than to the purity and usefulness of their lives. As integrity is the only proper test of true manhood and true womanhood, it should be made the passport to this sacred realm.

To this social department of our Order, let each brother and each sister contribute of fertility, and that the graces of a more exalted nature may here grow luxuriantly.

The second relationship we notice is that of the school, of which the lecturer is constituted head and teacher. In this farmers' school should be taught the laws of business, the laws of health, the way to happiness, the way to manage a family, the way to manage a farm, how to preserve and how to restore the fertility of the soil, the best crops to grow for

profit and how to cultivate them; in short, the science of life and the science of agriculture.

Last and most apparent we have the farm. Here the Master is head, while the membership, without distinction of sex, are equals and coworkers together.

The Master, in devising work for his laborers, should provide as fully for the moral culture and social enjoyment as may have been done for business. Sunshine should be let in upon our councils, and the altar fires should be made to burn brightly.

In the symbols of farm labor we should find lessons for life work.—*Patrons' Helper.*

Grumbling.

It is easier to tear down than to build up; to find fault with existing institutions than to suggest better. So called reformers are too often only destructionists. They pitch in and smash things, and then leave the rubbish for some one else to clear up. There is danger that the Granges may commit this error. Because we see great wrongs that need righting, we are in danger of assuming that everything is wrong, and going in for a grand wreck of matter.

Because the railroads oppress us, it won't answer to declare a general war of extermination against the whole system. These roads are a great good; we cannot get along without them, and it will not do to attempt their suppression. We must only labor coolly and sensibly to rid them of their swindling elements.

Because our retail merchants sometimes charge too high for goods, we must not conclude that they are a nuisance, and work for their destruction. We need the home stores, and we should, while insisting on our own rights, be ready to do them justice.

We should not wage a general war on commission men. We need them; but we should not use their services when we can do as well or better without them. In all our movements we should work to reform present agencies, rather than originate new ones.

Because we see an evil, we must not conclude that there is nothing good in its neighborhood. It is nonsense to throw away your whole crop of wheat when it leaves the threshing, because you detect chaff. Use the fanning mill before you decide what to do with your crop. Give present institutions a thorough investigation; then discard what is bad and retain the good.—*N. J. Granger.*

The Patrons and Politics.

In the present state of the public mind, with giant corporations setting themselves against the State and refusing to obey the law, the members of the Grange have developed a desire to correct these evils by legislation; and to that end they take more part in political affairs than they hitherto did. There is, no doubt, a great unanimity among them. Pursuing the same occupation to get bread for themselves and families; opposed by the same powers attempting to diminish their strength, to cripple their energies and deprive them of the legitimate fruits of their own industry, they naturally discuss the question whether the law does not afford them some relief. In this view they may be considered politicians.

It is no crime for any individual to take an interest in public affairs, and especially when we see our Government daily advancing toward the confiscation of the property of the people, in the shape of taxation, especially when we see railroad corporations, which get their franchises from the people, insolently and boldly proclaim their defiance of the law. To resist their domination, each Patron pledges himself, to himself and his own conscience, as a duty he owes to himself and to the men whose toil produces the wealth of the nation. To say that because a man is a Patron therefore he is an office-seeker, is to state a falsehood. A certain amount of demoralization has followed on the heels of the great war. Great fortunes were built up by the accident of being on the inside of favored "rings." These combinations are festering like a sore on the people—and the people of Iowa, believing that the State Government was made to reflect the wishes of the people who compose the State, are discussing among themselves, in their own way, the means by which purity of public administration can be secured. The ring press can sneer at the Patrons and call them politicians if it chooses. The Patrons disregard such clap-trap. They are not office-seekers—but if it is necessary to save the State from bankruptcy, they will not hesitate to come forward in the discharge of a public duty.—*Council Bluffs Republican.*

For the Kansas Farmer.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES.

BY S. B. KOKANOUR.

We have been compelled for some time to look the drouth, the grasshopper, and our empty cornfields and gardens in the face. But these will soon be things of the past, while we, like good husbandmen, must look to the immediate future for reparation, and therefore lay our plans for the recovery of our lost prospects.

While we look for the profitable we must by no means lose sight of the pleasant places on our homesteads; therefore, we must look around us and see where we can beautify our, at present, rather desolate homes.

Bad as everything now looks, let us be thankful that it is not worse. Our trees are not wholly lost—many have escaped, others that have been denuded have put forth new foliage, in spite of the drouth, and again yet recover from the injury they have sustained. All countries are compelled to pass through some of the many mishaps of season, or insect depredations. The true way to overcome all is not to sit down and mourn over those misfortunes, but up and at it again.

To help along the cause of rural improvement, I have some suggestions to induce thought in this direction, or to draw out something better from abler minds and better wielded pens. If you are already located, your first step will be to see where you are. Many of you no doubt find yourselves burrowed in the bank of some deep ravine, with your

stabling ditto. Now this may do for a staying place, it certainly is not the place where you should stay long. Others will find themselves better located, but still not in the most pleasant and healthy spot on the claim. Though not yet able to make the change for better quarters, you can begin to look out the spot for your future house, yards and gardens.

Eleven months ago, when I located here, I laid down the following plan to guide me, and so far it serves me well, although I am compelled by force of circumstances to make my improvements slowly. Still, having the plan, I know exactly where to plant this tree, or where to erect that building, so that everything will be in its place when the whole shall be completed.

I selected the spot for my house ten rods south of the public road; then going back the ten rods I commenced a semi-circle extending ten rods each way, intending to locate a foot path on the circumference of this semi-circle. This space is for a lawn and ornamental planting. At the west end of this lawn is a small plat, eight by ten rods, for well trained dwarf fruit trees. South of this fruit garden is a circular fruit garden, eight rods in diameter, which, if in a pear region, may be planted with pyramidal pear trees, or other ornamental trees. West of the above first named fruit garden, commences the drive-way from the public road, turning east and passing between it and circular plat, coming up to the south of the house yard, and passing from the house in a circular direction, a few rods from east lawn walk to the public road.

Sixteen rods southeast of the house is the place marked for a barn.

Locate small fruit orchard, apple orchard, pasture field, cultivated field, timber lots, roads to fields, to suit your ground.

Each one will have to make a plan to suit his circumstances and tastes, but he should make it at once upon settling on a new place, and have something definite towards which to work. Clay Centre, Kan.

Letters from the Farm.

Although Brown county ranks among the first in the State in the way of farming, we have made almost a complete failure in a crop this season, except small grain, which is very fine. A good many of our farmers attribute this failure to the drouth, which we think is a sad mistake. The chinch bug is the cause and the only cause of failure in this section. It is true we have not had a great amount of rain the present season, but enough for a fair crop, had we no chinch bugs. I think our soil here is more susceptible of standing a drouth than any soil I have ever seen.

We, as farmers, are bound to do something to get rid of this terrible pest—the chinch bug—and to accomplish this end we must go at the work jointly. There is no doubt but that chinch bugs live during the winter, or at least deposit their eggs in the trash of the farm, such as corn stalks, old weeds, stubble of different kinds, and I am confident that if every farmer, before putting in his crop, where there is a good deal of old trash, would burn it off for a few years, we would get rid of the chinch bug.

In putting up prairie grass this season, I occasionally would cut through a strip that had not been burned off last year, or during the spring, and the old weeds and grass had preserved their eggs through the winter and hatched out chinch bugs in any amount this season. But where it had been burned the previous year I found none.

The grasshoppers were here in abundance, but did us very little harm. Our fear now is that the eggs they deposited when here will hatch out this fall and eat up our fall wheat when it comes up. Our farmers are very busy making preparations to sow a large crop.

T. J. JONES.

Padonia, Brown county.

During the late harvest we have had four of Haines's Grain Harvesters, or Headers, at work in this county, and three of them in this valley, and having had a good opportunity to see and know what they have done, I have thought the facts might be of interest to the readers of the FARMER.

The owners of these machines claim that they are the cheapest and best made to harvest grain, and they have furnished me with the following statistics in relation to them:

They all cut at the same price. They cut and stack the grain, furnishing all the hands and teams, at two dollars per acre, the owner of the grain furnishing board. They require a force of seven men and ten horses to run them. Four horses and one man on the machine; three teams, each with a driver, to receive the grain from the machine and haul it to the stack; one man to load, and two at the stack. With this force they can put twenty acres per day into the stack on an average. In large fields, where the stack yard is near, they can put up from twenty-five to thirty-five acres per day.

The machine belonging to Messrs. Kingman cut 300 acres in 10½ days, an average of about 22 acres per day. They cut as high as 27 acres per day in large fields.

Mr. Henry Taylor's machine cut 332 acres, mostly in small fields, and averaged about 16 acres per day—a good deal of time being consumed in going from one farm to another.

The machine run by Messrs. Ames & Lockwood cut 363 acres, with a very light team of ponies; the daily average I have not been able

to get. With no other kind of a machine can the same amount of grain be secured, with the same force, in the same time and at the same cost. The season has been peculiarly favorable to them. The straw was light and short, and we had no rain to interfere until the grain was all threshed. Most of the straw is so short that it could not be bound at all—in fact, much grain would have been lost but for the advent of these machines among us. A wet spell after harvest might have made a good deal of difference in the result.

That they will harvest the grain cheaper and more expeditiously than any other machine, no one doubts, but whether it can be used in a wet season, without a roof of some kind to protect it, is the point at issue. The experience in Illinois has been unfavorable, but our dryer climate may help us to solve the problem.

Mr. J. C. McQuary, who had 100 acres cut with them, informs me that he cut, threshed and put his wheat in the granary at a cost of \$2.98 per acre. This is a much lower figure than its usual cost. The machines thresh the headed grain at one cent per bushel less than bound grain. Our farmers are much divided in opinion. The cattle men say the straw pile is too small, and will not keep as well as long straw. The temptation to burn the long stable, to get rid of it, is great, and many do it, to the serious injury of future crops. Many farmers are very fond of burning what ought to be plowed under as food for their crops.

WM. PETTES.

Gypsum Valley, Saline county.

THE KANSAS FARMER

IN ITS

Twelfth Year.

Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.

The FARMER no experiment, but a well established and

Prosperous Journal.

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

Communications.

Letters from the Farm

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

The officers of every Grange, Farmers' Club and School District are interested in securing a weekly friend and advocate. It is the paper of the Farmer, the Orchardist, the Gardener, Stock Grower, Dairymen, Wool Grower and Applanian, as every topic connected with their business the subject 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 the weather, and facts interesting to all readers. Contributions showing the character, scope and value of this service to agriculture and manufactures, will be received with the same pleasure. Descriptions of instruments used, of the manner of making observations, etc., of the growth and general value of the science of meteorology, will be published.

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 thousand 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 becomes a power in keeping alive the issues and presenting the views of men in the various parts of the State. The FARMER will maintain an independent and outspoken position upon public measures affecting the interests of its readers.

The 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, and its importance is worth the price of subscription to farmers and stock growers.

The Supreme Court Decisions. The Public Printer has designated the KANSAS FARMER as the journal in which the Supreme Court Syllabi will be published for one year from April 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 the substantial support necessary to its prosperity. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money, the increase in subscription has been made by thousands, and we do not intend to give our patrons more than has heretofore been promised.

