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Agriculture.

EFFECTS OF PRAIRIE FIRES.

- First—A World-Wide Waste of Fire Cursed and Blackened Desert.
Second—Hundreds of Thousands in the Land of Drouth Looking Anxiously but Hopelessly for Rain.
Third—A World of Dying Vegetation and Disheartened and Almost Hopeless People Swept by the Withering Red-Hot Simoon from the Blazing Desert.
Fourth—The Curse of Pharaoh—The Plague of Egypt—The Final Destruction of Prosperity and Hope.
Fifth—A Disheartened, Beggared and Hungry People, with a Special Session of the Legislature.

How do you like the picture, men of Dickinson county, of Kansas, and of all the western prairie country? You who have come here to better your condition, to win a home for yourselves and families, to grow up with the country? No hope—it is all dark save the lurid light of the burning fire; but you, the people, have painted the picture, or by your own carelessness furnished the subject, and such a subject calls for only the darkest colors in the studio of the artist. The unbroken succession of curses that has afflicted this and neighboring countries have occurred in the order above indicated, and all spring from the one first grand cause, the burning of the prairie grasses, the only protection this western country has and all that distinguishes it from the worst desert.

In the first place we will demonstrate from experience that burning the grasses from the face of the earth has been the one grand cause of the drouth, hot winds, grasshoppers and short crops.

To do this effectually we will proceed to give a short history of these visitations upon our own country from 1859 to the present time.

THE HISTORY.

During the year 1860—the year of famine—the State of Kansas as well as her sister prairie States of the west, was scourged with one of the most unprecedented drouths, hot wind and grasshopper raids that has ever been known since the first settlement of the country. Here it was that Kansas got such a name and fame as a desert waste where no civilized man could live, as served to diminish and retard her settlement for years; keeping out thousands of emigrants and millions of money which otherwise would have filled Kansas to overflowing long before this year of misfortune, 1874.

The horrors of 1860 had a cause, this will not be questioned at least, and that cause was the universal and wholesale burning of prairie grass in 1859. The old settlers who were here at that time will remember that in 1859 there was growing all over this western country one of the rankest and most luxuriant crops of grass that has ever been known in the country. It must also be remembered that this vast ocean of grass was not broken up into small lots by farms, fire lines, roads or checks of any kind, and besides, such was the height of the grass, no ordinary fire guards would have stayed its course for a moment when once on fire, aided by the storms of wind which are ever ready to urge on the work of destruction.

You may easily imagine that in the then unbroken country with such a mass of grass, as dry as crisp, the fire must have been terrific and universal. The whole of this western world and every nook and corner thereof was burned as bare of covering as the highway, or the roof of a barn. The fires being so large and driven before such storms of wind that they swept across the rivers of Kansas as though they were but cattle trails.

These facts are sufficient to show the country in the fall of 1859 as being completely

stripped of all covering, not even omitting the bends in the creeks and rivers. This is the one sole grand cause of the drouth, hot winds and famine of 1860 with all the damaging consequences.

All those elements in earth and air most conducive to the rapid and full development of vegetable life received such a shock and were so deranged and disorganized that our State could not recover fully from the effects for some years. In 1860 the failure was total, the following year was better but not good, the next was still an improvement, showing that the country was slowly but painfully struggling along on its way back to the position from which it had been hurled by the fiery blasts of 1859, although, it must be borne in mind; that there was more or less fire every year, but never so great as that preceding the famine of 1860.

In 1863 the climate and country had recovered, in a great measure, from its one great scourge, together with the smaller annual fires such as were possible in a growth of grass so much smaller than usual, so that the crops were up to something like a passable standard, but not nearly so good as they should be. With the increased growth of the crops in 1863 there was also a corresponding increase in the growth of the grass which was now sufficiently dense to insure quite a general burning, which was of course inflicted upon the country, for no opportunity has ever been omitted.

This burning in the fall of 1863 resulted in the loss of one-half the crop in the country in 1864, reducing as a matter of course the growth of grass which was too small therefore to be so generally burned as before, and was consequently left mostly standing, so that the crops and grass of 1865 were good.

It is a tradition of the country that in 1865 the Indians, by a general concert of action, burned off a whole world of grass to drive the buffalo westward, so that there might be a wide, black and impassable waste between the troublesome frontier hunters and the cattle of the Indians. The result of this was not only to drive the buffalo beyond the reach of all but the most venturesome hunters, but it brought on the drouth and locusts of 1866.

This year we had about half a crop, and would have had none but for the fact that the locusts were a little too late to eat the hardened corn. They stripped off the blades but the grain was too nearly matured for them to destroy. The grass this year was also reduced in common with other crops, as is always the case, and was not generally burned but was left standing, which constituted the basis of the improved crops of 1867. This year the crops and grass were fair. This was also the year when the famous Texas cattle trade came to Abilene in full force. In the fall after the grass was quite dry; the Texas herders having sold their stock started for Texas with teams and on horseback, through the grass where there were no broken roads. Let it be remembered that these small parties started to Texas from nearly every trading town in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, all striking south by the compass and camping where the night found them, and of course in the grass. The natural result was that the prairie was fired in thousands of places by these camp fires, and the grass having grown luxuriantly, was burned off from the North Pole to the Gulf of Mexico, and as far west as the larger grasses grow.

There are thousands now here who will remember the effects on the crops of 1868. We first started out with fine prospects in the spring, then came the drouth, then the hot winds and finally the locusts, and literally destroyed the crops in the belt of this burning. The growth of grass was also reduced so that it was almost impossible to make hay for stock that winter, but one good result was it was too small to be generally burned and was left standing, and we all remember the splendid crops we raised in 1869. With these bountiful crops we raised an ocean of grass, which in the fall was fired from the thousand and one Texas camps and quite generally burned off, and all can well remember the half crops and dying fruit trees of 1870. The grass this year was so small as not to generally burn and was left on the ground, so the crops of 1871 were good or fair. Since when, with only partial burnings and a heavy fall of snow

in the mountains, our crops have been fair until this year—1874.

We do not find preceding this worst of drouthy years such a marked and sweeping conflagration as has ushered in some of our dry and hot summers, but although not so noticeable the burning has been quite general. The winter has been so open and dry that many districts not burned in the fall were burned off during the winter and spring. In addition to this cause we did not have our usual snow fall on the mountains, and therefore had these two causes combined to make this year almost as bad in some districts as 1860.

On account of the great extent of the subject we will here close the history of prairie fires and leave the practical part of the subject and consider it for a moment in a theoretical sense.

THE THEORY.

It is conceded as an established fact in science that the rays of the sun pass down through the atmosphere without imparting any appreciable amount of heat; yet we, and all nature, are made very sensibly aware of the fact that the atmosphere does become wonderfully warm under the rays of a vertical summer sun. This heat is imparted to the atmosphere from the heated surface of the earth and not from the sun. The sun first shines on and heats the unshaded surface, when the surface heats the air, rarifying it and causing it to ascend giving place to the cooler bodies which come in contact with the earth's surface to be heated in their turn.

It is from the heated surfaces of unshaded desert countries that the hot winds or simoons so destructive in the old countries, have their origin. The old desert countries that originate these simoons are such because of their incapacity to produce a covering of vegetation, trees or grass to screen their surfaces from the drying winds and burning rays of the summer sun. The new desert countries, if we may use the term, are such because we burn off the covering and protecting screen which nature has so kindly furnished, leaving the surface as much exposed to sun and winds as is the surface of the great Sahara.

At no time in the world's history has one of these hot winds, so destructive to all vegetable life, been known to originate in a shaded country, no matter what manner of vegetation constitutes the shade, whether trees, grass or growing crops in well tilled fields. Such countries never originate the hot winds. Such winds always originate in unshaded countries which can be played upon by the winds and heated by the direct rays of the sun, and it matters not whether the country is an original desert, or whether it is made so by the action of our western prairie fires. For all present purposes the two are reduced to a common level and produce a common result—drouth, hot winds and locusts.

An illustration of this fact can be found in the timbered countries of the older States. Thousands of persons now living in these prairie countries who have emigrated from the timbered districts can well remember, as can every man who yet remains there, that in the early settlement of those countries, every ravine contained its spring fed and babbling brook, that every creek was bank full of water, the homes of millions of fish, which, since the cutting away of these dense forests of timber, have all disappeared. Even the rivers, which were wont to be bank full and deep enough to float the navies of the world, are now, in the summer season, so choked with far extending sand bars as to be fordable by small boys, thus showing the effects of even this partial removal of the shade with which nature has so kindly covered the surface of those countries.

Then how much more universal must the effect be here, in this ocean of grass, the only protection our country has from wind and sun, when the whole country is laid waste and exposed to the action of the sun, as though it had been newly tanned over to make its heating and reflecting power the more manifest? Restore the forest to the east, or leave the grass on the lands of the west, and a brook, creek or river gone dry will be a sight never again seen in this land. Enough has been said to fairly demonstrate that the earth's covering must be destroyed before drouth and hot winds are possible. It now remains to be

demonstrated that the hot winds must of a necessity precede the coming of the locusts.

FIRST, HOT WINDS, THEN THE LOCUSTS.

It is unnecessary to do more than call the attention of all our old settlers, who have been here to see for themselves, to the simple fact that our State has never been visited by those destructive swarms of locusts, except during these seasons of drouth and hot winds. This fact is deducible from simple observation, since they have never visited our State during those fruitful years, when our climate was in a normal condition, and they have never failed to visit us when their way had been prepared and their presence here rendered possible by drouth and hot winds.

This should of itself, be conclusive evidence that, without the drouth and hot winds, we cannot have the locusts, but we will proceed to offer a reason why locusts cannot, or do not, come during the more regular and normal seasons. The reason is simply this: The locusts cannot fly unless the atmosphere is perfectly dry, which it never is, except during a drouth and hot winds. Then if we can avoid these, we leave the atmosphere so moist and heavy that the locust cannot use his wings to any advantage, and is reduced to a common hopper, by which means he can never invade the State of Kansas. You will all well remember that when you walked out early of a morning, to view your parched and locust ravaged fields that when the hosts of Pharaoh were disturbed by your approach, they could not fly, but were compelled to get out of your way by short jumps, and all this simply because of the almost unperceivable amount of moisture that was condensed by the cooler breezes of night. Then if such an amount of moisture as existed on these dry and parched mornings, which an analysis will show not to be one-twelfth part as much as exists at noonday in any reasonable year, could weigh down the wings of the locust like lead, so that he could not fly a rod, how would it be possible for them to invade the State with twenty times the amount of moisture in the atmosphere at all times?

