



ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 14, 1874.

VOL. XII, NO. 41.

The Kansas Farmer.

Mission of the Farmers' Movement.

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

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

DIRECTORY OF STATE OFFICERS. 321
DIRECTORY OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS. 331
MISSION OF THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT. 331
HORTICULTURE—Grapes for family use—Autumn work among flowers—Marketing Fruit—Trimming Evergreens. 322
BEE CULTURE—Transactions of the Bee-Keepers Association. 323
FARM STOCK. 323
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. 323
SCIENTIFIC—Kansas Academy of Science. 323
EDITORIAL—A hard winter approaching—Independent Voting. 324
ENTOMOLOGY. 324
STATE NEWS ITEMS. 324
GENERAL NEWS. 324
MARKET REVIEW. 325
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. 325
LITERARY AND DOMESTIC—If I could keep her so—The way for boys to get rich—Our public schools—Intemperance in wine-drinking countries—Hospitality and sun-light. 326
STAY LIST. 327
ADVERTISEMENTS. 328

State of Kansas—Officers.

Governor—Thomas A. Osborn, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
Lieut. Governor—E. S. Stover, Council Grove, Morris county.
Secretary of State—W. H. Smallwood, Wathena, Doniphan county.
Auditor of State—J. W. Wilder, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.
Treasurer of State—J. E. Hays, Olathe, Johnson county.
Supt. Public Instruction—H. D. McCarty, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
Attorney General—A. L. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Chief Justice—S. A. Kirkman, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Associate Justices—D. M. Valentine, Ottawa, Franklin county;
D. Brewer, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county;
State Printer—Geo. W. Martin, Junction City, Davis county.
Adjutant General—C. A. Morris, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.
State Librarian—D. Dickinson, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
Supt. Insurance Dep't—Edward Russell, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
Secretary State Board of Agriculture—Alfred Gray, Topeka.

Farmers' Organizations.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

National Grange—Business Officers:—
Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Secretary—O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.

Kansas State Grange—Business Officers:—
Master—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon county.
Overseer—Wm. Sims, Topeka.
Lecturer—John Boyd, Independence.
Steward—E. D. Smith, Jewell City.
Ass't Steward—W. S. Hays, Hutchinson.
Chaplain—W. S. Hays, Hutchinson.
Treasurer—H. H. Angell, Sherman City.
Secretary—G. W. Shannon, Jacksonburg.
Gate Keeper—W. H. Fletcher, Clay county.
Clerk—Mattie Morris.
Flora—M. H. Hays.
Pomona—Amanda C. Rippey.
Lady Ass't Steward—Jennie D. Richey.

Executive Committee.

F. H. Dumbauld, Jacksonville.
T. H. Shaffer, Leavenworth.
W. E. Popenoe, Topeka.

State Board of Agriculture—Officers:—

President—Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.
Vice President—E. H. Funston, of Carlyle.
Treasurer—E. H. Funston, of Topeka.
Secretary—Alfred Gray, Topeka.
Ext. Com.—Joshua Wheeler, Farlee, Atchison co.
C. S. Brodhead, Wellington, Sumner co.
S. J. Carter, Coffey county.
Mayor Crowell, Cherokee county.
J. O. Savage, Republic county.
Levi Wilson, Leavenworth county.
W. E. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.
S. T. Kelsey, Hutchinson.
John H. Edwards, Ellis, Ellis county.
Thos. A. Osborn, Sec. of State, &c. office.
W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, &c. office.

State Horticultural Society—Officers:—

President—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth.
Vice President—D. B. Skeels, Osage Mission.
Treasurer—F. W. House, Leavenworth.
Secretary—G. C. Brackett, Lawrence.
Trustees—E. Gale, Manhattan.
H. E. Van Dorman.
B. L. Kingsbury, Burlington.

State Bee-Keepers' Association—Officers:—

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

Northern Kansas District Fair Association:—

President—Geo. W. Glick.
Secretary—John A. Martin, Atchison.
Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.

Kansas Agricultural and Mech'l Association:—

President—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.
Secretary—C. W. Chappin, Leavenworth.
Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association:—

President—B. F. Helper.
Secretary—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.
Comprising Bourbon and Crawford counties, Kan. and Barton county, Missouri.

Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association:—

President—R. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.
Vice Presidents—O. W. Bill, Manhattan, Riley co.
Secretary—Jason Yurand, Blue Rapids, Marshall co.
Treasurer—J. F. Wyatt, Pavilion, Wabunsee co.
Ext. Com.—James P. Shannon, Otter Lake, Pottawatomie co.
Wm. Mitchell, Wabunsee, Wabunsee co.
J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.
A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.
The President and Secretary ex-officio.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We do not come together to-day to express any buncombe resolutions and spread eagle flights of imagination, but as sincere and earnest citizens, to reassess each other that we are not laboring in vain; and to rejoice in the unprecedented growth of the movement now foremost of all others, whose aim is the awakening of the working people of our country to a realization of their rights and duties; the movement in whose ranks the farmers form a vast majority, but which was inaugurated and is supported by the people and for the people. I am aware, Mr. President, that it is not altogether unpopular to sneer at the idea of the people having any very distinct or well defined ideas upon the complications which surround us to-day. I am aware, sir, that to-day, as 110 years ago, when Jefferson, Franklin, Washington and the Adamses were sounding the alarm of the colonies over the Stamp Act, and the people were declaring the principles which brought on the revolution of '76, the people then as now were called by King George's royalists a mob, and their opinions hooted at. You can readily see how a government in a hundred years, growing from thirteen sparsely settled States, representing three or four millions of poor pioneers, to forty-eight States and Territories, representing untold wealth, and forty millions of people, may have drifted from those sturdy original principles for which men willingly laid down their lives.

The people of the colonies made their protest, in the eight years war, against the exactions of the English Government. They declared taxation without representation to be unjust, and against all the tyrannies and oppressions of George III the patriots of the colonies sent the Declaration of Independence.

We honor their memory; we glory in the more than Spartan courage which gave to us this great republic. We should be erring, if we failed to cherish with equal courage and fidelity the principles to which to-day, as much as a hundred years ago, we owe the foundation of our civil and religious liberty.

To trace the change from the early days of the republic, with a simple and inexpensive machinery for thirteen States, down through a hundred years, noting the growth of the country in population and wealth, to show how each generation added to the dangers, from the rings and tricksters, how the power of money has gradually driven back the people, until by combinations the monopolies and the moneyed rings of the country dictate laws and control legislation in their interest, would be an impossible task.

The public domain has been recklessly given to speculators, the public treasury has become the bank on which the gamblers of Wall Street speculate, and while the people writhe under heavy taxation, they have seen their servants reaching deeper down in their empty pockets for a salary steal. Patronage has become the machine to execute party will, to reward the claims for political subterfuge and chicanery.

The Butlers, the Tweeds, the Pomeroyes have ruled, not with a rod of iron, but with money and official patronage. Is it surprising that the people have at last demanded a change?

I do not come here to-day, Mr. President, to sound an unnecessary alarm, nor do I bring fulsome adulation of the farmer's calling, or people, or our institutions, but to claim attention for a short time, while we temperately examine the causes which have led to a mighty organization among the farmers of the country. It is useless, sir, for men to say that there is nothing the matter, that the farmers of the whole country are laboring under a delusion, that this great organization is a farce. It has received in the past, and may expect in the future, all the sneers and opposition that malice and fraud can invent. The organized cliques and rings, political and financial, will continue to give it the most consistent and united opposition. Why, we ask, is this persistent and intense antagonism? Why are farmers not permitted to raise an organization for their own protection and advantage, with-

out arousing bitter opposition? Why is every effort yet made by laboring people met with ridicule and denunciation? What is the meaning of this farmers' movement? What are the causes which have led to its wonderful growth? To analyze the present, to determine what the possibilities of the future are, we must glance for a moment at the past. While it is true that generations upon generations of farmers have given the world a strong and sturdy race of sons and daughters, whose minds and hands have been felt in every profession and trade, and while it is also true, that as a class they have built for themselves a character of the highest integrity, while they have been looked upon as the bone and sinew of society, an absolute necessity to the success of the country, they have been so devoted to their business and their homes that they have long neglected their social as well as their political duties. They have as a class made no claim even to participation in the labors and honors of state. As a duty only they have left the plow to attend the polls on election day. What is the result? Every other interest organized, every other trade, profession and calling of men, combined for mutual as well as selfish protection and gain, while the farmers have seen themselves receding farther and farther from the gains and advantages of the fabric of which they are the foundation. Every organized interest has sought such legislation as has been needed to make it more profitable, while the farmers unorganized, unprotected by mutual support, have seen, through a long series of years that they were only the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

This farmers' movement of to-day means greater individuality to the farmer. The organization of labor all over the world is the first effect of education. It is the assertion of individual independence; the determination to act and think irrespective of more powerful men and combinations.