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

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

Second. To give large and valuable premiums to individuals to get up clubs, makes it necessary to tax those forming the Club to pay for the premium. We look upon the whole premium business as a useless humbug, which can be dispensed with, as not legitimate to the editing and publishing of a paper. The offering of everything from a short-horn bull to a brass ring to secure subscriptions, has become a source of trouble and expense in the publishing business, which we propose 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 attaching to the office a general mercantile exchange, at the expense of our subscribers.

Advertising Rates:

One insertion, 20 cts. per line, Nonpareil.
One month, 16 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
Three months, 12 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
One year, 10 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
For line for Special Notices, 3 cents. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

Special Rates for Large Contracts: In the Breeders', Nurserymen and Seedsmen's Directory, we will print a circular for the FARMER, for \$5.00. This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 50,000 during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

Terms of Subscription:

CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year..... \$ 2.00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months..... 1.00
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year..... 5.00
For line for Special Notices, 3 cents. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

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

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
 GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
 DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
 S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
 MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
 "JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
 MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
 MRS. SOULARD.
 "RAMBLER," Freepress, Pa.
 DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth, Kan.
 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, Haworth, Kan.
 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENO, ALFRED GRAY, PIONEER SNOW, PROF. KEDZIR, 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.

State Fairs for 1874.

STATE.	PLACE.	SECRETARY.	TIME.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Alex. Herron	Sep. 21-24
Iowa	Keokuk	J. R. Shaffer	Sep. 21-24
Nebraska	Omaha	J. R. Shaffer	Sep. 21-24
California	Sacramento	J. N. Hoag	Sep. 21-24
Colorado	Denver	J. N. Hoag	Sep. 21-24
W. Virginia	Clarksburg	L. Haymond	Sep. 21-24
New Jersey	Manchester	J. N. Hoag	Sep. 21-24
N. Hampshire	Manchester	J. N. Hoag	Sep. 21-24
St. Louis Fair	St. Louis	G. O. Kalb	Oct. 5-10

County Fairs in Kansas for 1874.

COUNTY.	PLACE.	SECRETARY.	TIME.
Allen	Idola	A. G. Jones	Oct. 7-10
Anderson	Garnett	W. W. Kirkpatrick	Sep. 16-18
Brown	Hiawatha	J. C. Craft	Sep. 21-24
Butler	Barlingham	E. E. Bacon	Sep. 21-24
Coffey	Beloit	R. M. Garvin	Sep. 21-24
Cherokee	Baxter Spr	R. M. Garvin	Sep. 21-24
Crawford	Girard	J. Bailey	Oct. 7-10
Dickinson	Enterprise	C. B. Hoffman	Sep. 21-24
Franklin	Idola	W. H. Clark	Sep. 21-24
Greenwood	Eureka	H. C. Rizer	Sep. 21-24
Lyon	Emporia	A. D. Bancroft	Sep. 21-24
Miami	Paola	C. P. Stevens	Sep. 21-24
Mitchell	Beloit	C. P. Stevens	Sep. 21-24
Montgomery	Independence	J. M. Altfather	Sep. 21-24
Ottawa	Minneapolis	W. A. Johnston	Sep. 21-24
Pottawatomie	Louisville	E. Walker	Sep. 21-24
Shawnee	Topeka	J. B. Ballard	Sep. 21-24
Smith	Smith Centre	L. C. Uhl	Sep. 21-24
Sumner	Oxford	C. Tilton	Sep. 21-24
Wabunsee	Alma	F. W. Krosche	Se. 30 Oct. 1

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature met pursuant to the Governor's call, at noon on Tuesday.

Governor Osborn in his message strongly recommends a despatch of business and a short session, advice which we trust the members will have the honor to heed. The Governor says that from the statistics he has been able to gather, through correspondence with the people of the western counties and the efforts of the State Board of Agriculture, it is evident that that portion of the State which has been populated within the last year and a half, will suffer for the necessities of life unless relief is extended. That although the crop of small grain was more than an average one, much more is needed to feed all our people, the main reliance of the extreme western settlers was upon corn, they not having ground in condition for wheat this season, and the corn crop was in many localities entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers, leaving the growers in a destitute condition.

The counties most needing relief are said to be Norton, Rooks, Ellis, Russell, Osborn, Phillips, Smith, McPherson, Rice, Barton, Reno, Barbour, Edwards and Pawnee, while the counties of Harvey, Jewell, Ellsworth, Sedgwick and possibly some others may need more or less assistance. The number of persons who will require more or less aid is estimated to be 15,000, and many of these it is thought, will need but little help.

It is believed that there is sufficient meat in the counties named to supply the demand; the greatest want seems to be for small grain, of which it is estimated that 120,000 bushels of wheat will be required and that it can be delivered for distribution at the places where it is wanted for one dollar per bushel.

The Governor further says: "Aid should be extended to those only who are in absolute want, but to preserve it for this class of unfortunate will require the utmost care on the part of the law making power. Let it be borne in mind that the money to be expended in this charitable work must finally be raised by taxation from the people. Guard well, then, by your law, against imposition and fraud, surrounding it with such stringent safeguards as will fully protect the interests of the State and the beneficiary alike."

This is a difficult and delicate task to perform and we feel that much leniency should be shown towards the legislators who have it in hand. The views of the members as to the measures necessary to the emergency differ and as we go to press nothing decisive has been

arrived at. Hon. Thomas P. Fenlon of Leavenworth was chosen to occupy the chair, Mr. McEckron having resigned since the meeting of last winter.

POLITICAL REFORM.

Through all the platforms, resolutions, editorials and speeches we find a demand for political reform. The most exaggerated resolution in convention, the most violent speech finds an echo among the people. This is all very well, coming as it does from all parties, in assisting to make healthy public sentiment. The practical test, however, of all professions, resolutions and speeches, is in the vote. To vote for men whose character, both public and private, gives the lie to the platform upon which he stands, to vote for a nominee we know to be incompetent and unworthy, is upon our part as voters, a stultification of every earnest, honest expression we may make for reform.

To make good our professions, our ballots must represent our best judgment and our conscience. Until men vote independently of party dictates, until they have the courage to act according to their convictions concerning men as well as issues, we shall make no great advance in political reform.

If "reform inside the party" is found to be impracticable, let us vote for men who do not need to be reformed; men whom we know to be honest and sober, and willing and able to work, whether in office or out of it.

Kansas cannot much longer afford to cry reform unless it means something; the corruption of our politics was notorious years ago, but of late it is such a common occurrence for our representatives to be impeached, that the fact scarcely excites a comment outside the State.

Every day convinces us more and more thoroughly that the voters have taken this matter in their own hands, and are determined to support men for office who are free from rings and can dare to do right. And it is high time, it seems to be well nigh impossible to force official criminals to trial inside the State, on any charge; or if they are tried, the people who put them in high places are about as wise as they were before, the proceedings of a Kansas political tribunal being about as ambiguous as the doings of the Plymouth church investigating committee.

We hope for the honor of the State, that the voters of Kansas will not let another opportunity pass to assert their right to be represented by men of principle and sterling worth, men who have the credit and prosperity of the commonwealth at heart and a moral character of their own to sustain. If the right of suffrage is worth anything to free men it is worth using intelligently. Every voter should know who he votes for and give his support only to candidates who are personally worthy and competent. One political campaign conducted upon these principles would put Kansas at the head of the roll of honor and save enough money to indemnify us for all loss by drouth and pestilence.

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

It is to be regretted that the people of Kansas did not more generally attend the State Fair. As an exhibition of the products and manufactures of the State we think it the best ever made at a state fair. When the unparalleled disasters which have visited our State are considered, the exhibition of the products in the farm hall was something wonderful. The display of fruit has never been equalled at any previous exhibition for quantity and quality. In the presence of the splendid samples of corn, wheat, oats, rye, fruits and vegetables of all kinds the exaggerated reports of drouth and other troubles seemed to disappear. To those on the frontier this fine display of what Kansas is able to do under difficulties was very encouraging.

The display by Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Montgomery counties were each in themselves worth a trip to the fair.

Among the attractions of the fair was the grand display of products made by the A., T. & S. F. railroad company from the country along the line of their road. These products were contributed mainly by Lyon and other counties further south and west and a look at them would satisfy the most skeptical that in the main the older portion of the south-west has grown good crops, notwithstanding the supposed destitution from drouth and grasshoppers. In small grains wheat, oats, rye and barley, samples from all counties along the road as far west as Ford, showed a superior quality. Samples of corn of large size and well matured were shown from the country as far west as Reno. The display of vegetables was large, and fine melons, squashes, beets, pumpkins, sweet and Irish potatoes, onions, etc., were shown of enormous size and superior quality.

The apples, pears, peaches and grapes all showed a perfection of growth rarely equalled in any country. We also noticed fine samples of sorghum, broom corn, castor beans, flax seed and cotton. No doubt some portions of the south-west have suffered severely from drouth and grasshoppers, but the display made by the A., T. & S. F. railroad shows that in the older portions of the country where the farmers have had time to get in something besides sod corn, they have often all harvested pretty good crops.

The main exposition hall, an immense building in length and breadth, was well filled; the display of agricultural implements was

complete, exhibiting tools and machines of all kinds and sizes, including the steam plow.

The thoroughbred stock on the ground was some of the very finest we have ever seen in any State—that exhibited by the State Agricultural College showed superior breeding and care. The display would, no doubt, have been much more extensive in this line if farmers had been able to incur the expense of attending the fair this year, and it is presumable that the threatening weather of the early part of the week prevented a great many from going.

In the mechanical hall the motive power was furnished by a model engine, manufactured by the Great Western Manufacturing Co., of Leavenworth.

The programme was varied and entertaining and on the whole the fair was a specially good one, considering the year, and an exhibition of which Kansas people may well feel proud any year. Visitors generally complimented it in the highest terms, notwithstanding the fact that the excitement and interest incident to horse racing was absent. It is the universally expressed wish of the farmers that this shall not be the leading feature of our State Fair in the future, and the State board has very justly decided to act in accordance with their wishes.

Nothing can express the temper of the whiskey ring, except to say that they were mad and revengeful. Heretofore they have pocketed the lion's share of the receipts on the fair ground, and there was an earnest demand from all moral portions of the community, and a determination on the part of the managers, that the traffic in liquor be stopped at our fair. There is no doubt the action of the Board of Agriculture, on these two points, will be sustained by the people in whose interest they are working, and that Leavenworth City will be greatly censured for trying to belittle the fair and prevent a good attendance, merely because these two money making interests were not represented.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The State temperance convention met at Leavenworth on the 10th inst., organized and placed a new State ticket in the field. The nominees have generally declined the nominations there made. An opinion prevails, more generally now than previous to the convention, that the wisest course would have been to have made selections from the nominees of other parties in the field, without attempting to place an entire new third ticket before the people. There is a strong temperance element in Kansas, which has it in its power to exert an important influence in selecting men of good, temperance record and placing them in office. The opportunity is lost for the present and the result of the convention is unimportant, at least so far as it is political significance is concerned.

The men who composed the convention were earnest, conscientious workers in the temperance reform movement, and we regret that they did not see the way clear to use their influence to some more practical purpose.

Every thing has to have a beginning, however, and no sane person could expect temperance politics to have a very big one. If the organization proves to be a nucleus which shall gather strength, it will not have such a hard time in the future to find men who are willing to accept the favor and honor of a nomination by it.

It has a platform on which any man might proudly stand.