It is also a very noticeable fact, tending directly to verify this conclusion that the further East we examine the ravages of this pest, the less universal we find it to be, simply because the greater amount of moisture in the atmosphere rendered it unsafe for them to venture in or long remain. Along the margin of the Missouri we find that they did but little damage. On account of timber, the extent of the settlement, and the presence of the river, there would necessarily be a greater amount of moisture than in the interior where the burning and deprivation of shade was more universal. At Kansas City, where the two rivers connect, with their wide belts of timber shade, with an old settled country surrounding them so that prairie fires cannot exist we find no locusts, and why? Was it because they could find nothing to eat? or, because they were less ravenous than before? Believe it not! The sole reason why they did not invade and destroy this and other shaded districts is that there was such an amount of moisture as rendered it unsuitable for the locust, and he would not venture into the interior of a country, even upon a favorable day, where he might be entrapped by a spell of thick, heavy weather, and perish utterly. First, we have the fires, then the drouth, and then the hot winds, then the locusts, and then

A SUFFERING PEOPLE.

Let our farmers, of central and western Kansas, each for himself, count the number of acres he has sown in small grain, and planted in corn, and potatoes, and remember the best crops we have, at any time produced, is but a little over half what we should do, and would do, if the blighting curse, the fire, was only kept off our lands. Let him then figure up his losses for all these years, on all these acres, at quarter crops, half crops, and whole crops at times, and acknowledge that if it was all added to his bank account, that should be, he would have funds enough on hand to construct a commodious house, purchase good strong teams, buy up all needed farm machinery, and stock, and have money enough left to become a "bloated bond holder."

Nor is this all. If you had been encouraged by full crops every year, you would have doubled, and thribled, the area cultivated, all of which additional gains must be added

to your bank account, and there would not be a mortgaged farm in Kansas.

Nor do our losses stop here! Thousands, and millions of fruit trees have been destroyed by drouth and insects, until billions of forest trees are annually destroyed along the ravines, creeks and rivers of the State, all of which has a very damaging effect, which, taken in connection with deficient, or ruined crops, has been the cause of retarding the settlement of our country in times past, and will for years to come.

The legislation has now assembled, in special session, but there is little which they can do directly. They can refer the question back to the people, whom they represent, with authority to mortgage the future, to raise money to relieve the present.

THE REMEDY.

We have now seen how the burning precedes the drouths, how the drouth ushers in the hot winds, and the fiery blasts of which comes the voracious curse of Egypt, leaving behind them a sorrowing, impoverished, and hungry people, with a special session of the legislature.

There is but one purpose discernible that will justify them harrowing over this field of suffering, and that purpose is to find and proclaim the cause of its occurrence, and the remedy against its repetition.

Since burning the grass is the one sole grand cause of all these sufferings and deprivations, the one grand remedy is to leave the grass on the ground. Nature is ever true to herself and knows, invariably, what is and what is not essential.

Leave this year's crop of grass all on the ground, and the snows and rains will be retained on the surface as a fund reserved for next year, and the grass and other crops will next year, be double their present size, and there will be no such a thing possible as drouth, hot winds or grasshoppers.

Leave the next year's grass also on the ground and the grass and other crops will nearly double again, or in any event largely increase.

After two or three crops of grass have fallen upon the ground and become partially decayed, they will hold all snow and rain like a sponge, and let it gradually soak into the ground, and nothing less than a flood can fill our creeks as a small shower now does from the barren hillsides.

Remember that a quarter section, or a township, is not going to change the climate, but all our people, everywhere, must at once and forever stop these prairie fires.

Of all times, in the history of our State, this is the best to establish such plans as will most effectually, and forever, stop the burning.

The plan is simply this: Let M. E. Hudson Master of the State Grange, issue an address to the county councils, urging upon them the importance of this matter, and directing them to see to it that each subordinate Grange in their respective counties, shall be joined to each other by proper fire guards, formed by burning slips along roads, sections, or township lines, so as to properly gain their respective jurisdictions. The unity of action necessary, can be secured through no other organization than that of the Grange, and they can, and with but little trouble, at once redeem the State from the ravages of the fire fiend.

It is useless to talk and investigate, if we do not act when the time of action comes.

Let the Grand Master refer this question to the county councils, and through them to the subordinate Granges, with such instructions as will insure harmonious action, and let it be done at once, for the time of our annual scorching is at hand. Consider, unite, and act as one man, if you would save yourselves and county from a repetition of those curses that have so falsified our energies in the past, and from which we are now suffering.

If the legislature can frame a law that can the better protect our lands from fire than the present one, they will not have met in vain.

Let the Grange, the legislature, the farmers, clubs, institutions, and individuals, who have at heart the good of our noble State, and now suffering people, unite in a determined effort to do all that men may do, to redeem our State from the dominion of fire, and our State will at once enter upon such a course of prosperity, as has never yet been dreamed of in the philosophy of the most hopeful.

The inclined plane of misfortune, of which it is to be hoped, we have reached the bottom, has five steps or rounds: First, fire; then drouth; then hot winds; then locusts; then an impoverished and starving people, with a special session of the legislature at the bottom. Would our people retrace these steps in years to come? Then let them not place their feet upon the first fiery round of this inclined plane of evil, or, like a falling star, they will shoot down through these thickening miseries, to the lowest depth of misfortune, to which living men can attain.

Horticulture.

GROWING FRUIT, FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR PROFIT.

We would like to say a few words through the FARMER to the frontier settlers of our State, as it behooves at this time to encourage them and each other, and contribute what we have learned in the school of experience on the raw prairies of Kansas, and not get weak kneed in squarely facing the result of the drouth, chinch bugs and grasshoppers, remembering always that after a storm there is calm and sunshine.

So far as we are concerned, we are not discouraged in the least, as we have passed through this kind of a fiat mill before, and it has only the effect of knocking off some of the superfluities and thus prepared us better to go through it again. Let us say to you who have lost your crops, we know how to sympathize with you, but whatever you do have the backbone and courage not to accept aid except in extreme cases. Then go on your way rejoicing that it is no worse, and look to the bright future before you.

By way of encouragement to one branch of industry which is entirely too much overlooked and neglected, we wish to direct your attention, though this may not be the proper time to do the work—it is the proper time to think about it, and prepare to do it when the time comes.

We have reference to the planting of fruit, ornamental and forest trees, which, for the amount of outlay, bring returns with the lapse of time ten fold more than anything else that can be done on a tract of prairie land, or made out of it any other way, besides adding beauty to the landscape, protecting man and beast from the freezing blasts of winter and the scorching sun of summer; making farm life pleasant and cheerful, inviting the little warbling songsters near your dwellings, and making a home around which the memories of your children will cling in after years.

We well remember the stampede the drouth of 1860 caused, which was our first year's experience in Kansas, and misfortunes that year were heaped on us on every side. Early the following spring found us at East Liberty, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Penn., our old native State, at an old established nursery, where our credit was good, giving in an order for a lot of trees. While in the office a lady entered and commenced detailing the rumors of destruction and starvation in Kansas, which had been so industriously circulated by begging expeditions sent east, from which our State did not recover for years.

The nurseryman remarked to the lady—"Why, here is a man just from there, giving in a bill for trees to take to Kansas." She then turned to me and said—"How is it? Do you think you can ever raise trees, fruit or anything else in such a country as Kansas? and are not the people leaving it by hundreds?" I replied that we would undoubtedly get rid of a great many shiftless people and croakers, by which I thought the country would not lose anything, but rather gain in the end, and that I had not lost faith in Kansas. It is true that we have had a protracted drouth, such as the oldest pioneers had never experienced, but I do not see any good reason why we should have another such, at all events soon, and perhaps we never should, and further that I believe it a good fruit country, as I had lived in the same latitude and on the same kind of soil in Missouri, and it was one of the best fruit countries I had ever seen, and that I did not see any reason why Kansas should not be equally as good.

This was about the first of March, 1861, and I ordered my lot of trees, consisting of 100 apple, 200 peach, and a number of evergreen and ornamental trees, shipped on the first boat, and I started by rail to get my ground ready; but the trees did not come; they were delayed at St. Louis, from some cause, and did not arrive at Atchison until about the first of May, though then in good condition. In consequence of this delay we did not set them out in orchard, only in nursery rows, that season.

The following spring, still surrounded by croakers at home, who said we were wasting our time, as we never could raise any fruit in Kansas, we took them up and set them out in a five acre lot. Both transplanting were made without the loss of a single tree. The next fall we gathered a lot of walnuts and planted them, and when they were a year old—although we had heard that they would not bear transplanting—we took them up and planted them in four rows on three sides of the five acre lot, in addition to other forest trees; we also planted them in belts 4 by 8 feet apart on other parts of the farm, some 1,500 in all, that year, with the loss of but one in a hundred. We have heard time and again that the black walnut will not bear transplanting. This is because those that say so do not know how. We say it can be done easily and successfully. It is the "know how" that is of value—as the old servant demonstrated to his master when he charged him a dollar for killing a calf; to which the master objected, saying it was an exorbitant charge, when the old servant replied—"Why, you see, massa, I only charge you twenty-five cents to kill the calf, but seventy-five cents for the know how."

The master saw the point and paid him the dollar at once. It is this know how, based on experience, which we would like to say something about.

Well, we have just measured some of the largest apple trees, and they measure 33 inches in circumference, 27 feet high and 25 feet through from tip to tip of branches, and we had the honor of contributing seven varieties of apples—and could as easily have contributed twelve—that went to make up the collection which took the grand medal at the pomological congress at Philadelphia, which gave Kansas such a world wide reputation as a fruit country. That year quite a number of my trees bore over five bushels of choice apples each. Some of my trees commenced bearing at five years old and have borne more or less every year since. In fact we have never failed to have an abundance of fruit, either apples or peaches, and usually both, ever since the orchard was five years old. As to the latter, we have had them in abundance, sometimes three years in succession, all the trees could bear, and as the peach trees were mostly budded with home varieties, we have had some to measure eleven inches in circumference, and have never had any trouble in disposing of them at remunerative prices. But as they are a short lived tree they are nearly all gone now.

The original cost of the fruit trees in this five acre lot was \$41, which has added at least \$1,000 to the value of the farm. As to the evergreens which consisted of the Norway spruce, Scotch pine, American arbutus and red cedar, of which we probably lost 15 per cent. The Norway spruce and Scotch pine we prefer to any evergreen we have ever tried since. We have some thirty of them, and some of the largest measure 26 inches in circumference, and 24 feet high; and the latter 30 inches in circumference and 21 feet high.

As to the forest trees, the black walnuts, of which we have some 2,500, the largest of which are some that we transplanted and measure 24 inches in circumference and 28 feet high; cottonwood 12 years from the cutting 3 feet 1 inch in circumference and about 40 or 50 feet high. But as we do not take much stock in cottonwood we will draw your attention to the silver leafed maple, seven years from the seed and measures 2 feet 6 inches in circumference, and as this may be doubted we have removed one that was in our way and will send you a transverse section which will speak for itself; some of the growths measure one inch and they average at least three-fourths of an inch. We hope Mr. Johnson will also send you a section of his blackjack which had been left by the fire standing on the verge of some stream, and since time immemorial had been licked by the devouring and tree destroying element that sweeps annually over our prairies, which trees he alludes to as fair specimens of Kansas timber.