In all the Great West here, it is the first protest against doing all the work, while others take all the profit. It is with us simply the first expressed determination to think and act for ourselves, without the aid or hindrance of others. When year after year we can witness immense fortunes accumulated upon the handling of our products, three and four classes of citizens living upon the profits which are made between the producer and the consumer, when we can witness a systematic combination to secure our staple crops, reaching from the East to the West, which places the farmers of the country at its mercy, and makes it a necessity for the producer to take less than the cost of production, even when he knows that the supply is not equal to the demand, has it not become the plain duty of every producer to defend himself? Have we not seen these common-place facts every year? Have we not been made to pay a living profit to all with whom we dealt? A profit which permits the accumulation of a competence without the privilege in return of asking the cost of our own productions? Not only have we been at the mercy of every organized legitimate business, but in matters of legislation, in township, county, state and national legislation, while we have had an occasional representative, or misrepresentative, who had not the courage or the ability to speak for us, our interests have been ignored for those that were organized. Year after year this state of affairs has borne more heavily upon the tillers of the soil; what wonder is it that in two or three years the first and only organization which promised relief has grown from an insignificant local affair to a magnificent Order, representing more than a million of voters? That this organization should receive the jibes, the jokes, the sneers, and opposition of people who have all their lives seen farmers tamely submit to every exaction from legislators and business men, is not unexpected. The presumption of farmers in asserting their right to think for themselves, to claim a fair share of profits, and to assert opinions upon public issues, is a departure from time honored custom.

The people are not arousing too soon, they are only breaking away from customs which caused them to acknowledge that they stood at the foot of the ladder. We have set for ourselves a serious and grave task, which, as the principles of the National Grange declare, is "to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers." It has been truly said that—

"MEN, high minded MEN,
With powers as far above dull brutes endowed
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain,
Prevent the long aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain—
These constitute a state."

This movement is not a peculiar manifestation of unrest, or the spirit of communism, on the part of the farmers of the Great West, but part, and we can truthfully say, the most intelligent part of a universal movement by manual workers throughout the world, who are seeking more light and taking a step in advance of previous history. In this country it means the exemplification of our republican democracy. It means a protest against the oppression of class legislation and jobbery, state and national.

In the reforms of the day in the fuller representation and recognition of women, in temperance, education, and good morals, the Patrons of the country are doing noble pioneer work. From the rich and powerful, reforms never come. The history of the world shows that in all ages reforms, moral, social and political, have come up from the people. In the terrible and bloody struggle of our war, only a few years past, the lives of tens of thousands of poor, unknown men were grandly laid upon the altar of their country for a principle. A Hess or a Luther could have done no more. Out from the old colonies, tried by fire and adversity, came a race of men whose patriotism has preserved this government for a hundred years.

The air we breathe to-day from the broad, free prairies of Kansas bears the inspiration of her early struggles, when men offered their lives to save her to freedom. Every age, as well as every life, has its history, its epochs and its trials. To-day we are in the midst of changes and stand looking into the future asking of each other "What is our duty?" It is

To make our land FREE land
For white men as for black;
Bending no slavish back
"Neath God we stand!
Yielding no manly claim
To handed force or fraud;
Holding our claim from God,
And in God's name!
If they dare weigh the might
Of gold with manhood—then
We'll show them how plain men
Defend plain Right!

The people are rallying throughout our State in meetings like ours to-day, to declare anew their independence and to give expression to the new faith, "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity." These are the verities upon which we build our Order.

THE POLITICAL DUTY OF PATRONS.

From first to last, there has been great fear expressed that the Grange might become political in its character. While we believe that the introduction of political discussions into the Granges would bring discord and disunion we hope that the political duties of the Patrons, as citizens, will not be neglected. The ballot-box is the safeguard of our liberties and through it we may correct many if not most of the evils which embarrass us at this time.