It is requested by the Executive Committee and Agents of Patrons of Husbandry that whatever aid may be given by the State of Kansas for the relief of the destitute portion of its citizens, be in the shape of direct relief, and that the relief thus appropriated by the Legislature be placed under the control of the county and township officers of the county in which the said aid is required to be used; and that said relief fund be used, first, in the employment of those needing relief in some useful occupation for the public benefit, and secondly, directly to those in need in the shape of provisions, clothing or money, as the County Board and Trustees may deem most expedient and safe in securing the object in view and of preventing misapplication of the public money.

That the Legislature be respectfully requested to pass no law that will unnecessarily impoverish the counties thus reduced to the condition so deplorable, but to make this calamity a State affair and not a local one.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY FAIR.

The Wyandotte Gazette, says the fair was not a great success, peculiarly, although the products shown were of a superior quality.

The rain Thursday and Friday prevented the people from coming out to anything like the extent they probably would have done had the weather been propitious.

We hear that some of our citizens who have borne the heat and burden of trying to keep up the county agricultural society feel almost discouraged, in view of the lack of pecuniary success, but we hope they will not give it up so, but try again, till the great majority of the farmers and horticulturists of Wyandotte county come to the rescue and do their part towards making our annual fairs what they may easily average, better exhibitions of farm and orchard products than can be gotten up in any other county in the State.

It is, perhaps not out of the way to say in this connection that Mr. Hadley, the President of the county agricultural society, has labored industriously, persistently and unselfishly for the success of the same for the last five years or more, and is entitled to the thanks of the county for stemming an adverse tide in its affairs up to this time, he having done, as we believe, more than any other two men connected with it to sustain and build it up.

Some dozen or more other men have done much, among whom we might name Mr. Wilson, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Wood, and others if we could think of them, and we hope that they, with Mr. H., will keep up courage to make at least one more effort to put our county agricultural society on a substantial basis.

We have such beautiful grounds for our fairs that it would be a great pity to let them go out of the possession of the society, and perhaps become so situated as to be unavailable for fair purposes, Fourth of July celebrations, picnics, etc.

JACKSON COUNTY FAIR.

We take from the *Holton Express* the following account of this late Fair. Such exhibitions as Jackson county made this year show conclusively the courage and energy of our people, and our resources as a State.

Jackson county has just reason to be proud of her second annual fair, still nothing but pluck, energy and a determination on the part of her officers, with the hearty co-operation of the people, has made it what it has been. She may also well congratulate herself because every other county surrounding her, Riley, Pottawatomie, Nemaha, Brown, Atchison, Jefferson and Shawnee, had not the nerve to go ahead and face the obstacles which so glaringly stared everybody in the face. They all quietly postponed their fairs and left the enemy masters of the situation. We need not say that it has taken a large amount of nerve to go ahead with our fair and get it up in spite of the united obstacles that have presented themselves on every side, still Jackson county knows no such word as fail, and a large number being interested in it, its success has been assured. Of course some think we ought not to have held a fair this season, but when a building had already been contracted for, before grasshopper time, at nearly \$1,000, and as \$200 are donated by the State to all societies holding fairs, prudence would at once dictate to us to go on and hold the fair. When all can appreciate the fact the fair is a county institution for the benefit of all, and not a money making concern for a few, then will we be able to get up a display that will successfully compete with many of the exhibitions of the larger towns on the river.

MINOR MENTION.

Kansas City Exposition.—We are assured by reports from Kansas City that the Exposition is already assured to be a grand success. The sun came out bright and clear the morning of the second day; a small army of workers soon put things in ship shape, the splendid race track was scraped and rolled, visitors flowed in and all is lively as only Kansas City knows how to make it. We learn that a very great part of the attraction is due to Kansas exhibitors, a large portion of the finest stock being owned in this State. And visitors from Kansas also in great numbers.

The Lawrence Tribune, which under the new regime of Messrs Snow, Melius and Barn is an able, bold and fearless exponent of political reform in Kansas, is rapidly growing in favor. We learn from Mr. C. C. R. Prentice, the active correspondent, that the farmers are giving the paper a liberal support.

Postponed.—Shawnee County Agricultural Society have resolved that it would not be expedient to hold a fair this year.

Harvey county also will hold no fair this year.

From the Cincinnati Times.

ABOUT THE EXPOSITION—A DISPLAY FOR THE GRANGERS.

A leading feature in the Main Hall is a very large and handsome display of agricultural products and minerals from the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, in Kansas, between Atchison and Fort Dodge. The object of the display is to show to the people of the East what can be produced on the lands of this railroad, of which they have for sale some 8,000,000 acres, on eleven years time, at 7 per cent. interest. The Government owns an equal amount, subject to homestead and preemption by any citizen.

The artistic taste and skill developed in the arrangement of this—what may appropriately be termed—"State Fair of Kansas," is of a high order. They consist of three hundred and twenty-three samples of grain in the sheaf, threshed grains, corn, onions, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, beets, apples, clays, grasses, woods, cotton, peanuts, building and flagging stone, basket willow, wild sunflower, rosin weed, sorghum, broom corn, gypsum, salt, coal, flax seed, buckwheat, white beans, castor beans, flour, pressed bricks made from yellow ochre, pottery, a bale of prairie hay, etc.

These products are all of this year's growth, which fact must be kept in view, as the year 1874 has not been noted for prolific crops in Kansas. Farmers who visit the Exposition can with profit devote an hour to inspecting these products.

They represent every county along the line of this young railroad, extending from Atchison, on the Missouri river, southwest through Kansas, traversing beautiful fertile valleys and broad prairies. Entering southern Colorado, the road is operated to Grenada, the present western terminus.

In connection with this notice of Kansas products, we submit the following extract from a long letter to one of our citizens, which we have had the pleasure of reading, from Lieutenant Governor, E. S. Stover, of Kansas, bearing date September 6, 1874:

"We have had a fine rain since you left, and now that correct reports are coming in we find that we are in much better condition than we hoped. There is sufficient wheat in Kansas to sustain the State for two years, with beef and pork in great abundance. We are deficient in corn and potatoes, but we have plenty to exchange for them. So, as a State, we are in a sound condition. A few counties out on the frontier need help until spring, and the eastern portion of the State will loan them of its surplus. So we do not want a dollar of foreign aid, and do not propose to allow begging expeditions to be organized for our benefit, or rather to our detriment, as we are able to apply provide for our needy."

Judging from this extract from Governor Stover's letter, and the grand display of farm products by the A., T. & S. Fe railroad, we feel more kindly towards the Kansas grasshoppers.

A Careful Lady.

As the "Evening Star" has become such an indispensable article in every well regulated household that it will be unnecessary for us to call attention to the very comfortable looking lady in the advertisement of the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., St. Louis.

The appearance of solid comfort that there is about the whole thing, shows that she is having a good time by the side of a first rate stove. Thousands of the Evening Star stoves are in use, and are famous all over the land for giving out a powerful but uniform and pleasant heat at a smallest possible cost for fuel, and being guaranteed to give satisfaction. *Nuf sed.*

State News Items.

We learn that on Friday four of our county citizens while hunting some 80 miles southwest of this city shot a buffalo, and that before they could get to it five mounted Indians swooped down upon the carcass, cut off the hams and were making away. The boys opened fire with their needle guns emptying three saddles. On account of other Indians being around, they did not tarry to see whether the wounds were mortal or not, but hurried home. —*Hutchinson News.*

A mass temperance convention of Labette county is to be held at Oswego on the 24th inst. —*Wichita Reporter.*

A contract to be valid must be signed by the school board while in session.

School tax may be voted at a special meeting.

In a newly organized district the first school may be supported by a direct tax.

A deferred annual school meeting becomes a special meeting.

It is unlawful for any school district to create a bonded indebtedness unless it contains fifteen children of school age.

Special school meetings may be called by the district board, or by a majority of the voters living in the district.

The law now authorizes school boards to determine what other branches shall be taught besides orthography, reading, penmanship, English grammar and arithmetic. —*Girard Press.*

"It may not be generally known that a barrel of flour made from southern Kansas wheat will make twenty-five pounds more bread than flour in northern latitudes. This is attributable to our dry climate."

This being the case the wheat of this section ought to yield one hundred pounds more bread this season than ordinarily. —*St. Scott Monitor.*

The French colonists in Franklin County engaged in silk culture appear at last to have got their business on a satisfactory basis. —*Manhattan Nationalist.*

There has been a snow storm at Cheyenne. —*Voice of the People.*

Since the late rain, the depression in business has given place to general activity, and long countenances have disappeared. —*Sumner County Press.*

The farmers inform us that the potato crop will be very light, some not having enough for seed. —*Doniphan County Republican.*

Four thousand pounds of salt a week are manufactured at Remonto, Sumner county. —*Atchison Champion.*

PURE GRIT.—We saw a man between this place and Wichita, mowing hay with a scythe and raking it up with a rake made of poles, with a rope attached, hauled by two oxen. That man will provide for his stock, and will see that his family do not suffer. How many who are able to do much better are attempting to do nothing?

A fearful wind storm passed over McPherson county, completely demolishing several houses. —*Arkansas Traveler.*

Miss Anna Edwards, of Linn county, has been recommended as being a suitable candidate for County Superintendent. We hope Miss Anna will be successful. —*Ex.*

The Wyandotte County Fair was a success last week.

Mitchell county has raised this year, 200,000 bushels of wheat, rye, oats and barley. —*Beloit Gazette.*

Grapes come in now fair, fine and plenty. Peaches are abundant, their red cheeks blushing at the glance of gazers. Apples of all kinds, perhaps a little deficient in size and flavor, but fine looking and well tasted, abound, while the delicious pear, queen regnant of the orchard, liquid, luscious and delicious, attracts the passer by with its gold and flush on every fruit stand. It is an anomaly that in a devastated country like this, where everything is supposed to be burned and eaten up, fruit should be so plenty and so fine. Our conclusion is that we are not dead yet. "More scared than hurt," said a substantial farmer to us yesterday. —*Kansas Tribune.*

Howard county has been unfortunate in having two treasurers defaulters, and as a result the credit of the county has been much impaired, their school coupons dishonored, and a great deal of trouble and expense brought upon them.

We learn, however, that the county board and new treasurer are doing all in their power

to adjust matters, and have agreed to pay interest on all defaulted paper. With such a determination on the part of the board, and an honest treasurer, Howard county will soon recover the embarrassment.—*Osborne Times.*

The hay camp of J. L. Thompson, three miles from Buffalo Station, on Saline river, was attacked, the evening of the 14th, by a band of twenty-five Indians, and one mule run off. A mile below, a camp of bone pickers was attacked, one boy fourteen years old taken prisoner, three mules run off and the camp equipment cut up and destroyed.—*Tel. Dis.*

The late three days rain storm extended over the State and brightened up the face of all nature, the farmer's face not excepted.

Scientific Miscellany.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A STEAM BOILER FOR EVERY ONE.

Any one can have a steam boiler by using a board with holes in it, laid upon the jog of a common boiler. This is all that is essential, though another board, fitted to the boiler and laid upon the clothes is desirable. The clothes will be light, all permeated by the foam coming up through them—the water and steam come seething up pouring in a stream over the edge of the upper board (mine is made of two pieces of siding tied together) and running down the crack. Strong cords can be adjusted around the boards, by means of which the clothes can be raised, drained and taken out altogether.