The maple, walnut and other timber we raise on these treeless plains are just as much Kansas timber as Mr. Johnson's black jack. We are not in favor of exaggerating or discouraging such an important industry as the raising of trees, hence we make this suggestion to you: Place the sections side by side in the Agricultural room, so that people can see that trees will grow in Kansas until they are of a certain age, then they will die. He might as well say that all healthy calves raised in Kansas would live and thrive, then die before their allotted time.

We must close as our article is already too long, yet we have not said half we should like to say. We want trees and don't like to see their rights trampled upon, but we are afraid these pestiferous, yellow-legged, ravenous, gormandizing jayhawkers have been too many for some of our evergreens, as they have devoured their foliage and how they will regain it, if ever, is a question with me. S. S. Atchison County, Kansas.

Blackberries. A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, recently showed us a plantation of an acre or two of the New Rochelle blackberry, densely loaded with berries, and promising a very heavy crop. The bushes had stood seven years upon the ground, and the only cultivation to which they are subjected is a shallow plowing between the rows early in spring, and mowing the grass

ed back so as not to grow more than about in which they are enveloped. They are planted three feet high. This treatment keeps them partly in a dwarf condition, and insures productivity. If cultivated more the growth would become too rank on his rich soil, and they would bear less, become more straggling, and be more liable to winter killing. This is now well understood by blackberry planters, and is in accordance with the remark which we have heard from boys who gather wild blackberries, "that if they find a bush which the cows have browsed, it is always sure to be full of berries." Mr. P. says that with this treatment, the New Rochelle proves more productive on his grounds than the Kittatiny, and that the winter killing, from which the former suffers, does not prove a serious difficulty. He is sometimes troubled with the yellow rust on the leaves, and his remedy, which is to remove the affected plants on its first appearance, proves effectual.—Ez.

Winter Planted Strawberries.

We published late last autumn, says the Country Gentleman, a detail description of the method by which strawberry beds might be planted in a small way, late in autumn or early in spring, so as to bear freely the same or following season. We have now an additional proof of the success of this method, in a row thirty feet long, planted on the 27th day of January last, or in the depth of winter. The place was a spot in the garden well sheltered on the north and east by tall evergreen screens. The winter was remarkable open, and the ground was nearly unfrozen at the time of the planting. Square holes were first dug, the breadth and depth of a single stroke of the spade, and in these holes then placed blocks cut out of a matted bed of the Charles Downing strawberry, with masses of earth just large enough to fill the holes even to the surface. They were then covered very slightly with evergreen branches. We have already had a number of pickings of fruit from this row, the plants are vigorous as any in older set beds, and have already begun to throw out numerous runners. This mode of planting cannot be readily performed, but there are cases where it may be found quite convenient to have new beds on a small scale, that shall come speedily into full bearing.

FAVORITE CHERRIES.—Where the delicate sweet cherries will succeed, and the area appears to lessen every year, I say plant Coe's Transparent, Delicate, Belle de Choisy and Champagne; here is a quartette that for quality cannot be surpassed. There are many others of larger size, and which are produced more abundantly, but for richness, delicious flavor, and an abundance of refreshing juice these four are decidedly superior to all else. I know well whereof I speak, for in former years they were the choice dainties at the least, small in quantity, like all rare dishes, yet the one prize to which all eyes wandered and all tastes desired. I do not wish to detract from the merits of the Governor Wood, Black Tartarian, and other choice varieties, for if I were to be restricted to but one or two, the latter should have the preference. My remarks are merely intended for the cherry grower who has sufficient room for an odd tree or two for his own table, apart from the profits of his marketable fruits. JOSIAH HOOPER.—Chester County, Penn., in New York Tribune.

Scientific Miscellany.

How to Find a Drowned Person.

It is said that quicksilver is an infallible means of discovering a dead body, no matter how deep the water in which it lies. As an instance I will describe a case which once came under my own observation.

A gay party of ladies and gentlemen had been rowing on one of the New England lakes, when by accident the boat was overturned and all hands fell into the water. One of the party, who was an excellent swimmer, was the means of rescuing two of the others, conveying safely to the distant shore; but in returning to help another who was still supporting herself on the bottom of the boat the swimmer became exhausted and sank himself to rise no more alive. It was a sad occurrence indeed, and the gay summer guests who had seen the party embark on that bright morning were changed into a band of mourners.

Efforts for the recovery of the bodies were immediately begun, and persons were grappling in all directions without success. The water was very deep, and after a day or two of unsuccessful experiment the hope of recovery was about to be abandoned, when some one thought of the quicksilver.

A loaf of bread was procured, and some four ounces of quicksilver having been buried in the middle of it, it was thrown into the water from a boat containing the grappling party. The loaf at once floated away, the boat following it, and after a while it began to whirl around in a circle and sank to the bottom.

This was the signal for the iron to be put out, and after a few efforts they were successful in hooking the clothing of one of the drowned persons—the gentleman of whom we spoke. In his pockets were found some coins, keys, etc, which had doubtless attracted the quicksilver.

A second loaf charged in like manner led to the discovery of the other body, that of the lady, whose watch and jewelry attracted it in the same way.

This simple method it may be of use to remember, as accidents of this kind are apt to be more frequent at this season of the year.—Harper's Bazar.

A CANDLE TO BURN ALL NIGHT.—When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

CHARCOAL FOR WOUNDS.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says: "The best simple remedy I have found for surface wounds, such as cuts, abrasions of the skin, etc., is charcoal. Take a live coal from the stove, pulverize it, apply it to the wound and cover the whole with a rag. The charcoal absorbs the fluids secreted by the wound, and

lays the foundation of the scab; it also prevents the rag from irritating the flesh, and it is antiseptic.

REMEDY FOR LOOSENESS IN THE BOWELS OR CHOLERA MORBUS.—It is an old thing and has probably been told thousands of times, yet some may have forgotten and others may never have heard it. So here goes: Mix two tablespoonfuls of wheat flour with just water enough to moisten the flour; drink it. If the first dose does not check pain, or purging, repeat the dose in half an hour. Severe cases sometimes require a third dose.

DYSPEPSIA.—The only cure for this prevalent malady is the proper regulation of the food. First let it be regularly taken; let it be in moderate amounts; let it be well cooked, plain and nutritious, and easily digested; this, with a moderate degree of gentle exercise in the open air two or three hours a day, will cure any ordinary case. Dyspeptics always get well and get fat when they are sent to the penitentiary for a year or two, because their food is plain, is taken regularly, and the exercise is moderate, steady and healthful. If a man can't diet himself thus, then let him suffer, or go to jail.

Wet Boots.

The Agriculturist gives the following advice to farmers, who, next to fishermen, are most apt to get their boots wet through:

When the boots are taken off, fill them quite full with dry oats. This grain has a great fondness for damp and will rapidly absorb the last vestige of it from the wet leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells and fills the boot with a tightly fitting last keeping its form good, and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning shake out the oats and hang them in a bag near the fire to dry, ready for the next wet night, draw on the boots, and go happily about the day's work.

Hygiene.

To Prevent Hydrophobia.

A high medical authority on the subject, in New York, offers the following simple rules, which, if observed strictly, cannot fail to lessen the danger from hydrophobia, if they do not prevent it entirely:

I. A dog that is sick from any cause should be watched and treated carefully until his recovery.

II. A dog that is sick and restless is an object of suspicion. This is the earliest peculiar symptom of hydrophobia.

III. A dog that is sick and restless and has a depraved appetite, gnawing and swallowing bits of cloth, wood, coal, brick, mortar, &c., is a dangerous animal. He should be at once chained up and kept in confinement until his condition be clearly ascertained.

IV. If, in addition to any or all of the foregoing symptoms, the dog has delusion of the senses, appearing to see or hear imaginary sights or sounds, trying to pass through a closed door, catching at flies in the air when there are none, or searching for something which does not exist, there is great probability that he is, or is becoming hydrophobic. He should be secured and confined without delay.

V. In case any one is bitten by a dog whose condition is suspicious, the most effective and beneficial mode of treatment is to cauterize the wound at once with a stick of silver nitrate, commonly called "lunar caustic." The stick of caustic should be suspended to a pencil point, introduced quite to the bottom of the wound, and held in contact with every part of the wounded surface until it is thoroughly cauterized and insensible. This destroys the virus by which the disease would be communicated.

There may not be any such thing as hydrophobia resulting from the bite of a dog, as many profess to believe; but it is well to be on the safe side, just as it is in the case of vaccination for the prevention of small-pox. The foregoing rules, however, are not severe enough with regard to the disposition of hydrophobic dogs; they should be killed without delay. We don't think it would be advisable to establish a dog hospital. Humane as such a measure would be, it would not meet with general approval.

Eating without an Appetite.

HALL says:—It is wrong to eat without an appetite, for it shows there is no gastric juice in the stomach, and that nature does not need food, and not needing it, there being no fluid to receive and act upon it, it remains there only to putrefy, the very thought of which should be sufficient to deter any man from eating without an appetite for the remainder of his life. If a tonic is taken to whet the appetite, it is a mistaken course, for its only result is to cause one to eat more, when already an amount has been eaten beyond what the gastric is able to prepare. The object to be obtained is a larger supply of gastric juice, not a larger supply of food; and whatever fails to accomplish that essential object fails to have any efficiency toward the cure of dyspeptic diseases. The formation of gastric juices is directly proportioned to the wear and tear of the system, which they are to be the means of supplying, and this wear and tear can only take place as the result of exercise. The efficient remedy for dyspepsia is work—outdoor work—beneficial and successful in direct proportion as it is agreeable, interesting and profitable.

The Sun's Blessing.

SLEEPLESS people—and there are many in America—should court the sun. The very worst soporific is laudanum, and the very best sunshine. Therefore it is very plain that poor sleepers should pass as many hours in the sunshine, and as few as possible in the shade.

Many women are martyrs, and yet do not know it. They shut the sunshine out of their houses and hearts, they wear veils, they carry

parasols, and they do all possible to keep off the sun, and yet most potent influence which is to give them strength and beauty and cheerfulness. Is it not time to change all this, and to get color and roses in our pale cheeks, strength in our weak backs, and courage in our timid souls? The women of America are pale and delicate; they may be blooming and strong, and the sunlight will be a potent influence in their transformation. Will they not try it a year or two and oblige thousands of admirers?

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

To the Executive Committee Patrons of Husbandry, State of Kansas: Worthy Brothers: At the last meeting of our County Council a resolution was carried of which no doubt ere this you will have been informed by our secretary, requesting the State executive committee to take measures for the purpose of obtaining relief for the settlers of this and adjoining counties, who have had their crops totally destroyed by the grasshoppers. Some of the members requested me to send you a statement of the situation of the people here.

No doubt the grasshoppers have done a great deal of damage in many places, but the prospect of those people cannot be so helplessly miserable and gloomy as is the prospect of the new settlers on the frontier.