"We believe that the principles we teach underlie all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country." As citizens of a republic, in whose hands is vested the power of government, we simply prove our selves recreant to our duties when we neglect to inform ourselves upon our laws and upon the claims of persons to whom we consign important offices of trust and honor. Every citizen, man or woman, should be acquainted with the issues of the day. Politics is not wire pulling for office, it is not begging from town to town, from county to county, for votes. Politics is the study of government—it means for you and me simply what measures are needed for our prosperity, and who are the men who represent these measures and who have the courage and sense to carry them out.

Whether we are patrons, lawyers or ministers, how can we avoid conscientious consideration of men and measures that affect the prosperity of the whole country? Who is to blame if bad men secure control of the State? Who is to blame if rings plaster our township, and

county, and state with bond mortgages, the payment of which will heavily tax the next generation or two? We, the people, are too blame, the voters alone are responsible. We hold the power in our hands to crush the rings, to control legislation and to purify our public affairs. If by neglect we allow the tricksters to use our ballots, if we plow and reap while they fix the tickets which we are to vote in their interests, upon whom does the blame rest? I say to you—and it is not flattery I am dealing in—that just so long as we fail to accept our political duties as obligatory, just as long as we leave these duties to the professional politicians, just that long will we perform the work these men assign us, viz: voting the tickets they determine we shall vote.

We may resolve until doomsday, we may make platforms of the purest and best principles, but so long as we neglect the first step, viz: the selection of good men, what do they all amount to? How can you, as a patron, labor for the "good of the Order, our country, and mankind," and neglect your political duties?

Our principles declare that "no one by becoming a grange member gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country."

To be a citizen of this grand republic to-day means, in the proper acceptance of the word, to be apolitical—and the Patrons, while they may not indulge in the discussion of political affairs in the grange, cannot neglect to give this subject earnest, conscientious thought. They have a mutual interest in seeing their public servants do their duty faithfully and honestly.

And if men
Wielding Axe, and Plow and Pen,
Join themselves as one man—then
Like the seed corn that we sow,
Into good, white grain to grow,
So we'll plant our cause so deep,
All the world its fruits shall reap.
Freshening all this land at last—
All this land we call our own,
Softly be that white seed sown,
Which above all tempests' shocks
Blooms through FREEDOM'S BALLOT BOX.

WHAT EFFECT HAS THIS ORGANIZATION HAD UPON THE COUNTRY?

In every State where it exists to-day its efforts at business co-operation have been felt and acknowledged, concessions granted by railways, and the various manufacturing and mercantile interests, have sought by reductions in the profits to secure trade. In legislation in the States, as well as in Congress, this farmers' movement has forced greater economy in expenditures, and although unorganized as a political body, the moral force of the movement has secured the repeal of obnoxious laws and prevented the passage of others.

Candid, observing citizens outside the Order will concede that the influence of the organization in business, morals and politics has been important and useful to all classes of society. Those who have observed its social influence in neighborhoods where its membership is numerous, will admit that great good has been accomplished. It is no intention of mine to present an argument for the perpetuity of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. It is not at all called for or necessary. If it was robbed of every consideration except its social feature, its elevating, educating and moral influence upon communities, it would need no argument from me to sustain its claim for perpetuity. Its most wonderful growth shows how great a desire existed for some such organization.

I do not believe, Mr. President, for one moment, that the men and women who have so earnestly engaged in this movement will be discouraged if every advantage they seek to gain by organization is not at once secured. I do not believe that the thin and threadbare jokes, and the senseless ridicule heaped upon the grange will turn those who have seen the absolute necessity of co-operation and combination from their purpose. Let our grip be tightened, and the work more thoroughly done. Success will turn ridicule into praise. It must not be forgotten that the whole movement is new, comparatively, that the problems we are attempting to solve are difficult. To raise the standard of morals, to secure better educated men and women in farming, to broaden the culture, to secure pure legislation, to gain for ourselves greater profits upon our labor, are no shallow or superficial projects, but deep problems, requiring our best thought, stubborn perseverance and the highest cour-

age. We must thoroughly understand the old saying that the gods help those who help themselves.