In using the Tilton boiler some fail, others persist in learning the "pints," as Aunt Chloe would say, and succeed, and it is so with this arrangement. The directions for using the Tilton boiler can be followed in using this. Of course we make our variations; we pound (not soak) our clothes, use soft, not hard soap, etc., if we choose.

L. S. S.

TO CUT GLASS JARS.—Fill the jar with lard oil to where you want to cut the jar; then heat an iron rod or bar to red heat, immerse in the oil, the unequal expansion will crack the jar all round at the surface of the oil, and you can lift off the top part;

TO TAKE MARKS OFF OF FURNITURE.—I took the white spots and marks off my varnished furniture, and made it look new and glossy simply by wetting a sponge in common alcohol camphor and applying it freely to the furniture. It has nearly, if not quite the same effect that varnish does, and is much cheaper.—*Bernice Better.*

TO KILL FLIES.—I am told by one who has tried it that a strong tea of quassia, sweetened with molasses, will kill flies, and has the advantage of not being a deadly poison. It is said, too, that horses washed with a tea made of quassia will not be tormented by flies. It can be bought at any drug store, and is worth trying, if it will abate the fly nuisance any.—*P. W.*

KALSOMINING FLUID.—The following is recommended as a good kalsomining fluid for walls: White glue, one pound; white zinc, ten pounds; Paris white, five pounds; water sufficient. Soak the glue over night in three quarts of water, then add as much again, and heat on a water bath till the glue is dissolved. In another pail put the two powders, and pour on hot water, stirring all the time, until the liquid appears like thick milk. Mingle the two liquids together, stir thoroughly, and apply to the wall with a white-wash brush.

Consumption of Smoke.

A question of smoke-consuming is engaging the attention of the Cincinnati board of trade, and a lady at a recent meeting came to their assistance. This lady, who is the wife of Judge Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, wrote a letter suggesting a simple remedy that she had discovered when urged by necessity. She said:

I have been able to make some experiments that I think solve the difficulty. My conclusion is that the offensive particles of coal smoke can be as easily managed as running water, gas or any kind of drainage. My wonder is that it has so long escaped the attention of the scientists. Coal smoke begins to fall the moment it leaves the flue, unless blown away by a current of air. Now if the mouth of the flue were turned downward into an enclosure free from currents all the unconsumed particles would fall immediately; only mere vapor would rise and that would do no harm. The use of coal so spoiled our rain water that we could not rest until I had hit upon some plan to remedy it. About two years ago I succeeded at a cost of about \$2.

The kitchen flue was so arranged that it no longer soils the water. No money would induce me to do without this arrangement so far as my own comfort is concerned. The cost of its adoption in private houses would be very light, and I believe, manufacturers would find it a great saving to build their smoke-stacks in conformity with this plan. I do not claim that it consumes the smoke, but it pens it up, and saves at least twenty per cent. of the heat. If it should seem to your committee that there is any value in my suggestion so far as understood, I should be happy to meet you and explain to the best of my ability all that I have learned. I wish to visit your city during the exposition, say about the 15th. If it is your pleasure then to appoint a time and place I will be glad to avail myself of the opportunity.

I wish to say that curving downward of the flue helps instead of hindering draft. I have never seen a smoke-consumer, but I have no idea that this plan conflicts at all with any patent now in use, as it is simply taking advantage of a natural law.

The meeting resolved unanimously to invite Mrs. Brinkerhoff to be present on the 15th of September, when she will have greater opportunity to explain her experiments.

COFFEE AS A DISINFECTANT.—Roasted coffee, says the *Homoeopathic World*, is one of the most powerful means, not only of rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but of actually destroying them. In proof of this the statement is made that a room, in which meat in an advanced degree of decomposition had been kept for some time, was instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee roaster being carried through it, containing one pound of roasted coffee; and in another room, the effluvia occasioned by the cleaning out of a cesspool, so that sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia could be clearly detected, was entirely removed on the employment of three ounces of freshly burnt coffee. Musty refrigerators can be purified by the same remedy.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
SUPREME COURT.

ALEXANDER H. AYERS vs. LITTLETON S. CHOW.
Error from Labette County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

VALENTINE, J.

Where an action has been tried before a justice of the peace and a judgment rendered for the plaintiff and no motion made for a new trial the district court cannot upon a petition in error reexamine the evidence introduced on the trial before the justice for the purpose of determining whether the judgment rendered by the justice is sustained by sufficient evidence or not. All the Justices concurring.

MARSHALL SMITH vs. OSCAR F. ROWLAND et al.
Error from Osage County.
REVERSED.

By the Court.

VALENTINE, J.

I. A vendor's lien on real estate for unpaid purchase money may be created by the express contract of the parties at the time of the sale and conveyance of such real estate.

II. Where the parties insert provisions in the deed of conveyance, and in the promissory note given for the purchase money stipulating for a vendor's lien, HELD, That such lien is thereby created.

III. And the vendor may commence an action to enforce such a lien without first exhausting his remedy against the personal estate of the vendee; and neither is the vendor bound to show that the vendee has no personal property subject to execution.

C. T. RUCKER vs. DONOVAN and FEIFERLICH.
Error from Bourbon County.
REVERSED.

By the Court.

BREWER, J.

I. In order to exercise the right of stoppage in transitu, no actual seizure of the goods before delivery to the vendee is essential. A demand by the vendor to him to stop the goods or a claim and endeavor to get the possession is sufficient.

II. Such demand must be made of the one in possession of the goods.

III. Seizure by an officer under process in favor of another creditor will not defeat the right of stoppage.

IV. Stoppage in transitu is the enforcement of a lien and not a reversion of the sale.

V. Hence, proof of the exercise of this right of stoppage is not proof of an absolute ownership.

VI. But where a petition in replevin alleges absolute ownership, and the findings of fact show simply the right derived from a stoppage in transitu, and it does not appear that any objection was made to proof of this kind of interest in the property, and no motion was made for a new trial, and it does not appear that the attention of the district court was in any way called to the variance, this court will not on account of a judgment sustained by the findings notwithstanding the discrepancy between them and the petition.

VII. The lien of the carrier for charges for carriage of the specific articles is prior to the rights of the vendor, the carrier may retain possession of the goods until those charges are paid.

VIII. An officer holding process against the vendee may lawfully advance these charges to the carrier, on taking possession of the goods, and having so advanced them is subordinated to all the carrier's rights of possession as security therefor.

IX. The action of replevin cannot be maintained against one having the right of possession. In such case, if the defendant has given bond and kept the property, judgment should be entered in his favor for costs.

All the Justices concurring.

RICHARD WILLIS et al. vs. FRANK SPOURLS et al.
Error from Doniphan County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

VALENTINE, J.

I. An objection to evidence should be specific and should designate the ground upon which the evidence is founded. (L.uke vs. John Wyck, 9 Kas. 511, 519; Simpson vs. Kimberlin, MSS.)

II. Whenever the records and files of the board of county commissioners purporting to establish a county road are regular in form and contain everything which the statutes require to be preserved and kept in such cases, such records and files will prove prima facie at least that such road has been legally established, and has a legal existence; and there is no necessity in the first instance to resort to evidence aliunde to prove the legal existence of the road.

III. In 1870 it was not necessary that the notices required to be given under sections 3 and 4 of the road law, (Gen. Stat. § 98), should be preserved, or that any record should be made of them by the county commissioners.

IV. While it is necessary that the petition for laying out a road should be signed by at least twelve householders, yet it is not necessary in order to make the road valid that the petition itself should show upon its face that all or any of said signers are householders. The statute does not require anything of that kind.

V. Where the order of the county board appointing the road viewers is substantially in compliance with the statutes, HELD, That the order is sufficient.

VI. When the viewers neglected to report upon the width of the road as required by section 31 of the road law, (Gen. Stat. § 907), and the road was afterwards established; HELD, That under said section 31 the road will be forty feet wide.

VII. The road viewers made their report in writing putting in everything required by the statute except the width of the road, and then signed the same. Immediately following their signatures are the following words, to wit: "Qualified by James F. Foreman, County Surveyor."

And then follows the Surveyor's return, which includes the map and field notes of the survey of the proposed road. The road was afterwards established by the board of county commissioners, and the court below upon all the evidence rendered its decision that the road was legally established and was valid. HELD, That the Supreme Court cannot now determine from said words alone that said road was not legally established or is invalid.

VIII. The road viewers made no separate report of the amount of the damages which they allowed, as required by section 7 of the road law, (Gen. Stat. § 900). But the report of damages was made by amending the original report by adding the words, and we award and condemn \$25.00 damages; no other parties claiming any; and this amendment was made by two of the commissioners only; HELD, That this was a great irregularity; but after the road has been established, it can be set aside in a collateral proceeding merely on account of such irregularity.

IX. Where a person is sued for an act done by him for the doing of which he justifies as an officer, he may always in the first instance show by the introduction of parol evidence that he was at the time of the commission of the act complained of such officer de facto, for such evidence is prima facie evidence that he was such officer de jure. (Pell vs. McDonald, 7 Kas. 426, 441, 445). But even if it were error in this case to admit such evidence, still the error would be immaterial, for the act done was the removal of an obstruction from a road so that the road could be traveled, and this any person had a right to do, whether he was an officer or not.

X. The greater portion of the proceedings of county commissioners in the establishment of county roads is judicial in its nature, and whenever the commissioners act in a judicial or quasi-judicial capacity their proceedings are entitled to the same respect from the superior courts and elsewhere as the proceedings of other tribunals of special, limited and inferior jurisdiction. But even where their acts are ministerial, still, while superior courts should rule strictly so as to keep them within the limits of their jurisdiction, yet such courts should rule liberally in other respects so as not to invalidate their proceedings for immaterial irregularities.

regularities.
All the Justices concurring.

JOHN H. WHISTON vs. THE OTTAWA UNIVERSITY et al.
Error from Franklin County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

BREWER, J.

I. When in preparing a certificate of incorporation, the incorporators employ only the words used in the Statute to describe the general purposes of such incorporation, it will be presumed that they intended to create a corporation of the same general nature and with the same general powers granted by the statute rather than that by such words they sought to apply special limitations on the powers of the corporation.

II. A donation of lots by a town site corporation with no special limitation on its powers, is not necessarily ultra vires.

III. Where the direct and proximate tendency of certain improvements sought to be obtained by the donation is the building up of the town and the enhanced value of the remaining property of the corporation, the donation is within the powers of the corporation and though the improvements are to be made outside of the town site.

IV. A donation by the Ottawa Town Co. to the Ottawa University of one hundred lots to aid in the erection of a school building outside of the town site and distant therefrom less than half a mile was not ultra vires.

V. An act within the powers of a corporation, when regularly done binds both the corporation and the stockholders.

VI. Under our Statutes, any interest in lands may be conveyed by deed, quitclaim or otherwise.

VII. A bond with penalty to erect a certain building by a named time, or convey certain specified lots, is after the time to build has passed, equivalent to a bond with penalty to convey.

VIII. Such a bond is in equity treated as a contract to convey, which may ordinarily be specifically enforced. All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
SUPREME COURT.

I. Abram Hamatt, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Syllabi in each of the above entitled cases, as the same appears on file in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal hereto affixed, at my office in Topeka, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1874.