Few people in Kansas but know the privations and struggles of the frontier settler, and are well aware of the fact that there is a crisis in their affairs, the first or second year after settling on their new homes, which, under ordinary circumstances it is hard for the settler to pull through, but when the means which they brought with them, be it much or little, are all sunk in improvements and in the crops for their future sustenance, and if at such a crisis it fails, all fails and leaves misery indeed from which they have no resource whatever and this is precisely the situation of nine-tenths of the settlers in this and adjoining counties.

All who can are leaving, but those who have sunk all their means in sustaining themselves until they could raise something and in improving their farms have not the wherewith to leave, and if they had would it not be a great pity to leave such a beautiful country where so many happy homes can be planted. Their condition is indeed pitiable in the extreme, as they cannot even commence the winter, not to speak of getting through it; indeed many have been eking out their scanty store, until the new crop would come in and now unless they receive help from some source and that soon, starvation and famine will protrude its gaunt visage across almost every threshold on the frontier.

Therefore I appeal through you to our brothers and sisters throughout the land wherever Providence has given plenty, to spare something for suffering brethren out here as well as those who have not yet joined as those within our band of brotherhood, and our order can never have a greater opportunity to display its greatest principle than on the present occasion.

I have no fear that the sturdy yeomanry of the nation will not answer the cry of the other

brother in distress but if they should not, I shudder to think of the consequences; untold misery and even death.

The land which we have partially reclaimed from its pristine condition, will again become a desert and the buffalo and red man may again career over it at will unmolested.

This is no pen picture drawn from the imagination but one which is sternly staring us in the face. Remember I am not appealing to you on behalf of the maimed or the mendi-cant, but on behalf of men of strong heart and willing hands who have braved the dangers and privations of the frontier that they might escape servility and that they might make for themselves homes which they could call their own. They have honestly done their part upon which Providence has seen fit to frown, they have boldly struggled to extend the area of happy homes, the area of the wealth and revenue of our government and they are truly in the ranks of the advance guard of civilization and the main body cannot afford to have them routed and driven back. Yours fraternally, JOHN J. McCLUMIST, Deputy. Kerwin, Phillips Co., August 6th, 1874.

THE MASTER OF A GRANGE.

We have been impressed recently with the great importance which attaches to the Master in a Grange. He should be a progressive, thinking, active man. He should be able to take the lead as an officer, and should have his ideas matured and sound, so that he can secure the confidence of the members. Let the masters wake up to the responsibility and importance of their position, that they may be prepared for any emergency.

Much depends upon the leadership in any organization, and although it is expected that every member will strive to add interest to the meetings of the Grange, they should be presided over with dignity and ability; the chief officer should have a suggestive brain and clear reasoning capabilities, in short, the Master of a Grange should be possessed of a master mind.

The Grange vs. Legislation.

It comes within observation, that much of the time and patience of the courts is exhausted in the trial of petty suits, or those that simply express the malice of the parties. It is not unusual for those who are especially impudent to bring an action in the name of the state, and thus save costs, if beaten. There ought to be some means of punishing such conduct, and attorneys that bring such suits should be held up to general execration. In the courts of many counties, such cases occur as one we noted recently. Two days were consumed in the trial; other litigants that had meritorious cases were hindered and put to expense; jurors and witnesses lost time and money; the court, the bar, the cause of justice, all were brought into contempt by the trial of a case in which the case, the plaintiff, and his attorney, should have been kicked out of court, instead of being permitted to retire with a verdict with less than two dollars, obtained on technical grounds.

The amount of litigation which is carried on about trivial sums, and in which sometimes a hundred times the amount at stake is expended, is a fit subject for serious consideration.

No man has a moral right for a trivial grievance to cause the state the expense of a protracted lawsuit.

If two parties disagree we suppose they have a right to "fight out" their difficulty at any expense of time and money, but when, as is commonly the case, they not only waste their own property but that of others, by employing the courts with their petty spite, thus increasing the burden of taxation, every taxpayer has a right to cry out against it, as an unjust oppression to private individuals, for the mere gratification of a feeling of spite against a neighbor, to indirectly cause an increase of taxation. We sincerely hope that the late resolutions of the Patrons of Husbandry in favor of arbitration for the settlement of all petty difficulties by arbitrators may take practical form, and that the doctrine will be heeded and accepted, until the judicial machinery of our state shall become perceptibly less expensive.

We have sufficient faith in humanity and in the onward march of civilization and reform to believe the day is coming when the country will support fewer lawyers—and perhaps better—and there will be less litigation and strife. The time has been when each man's protection was the weapon in his hand. Civilization has taken a long stride forward since then but she has no need yet to stop in her march.

Give us more healthy doctrine from the council chambers of the grange.—Farmers Journal.

For the Kansas Farmer MASS CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call in the Larned Press the People's Mass Convention of Pawnee county met Saturday afternoon, Sept. 12, at the court house in Larned.

The convention was called to order at three o'clock. On motion Mr. J. C. Towseley was called to the chair and Mr. F. H. Sturzenacker appointed secretary. On motion a committee of three on order of business was appointed by the Chair; also a committee of five on resolutions. The committee on order of business returned, reporting in favor of nominating candidates by acclamation, which was adopted by the convention and the committee dis-

charged. The committee on resolutions returned, presenting the following resolutions, which were read by the secretary:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, We, non-partisan citizens and voters of Pawnee county, recognize honesty and patriotism in a large number of the voters in the Republican and Democratic parties, we claim that they are powerless to reform the abuses and thwart the designs of the men who now control these organizations, and the corrupt record and violated pledges that we have witnessed in the past history of these parties admonishes us that we cannot secure reform by longer acting with either. The Tammany steal, the Credit Mobilier fraud, the congressional salary swindle, the Sanborn iniquity, the Civil Service corruption, the press gag law, the District of Columbia robbery and the shameful compromise of our county treasurer and county commissioners with the A., T. and S. F. R. R. Co., whereby Pawnee county and the State of Kansas have been swindled out of \$4,700, and the hundred of other steals, embezzlements and swindles by which Republican and Democratic legislatures, congressmen and officeholders enriched themselves, defrauded the country and impoverished the people, coupled with the dangerous and centralizing power of political and moneyed rings, favored at the National capital and extended to every State, county and township in the Union, clearly demonstrate the necessity of independent action and the importance of united effort, and we cordially invite all men, of whatever class or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in remedying the evils that so seriously affect us all; therefore

Resolved, That in the approaching National, State and County elections it is the imperative duty of all good citizens to support only such persons for office as are fully competent and will discharge with fidelity and honesty the trust confided to their care.

Resolved, That we demand a rigid economy in the administration of public affairs and retrenchment in the expenditure of public money, County, State and National.

Resolved, That in the future in the matter of public works and internal improvements nothing but absolute necessities ought to be undertaken, and that in such enterprises more attention ought to be given to substantial merit and real worth and less to showy ornaments and useless fixtures.

Resolved, That we demand that the revenue collectors shall more faithfully perform the duties imposed upon them as officers of the law and that they enforce the payment of all just taxes from all alike, and we most emphatically condemn the action of our County Treasurer and County Commissioners for unlawfully compromising with the A., T. and S. F. R. R. Co., whereby said railroad company was compelled to pay less than one-half of their just taxes; and we hold said officers individually responsible for the balance uncollected.

Resolved, That we demand that our County Treasurer make out and publish an itemized financial statement as is required by law, showing the exact financial condition of our county, and also publish in the Larned Press the compromise with the railroad company.

Resolved, That railroads were chartered and subsidized upon the plea made by the projectors—that they were to be public highways for the promotion of the best interests of the communities through which they passed, and only incidentally reasonable and profitable investments for the stockholders.

Resolved, That as railroads have failed to fulfill these conditions they are justly subject to such legislative enactments and the enforcement of such laws as should compel them to fulfill conditions or surrender their charter.

Resolved, That gold never has been and is never likely to be plenty enough to answer the purpose of commercial exchange and that any supposed basis of circulation not real in its existence exercises pernicious influence upon commerce and destroys the natural harmony and equilibrium of labor and capital.

Resolved, That we favor the provision by the government of a sound currency that shall not be susceptible to such contraction or inflation as shall result in injury to the business or agricultural interest of the country.

Resolved, That while we are willing to bear any and all reasonable and just taxation the laboring and producing class should be allowed to enjoy the reward of their toil without being subject to spoliation in the form of taxation and subsidies levied to maintain in idleness an army of officeholders and contractors.

Resolved, That the act of the Legislature of Kansas of March 1, 1866, by which the 50,000 acres of land dedicated forever to the school fund by section 3, article 8 of State constitution was divided among and appropriated to four railroad corporations is unconstitutional and void and this land still in right and equity belongs to the State school fund, and we demand that our representative to the next Legislature use his influence and power to have an act passed at the next session of the Legislature directing the Attorney General of our State to commence suit in the proper courts to cancel all patents and other conveyances made to said land under the authority of said act.

Resolved, That we denounce all forms of open or covert repudiation, and that justice and the public faith alike demand that the debt of the United States be paid in accordance with the spirit and letter of the law under which it was created.

Resolved, That the restraint of intemper-

ance and its causes to the full extent of legislative, judicial and police powers of the State and a forfeiture of the public trust for intoxication is demanded by the moral and material welfare of society and country at large.

Resolved, That we rejoice in all organizations whose tendencies are to protect the interests of the producing classes and welcome their assistance in all efforts to purge our government of the rings and combinations which are now sapping the foundation of the Republic.

Resolved, That the evils and burdens entailed by corrupt and special legislation, by the venality and corruption of the law makers and the executors of the law and the reckless extravagance and positive iniquity of many of the laws themselves and which are now bearing so heavily and oppressively upon the agricultural and other productive interests of the West, North and South and which are taxing the powers of endurance and patience of the toiling, tax ridden agriculturist, mechanic, laborer and trader are in the opinion of this meeting the legitimate results to be expected when party zeal and fealty to party behests are permitted to blind our eyes and stop our ears to oppressive iniquities which are surely and steadily drifting us toward gradual insolvency and strengthening the power and placing all these vital interests under the heel of moneyed monopolies, rings and combinations.

Resolved, That while the millions of toiling laborers and producers are wrangling over abstract questions which have no real existence or present importance, permitting shrewd party leaders and manipulators to draw party lines and widen the breach between those whose material interest and welfare cannot be separated, their enemy despoilers have been industriously intrenching themselves in power by iniquitous laws and combinations and are appropriating to themselves in a thousand ways the public domain and the resources of the nation, directly and indirectly furnished by the sweat of those toiling producers and laborers.

Resolved, That the recent record of the present political parties, National, State or County, is such as to forfeit the confidence and respect of all those desiring a reformation of the evils of which we complain; that we, the producing portion of the citizens of Pawnee county, do invite all good citizens, regardless of past party affiliations, to unite with us in the election of such a ticket as will carry out the principles here enumerated, and for the success of which we appeal to the better judgment of all professional and business men to lend us their aid, remembering that upon the prosperity and happiness of the producing classes depend their success in business.