I know, my friends, that in every undertaking requiring patience, and toil, and waiting, there is a temptation to waver and to question whether the progress justifies the outlay. This is the danger. When the first flush of excitement is over, when organization has been perfected, and we settle down to the practical work of this movement, those who have founded the sound of the parade and drill ground with actual battle, may fall out of the ranks.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the forms and ceremonies of the grange room, the feasts and picnics, the fourths of July and social gatherings are only evidences of life and vitality, they are the mere spangles and banners, the parades and holidays of the army, and not the contest itself. I know full well that A, B and C declare there is nothing in this movement unless their plows cost a dollar less than heretofore; you have heard men declare that unless they could see immediate moneyed returns they would give the whole business up.

Mr. President, I know what it is to struggle year after year without adequate capital. I know that the pioneer farmers of Kansas, contending against debt, poor crops, and poorer markets, have felt and do to-day the necessity of saving every dime and dollar. I know all this as well as you, and yet in the face of this I say to you that what we have undertaken in this farmers movement is as far above a dollar as heaven is above the earth. This struggle means a higher place for the farmers, not only as business men, compelling a fairer share of profits, raising the occupation not in speeches alone, but in its relation to other occupations. To day, in speeches, it is the noblest occupation of man. In fact it is the foot-ball of all other combined interests. We have applauded too long the orators who dealt us out honeyed words of flattery instead of plain and homely truths. The men who have sought our votes have told us how noble and great we were, while they used us for the most servile purposes.

Change and growth will come—how? By education, by agitation in the home, in the school-room and in the Grange. This movement in its widest sense means for us saving the country from debt and disgrace, by placing men in public positions who are not part of a combination to job and plunder; by putting competent, temperate and honest men in office as public servants. It means an effort to make our sons and daughters educated men and women, to raise the standard of agriculture by raising the intelligence and business capacity we apply to it. We have these great objects before us, that mean not only profit, and honor and gain to ourselves, but to our children and to future generations. The organization we have to day should be fostered with care, and its interests and its purity jealously guarded, remembering that our labor is not to tear down the many useful occupations of men around us, not to make war upon these, but to build up our own fabric upon the strong and immutable foundation of liberty, justice and charity.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I can only express the hope that the farmers of the country will sustain their organizations, perfect the practical work of the Order, and show to the world, by their moderation, their dignity and their courage, that they are the peers of any class or occupation. Upon this hope we rest our faith in the perpetuity of this grand republic.

Horticulture.

From the Country Gentleman.

GRAPES FOR FAMILY USE.

Some years ago, a neighbor of mine, a wealthy farmer, with whom I was discussing varieties of grapes, very timidly, and with shame-faced hesitation, told me that he believed he should have to get a grapevine. "We had one once," said he by way of an apology, "it was an Isabella, and did not get much care, nor ripen its fruit every year. But when it did ripen you can't imagine how much the whole family enjoyed those grapes." (There were eight in the family, and I mentally concluded that they were in no danger of becoming cloyed.) "But it stood in a stiff sod, and after a few years the grass got the mastery, and the vine began to die. The women folks used to throw slops from the house around the roots, but they could not save it, and the next winter killed it down to the roots. Since then we have not had any grapes, and wife and the young folks miss them so much I believe I shall have to get another vine. What kind do you think I had better take?"

You can believe I gave that man a talking to. Here was a wealthy farmer owning two hundred acres of fertile land, out of debt, and with a large family of children all fond of grapes, who never had but one grapevine, let that die through sheer neglect, and was only proposing to get one other. I shamed him; told him he needed at least twenty grape vines, and forty would be better; that he ought to have grapes daily in abundance on his table at least once a day through September and October, besides putting up a supply for winter use.

As his seemed an incorrigible case, I told him a little story of a city friend of mine, (of course suppressing names,) who was jubilant about going into the country. He had purchased a couple of acres of ground, bought a

sow, and was exulting in the prospect of an abundance of fresh milk. Said he: "We all like bread and milk, and I think that this dish will furnish one repast daily. Then we shall have pure cream every morning for our coffee, instead of the milk and water slops we have hitherto bought. We can make all our butter, too, and that will save a heavy expense. My wife does not understand cheese making, but she means to learn, for we all like cheese. It will be so nice to have butter and cheese from one's own dairy; and so much cheaper, too. The surplus milk I shall let my poorer neighbors have at a deduction of two cents per quart, from what I have been paying, and make money enough at that. In fact, I think I can sell enough milk to pay for the keep of the cow. (I learned afterwards that the cow was farrow.)