A. HAMMATT,
Clerk Supreme Court.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers will find the *Kansas Farmer* on file for reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. P. Howell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; L. N. Soper & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; T. C. Evans, Boston; A. J. Ayer & Co., Philadelphia; Franklin Hall, Philadelphia; Geo. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; Geo. Dobson, Rochester, N. Y.; Cook, Cushman & Co., Chicago; H. H. Chandler, Chicago; Geo. W. Rust & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; Sharp & Lord, Chicago; Edwin Alden, Cincinnati; N. Y. Freshman, Cincinnati; S. H. Parvin, Cincinnati; Sheffield & Stone, St. Louis.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

Announcement.

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

R. H. C. SEARLE.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

BERKSHIRE SWINE,

On Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874,

ON THE

Fair Grounds, at Dixon, Lee County, Ill.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder about 90 head of choice Short-Horns, comprising a number of exceedingly fine bred animals, as well as superior merit as show animals, which have been selected from some of the best breeders in Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, and consist of young cows, heifers and bulls, which will afford a good opportunity for western men to get good stock at a point east of us. Among them will be found some of the most noted families in America, such as Bates, Bright Eyes, Amelias, Lady Elizabeths, White Roses, Young Marys, and a few extra descendants of imported Mrs. Motte. The get of such bulls as Audrie, Rockburn Duke, Rodney, and many other of the best bulls in the country.

In addition to the Short-Horns, I will sell 40 head of Superior Berkshire Swine, comprising brood sows, boars and young stock of both sexes, all of suitable age to breed the coming winter, mostly the get of the noted brood, imported Wolverhampton, which will also be sold. These Berkshires selected as they are from such breeders as Mr. Dysart, of the Pines Farm, and Mr. Parks, of Glen Flora, will afford an opportunity to secure highly bred Berkshires seldom afforded.

Dixon is located where the Illinois Central Railroad crosses the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, thus being easy of access from all points.

Terms.—Sums of \$100 and over, cash; over that, 4 months time, without interest, if paid when due. Satisfactory note required. Liberal discount for cash.

For Catalogues address ALEX. CHARLES, L. P. Murr, Auctioneer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

P. S.—On Wednesday, October 15th, C. C. Coff of Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., will offer for sale his entire herd of short-horn cattle, and Adam Rankin his entire herd of choice Berkshires. Parties attending that sale can reach Dixon in time for mine next day.

LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE

THIS IS THE ONLY Machine that can knit all sizes of work, and narrow and wide; that can knit in all sizes, without hand-knitting, seams, holes, or any other defects; and it can knit in all sizes, or knit Ribbed, Double and Fancy stitches for Underwear, Hosiery, Shawls, Scarfs, etc. It knits over 100 different patterns. Over 100 per cent. Profit in Manufacturing Knit Goods. The Farmer makes the value of his Wool by converting it into Knit Goods. Women make \$5 a day with it. Agents wanted. Send stamp for Sample of work, and REDUCED Price List. Address LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO., 548 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE AT our Hamilton Nurseries, near Keokuk, Iowa, 2,000,000 first class Apple Trees, and 50,000 very fine three year Apple Trees. From our Nurseries here, 100,000 Currants and Gooseberries of the choicest varieties; 500,000 Apple Root Grafts to be made during the winter. Packing carefully done by experienced workmen. Quality guaranteed. STICKNEY, BAUMBACH & GILBERT, Wauwatosa, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

Four-Ton Hay Scale,

\$100.00!

FREIGHT PAID

TO any R. R. station in the United States east of Nebraska, Jan. 1875. Always sold on trial. Warranted the best. Have the sense to send for our free price list, then judge.

This we do for the purpose of advertising, and shall advance our prices Jan. 1 to the same as other first class scales.

THE JONES SCALE WORKS,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Spend Your Money

So that you will get it all back in

Real and Solid Comfort,

By investing it in one of our New Patent



Evening Star STOVES

Famous for giving out a Wonderful

Strong,

Pleasant and

Uniform Heat.

At a Small Cost for Fuel.

Simple in Construction,

Easily Managed,

Carefully made of very best materials,

Always has a first rate draft, and is

Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction Everywhere and under all circumstances.

Sold by EXCELSIOR MAN'FG CO., St. Louis, Mo. and by J. S. KNOWLES & CO., Topeka, Kan.

\$14.75 SHOT GUN!

A DOUBLE BARREL GUN, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, or no sale, with Flask, Pouch and Wad Cutter, for \$14.75. Sent C.O.D., with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send stamp for circular to RUDOLPH & CO., Gun Dealers, 1018 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Outside and Inside. Our Capital and Life there. Our Government, Institutions, Prospects, Dangers, Corruptions past and present. Great Men and Little Men in Great Places. All most interesting told. The author's name is enough. A book for every American citizen. CHANDLER BRO'S. AGENTS WANTED for best and cheapest Bibles published. 1,300 engravings, Dictionary, Concordance, Psalms, Bible Cities, Natural History, etc. Prices \$5.50, \$7.50 and upwards.

CHANDLER BRO'S, St. Louis.

There Is No Place

IN THE

GREAT WEST

Where the Husbandman can do so well

with his money as at the

VERY JUSTLY CELEBRATED

"HAMMERSLAUGH"

CLOTHING

HOUSE!

Kansas City, Mo.

Established and Incorporated in the

Year 1858.

THE BEST CLOTHING,

THE LOWEST PRICES

The Square Treatment

To both MEN and BOYS, at this

GREAT HOUSE.

Just Received from the

New York, Boston and Philadelphia

Markets.

Plasket's Baldwin City Nursery. Sixth Year.

A General supply of Nursery Stock, Hedge Plants, Apple and Plum Seedlings. Prices lower than have ever been offered in the State. Send for price list. Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.

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 Houdans, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Bronze Turkeys, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, etc. Jan 7-14. FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

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AT THE

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ON

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THE undersigned will sell at public auction, at the time and place above mentioned, a number of finely bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep, etc., among which will be representatives of all the most fashionable breeds and strains, including Percheron Horses, Half Percherons, Trotting Horses, Thoroughbred Horses, Jersey Cattle, Grade Jerseys, Ayshire Cattle, Grade Ayshires, Southdown Sheep, Cashmere Goats, etc.

The sale will commence at 10 a.m., and continue until all the stock is disposed of. Everything offered will be sold positively without reserve. No postponement on account of weather. For catalogues and further information address *Journal of Agriculture*, No. 310 N. Sixth street, St. Louis. Positively no by-bidding.

Norman J. Colman, John J. O'Fallon, Jeff. K. Clark, John M. Harney, Thomas T. Turner, Levin H. Baker, Benj. McCullough.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER,
TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 15, 1874.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE BABY SHOW AT THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

If the managers of the State Fair had offered a premium for babies every day in the week, we think their success in making an interesting Fair would have been complete.

The baby show did not come off until late in the afternoon of the last day, but it was the most exciting event of the week, no less than twenty-six babies, including one "summer haired" one and one of African descent, all under one year old, were entered in competition for the premium of a seventy-five dollar baby coach, satin lined and silver mounted!

One of the very handsomest and healthiest looking babies only lacked a day of being a year old, and the judges thought it would be unsatisfactory to the other exhibitors if they awarded the prize to that one; a few others were almost too young to enable any one but their mothers to determine what they would look like, but on the whole they were a lot of very fine looking children, mostly boys. It is more natural, we think, for a mother to want to show off her boy babies, and they are usually stronger and larger than girls of the same age.

Each one seemed to be looking its best when they were brought into the ring, dressed, of course, in their best bibs and tuckers, just up from a nap and all full, they were a beautiful sight, some of them perfect enough for models of cherubs, and as we had left our baby at home, we felt as though we could squeeze one of them too, if we had hold of it, but we were not one of the favored few—thank fortune—who were called upon to judge of other people's babies. There can be but few more trying positions on any Fair committee. If every man who exhibits calves and sheep thinks he ought to have a prize, what, think you, could express the indignation of a mother or a grandmother, who had mustered up courage to march into that ring and hold aloft the pride of the household, only to see him scorned and somebody else's baby put into that carriage.

There were no ladies on the awarding committee, strange as it may appear, just as if any set of men, lawyers and physicians though they were, could judge intelligently of babies, but we heard it rumored that it was not considered safe for a committee of ladies to be unprotected in such close proximity to those twenty-five mothers, after the blue ribbon was tied on, and it was even suggested that there should be fleet horses in waiting for the committee of gentlemen; they, however, had sufficient forethought for their own safety, and enough kind consideration for the mothers to dismiss them all from the arena before their decision was made known.

They spent about an hour pinching the babies' flesh, feeling their gums for teeth, examining their heads and kissing the pretty ones, and then looked as if they were sorely puzzled to make up their minds, but at last they sent out for the lucky number, a five months old boy with two teeth and a great deal of clothes. The happy father was called for, made his bow to the spectators and trundled it around the amphitheatre in the prize carriage accompanied by the splendid Fort band, of which all Leavenworth is justly proud. A feat which we imagine would be worth at least seventy-five dollars to almost any father. This was a first baby too, and belonged to a young couple who had been forced by unrelenting parents to elope in order to get a chance to marry. Surely those honored grandparents and grandmas will forgive them now.

Well, we enjoyed the fun as well as any one, but we felt sorry that the dear, innocent babies had to furnish about all the amusement that was provided for the visitors to the State Fair.

There were a couple of walking matches immediately following the baby show, one for speed and one for style and carriage; the former of which was exceedingly funny while it lasted because the contestants went on a run and jump gait and the marshal on a galloping horse could not overtake them to rule them out of the ring, until they were around to the scratch again.

The idea of walking matches strikes us as a very good one, and we think more attention might be profitably paid to the subject; we would not like to see any one walk on forever, like Weston and the patent walkists, but short contests for style, as well as speed, would be very interesting and would improve many of our young men. And if it is not good for us to have running horse races why can we not have walking horse races; improvements in that gait would certainly be to the farmers' interest.

What we lack most at our fairs is amusement, fun, excitement. We can't afford to go there just to see the products of the State, though the display of them was magnificent, and worth going a great way to see; everybody was astonished that in this dourly and unfortunate year Kansas should have the finest horticultural exhibition it has ever made, but most of us work too hard at home and go abroad too seldom to feel satisfied without a little more amusement at our fairs. We don't approve of making the babies supply it but we consider it one of the essentials.

From Mothers' Journal.

HINTS FOR WIVES AND MOTHERS.

BY MRS. FANNY B. FRUDGE.

Running to either extreme is a great deal easier than observing the medium that, in almost everything, is the best and wisest course. In the household, energy, industry and neatness are cardinal virtues; yet even these may be carried to excess. Cleanliness comes perhaps next to godliness, and is indispensable to moral and physical health; whilst with so many claims on the hands and hearts of God's children in this suffering world, we may not innocently squander in sloth or frivolity the precious moments we can never recall. But haste, noise and bustle do not necessarily imply real diligence; nor is the temporary displacement of articles used in work or play, the littering of a room, or the soiling of garments, to be confounded with habitual untidiness.