Resolved, That there does not now exist any political issue or questions worthy of the name to divide us in a common struggle for right and justice, and that we now pledge ourselves to show by our works and determination, and our purpose, and to that end proceed to take the necessary action towards nominating and supporting men for the various county offices of known integrity and fitness and who are in full sympathy with us as expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. N. Adams spoke in opposition to the resolutions, to which Mr. John Adams responded in favor of adopting them. On motion the resolutions were adopted and the committee discharged.

The following officers were nominated: For Representative, Wm. White; Probate Judge, J. C. Towseley; Clerk of the District Court, F. H. Sturzenacker; Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. C. Waterman; County Attorney, Nelson Adams.

Messrs. Wm. White, J. N. Adams, J. C. Towseley and Nelson Adams were called for and responded.

On motion the secretary was instructed to send a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Larned Press and the KANSAS FARMER.

On motion the convention adjourned. J. C. TOWSELEY, CHAIRMAN, F. H. STURZENACKER, Secretary.

From the Boston Cultivator.

Call for a National Sportsmen's Association.

The New-York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, believing that the time has arrived when public sentiment is in favor of forming a Grand National Organization for the protection of fish, birds and game, did, in convention, assembled at Oswego, N. Y. on June 23, 1874, appoint, or issue a call for a meeting for the organization of a National Association to be held on Wednesday next, at Niagara Falls, for reasons hereby set forth:

The formation of a National Sportsmen's Association at this time is attracting the attention not only of persons devoted to the taking of animals, fish and fowl, for profit, but also of sportsmen and others who are desirous of preventing the wanton destruction of creatures used for the food or comfort of man. When the primitive emigrants arrived in this country, they found the forests, seas, and streams swarming with life, the result of centuries of undisturbed security. From that day this destruction began, first for the preservation of life and raiment; next as articles of sale and commerce, or to be used in the arts of civilized life; again, as population increased, the destruction increased for purposes of sport.

This unrestricted slaughter has at length resulted in the total extermination in this country of some species of animals or birds, or in driving them so far away from populated districts that isolated specimens are now rarely found in the remotest wilderness. The

Beaver, once so common in Pennsylvania, no longer exists. The Deer, once so plentiful in various sections of the country, are becoming rare, and other animals, birds and fish are now the subjects of legislative enactments. So great importance is attached to the preservation of fish, that many States have not only restricted the time of fishing, but have passed laws and have made appropriations and appointed eminent citizens as commissioners for the purpose of restocking streams and lakes which the cupidity of man has almost depopulated.

While in the general sense it is to the interest of society that this indiscriminate slaughter be stopped, on no one class of men does the duty of guiding public sentiment, instigating harmonious international laws and attention to a proper regard for the same, devolve so much as on the sportsman. The amateur who delights in hunting and fishing, not for gain, but for healthful recreation, for recuperation, for exercise, is of all, the one who appreciates the importance of such a law. The statesman who sees the importance of cheap food and raiment for the people whose interests are his charge, will use his endeavors to provide laws, that future generations may not be deprived of the blessings which this generation is so wantonly destroying.

In this view, the preservation of the fur seal in Alaska, the bison of the plains, the fish in our rivers and streams, and the crustacea on our sea coasts, is of momentous importance.

With a view of procuring a concentration of interest or effort, it is now deemed desirable to form a National organization, that the action of sportsmen may be harmonious and uniform in all sections of our country; and for this purpose a movement has been inaugurated by the 'New-York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game,' in a preliminary meeting to be held at Niagara Falls on Sept. 9, 1874, to take such action as may then and there seem advisable.

A. C. MATTOON, Chairman of N. Y. State Committee.

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 for the Farmer, the Orchardist, the Gardener, Stock Raiser, Dairyman, Wool Grower and Apiarian, as every topic connected with their business will be presented, not only by the live farmers of Kansas, but from the best journals in other States and we shall secure the experience of those who are engaged in these various branches of business. We shall present

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

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports, made by the Signal Bureau of the War Department will present tabulated statements of observations, and facts interesting to all readers. Contributions showing the character, scope and value of this service to agriculture and manufactures, will be published, from an able writer. Descriptions of instruments used, of the manner of making observations, etc., of the growth and general value of the science of meteorology, and we shall labor to present another new feature, which will be of interest, is the

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

Patrons of Husbandry and other farmers' organizations, we shall have the latest official orders, circulars, changes and reports of meetings presented 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 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. The alone, is worth the price of subscription to farmers and stock growers.

The Supreme Court Decisions. The Public Printer has designated the KANSAS FARMER as the journal in which the Supreme Court Syllabi will be published for one year from April 1st. The 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 step in supporting the FARMER, and that substantial support necessary to its prosperity. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money, the increase in subscription has been made by thousands and we shall labor to give our patrons more than has heretofore been promised.

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

First. To give a premium to every subscriber would necessitate an additional charge upon our present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, flashy dials called chronos, without artistic merit or value, can be got at from 15 to 20 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 charge 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. Three months, 16 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion. One year, 12 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion. For line for Special Notices, 2 cents. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

Special Rates for Large Contracts: In the Breeders, Nurserymen and Seedsmen Directory, we will print a Card of 3 lines for one year, for \$5.00. This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 50,000 during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

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. Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$8.00. Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$15.00.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$3.00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, \$1.50
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$5.00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$7.50
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 Breeder's, Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 50,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

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

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

State Fairs for 1874.

Table with columns: STATE, PLACE, SECRETARY, TIME. Includes entries for Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, California, Colorado, W. Virginia, New Jersey, N. Hampshire, and St. Louis.

County Fairs in Kansas for 1874.

Table with columns: COUNTY, PLACE, SECRETARY, TIME. Lists fairs for various Kansas counties including Allen, Anderson, Brown, Butler, Coffey, Cherokee, Crawford, Dickinson, Franklin, Greenwood, Lyon, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Smith, Sumner, and Wabawnee.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1874.

We have received so many letters the past week from the readers of the FARMER concerning political matters, that it is impossible for us to publish them, but we feel it to be due to the agricultural community to say that so far as their opinions have been received by us, they are in every instance in earnest for political reform.

Staunch Republicans from all over the state write us that they are tired of waiting for a thoroughly good ticket that, they propose now to vote for men, men who stand and act upon principle, and not men who waver upon a sham platform. This is the advice the Farmer has given from first to last and we believe it to be the only course that will redeem our state from old party rings, political corruption and corporation frauds.

Quite a number of these letters are personal in their character, some eulogistic and others very derogatory of candidates in both tickets before the people, but they are all concerning men with whom we are not personally acquainted and concerning whose characters we have no other information except these letters. It is well known to our patrons, that the columns of the FARMER are not open to be used in the elevation of any man, in any party, unless we know him to conscientiously in sympathy with, and willing to work for the people. Neither are they open for the abuse of any man; we do not believe in political slander and backbiting, but will fearlessly speak what we know to be true of all bad men who aspire to places of public trust.

One writer says, "I am an old settler in Kansas and I have had my reaper or my plow stopped an hour at a time often, by politicians who come to tell me what they had done for the party; in consideration for which services they wanted to secure my vote. To all such shysters I decide to say, and I know I speak the mind of hundreds of farmers throughout the state, that I am done voting for men because they work for the Republican party, or for any other party. We will support men who are not bound and gagged by party pledges, men who have minds of their own, who know the right from the wrong "and knowing dare maintain."

If this does not sound as though the voters are awake and in earnest, when they cry reform in Kansas politics, we are sadly mistaken. Professional politicians now in power, will find when they come to draw the reins, and put on the bits, that the grangers will swing around into line quite so easily as some of them boast.

We have also several letters regretting that the temperance convention did not choose candidates (so far as the temperance men would reach) from the tickets already in the field; they say they do not feel like throwing their votes away on good men, but they want good men elected and a chance to vote for good men who have some probability of being elected. Now, the only thing left them to do, is to select their own ticket, and they intend to do it. Still another says, rest assured that though the Farmers may make blunders, they have sufficient ability to manage their own affairs and steer clear off professional politicians and office seekers this year.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Gen. Custar's final report of the Black Hills expedition, strongly recommended the immediate opening of that country, corroborates the report of gold discoveries and suggests further explorations next spring. The scientific corps who accompanied him say that he does not know that any color of gold was found in the Black Hills. But whether gold and precious stones abound there or not it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell that the Indians will not much longer possess the Black Hills country. The white man's eye is upon it, he is told that the precious metal has been seen there, and the Northern Pacific railroad wants to go there and wants settlers to follow it. These are reasons enough, the Indian is doomed to "move on."

That it is a beautiful section of country there can be no doubt, former explorers have told us the same story, but Gen. Custar and his attendant knights of the pencil, have pictured its charms only. They say the days are probably too short and the nights too cool for corn but that there is no evidence of either drouth or freshet and they think the winters may be mild. An exploration of the same region, made nine years ago under command of Col. Cole of St. Louis, reported that they had snow early and late and that the northers which swept down from the Rocky mountains are terrific: At one time, "on the 10th day of September, on Powder river, the change from excessive heat to extreme cold was the work of but a few minutes of time—rain, hail, snow and sleet enveloped this command; the men were marched in circles throughout the fearful night to prevent them from freezing to death, and in less than thirty-six hours four hundred horses perished at the picket ropes."

The late explorers neglect to report too, that this eldorado is surrounded by what is known as the Bad lands, a region so desolate and barren that a passage through it made the hill country, with its living green, pure water, inexhaustible timber, brilliant flowers and luscious fruits, appear as a paradise.

Lying as it does, about two hundred and fifty miles to the north of our Kansas prairies, parties who contemplate rushing there to seek their fortunes should remember that the growing seasons must be short, the storms, in such close proximity to the mountains, very severe, and the quantity and the accessibility of precious metals greatly exaggerated in the interest of those who advertise it.

GENERAL GRANGE PICNIC.

There will be a general Grange picnic at the Fair Grounds, on Thursday, October 1st, 1874. All Patrons are invited. Each family or Grange to bring their own basket dinner.

PROGRAMME:

- Meeting to assemble at the Fair Grounds at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Music by the Band.
Opening Song by the Choir.
Address.
DINNER.
Sentiments and Responses.

Each Grange will be called upon to Respond. Each Grange requested to arrange its own banner and to come to the Fair Grounds in a body as far as possible.

All the Granges that care to, are cordially invited to join in the procession. By order of the Committee. JOHN G. OTIS, Chairman.

With a view to promoting the best interests of the Order, the Executive Committee have ordered the State Agent to meet the Granges of the different counties in the State to talk up the business interests of the Order and aid them in co-operative effort. With this in view we will meet the Patrons as follows:

- At Carbondale, Osage county, October 5th; at Lyndon, Osage county, October 6th; at Sharon, Coffey county, October 7th; at Burlington, Coffey county, October 8th; at Leroy, Coffey county, October 9th; at Defiance, Woodson county, October 10th; at Buffalo City, Wilson county, October 12th; at Fredonia, Wilson county, October 13th; at Independence, Montgomery county, October 14th. JOHN G. OTIS, Agent.