My neighbor heard this little story with some impatience. I was not in the nursery business, so he could not charge me with interested motives.

The final outcome of all this was that I gave him a Creveling and a Hartford Prolific, and showed him how to increase them by layering, besides securing from him a solemn promise that he would go immediately to some good nurseryman and buy ten more vines, including Delaware, Concord, Iona and Salem, and give them for one year at least as clean and careful culture as he yearly gives each of the ninety thousand hills of corn in his twenty-acre corn field. He did so, and to-day you could no more persuade that farmer to return to a single grapevine, or to one single variety even, than you could persuade him to do the same by his apple orchard.

Why do so many farmers neglect to secure an abundant supply of grapes for family use? Go into the city of Rochester, and on some narrow lots where a house takes up half the room, you will find grape trellises covering the remainder, and loaded, ten, twelve or fifteen feet high with luscious fruit. These men make the most of their ground by sticking in a grape root wherever they find room, and extending their trellises upward and outward, and over the roofs of houses, to find room for the fruit. In this way they make all their space available.

Farmers with broad, generous acres are under no such necessity, yet almost every body, on getting a vine, goes directly to the side of some building to plant it. For want of other place around the building, I have known vines to be planted on the north side of a barn. It is neither necessary nor advisable that a vine should run up against a building. Some late ripening varieties might ripen their fruit a little better on the south side of a building; but if trained too close, the leaves are apt to be burned, and the grapes to be mildewed. The large majority of hardy, early ripening grapes, suitable for popular use, such as Hartford Prolific, Salem, Barry, Concord, Wilder, Delaware and Creveling, will generally do better if planted in the open field.

This idea of sticking a vine in some out-of-the-way place where cultivator and plow can never come near it, is a relic of the single vine heresy, and deserves to die with it. In such locations grass is sure to get in, and the ground becomes hard, and the vine is unduly checked in its growth. When men learn to plant grapevines by the dozen or more, in straight rows, ten feet apart, and train them to trellises six feet high, keeping them tied up so that the plow and cultivator can be used all the early part of the season, half the mystery and all the failure in grape growing will be done away with. Trained thus, the cultivation of a quarter or an eighth of an acre of grapes is not much more difficult than the management of so much corn or potatoes. But do not, through any traditional prejudices, plant grapevines in your garden or fruit orchard. Farmers' gardens are nearly always little pent up places, where nearly all the culture has to be done by hand. The fruit orchard is too shady, besides being probably already full enough. Grapes can be grown in a fruit orchard if one cannot do better, but this is advisable only where land is scarce. Farmers, as a rule, have generally more land than they know how to profitably use.

But say many, "What shall I do with so many grapes? I haven't time or skill to grow grapes for sale." There it is again; you probably think two or three vines sufficient at farthest.

I do not advise you to grow grapes for sale. There are hundreds of shrewd, experienced grape growers who can undersell you all the time, and make a profit besides. Grow grapes only for your own family. But have you ever calculated how many you could use? The season with me lasts eight months, and I have never yet had enough, and another year, as I get more of the late keeping varieties, I mean to make the season nine months—from September till the following June. During the greater part of this time fresh grapes ought to be as plenty as apples, and as freely eaten, and where they are thus abundant, a family will eat more grapes than apples. Commence, if you choose, with forty-four vines. These, at ten feet apart each way, will occupy just one-tenth of an acre. Allowing six pounds per vine after the third year, and you have just about one pound per day of fruit for a season of eight months. This is not enough for any family that I am acquainted with, to say nothing of company, and quantities that every generous fruit grower will give away during the ripening season. Make the land one-fifth of an acre, and double the quantity of vines, (say 80,) and you will be nearer right. But whether the number be few or many, plant in rows in some open

place, where they can be easily cultivated, and see that this work is done.

Plowing early in spring between the rows, and cultivating once in two weeks through the summer, takes less time than to clear away overgrown weeds, tangled with vines, at the end of the season. If you wish, you can still plant a few vines close up to the sides of the buildings, and hoe them by hand, but don't forget nor neglect the open field rows, for, take my word, these will in a few years be your chief dependence for fruit.