I know one lady, who by her bustling go-aheadiveness is not only impairing her husband's health, but is fast driving him to desperation, and another, whose extreme love of a tidy house and unsporting garments, makes a slave of herself, and robs her children of every thing like home enjoyment. My heart has often wept over the wrecked homes and happiness of these households, and it is to warn others that I pen this sketch. She of the energetic habit is a woman of powerful physique, with little taste for intellectual pursuits, and imagines herself always the most industrious when she is making the greatest noise. More bustling and active in the execution of her household duties, than tasteful or elegant in details, she wears herself out by night, and either retires early, or naps on the sitting room lounge till bed time. Then she rises betimes, throws open the blinds with a crash, and startles every sleeper with the banging of doors, and the uproar generally, so that a morning nap is rendered impossible. This is her object—for her great mania is early breakfast, and if possible I think she would have it always by gas light.

Her husband is a young rising physician, with a growing practice, is of delicate physical structure, and highly intellectual habits, and an enthusiastic lover of his profession. After the regular duties of the day are over, he frequently spends an hour or two in reading or study before he retires. But no matter how late he is up, or how many times during the night he has been disturbed by professional calls, this energetic wife will have him up in time for breakfast, or if she fails, as sometimes happens, she feels herself greatly aggrieved. I heard her only recently exclaim—"I have no patience with these eight o'clock breakfasts," and felt very much like responding—"No, I think half an hour later would be much pleasanter at this season of the year." I suppose this energetic wife loves her husband, and has no desire to render him uncomfortable, nor does she seem to trace the pale, weary look and sometimes irritable manner, to the want of sufficient sleep.

Once while staying at her house for a few weeks, I ventured to call her attention to her husband's evident reluctance to being roused so early; and suggested a later and more leisurely breakfast as the best remedy for the languor and listlessness she remarked in his appearance. She answered by quoting that much abused old adage: "Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise;" while my arguments failed to convince her that the hour of retiring had any thing to do with determining the time for getting up. It was in vain that I urged the caring for other things, as comforts, cheerfulness and health, as well as time. Her inevitable answer to all, was: "I can't abide this dilly-dallying over the morning's work. I want breakfast over and out of the way, and the rooms put in order betimes. I don't see why people want so much time to talk at the table any way. It only makes the meal take longer, and keeps everything waiting."

"But you would not," I urged, "have the family meals a mere gulping down of food, in the quickest possible time, instead of social and intellectual reunions that afford time for lively chit-chat, and the general enjoyment of each other's society? This, it seems to me, is the very pleasantest feature of surrounding the family board, instead of eating each one by himself as do savages."

"I don't think so," she said, "it keeps the table standing too long, and throws everything behind-hand."

The husband looked disheartened, but the busy wife bustled off to some household avocation, that she at least, deemed of more importance than health, cheerfulness and social amenities.

So things continue in the same old routine. This active, go-ahead wife bustles, and hurries and drives through life, always in a hurry herself, and wearying everybody by her bustling propensities. It is just as if one was always setting out on a journey, and feared by a moment's delay to miss the train and be left behind. And the gentle, intelligent husband is fast learning to seek in his office, and among outside friends, the quiet and rest denied him at home and in his family. Should his health and life escape unharmed, it will be well if he becomes not altogether alienated from the fire-side where his tastes are so utterly ignored, and this misjudging wife learn when too late that there is something else worth saving as well as time. She does not know how exhausting is brain work; and she will not, or cannot see that by shortening her husband's sleep she is diminishing his vital force and brain power; and by constant irritation is

wearing out the cord that binds her to her husband's love, and driving him, by repulsion, to seek for happiness beyond the charmed circle of home and its loved ones.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 29.

BY JAMBLER.

We leave the beautiful city of Geneva by taking the steamer for the upper part of the lake. The day is lovely and all nature seems dressed holiday attire. The air is pleasant and cool for July, every one is enjoying the beauties of the scenery and landscape as it unfolds to our view. The shores of the lake are richly decorated with rich chestnut and walnut groves, while beautiful white villas peep out from the midst of luxuriant vines and fig trees and with the loftiest of Alpine peaks filling up the background, make the whole present a scene of beauty and magnificence rarely equalled.

The lake is about twelve miles long and two miles wide and our little steamer makes at least a half dozen stops at the different towns or villages on each side of the lake and lengthening our trip of twelve miles to four hours of time, but no one on board seems in a hurry, not even the Americans who are proverbially impatient of delay, who always live and will probably die in a hurry. But this time they copy after our sedate cousins, the Germans, of which we have a goodly number on board, together with English, French and Italians, making a motley group of nearly a hundred persons in all.

About 2 o'clock P. M., we arrive at the village of Lausanne near the head of the lake and take the cars for Berne, which is the seat of the Swiss government. This town contains about 30,000 inhabitants, is well built and has numerous ornamental fountains adorning its streets. It derives its name from *Baren*, the German for bears. The figure of the bear is conspicuous in all the armorial designs of the country. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the old clock tower and the Federal Palace. The former dates from the 16th century, and over the principal entrance we noticed a beautiful sculpture of the Last Judgment.

The Federal Palace is where the national council holds its sittings, and is a very handsome stone building in the Florentine style of architecture. We were told that during the sittings of the Diet the debates are very often carried on in German, French and Italian, all the members understanding and speaking these several languages.

At 5 o'clock the same afternoon we take the train again and our next stopping place is Thun.

This picturesque and delightful little town is situated on the river Aar a short distance from Lake Thun. The village is in a most lovely position and the beauty of its suburbs should make it one of the most agreeable residences in Switzerland. We stopped here only for an hour and taking another little steamer were soon gliding over the smooth clear waters of Lake Thun for Interlachen.

The banks of the lake as we leave Thun are covered with pretty villas and gardens, but as we approach nearer Interlachen they become steep and bluff.

A ride of a little over half an hour brings us to our stopping place, and we are very much surprised to find that we have got some three miles to ride on a railroad, a sort of narrow-gauge arrangement, where the passengers were loaded inside and on top, like a Broadway omnibus. It was quite late in the evening and very dark when we got on this train which consisted of two of these camel-backed cars and a box car for baggage, driven by a dummy engine. Our seat was on top and as we sat with our overcoat on, for it was as cold as November, our attention was attracted by the wildness of the scenery as we wound through the narrow valley. The mountain tops seemed to almost touch the clouds, and in some places to overhang the road to such an extent as to almost shut out a clear view of the heavens. But after a ride of twenty minutes we arrived safe at our hotel and the next morning sauntered out to view the town and sights.

Interlachen is the Saratoga of Switzerland and is a pretty village composed of a number of very fine hotels and boarding houses, pretty not so much in itself, as there is nothing in the town to attract, but taking into consideration its lovely surroundings it is difficult to surpass in full view of the snow-capped Jungfrau and within a few hours of Staubbach, Lauterbrunnen, Giesbach Falls, and the Grindelwald glaciers. A week could be spent here very pleasantly. The town was formerly noted for its cheapness, but it is rapidly correcting that reputation. It must, however, remain for all time a favorite resort for summer tourists as long as the Falls of Staubbach or as long as the Jungfrau stands and thunders its confession to the Monk who waits eternally by her side.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

OR

Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

CHAPTER XVII.

"A letter to Miss Katie J. Stearns," from Maud Daille. I gave her no peace until she promised to write me all about the trip to Niagara and the Lakes, and here it is; shall I

read it?"

"No! for mercy sake! spare us the infliction, Kate; I could not recover my scattered thoughts in time to attend my first case, which no doubt will await me in the morning, eh! Mother?"

"I hope so, my son."

"And we all hope and expect you to distinguish yourself immediately, George; do, please do something remarkable and make yourself a name and a fame and—a fortune too if you can just as conveniently as not, and then I'll have enough to do to count my own ruffles you know, and—"

"Come out to tea and not mind Katie's nonsense, she will never cease while she has a listener, you know."

"Now Hattie, don't! you know I'm a remarkably sedate child."

By this time they had seated themselves around the little round table, which did present a most pleasing prospect; nice white bread, of Hattie's own make, an omelet of eggs and milk, sauce, tea and chipped beef.

"You see our supper is plain, but economy is the rule in which we are working at present, and I rather enjoy it after all."

"Well, Hattie, do make the most of it, for it is a short rule, you know Lawyer Stearns proposes to distinguish himself immediately, clients will come pouring their gold into his lap and we—"

"Had better eat your supper, Katie."

"That is coming down to reality, Mamma, and I do love to roam up among the clouds, there is such a world of pleasure in anticipation, don't you think so, Hattie?"

"You remind me of what Abbie Browning said this afternoon. She called to see us, George, that sometimes she thought all the real joy of her life lay ever in the anticipation of some joy about to come."

George flushed at the mention of Abbie, but otherwise appeared to take no notice of his sister's remark, and she went on.

"She says that even this great pleasure seems about denied her, for her life looks so wintry and bleak and cold, it was so full of graves in the past and must soon find room for another in the future, and that ere long, how I did wish you had been at home, Mamma, to have comforted her some way. I did not know one word to say to her as I asked her how her father was to-day and she said 'still failing so surely and perceptibly, and, Hattie, he is all I have on earth, when he goes and leaves me it does seem to me I will not care to live myself.'"

"Poor girl, she has had so much sorrow; I wonder why it is that she does not marry her cousin, do you know, George?"

"I do not, I am not one of her confidants." Mrs. Stearns was frightened at the white look on George's face and hastily made inquiry if he was ill.

He replied that he was feeling much fatigued and excused himself from the table, leaving his mother and sisters to chat on about Abbie Browning and Maud Daille's letter.

"Joe Ellis was with them all the way, Mamma, and Maud writes that he was the life of the party both going and coming. I do wish I had been old as you, Hattie, I would have done my prettiest to have caught Joe, if only to have spited Maud for turning a cold shoulder to George, I owe her a grudge for and always shall."

"You have no reason, Katie, for George has never seemed to care for Maud since the first year he was at New Haven, I don't believe he cares for any one, he is no lady's man and I am so glad."

How was it with George, what made him turn so white at mention of a name? Through all the years of his school life Abbie Browning had sat enthroned as queen of his heart, although she did not know it. One of his fondest dreams had commenced in Mr. Ellis's summer house more than ten years before, and he had hoped to have won her heart and been able to claim her hand at the close of his studies, but his father's failure in business made it seem to him impossible to hope to succeed in the first until by his own efforts or the favoring of Fortune he could acquire means sufficient to warrant him in paying his addresses to her; then as final demoralization of all his airy castles, the report came that her cousin, Dave Roberts, was her accepted lover, her lover George knew him to be upon his return to Chicago; but why they were not married was matter of wonder to him. He never for a moment had doubted her loving Dave until this evening when Hattie repeated a portion of Abbie's conversation, when there burst upon him a ray of hope that even yet she might be his; he had shunned her entirely since his return; but to-night he would go and call upon her and know for a certainty if there was any hope; it might be that he would be able to comfort her now as she clung to her father's hand while he went slowly down, down into the valley of the shadow of death. It might be that if she knew how devotedly he loved her she might even yet be able to look forward with bright anticipation to a joy that should be hers.

With such thoughts as these George walked rapidly to the house of Mr. Browning. Its very elegance stunned him, for it made him remember how very poor he was, so that when the servant came to the door he almost forgot to say who he was and why he was there.

Only a minute had he to wait in the parlor and then Miss Abbie herself came in with such a flush of joy upon her face and such a beam of gladness in her eyes that George thought "could it be possible she had been so

sad as Hattie had described?"

"Mr. Stearns, I am so glad! come up to Father's room will you?"

She had extended her hand so soft and white to George, whose impulse had been to seize it and cover it with kisses, but he only touched it with his own so cold and clammy, made his bow and expressed his willingness to go to her father's room.