The Reform County Convention of Shawnee County will meet at the court house in the city of Topeka; on Saturday, September 26th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting the best men, without regard to party, to fill the following offices: Probate Judge, County Attorney, Clerk of District Court, County Superintendent, and State Senator. This is to be a mass convention. Let all friends of reform turn out. M. J. ALKIRE. Ch'm'n Central Committee.

GOVERNOR BAXTER DECLINES.

The Arkansas Democratic convention last week nominated Gov. Baxter for re-election by a large majority, but he positively declined to accept it on the ground that he thought it for the best interests of the State for him to do so. Garland was nominated, receiving every vote after Baxter's refusal.

THE GREAT SALE OF TROTTING-BRED HORSES.

Every body interested in securing good blooded stock, should read the advertisement we publish in this issue, of the public sale of fast horses by Geo. F. Stephens and Robert P. Todhunter on the 5th of October.

Their stock is from some of the most distinguished strains in this country and will all be sold on the day named, at Walnut Grove, near Lexington, Ky. See advertisement.

LEVEL BEST.

We are sure it pays to do your "level best" at all times, as whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well; as an illustration, the makers of the famous Charter Oak Stoves have always aimed to buy the best material, employ the best workmen, and make the best Cooking Stove they could, and the result is, the Charter Oak has attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of stoves.

THE WORK OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We give in full the most important bills passed by the Legislature during the special session, which speak for themselves. The relief bills are all that ought to have been expected, and we do not think the people of the state will blame the members, for protracting their session long enough to pass the other ones which can only result in wholesome effect.

AN ACT.

Authorizing the issue of bonds for the relief of the destitute people of the frontier. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That the bonds of the state of Kansas to the amount of seventy-three thousand dollars, of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, payable twenty years after date, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, the interest payable semi-annually, said bonds and interest payable at the fiscal agency of the state in the city of New York, signed by the governor, with the great seal of the state attached, and countersigned and registered by the auditor of state, are hereby authorized to be issued and sold for not less than ninety-five cents on the dollar, and the proceeds thereof are hereby appropriated exclusively for the purpose of relieving the destitute people of certain counties hereinafter named.

SEC. 2. The auditor of state is hereby authorized and directed to provide suitable blank bonds to be issued as provided for in the first section of this act, and supervise the issuance of the same.

SEC. 3. The treasurer of state is hereby authorized to act as agent of the state in the sale of the bonds hereinbefore named, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the state treasury, to be distributed by him in the manner provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. The proper officers of the state of Kansas shall cause to be levied and collected each year with other taxes of the state an amount sufficient to pay the interest on all bonds issued under this act, and also to levy and collect a tax sufficient to create a sinking fund for the final redemption of said bonds which tax when paid into the treasury shall be and remain a specific fund for said purpose only.

SEC. 5. The board of commissioners of the permanent school fund are hereby authorized and directed to invest the moneys now in the treasury belonging to said fund in the state bonds issued under this act, paying par therefor.

SEC. 6. The state treasurer is hereby authorized and directed, with the proceeds of the state bonds issued under provisions of this act, to purchase from the counties hereinafter named, their bonds issued under this act, paying therefor a price not greater than that at which the state bonds are sold.

SEC. 7. The surplus of the funds arising from the sale of the State bonds herein authorized, after purchasing said county bonds, shall be and remain in the treasury as a relief fund to be disbursed as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 8. The county commissioners of the counties hereinafter named, shall be authorized to issue their bonds in the sums hereinafter named, of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to be on interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall have coupons attached for the interest, said bonds to be due and payable twenty years after their date to the State of Kansas; bonds and interest payable at the state treasury as hereinafter provided; said bonds shall be signed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners, and attested by the clerk of each county, and have the seal of the county attached thereto, and registry thereof shall be made by the county clerk; provided, That before any of the said county bonds shall be issued the question of issuing the same shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of each county at a general election to be ordered by the board of county commissioners for the purpose; if submitted at a special election fifteen days notice of such election shall be given, and said election shall be conducted in the same manner as is required by law for a general election; the form of the ballots used at said election, either general or special, shall be "for relief bonds," or "against relief bonds," and a majority of all votes cast at said election shall be for the relief bonds then the said bonds shall be issued, but not otherwise: And provided further, That no interest shall be collected on said bonds until two years after the date thereof, at which time two years' interest shall be due and payable.

SEC. 9. The said county bonds purchased by the state shall be registered by the state auditor, who shall charge each county with the interest as it shall become due on said bonds, and an amount each year sufficient to redeem

said bonds at their maturity, and shall certify the same to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall certify the same to each county in the same manner and at the same time he certifies the amount due from each county to the State; and the county clerk shall add the same to the tax roll; and the county treasurer shall be required to collect and pay over the same, in the same manner as other state taxes, and the same provisions of law that apply to the collection of estate taxes, shall govern and control the collection of this tax: Provided, That no levy shall be made for a sinking fund until after the expiration of ten years from the date of said bonds.

SEC. 10. The counties named in this section of this act, shall be authorized to issue their bonds, subject to all the provisions of this act, in the sums as follows: The county of Barton a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars; the county of Barbour a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars; provided, that before the state treasurer shall purchase the bonds of the said county of Barbour that the one hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of the said county of Barbour issued for railroad purposes shall be delivered to the state auditor by the board of county commissioners of Barbour county and said railroad bonds shall be cancelled and destroyed by the state auditor; the county of Norton a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars; the county of McPherson a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars; the county of Republic a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars; the county of Ford a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars; the county of Jewell a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars; the county of Mitchell a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars; the county of Lincoln a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars; the county of Osborne a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars; the county of Ottawa a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars; the county of Phillips a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars; the county of Rooks a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars; the county of Reno a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars; the county of Russell a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars; the county of Smith a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars; the county of Rice a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars; the county of Pawnee a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars; the county of Harvey a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars.

SEC. 11. The funds realized as hereinbefore named, shall be paid by the state treasurer to the several county treasurers, and by said county treasurers held in their respective treasuries as a fund, to be designated as a relief fund for the destitute people of the county, and shall be for the purpose of furnishing them with necessary food, clothing and fuel only. Said fund to be subject to the order of the county commissioners only upon the receipt of a certificate, signed by the township trustee, clerk and treasurer, stating that they have made a personal examination of the individual case named, that the party applying was at the time of the passage of this act an actual resident of the county in which application is made and is in a needy and destitute condition, the nature and extent of the relief required, the same to be accompanied by an affidavit of the individual so applying, stating that he is in a destitute condition, and needs the aid for the necessities of life, and has no other available resource.

SEC. 12. There is hereby appropriated out of the surplus of the funds in the State treasury, arising from the sale of the State bonds, the sum of one thousand dollars to the county of Rush; one thousand dollars to the county of Decatur, and five hundred dollars to the county of Ness, for the relief of the destitute settlers in those unorganized counties, and for the purposes of the aid herein provided, the counties of Ness and Rush are attached to the county of Ellis, and the county of Decatur is attached to the county of Norton; and the funds herein appropriated shall be paid to the treasurers of Ellis and Norton counties respectively, and shall be distributed to the citizens of said counties of Rush, Ness and Decatur, the same as if they were townships of said counties of said Ellis and Norton under the provisions of this act, so far as the same may be applicable.

SEC. 13. No county or township officer shall be allowed to charge or receive any compensation for services in carrying out the provisions of this act, except the county treasurer, who shall be allowed only his actual expenses to the nearest express office; in making the delivery of the bonds and receiving the funds as provided for in this act; said bill of expenses shall be itemized and sworn to when submitted to the board of county commissioners.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall swear falsely in making any statement required under the provisions of this act shall be guilty of perjury; and on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding one year; and any officer who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties imposed by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; and any officer or person who shall misappropriate any of the funds provided for by this act shall be guilty of a felony; and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year, nor more than five years; and if an officer, his office shall be declared vacant.

SEC. 15. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication once in the Daily Commonwealth. Approved September 21, 1874.

AN ACT.

To provide for the publication of statements showing the condition of county treasuries and examination of the same, and to prevent the improper use of public moneys and for the punishment thereof.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the county treasurer in each county, on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October in each year, to make a statement showing the amount of money in the treasury and the different funds to which it belongs, the amount of funds of the state, county, and each township and school district in the county being clearly set forth, and in all cases the sinking funds shall be given separately from the general funds.

SEC. 2. The statement made, as provided in the first section of this act, shall be signed and sworn to by the treasurer, and any treasurer who shall swear falsely in any such statement shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction shall be confined in the penitentiary for one year and his office declared vacant.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the probate judge in each county once during each quarter of each year, without notice to said county treasurer, to examine and count the funds in

the hands of the county treasurer, and the county commissioners of each county shall, prior to each examination, appoint two persons, citizens and tax-payers of the county, whose duty it shall be to assist the probate judge in making the examination aforesaid, but no person so appointed shall act as examiner more than once in the same year.

SEC. 4. If the probate judge and the examiners find the funds in the treasury are as appears by the books of the county treasurer, they shall so certify in a report to be filed with the county clerk and make oath to the same, and if they find a deficiency of funds in the treasury they shall report the facts immediately in writing to the county clerk, and the county clerk shall immediately notify the county commissioners of the filing of said report, and the county commissioners shall meet forthwith and take such action as may be necessary to preserve and protect the funds of the county, and also to take any other action that may be in the judgement of the commissioners necessary and proper to protect the public interest, including the power to suspend or remove such treasurer and to discharge the duties of such treasurer during the time of such suspension, or for the unexpired term in case of a removal, and the person so appointed shall give a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by the county commissioners.

SEC. 5. The statement of the county treasurer, when completed, shall be published once in the official newspaper of the county and a copy thereof posted on the inside of the door of the treasurer's office.

SEC. 6. Should any county treasurer neglect or refuse to make and publish the statement provided for in this act, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars for each and every day he shall refuse or neglect to make such statement, to be recovered by an action at law against such treasurer, said action to be brought in the name of the board of county commissioners of the proper county.

SEC. 7. If the probate judge shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties imposed by this act he shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars for each quarter he shall refuse or neglect to perform the same, to be discovered by an action at law against such judge, said action to be brought in the name of the board of county commissioners of the proper county.

SEC. 8. The probate judge and the examiners appointed as aforesaid, shall each be entitled to a fee of two dollars per day for each day necessarily employed in making the examinations as aforesaid.

SEC. 9. That no probate judge or examiner shall at any time be permitted to act as an assistant or deputy county treasurer.