Now as to varieties. Planting so many, you ought to have grapes all through the winter and spring, till the first strawberries make their appearance; and a goodly proportion of these vines must be late keeping varieties. The Concord, Delaware, Creveling and Hartford Prolific should be in the collection for earliness, or hardness and productiveness; but these cannot be well prolonged later than November—Creveling and Hartford not so long. Still later keepers, but early ripening kinds, are Iona, Isabella, Rebecca (white) and Isabella and Catawba where they will ripen.

These can prolong your season till February or March. From that time till June you must depend upon three or four kinds of Rogers' hybrids—the Salem, Barry, Wilder and Agawam—all good, all good keepers, and all early excepting Agawam.

Thus nearly one-half your season is occupied by four kinds, three of which are also excellent for early use. Of the eighty vines, I should plant twenty Salems, and ten each of Wilder, Barry and Agawam. This would leave thirty vines for early use, to be divided among other varieties somewhat as follows: Iona four, Delaware six, Hartford three, Concord, Creveling, Adirondac, Rebecca and Isabella two each, and one each of Clinton, Diana, Isabella, Catawba, Elsinburgh, Allen's hybrid and Diana Hamburg—the three latter for variety.

The earliest grape in the above list is the Adirondac, but it mildews badly, unless specially cared for, and the fruit thinned to one-third of the fruit set. We need an early ripening grape to come in season before the Hartford. The new grape, Champion, promises to fill this bill. It is ten days earlier than Hartford, ripening near Rochester this year by the 22d of August, and is fully as good as Hartford, if not better. Even if it were not so good, it would deserve a place in every collection, for our appetites are not critical for the first grapes of the season, if it proves hardy and free from mildew, there should be at least five or six vines of this variety, making eighty-six in all, and occupying one-fifth of an acre. With some such list as this—eighty-six vines in full bearing—any farmer can easily have grapes through eight or nine months of the year.

The four Rogers' hybrids, of which I have recommended planting so largely, have proved perfectly hardy, productive and excellent every way—the Salem and Barry being, if anything, a little better than the others.

W. J. F.

Autumn Work Among Flowers.

Many persons who have taken great delight and pleasure in their brilliant flowers all through the summer are often at a loss to know what to do with their favorites, so that they may be ready to grow and blossom another season. Perhaps I may throw a little light upon this subject which will relieve perplexity.

When the blackening touch of the frost has withered the stalks of tender bulbs and roots, such as dahlias, tuberose, gladioluses and madeira vines, they should be taken up on the first bright, sunny day. Take the forenoon for the work, and dig up the bulbs carefully, letting them lie in the sun for three or four hours, so that the earth attached to them will easily shake off. Then cut off the stalks a few inches from the bulbs, and put each variety in a paper bag, fastening it so as to hang it up in a cool, but frost-proof cellar; heat and dampness will cause them to decay. Tuberoses, however, will not blossom another season, but the numerous little bulbs which adhere to the parent bulb, will, if kept in a dry, warm closet, and planted out in May or June, grow well another summer, and in two or three years at the utmost form large bulbs which will bloom. Dahlias are apt to become too dry if hung up in paper bags, and it is better to put them in a box of dry sand, and keep them where potatoes are stored.

Geraniums and salvias can be lifted from the ground and all the earth shaken from their roots, and every leaf, flower and young shoot cut off. Then tie a string around the stems at their base and suspend from the beams of the cellar. They will live, if kept in this manner, as their stalks are very succulent and when the weather permits they can be planted out in the borders again, or else planted in boxes on a sunny piazza, and thus be brought forward earlier in the spring.

Fuchsias can be lifted in the same way and stored in boxes of sand, covering their roots about three or four inches in depth. Keep the boxes with the dahlias roots. Winter flowering fuchsias can be potted in a very rich soil of earth taken from under the sods of a sheep pasture, and mixed with equal quantities of well decayed sheep manure and a handful of sharp grits or fine road gravel to each six or seven inch pot. I have found sheep manure to be the best for all kinds of plants, for it will make geraniums, callas, fuchsias, carnations, and roses bloom in profusion all winter.

Herbaceous plants being chiefly natives of grassy, woody habitats are naturally protected from the winter's cold by the dried grass and falling leaves, but if growing in garden beds they are deprived of this natural protection, and should therefore be covered either with dead leaves, or a thin coating of strawy manure thrown about their roots. A little earth should be sprinkled over the leaves to keep them in place.