Abbie was a most tender thoughtful muse, and George was more than ever in love as he watched her ministering to the dear parent whose sands of life had well nigh run out. Mr. Browning was pleased to see George and pressed him to come often, he spoke of his approaching death calmly as one would talk of a pleasant journey, chatted pleasantly on all subjects, and the evening was gone before George realized that it had begun. He left promising to come very often, but none the wiser as to his own future, and once out on the street his melancholy returned with redoubled force.

PUDGING WITHOUT EGGS.—Rice, pearl sago and tapioca are best made when without eggs. Sprinkle a little of any one of the above at the bottom of a pudding dish; add a little sugar and fill up with milk. Stir well before placing in the oven. To the sago add a small piece of cinnamon, broken up. The rice must be quite four hours, the sago and tapioca about three. Skim milk will do if you cannot spare new milk.

HOW TO SELECT FLOUR.—Look at its color; if it is white, with a slightly yellowish or straw colored tint, it is a good sign. If it is very white, with a bluish cast, with white specks in it, the flour is not good. Examine its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between the fingers, if it works dry and elastic it is good; if it works soft and sticky it is poor. Flour made from spring wheat is likely to be sticky. Throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it adheres in a lump the flour has life in it; if it falls like powder, it is bad. Squeeze the flour in your hands; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that too is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests is safe to buy. These modes were given by old flour dealers, and we make no apology for printing them, as they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the quality of that which is the staff of life.

Patrons' Hand-Book

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

APLETON KAN., May 4, 1874.

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

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

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

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange.

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

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

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

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

SHELMAN CITY, May 1, 1874.
BRO. HUDSON: Allow me to congratulate you on the success you have attained in producing that much needed work, the "Patrons' Hand-Book." We have tried it, and would not be without it for five times its cost.

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

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

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

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange.

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

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

It shall have a careful perusal.

From A. B. Smedley, Master of the Iowa State Grange.

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

From Geo. I. Parsons, Master of the Minnesota State Grange.

Something of the kind has long been needed, and I think your little book supplies the want.

From W. H. Chambers, Master of the Alabama State Grange.

The book will be of great convenience in my administration as a summary of useful information. I regard it as a valuable contribution to our Grange literature and feel assured that it will be thus considered by our entire Order.

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

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

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

J. K. HUDSON, Esq.: Dear Sir and Bro.: I received your letter and also a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." I have carefully examined the volume and have been much gratified with its perusal. It contains much valuable matter of interest to our Order, and is worthy of the commendation of all Patrons.

Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

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

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

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

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

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, Chapter 10, of the Laws of this State, it is provided that any person who strays or exceeds the limits of the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement of said strays, to file with the County Clerk a complete description of said strays, 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 fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Stray List for the Week ending Sept. 16, 1874.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Randall, Elmore, Ia., a dark bay horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, collar marks on shoulder. Valued at \$65.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. Walker, Rich, Ia., a dark bay mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, left hind foot white back and collar saddle. Valued \$50.
MARE—Taken up by D. Means, Reeder, Ia., Aug 26, a bay mare, 4 years old. Valued \$50.
MARE—Taken up by D. Means, Reeder, Ia., Sept 4, one white mare, 15½ hands high, on left shoulder, A on left side of head, 15½ hands high, 7 or 8 years old. Valued \$50.
HORSE—Taken up by M. Redington, Reeder, Ia., Aug 20, a dark brown horse, star in forehead, 15 hands high, 8 yrs old. Valued \$40.
HORSE—Taken up by M. Redington, Reeder, Ia., Aug 20, one grey horse, small saddle mark on back, 8 years old, 15 hands high. Valued \$40.

Mourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Davis, Franklin, Ia., a dark iron horse, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, collar marks on shoulder. Valued at \$65.

Clay County—B. F. Huston, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. Arthur, Highland, Ia., July 11, a dark brown or black mare, 15 hands high, star in forehead 3 years old. Valued \$50.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by J. F. Gates, Sheridan, Ia., a bay roan mare colt, 1 year old. Valued at \$15.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by T. A. Massey, Lane, Ia., June 1, one light bay mare, both hind feet white, star in forehead, 4 years old, white stripe on eye, collar marked, black legs and feet. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by J. Baughman, Lane, Ia., June 12, one light bay horse pony, 8 years old, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white, brand on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by J. D. Allen, Salt Springs, Ia., Aug 13, one bay pony mare, 14 hands high, 5 years old, dark mane and tail, black eye, collar marked, black legs and feet. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by J. L. Knoaks, Salt Springs, Ia., July 29, one brown or black pony mare, 14 hands high, white spot between the eyes, white spot on nose, white spot on under lip, 3 white feet, left fore foot black, 14 years old. Appraised \$25.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. M. Liberty, Ia., Aug 21, one bay mare pony, white eye, collar marked, on left shoulder, 8 years old. Appraised \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Miller, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by C. Stahn, Marysville, Ia., Aug 20, one dark bay horse, blind in left eye, star in forehead, 14½ hands high, 12 years old. Appraised \$50.

Stray List for the Week ending Sept. 9.
Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Thomas N. Johnson, Walnut, Ia., a bay horse, 14½ hands high, blaze face, harness marks on shoulder and back, 12 years old. Appraised \$15.
Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G. M. Miller, Spring Valley, Ia., a bay mare, 15 hands high, blaze face, white on left fore and hind feet, saddle marks on left side, white on left shoulder point. Appraised \$50.
Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.
COW—White cow, 3 years old, some small dark spots on neck, no marks or brands.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by G. B. Parkinson, Centropolis, Ia., June 22, a brown pony, 14 hands high, 3 years old, collar marks, some white hairs on back. Appraised \$30.
FILLY—Taken up by M. Hay, Huxey, Ia., Aug 10, a sorrel filly, 3 years old, black eye, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by J. Adams, Harrison, Ia., Dec 19, '73, one red and white steer, 3 years old, star in forehead, bush of all white, no marks or brands. Appraised \$3.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
BULL—Taken up by S. F. Hill, Richmond, Ia., a red spotted bull, 3 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.
Leavenworth County—O. Dieffendorf, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Hannah Stafford, Stranger, Ia., Aug 31, a brown horse pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high, right hind foot white, collar marks on right shoulder. Appraised \$30.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherlie, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. W. McGinnis, Lincoln, Ia., a red cow, mottled face, swallow fork in right ear, 4 years old. Appraised \$2.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by W. C. Linsker, Waterloo, Ia., Aug 10, a red and white spotted cow, 5 years old, W on left hip, medium size. Appraised \$20.
AORSE—Taken up by J. Wheat, Waterloo, Ia., Aug 8, one bay horse, 15 hands high, 4 years old, collar saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$50.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Howe, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by S. Bookout, Shawnee, Ia., one dark brown horse, 15 hands high, knock kneed, reel footed, 7 years old. Appraised \$30.

Stray List for the Week ending Aug. 26.
Doniphan County—C. Rappelye, Clerk.
Taken up by G. B. Nuzum, Iowa, Ia., a dark bay or brown mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, W on left shoulder, had a mule colt with her. Appraised \$30.

Harvey County—H. W. Bailey, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John A. Gwyn, Darlington, Ia., a 3 years old red and white steer, JHO on left hip, Texas brand on left side, smooth crop and under bit on both ears. BULL—Also, a red bull, 4 years old, heart brand on left side, ED on left hip, swallow fork and smooth crop on right ear.
BULL—Also, white bull, ED on left side, score above brand, on half crop on left ear, smooth crop on right ear, brand on left side. Above appraised \$50.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemester, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. Kendall, Diamond Valley, Ia., Aug 14, a brown mare, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, snip in face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.
HORSE—Also, an iron grey horse, 8 years old, 13 hands high, both hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by J. M. Barney, Erie, Ia., June 1, a bay horse colt, 2 years old, WF in broad letters on right hind quarter. Appraised \$20.
MARE—Also, a dark brown mare, age unknown, marked with some brand. Appraised \$30.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEES SUMMIT NURSERY—Blair Bros., Proprietors and General Nurserymen, Jackson Co., Mo. General Nursery Supplies at wholesale and retail.

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

THOMAS KIRK, Washington C. H., Ohio, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle the most fashionable families. Stock for sale.

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

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Catalogues sent on application.

M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Compton One, Canada, breeder of Short-Horn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

GLENN FLORA STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION, Waukegan, Ill., breeders of pure bred Short-Horns of approved and fashionable pedigrees. Catalogues sent on application.

L. A. KIPP, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas, breeder of pure blood Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky., breeder of improved Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Short-Horn cattle for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

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

THEODORE EADS, "Mapleade," Corning, Adams co., Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire hogs and Dark Brahma Poultry. All of the best quality.

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

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

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

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

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

S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, Iowa, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. No Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

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

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

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

J. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. Address J. B. STEVENSON, Glenwood, Kan. Jan-17

YANDER W. BARNETT, 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 Poultry. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Chickens for sale after August 1, 1874.

A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas, breeder of thorough bred herd book and Jersey Cattle. Heifers and bulls for sale at eastern prices.

R. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., breeder of "Plymouth Rocks." Poultry for sale. Eggs for hatching at 25¢ per setting. Send stamp for descriptive circular.

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

KERN, STEBER & CO., SEEDSMEN, 211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants. Correspondence Solicited.

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

LENN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, J. L. LENN, Proprietor. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, shrubs, etc., at wholesale.

LATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN. A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the Depot. E. C. DIEHL, Proprietor.

DIET KNOB NURSERY, D. C. HAWTHORNE, PROPR. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail. 10-17-17

BES. QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND Appliance supplies. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

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

KEITH & BILLINGSLEY.
Physician and Surgeon.

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

C. SPALDING & SON, Box 593, TOPEKA, KANSAS.
CAN SELL
PARLOR ORGANS
CHEAPER THAN
CAN BE HAD ELSEWHERE
IN KANSAS.

Send for our Circular. Special rates to Patrons.

E. TOWNSEND, Breeder of Thoroughbred

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400,000 APPLE TREES, Etc.
100,000 PEACH TREES.
100,000 GRAPE VINES.
50,000 CURRANT BUSHES.
50,000 SWEET CHESTNUT TREES.
10,000 SPANISH CHESTNUT TREES.

A Chestnut Circular Free.
1,000,000 EVERGREEN TREES & SHRUBS.
50,000 DECIDUOUS TREES & SHRUBS.
50,000 MAGNOLIA ACCUMINATA, one year, fine.

10,000 FILIP TREES, 6 to 12 feet.
2,000 WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH.
50,000 ROSE BUSHES.
A new Descriptive Catalogue and wholesale List, free.

21st year. 400 acres. 11 Greenhouses.
Address STORRS, RABBITON & CO. Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.

WE offer for the fall of 1874 a complete stock of trees and plants. Our stock of Peaches, Plums and Cherries is the largest in the United States, and our list of new and rare fruits is always full. We are in a condition to offer advantages, and respectfully solicit correspondence.

The Heikes Nursery Co., Dayton, Ohio.

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

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

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

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

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

Extra Selves for Flax, Timothy, Clover and other Seeds furnished when wanted. Retail Price, \$25.00. Reduction made when ordered in quantities. Patronize Home Manufacturers. Any further information can be obtained by addressing T. H. LESCHER, Lawrence, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE PIGS VERY LOW.
Owing to the fact that the chinch bugs and drouth have taken my corn crop, I will sell my stock of Berkshires very low.