SEC. 10. That any county treasurer who shall use or loan to any corporation, company or individual, or shall permit any corporation, company or individual to use any public money coming into his possession or under his control from any source whatever, by virtue of his official position, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction of a violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be imprisoned in the state penitentiary at hard labor for a period of not less than three nor more than ten years, and by fine not less than one thousand dollars nor greater than twenty thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication once in the Daily Commonwealth.

Approved September 21st, 1874.

I, W. H. SMALLWOOD, secretary of state of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill on file in my office. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of state.

[SEAL] Done at Topeka this 21st day of September, A. D. 1874.

W. H. SMALLWOOD, Secretary of State.

THE KANSAS CITY FAIR.

THE MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAILROAD.

JOTTINGS BY A CORRESPONDENT.

Kansas City, Sept. 19, 1874. EDITOR FARMER:—Among all the meritorious things at this exposition there is nothing, in the opinion of your correspondent, of as much real merit and especially solid advantage to Kansas as the display made by the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad. A large space in the main hall was set apart for the use of this company and they filled it with the choicest productions of the fields, vineyards and orchards of Kansas from along the line of their railroad.

They occupied nearly the entire east side of the north wing of the main hall, and had it filled to overflowing with the grains, fruits, vegetables and mineral products found along the line of their road.

They showed fine samples of wheat white and red and any one which would gladden the heart of a miller and pass for No. 1 in any market in the world. One sample shown yielded 37½ bushels to the acre, and none less 32 bushels to the acre.

Corn stalks 18 feet high and ears of corn 15 inches in length were among the articles shown in this department. They had samples of sod corn of this year's growth that measured 46 bushels to the acre, and Norway oats that returned 47 bushels to the acre.

A handsome bale of cotton of the best quality from Baxter Springs, vouched for as the product of one acre, was one of the most interesting features of their display and was regarded as a harbinger of the future of Southern Kansas as a cotton growing country.

Every variety of grain known to this latitude, as well as fruits and vegetables in almost endless profusion were collected here by this enterprising company, as well as a splendid assortment of minerals from along the line of the road.

Among the products not generally cultivated but proven to be more profitable than most of the common or well known products, were castor beans, flax seed, as well as flax and hemp, all of which articles yield abundant returns in this section of Kansas.

The fruits grown along the line of this road are of national repute and it is needless to say

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE OLD PINE TREE.

BY "JULIA."

Where the steep hillsides their shadows throw
O'er the deep dark waves that roll below;

Its feathery boughs bend low to meet
The crystal wavelets that kiss its feet;

The tralling arabas and harebell blue,
With chalcids laden with pearly dew;

The moss is green on its northern side,
Where the crystal dewdrops deftly hide;

I've glided over the lakelet blue
In the rustic bounding birch canoe;

And wondered to hear the sighing wind
In whispers weird rock light and free;

And wished that there my grave might be;
And that the requiem sung o'er me,

Round Prairie, Kansas

A HEALTHFUL YEAR.

The thought has occurred to us that perhaps
we have not been sufficiently mindful
and thankful that notwithstanding our
numerous troubles and discouragements,

Almost every part of the United States has
been visited by some rare meteorological peculiarity
or some pest in the form of insects.

The rains were equally abundant throughout
the Union, in the spring, causing unprecedented
floods and inundations in many places,

Neither have we heard of a great many
sun strokes, or an unusual amount of bowel
complaints during the protracted heated term.

Children at an early age should begin to
learn the use of money, and this they can only
do by having money to use.

Practical Teaching.
Children at an early age should begin to
learn the use of money, and this they can only
do by having money to use.

Mounting Ferns.
By taking a little trouble, pretty pictures
may often be made out of many fern fronds,

HOUSE CLEANING.
The time for our semi-annual sweeping,
dusting, scrubbing, turning things inside out
and upside down has arrived and we are all
at it, each in her own peculiar way.

The Icelandic Millennium.
A very remarkable solemnity was observed
on Saturday, August 1, in an isolated but interesting
country on the confines of the Arctic Ocean.

PEACH BAKED PUDDING.—Line a deep
pudding dish with slices of baker's bread cut thin.

PEACH DUMPLINGS.—Choose large free-stone
peaches; peel them, make a paste of six ounces
of butter to one pound of flour; cover each
peach with this paste, and boil them in cloths
or nets till the fruit is tender.

and in this way prevent that general confusion
and discomfort which are proverbial among men.
But I never more than half believed the men had such a horror of house-cleaning
as they pretend.

Many careful housekeepers tell us to use
whiting, marble dust, etc., instead of soap to
clean paint and windows with, but I have never
found anything that would remove grease
spots or finger marks as quickly and satisfactorily
and with as little injury to the paint or as a little
good old fashioned soap.

Nothing will sweeten your cellar, kitchen
and bed-room like a little fresh lime. There
are many ways of preparing it which profess
to keep it from rubbing off, but the best we
have ever tried is to use one part of lime and
one of plaster paris and put in a little white
glue well dissolved.

We often make a great mistake in cleaning
house too early, before the flies have gone,
but we make a far greater one by leaving it
too late, till we get colds in doing it.

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gators, and for having maintained what may
be called a pure democracy for many centuries,
despite the efforts of powerful neighbors to
reduce them to subjection.

The Deacon's Sunday.
"Beautiful! beautiful!" mentally ejaculated
Deacon Barnes at a close of a sermon about
heaven.

Having passed some forty years upon the
farm, having acquired some knowledge of
those branches of learning upon which the
"science of farming" is supposed to depend,

Now farming is, in this respect, like blacksmithing,
and not like civil engineering.

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RURAL PUDDING.—One quart of sliced
sour apples; pour over them a batter made of one
and a half cups of sour milk, one half cup sour
cream, teaspoon of soda, same of salt, stir stiff
with flour.

APPLE AND CRUMB PUDDING.—Grease the
pan a very little; then put a layer of apples
in the bottom, then a layer of crumbs, then a
little sugar, and so on until the dish is filled.

Educational.

For the Kansas Farmer.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

BY PORTER SHERMAN.

Having passed some forty years upon the
farm, having acquired some knowledge of
those branches of learning upon which the
"science of farming" is supposed to depend,

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In short they were intended to be the
counterpart of the polytechnic schools which
play so important a part in the educational
system of the old world.

How then shall our agricultural colleges be
re-modeled? In the first place we must cease
to regard them as schools where practical
farming is to be taught.

In connection with these people's colleges
let there be established experimental farms
upon which those who have a taste in that
direction may, under the guidance of a competent
superintendent try all manner of experiments.

It may not be generally known that the
State of Michigan has the best agricultural
college in the Union.

In proportion as brain comes to the assistance
of brawn, agriculture becomes more attractive.

Wyandotte, Kansas.

Patrons' Hand-Book

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

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.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina
State Grange.

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

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

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

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana
State Grange.

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

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

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

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

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

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1871, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds \$100, the County Clerk is required within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of the stray or strays, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the amount 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, Elmston tp, a dark bay horse, 4 or 5 years old, saddle and collar marks, scar on upper part of left shoulder, star in forehead, 14 hands high. Valued \$25. Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. Walker, Rich tp, Aug 15, a dark bay mare, 3 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, left hind foot white back score from saddle. Valued \$30. MARE—Taken up by D. Meigs, Reeder tp, Aug 26, a bay mare, 4 years old, white, star in forehead, 14 hands high. Valued \$20. MULE—Taken up by D. Doolin, Reeder tp, Sept 4, one white mare mule, D.M. on left shoulder, A on left side of head, 14 hands high, 8 years old, white, star in forehead. Valued \$20. HORSE—Taken up by M. Bedington, Reeder tp, Aug 20, a dark brown horse, star in forehead, 15 hands high, 8 yrs old. Valued \$20. HORSE—Taken up by M. Bedington, Reeder tp, Aug 20, one grey horse, small saddle mark on back, 8 years old, 15 hands high. Valued \$10. Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Davis, Franklin tp, a dark bay horse, 14 1/2 hands high, collar marks on shoulder. Valued at \$25. Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. Arthur, Highland tp, July 11, a dark brown or black mare, 14 hands high, star in forehead 8 years old. Valued \$30. Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by J. F. Gates, Sheridan tp, a bay roan colt, 1 year old. Valued at \$15. Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by T. A. Massey, Lane tp, June 1, one bay mare, 3 years old, white, star in forehead, 14 hands high, white stripe on nose. Appraised \$25. PONY—Taken up by J. Baughman, Lane tp, July 12, one light bay horse pony, 3 years old, white, star in forehead, right hind foot white, brand on left shoulder, saddle mark Appraised \$20. PONY—Taken up by J. D. Allen, Salt Springs tp, Aug 13, one bay pony mare, 14 hands high, 8 years old, dark mane and tail, bluish in left eye, collar marked, black legs and feet. Appraised \$25. PONY—Taken up by J. L. Knoaks, Salt Springs tp, July 29, one brown or black pony mare, 14 hands high, white spot between the eyes, white feet, black, 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. Eaton, Liberty tp, Aug 21, one bay mare pony, white spot in forehead, H on right shoulder, 8 years old. Appraised \$20. Miami County—C. H. Miller, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by C. Stash, Marysville tp, Aug 20, one dark bay horse, 14 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, 14 1/2 hands high, 12 years old. Appraised \$30. Stray List for the Week ending Sept. 9. Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Thomas N. Johnson, Walnut tp, a bay horse, 14 1/2 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. B. Mitte, Spring Valley tp, a bay mare, 15 hands high, heavy set, white on left fore and hind feet, saddle marks on left side, white on left shoulder point. Appraised \$20. Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk. COW—White cow, 5 years old, some small dark spots on neck, no marks or brands. Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by S. Parkison, Centropolis tp, June 30, a brown pony mare, 9 years old, shod before, collar marks some white hairs on back. Appraised \$30. FILLY—Taken up by J. D. Allen, Salt Springs tp, Aug 10, a sorrel filly, 2 years old, star in forehead, white spot on nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$20. STEER—Taken up by J. G. Harrison, tp, Dec 19, 73, one red and white steer, 2 years old, star in forehead, bush of all white, no marks or brands. Appraised \$35. Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by S. F. Hill, Highland tp, a red spotted bull, 3 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20. Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Hanna Stafford, Stranger tp, Aug 31, a brown horse pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, collar in front on right shoulder. Appraised \$20. Lin County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk. COW—Taken up by J. W. McGinnis, Lincoln tp, a red cow, mottled face, swallow fork in right ear, 4 years old. Appraised \$25. Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk. COW—Taken up by W. C. Lincker, Waterloo tp, Aug 10, a red and white spotted cow, 6 years old, W on left hip, medium size. Appraised \$20. AORSE—Taken up by J. Wheat, Waterloo tp, Aug 8, one bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, 5 years old, dim saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$50. Wyandotte County—A. B. Howe, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by B. Bookout, Shawnee tp, 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 B. Nuzum, Iowa tp, a dark bay or brown mare, 3 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, N on left shoulder had a mole colt with her. Appraised \$70. Harvey County—H. W. Bailey, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by John A. Gray, Darlington tp, a 3 years old red and white steer, JHC on left hip, Texas brand on left side, smooth crop and under bit on both ears. Head, red and white, horns, 14 hands high, star in forehead, ED on left hip, swallow fork and smooth crop on right ear. BULL—Also, white bull, 11 1/2 on left side, score above brand, up halter on left ear, smooth crop on right ear, brand on left side. Above appraised \$55. Morris County—H. W. Diamond, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm Kendall, Diamond Valley tp, Aug 14, a brown mare, 4 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, snip in head and hind feet, 14 hands high, star in forehead. HORSE—Also, an iron grey horse, 8 years old, 13 hands high, both hind feet white. Appraised \$25. Neosho County—G. W. McMillan, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by J. M. Barney, Erie tp, June 1, a bay horse colt, 3 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 \$20.

THEODORE EADS, "Mapledale," Cornish, Adams Co. Iowa. Breeder of Short Horn cattle, Berkshire hogs Light and Dark Brahma Fowls. All of the best quality.

UCIUS DESHA, Cynthiana, Kentucky, Breeder of Thorough-Bred Short Horn Cattle. Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

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

H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Prices Poultry, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Fowls. Fifteen First Prizes, 1873. Young Fowls for sale in season. Send for price list.

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. Stock at all times for sale. Cat alogues sent on application.

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

S. LONG, Glen Falls, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper County, Iowa, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Also 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. F. FERRY, Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Durham Cattle. Eggs for hatching 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.

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

YANDER W. BAILETT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Breeder and Shipper of pure Chester White and Poland China Hogs. Send for Circular and Price List. Address J. M. Gaylord, Paola, Kansas.

M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of dark Brahma and Buff Cochins. Eggs for hatching for sale at reasonable prices. Address J. M. Gaylord, Paola, Kansas.

A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas. Importer and Dealer in Improved bred herd book JERSEY CATTLE. Heifers and bulls for sale at eastern prices.

R. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., Breeder of "Plymouth Rock" Fowls for sale. Eggs for hatching for sale at reasonable prices. 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.

Seedsman's Directory.

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

K. STEBER & CO., SEEDSMEN, 211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

GEO. HUSMAN, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo. Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Catalogues furnished.

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

ALLEN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. ALLEN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale. sep15-ly-63

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

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

LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES—Blair Bro's, Proprietors—Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo. General Nursery Supplies at wholesale and retail.

Beekeeper's Directory.

BEEES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND Apiarian supplies. Send for Circulars and Price List to SOAR CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Business Notices.

J. G. SLOANECKER, 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. Special orders from any part of the State, will receive prompt attention. First door south of the Post Office. KEITH & BILLINGSLEY.

Physician and Surgeon. DR. P. I. 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 Spanish Merino Sheep. Pavilion Centre, Genesee County, N. Y. Choice Rams and Ewes for sale.

The Tebo Nurseries Company,

Of Clinton, Mo., offer APPLE SEEDLINGS, Wild Goose and other Plum Trees, Apples, Peaches and other Nursery Stock, in large quantities. Correspondence solicited.

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.

AGENTS WANTED

For T. S. Arthur's Great Temperance Book, Six Arthur's with the Washingtonians. Just the book the times need. Agents wanted. Outfit sent for \$1.50. Address W. W. SCULLAR, Publisher, 198 West Madison St., Chicago.

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 WOMENS, 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 Dr.

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, and includes Practice in Laboratories, and SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mine Geologists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals.

BERKSHIRE PIGS VERY LOW.

OWING to the fact that the chinch bugs and droth 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, Master of State Grange; Wm Sims, Overseer; W. P. Popenoe, F. H. Dumbauld, J. B. Shafer, Executive Committee; S. H. Washburn, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

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

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..... 2 00-17 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 cents on each \$100..... 2 50 Total cash paid..... \$4 00 A policy is then issued for three years, and a premium taken for the remaining 2 years of..... \$5 00 Total cost of insurance for 3 years..... \$9 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..... 1 25 Total cash payment..... \$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.

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 AND WARRANTS. Loans Made on Real Estate. Collections Made. 183 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Stolen! \$20 Reward!

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Rossville, on the 10th of September inst, 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 WILKINSON, Rossville, Kan.

Grape Vines.

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

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- 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 Dr.

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The Grange Directory.

This important feature of the book commences with the Officers of the National Grange, Masters and Secretaries of State Granges, State Assistants, Officers of the Kansas State Grange, Deputies of the Kansas State Grange, County Business Agents, Number and Name of all Subordinate Granges in Kansas, reported up to April 15, (over 1,200) together with the name Secretary and post office address. The post office address is given of all the above officers, giving over 100 OFFICERS AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES

Character of the Farmers' Movement, by J. K. Hudson. 1 History of the National Grange. 2 Declaration of Principles—Preamble. 3 General Objects. 4 Motto. 5 Specific Objects. 6 Business Relations. 7 Education. 8 Political Relations. 9 Outside Co-operation. 10 Constitution of National Grange—Preamble. 11 Organization. 12 Art. 1—Officers and Masters. 13 Art. 2—Meetings. 14 Art. 3—Laws. 15 Art. 4—Membership. 16 Art. 5—Fees. 17 Art. 6—Dues. 18 Art. 7—Requirements. 19 Art. 8—Charter and Dispensations. 20 Art. 9—Duties of Masters. 21 Art. 10—Duties of Secretary. 22 Art. 11—Duties of Treasurer. 23 Art. 12—Duties of Delegates. 24 Art. 13—Election. 25 Art. 14—Duties of Chaplain. 26 Art. 15—Election of Committees. 27 Art. 16—Finance Committee. 28 Art. 17—Executive Committee. 29 Art. 18—Fiscal Year. 30 Art. 19—Quarterly Dues. 31 Art. 20—Appeals. 32 Art. 21—Withdrawals. 33 Art. 22—Councils. 34 Art. 23—Deputies. 35 Art. 24—Judication. 36 Art. 25—Applications. 37 Art. 26—Amendments. 38 Art. 27—By-Laws of State Grange. 39 Art. 28—Business of Subordinate Granges. 40 By-Laws for County Granges. 41 Constitution, Subordinate Granges. Art. 1—Name. 42 Art. 2—Officers. 43 Art. 3—Officers. 44 Art. 4—Applications for Membership. 45 Art. 5—Fees and Dues. 46 Art. 6—Amendments. 47 By-Laws for Subordinate Granges. 48 Rules of Order. 49 Practical Suggestions. 50 Manual of Practice, recommended by the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Grange. 51 Parliamentary Rules and Usages From Cushing's Manual. 52 History of the National Grange. 53 Federal Ceremony. 54 Grange Directory. Officers of National Grange. 55 Masters and Secretaries of State Grange. 56 Kansas State Business Agents and their post office addresses. 57 Officers of Kansas State Grange. 58 Deputies, Kansas State Grange. 59 County Business Agents for Kansas. 60 Subordinate Granges of Kansas. 61 Name of Grange. Name of Secretary, and his post office address. 62 Delegates to Meeting of State Grange, 1874. 63 Index. 64 Calendar for 1874. 65 Notices of the KANSAS FARMER.

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It has been noticed that nothing makes a woman laugh so much as a new set of teeth.

They are so busy in Kansas that they spell it liworth.

"Oh! ma. There's an angel with wings." "Pshaw! that's only a Louisville girl with her ears spread."

A small boy forgot, and asked his father for a "chaw uv tobacco," the other day, and is very reticent on the subject now.

Eli Perkins: Bonnets are worn high—none less than \$35. They are made high in the instep and cut decollete in front, trimmed with the devil knows what. Low-neck bonnets with paniers are no longer worn. The front of the bonnet is now invariably worn behind.

"YOUR handwriting is very bad indeed," said a gentleman to a friend more addicted to boating than to study; "you really ought to learn to write better." "Ay, ay," replied the young man, "it is all very well for you to tell me that; but if I were to write better, people would find out how I spell."

BECAUSE the authorities of Cedar Rapids, in Iowa, won't sprinkle the streets, the Cedar Rapids Times has got its back up and refuses to publish anything about the Beecher business. Nothing like independent Journalism for bringing people to their senses.

Now fashionable people who have been at a watering place (in the back part of their houses) open their front shutters and begin to ask their friends if it has been very hot in the city during the summer.

A very pretty girl asked a young man of the Maine railroad, if the vacant seat by his side was engaged. After saying, "No, miss," he, highly appreciating her beauty, unconsciously said, "Are you?" She so pleasantly and promptly replied, "No, sir," that the agreeable conversation which followed for ten miles leads him to hope for a better acquaintance before his season ticket expires.

An old farmer on being informed the other day that a neighbor owned him a gudge, growled out, "No matter, he never pays any thing."

"An old man and his wife who came in by the Central road yesterday morning, saw about thirty hacks at the door of the depot, and about thirty hackmen shouting 'Hack!' at them. The man took it all as high complement, and turning to the old lady he said: 'I tell you, mother, they think we are something great, or they'd never had all these carriages down here to meet us. I wonder how they heard we were coming.'—Detroit Free Press.

A MAN named his best hen "Macduff," because he wanted her to lay on."

A St. Louis man knocked a stranger down for calling the new bridge a structure.

SCOTT County Minn., has the most extensive manufactory of Limburger cheese in the country. This kind of cheese is said to be "ripe" when a piece the size of a walnut will drive a dog out of a tan-yard.

An eight hour man on going home the other evening for his supper, found his wife sitting in her best clothes on the front stoop, reading a volume of travels. "How's this?" he exclaimed. "where's my supper?" "I don't know," replied his wife, "I began to get your breakfast at 6 o'clock this morning, and my eight hour's ended at 2 p. m.

A Celebrated artist of Boston, who excels in painting animals, saw as he was passing through one of the rural towns of Massachusetts a very animated looking bull. Thinking he would like to take him on canvas, he got permission of the owner, an honest old farmer, and in due time produced an excellent likeness of the bull, which sold for \$200. On seeing the farmer, soon after, he told him he had sold the picture of his bull for \$200 "Good gracious!" said the old man. "Why I would have sold the bull for less than that."

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

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

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

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

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

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

This little book will be found indispensable by the Grangers who desire to be posted in regard to the constitutional history of their Order. The manual of parliamentary usage is alone worth the price of the book.—Siamer County Press.

Wm. McC 16, State Agent of the Patrons of Husbandry for Nebraska, says of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK, "It is a neat and convenient work, and a very valuable acquisition to the Patron's library."

THE PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.—From J. K. Hudson, of the KANSAS FARMER, we have received a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. It is a compilation of all the gathered material pertaining to the Order, and should be in the hands of every member.—Garnett Weekly Journal.

The sheet is well filled with matters of interest to every farmer in the state, being devoted exclusively to agriculture and general information for the "sons of toil," and will also contain valuable contributions and discussions upon the great farmers' movement.—Fl. Scott Pioneer.

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

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