Address W. P. POPENOE, Topeka, Kan.

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.
OFFICERS—Board of Directors: M. E. Hudson, Secretary; W. P. Popenoe, Treasurer; J. B. Schaffer, Executive Committee; A. Washburne, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of association give the plan and rates of insurance. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association.

In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan.

We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5 00

On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15 00
A policy fee of.....\$1 00
which amount is paid in advance

The Patrons Association rates are,
A membership fee of.....\$1 50
On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25¢
cost on each \$100.....\$4 00

Total cash paid.....\$4 00
A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years of.....\$9 00
Total cost of insurance for 3 years.....\$13 00

The premium note is liable to assessment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 the cost is as follows:
Membership fee.....\$1 50
Premium for first year.....\$2 75
Note for remaining two years.....2 50

Total cost for three years.....\$5 25
Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock company rates, and only a small part of the premium required to be paid in cash.

Address S. H. DOWNS, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

Sheep for Sale.
40 LAMBS, mostly Ewes, are three-fourths Cotswold. A splendid lot of Lambs, 5 months old, 70 to 95 pounds weight. Price \$4.00 per head.

T. W. WARREN, Eudora, Douglas Co., Kan.

PEACHES. An enormous stock of trees, exceedingly cheap, embracing the Blood-Leafed Rivers, and other new varieties. Our assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees is unusually complete. New Trade List sent free. HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS, Cherry Hill Nurseries, Westchester Pa.

PRESCOTT & PRESCOTT, DEALERS IN

MUNICIPAL, SCHOOL BONDS

WARRANTS.
ALSO
Loans Made on Real Estate.

Collections Made.
183 Kansas Avenue,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HALF GLOVES. FULL GLOVES.

VERY GREATLY improved in form of the claws and the more complete shielding of the parts subject to wear, (see cuts), making them wear five times as long, and doing the work much faster and easier than can be done with any other husker. Made of the very best calf leather (tanned expressly) in four sizes; right and left handed. Samples sent prepaid on receipt of price. Half Gloves \$1.25; Full Gloves \$2.50 per pair. We also manufacture extra quality plain calf working Gloves and Mittens. Price, prepaid, Mittens, \$1.40; Gloves \$1.75 per pair. Liberal discount in quantities on all our goods. Ask your merchant or address HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO., 145 So. Clinton st., Chicago, Illinois.

Stolen! \$20 Reward!

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Rossville, on the night of September 1st, a three year old black horse, about 16 hands high, branded HO on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid for the return of the horse or such information as will lead to his recovery.

ISAAC WILKINS, Rossville, Kan.

THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits.

THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMEN, are prepared with express reference to these things:

1. What the student knows when received;
2. The time he will remain;
3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.

The FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make every student a Master of the English Language, and an Expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Business Law and Industrial Drawing.

In addition the special object of the **FARMERS COURSE**

is to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure, Growth and value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and Animal Growth; of Economic Zoology, and particularly of Practical

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, including such Instruction and Drill in the Field, in the Handling of Stock, in the Nursery, and in the Wood and Iron Shops as will enable the graduate to Perform Readily each of the varied operations of Actual Farm Life.

In the other courses, the special studies are equally determined by the requirements of the proposed vocation. To MECHANICS, applied mathematics and industrial drawing are given instead of botany, chemistry and zoology, as above; and Shop Practice in place of Practical Agriculture.

The instruction in **CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS** is fully equal to that of the best eastern institutions, including Practice in Laboratories, and

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mineralogists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals.

Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of Kansas are being made as rapidly as possible.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices:

1. CARPENTER.
2. CABINET.
3. WAGON.
4. BLACKSMITH.
5. PAINT.
6. SEWING.
7. PRINTING.
8. TELEGRAPH.

THE COURSE FOR WOMEN is Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music. Each student is required to take not less than one Industrial and three Literary studies.

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE, and no contingent fees, except for use of pianos and organs.

Boarding ranges from \$2.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed.

The NEXT TERM begins August 20, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.

For further information apply to **J. A. ANDERSON, President,** Manhattan, Kansas.

WONDER—It is the revelation of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only \$1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agents everywhere. Address: Jerry Co., 234 Wabash av. Chicago

BAZAAR BOOKSTORE.
C. A. SEXTON'S Bazaar Bookstore having become an institution of great value to the people of Kansas, we take pleasure in recommending to our readers to give him a liberal share of their patronage, as he keeps a good assortment and sells at low prices.

His stock consists of **SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, GOLD PENS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, PICTURES and PICTURE FRAMES.**

Square Frames Made to Order. Envelope and Card Printing Done Promptly at Stationers Rates.

Letters of inquiry and orders from any part of the state will receive prompt attention. Address C. A. SEXTON, Topeka, Kan.

READ THIS TWICE.

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

I will send

Let Us Smile.

NEAT AND SENTIMENTAL.—A gentleman who thinks it high time that the little "Johnny" poetry should give place to something neater and more fully charged with sentiment, sends *Warner's Monthly* the following as largely combining both:

Ob, bury Bartholomew out in the woods,
In a beautiful hole in the ground,
Where bumble-bees buzz and the woodpeckers
sing
And the straddle-bugs tumble around;
So that in winter, when the snow and the
slush

Have covered his last little bed,
His brother Artemus can go out with Jane
And visit the place with his sled.

Strained sweetness—kissing through a veil.
The Detroit "hired-girl ring" now demands
three beau-nights a week.

No young man is proof against a gum-drop
when she holds it between her teeth and in-
vites him to take a bite.

A young lady being asked by a rich bache-
lor, "If not yourself, who would you rather
be?" replied, sweetly and modestly, "yours,
truly."

"She died for me," said the young husband
when he beheld her dark locks gradually re-
turning to their original red.

Since the report was started that earrings
make a woman deaf, over two hundred La-
Crosse husbands have brought home sets of
jewelry.

Noble lords are scarce at the watering-place
hotels, and a cruel Western man accounts for
it on the ground that it is not time for the
barbers to take their summer vacation.

A California temperance association limits
the beverages of its members to wine, beer
and cider, "except when laboring under a sense
of discouragement, and then whiskey will be
allowed."

"Look 'ere now, Salusha," yelled a Clay
county, Missouri, woman to the eldest girl,
"don't bend over the well so far. You'll fall
in there some of these days, and then we'll
have to carry water."

"Pa, who is 'Many Voters'?" asked a
young hopeful of his sire.

"Don't know him, my son. Why?"
"Cos I saw you signin' his name to that let-
ter you got the other night makin' you to run
for alderman."

"Sh-h-h, my son. Here's a nickel, go and
get some candy."

Mamma: "There, there, and now it's time
for Herby to go to bed. All the pretty little
chickens go to roost before dark." Herby:
"Oh yes, but the old chickens go too."

Boys will be boys. At Alton, Ills., a preach-
er asked all Sunday school scholars to stand up
who intended to visit the wicked, soul-de-
stroying circus. All but a lame girl stood up.

A Frenchman learning the English lan-
guage complained of the irregularity of the
verb "to go," the present tense of which some
wag had written out for him as follows: "I
go; thou startest; he departs; we lay tracks;
you cut sticks; they abscquatulate or skeedad-
dle."

"Death is a sad thing," remarked a Schen-
ectady woman as she stood beside an open
grave. "Yes, poor thing," replied another,
"how he did like to sit down to a good billed
dinner where the pork was just right."

Some of the regular soldiers sent out West
have married squaws and are doing their best
to civilize the poor, ignorant redskins. As
soon as a squaw gets a pair of army boots and
a brass chain on she begins to act refined and
lady-like.

We never stand by when a woman enters a
hardware store, shuts her teeth together, and
inquires the price of "them 'ere iron-handled
rolling pins," without feeling there is rest be-
yond the grave for her husband.

When a Tennessee husband will horse-whip
his wife for washing potatoes in his Sunday
plug hat, it is time to inquire whether this
generation of men isn't getting to be too con-
founded high toned for the age of the coun-
try?

At High Falls, New York, the other day, a
young lady, while crossing a field was knock-
ed down by a ram, and the next time the dam-
aged damsel saw her lover she informed that
astonished youth that he might go about his
business, as she was disgusted with the sex.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* relates that while a
prominent preacher of that city was recently
making a pastoral visit, the lady brought out
a number of engravings she had just purchas-
ed. The cautious pastor flew through the
front door, and sent his boy around for his hat
afterward.

"Dear George, how sweet and wavy that
wheat is!" exclaimed a fair young lady, look-
ing languidly from a car window. "Yes, love,
how beautiful!" says dear George, more intent
on insinuating his arm around a twenty-four
bone corset—how like a—a—how like a
dream!" "How like oats," retorted a disgruntled
Granger—"them's oats, young man."

"What is this for?" asked colored porter at
the Hotel, Long Branch, the other day,
holding out a twenty-five cent note given him
by the gentleman addressed for carrying up
his trunk. "That," said the gentleman taking
the note and putting it back in his pocket,
"was for your trouble and this is for your im-
pudence," and he kicked him eleven feet, nine
inches and a half into the hallway.

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,
etc., 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 whole-
sale Price List.

BLAIR BROTHERS,
Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries,
Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Mo.

Illustrated Journal.
A magnificent and
illustrated Monthly,
with Chromo, \$3.50
a year. Send 10 cts
for sample copy, or 50 cts for sample chromo, terms
to agents, etc. Canvassers Wanted in every town,
county and state. Address: THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
Room 27, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Our readers will confer a favor upon us if
they will say to advertisers in the Farmer in ad-
vertising with them, that they saw their adver-
tisement in this paper.

GRAND
Gift Concert!

IN AID OF THE
POOR OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA.

TO BE HELD ON
Friday, January 15, 1875.

13,000 Tickets, 912 Gifts.

\$55,000.00
In Cash, Real Estate and Furniture.

To be given away as follows:

1 Grand Gift, Residence, 313, 345 and 347 Quincy street, Topeka, Kas.	\$12,000
1 Gift, 100 acres of Land, sec 4, township 11, range 16, Shawnee county, Kas.	5,000
1 Gift, 35 acres of Land, part of sec 1, of sec 19, tp 11, range 16 Shawnee county.	5,000
1 Gift, 120 acres of Land adjoining Osgood City, O. Wilmeth, Citizens Bank, North Topeka. All ap- plications for agencies and for circulars containing complete list of gifts should be addressed to B. HAYWOOD, Manager, Topeka, Kansas.	4,500
1 Gift, House and Lot No. 11, 13, 15 and 17, Main street, Osgood City, Mo.	1,500
1 Gift, House and Lot No. 56 Union st., Em- poria.	2,000
1 Gift, cash.	2,000
1 Gift, cash.	1,000
13 Gifts, cash, one \$500, two \$250, ten \$100 each	2,000
912 Gifts, fine furniture.	20,000
912 Gifts, value.	\$55,000

Tickets \$5 each, 21 for \$100.

Tickets can be procured at the Capitol Bank, Kansas
Valley Bank, Topeka Bank, Topeka National Bank,
Guilford Dudley, Banker, G. F. Parmelee & Co., Geo.
O. Wilmeth, Citizens Bank, North Topeka. All ap-
plications for agencies and for circulars containing
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