Oleanders, pittisporums, orange and lemon trees, and pomegranates can all be wintered in a cool cellar, where frost never enters, and they should be watered about once in three or four weeks with tepid water.

Roses can be covered with grass sods put over them grass side down; and thus protected, even tea roses will come out alive in the spring excepting in the coldest latitudes.

Heliotropes can be planted in boxes or pots after cutting off all of the tender branches, and then placing in the cellar. Early in March, if brought up into a warm, well-lighted room they will put forth leaves and buds in plenty, and in a few weeks prove very ornamental.—S. O. J., in New York Tribune.

Marketing Fruit.

Farmers who send their fruit to market, as a rule, are unaware how much they lose by an indiscriminate mixture of good, medium, and poor specimens in the same package. The shrewd produce dealer who purchases fruit without any attempt at sorting knows that he is going to reap from ten to twenty per cent solely from this cause. He carefully selects those of a uniform size and quality for each crate, thereby greatly increasing the attractions of his wares; which, after all, is the grand secret of success, and thus gains the extra compensation which should have gone into the pockets of the producer.

I recall an unusually neat market stall in one of our provincial towns, owned by a young man just starting in life on his own account. Neatness is the leading feature to attract customers, but the peculiar charm of his fruits and vegetables is their careful handling and arrangement. The prices he asks do not seem high, and yet the proceeds of this stall invariably exceed all competitors. I have known instances where one crate of the selected fruit would sell for double the price of one unselected.—Josiah Hooper, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

TRIMMING EVERGREENS.—The very regular growth of the larger number of species of evergreens, especially of the spruces, renders pruning or trimming a very dangerous operation in the hands of an unskilled person. We would as soon "paint the lily," as trim a well grown spruce or any other evergreen whatever. Where they have been neglected or crowded, or injured, and have become deformed or distorted, any necessary surgery should be done by a practiced hand, and any directions that could be given without knowing the circumstances of the tree would be hazardous to follow.

Bee Culture.

TRANSACTIONS of the Kansas State Beekeepers Association, held at Leavenworth, Kansas, Sept. 9th and 10th, 1874.

The first copy of these minutes, which was sent us, was lost on the way and we have only just received another, which will account for their late appearance in the FARMER.—ED.

After the transaction of the business of the Society the President read a paper entitled, "The Hopes, Disappointments and Realizations of Bee-Keeping," which touched on many points of interest. After which, discussions were in order.

Subject: "Is it more profitable to keep bees for gathering honey, or increase colonies for the purpose of making sales?"

Mr. Rilling.—With me the greatest profit derived is from the sale of honey, but am of the opinion that it depends considerably on the location and season.

Mr. Jacot, of Douglas county.—My experience is that in my locality the profit is in the sale of bees. As the honey season does not open until the 15 or 20th of August, by that time the colonies are reduced from swarming and consequently not in as good condition as they would otherwise have been had the honey season opened earlier, before the swarming impulse set in.

Mr. Harris.—I am unable to discover any difference.

Mr. Wolfson.—I am of the opinion that there is more profit in honey, providing we have empty combs to insert in the hive during the honey season.

O. Badders.—By a judicious management of the extracted and properly constructed hives we could obtain more profit from honey; but in my locality the two should be worked together; as the honey season opens early we can depend on honey in the spring, and after the 15th or 20th of July could divide and make sales, providing we have the Italians, as they command a higher figure than the common bee.

Hon. M. A. O'Neal.—That it was rather a difficult problem to solve, as it depended on the locality, demand and price of bees and honey.

Subject: "How can the largest amount of surplus honey be obtained?"

Mr. Rilling.—Stimulate and nourish them in the spring, so as to give them a chance to increase for the basswood harvest.

A Member.—How do you prevent swarming?

Mr. Rilling.—By keeping the hives cool with plenty of lower ventilation.

Hon. M. A. O'Neal.—I consider top ventilation during the summer a deceptive teaching.

O. Badders.—I am of the same opinion.

Mr. Jacot.—Considered early feeding in his locality unnecessary, as it encouraged swarming and consequently weakened the colonies so that they were not in very good condition when the honey harvest opened.

Hon. M. A. O'Neal.—I am of the same opinion; did not nourish until the middle of July, so as to have them strong for fall harvest; use the extractor.

Mr. Wolfson.—Thought that plenty of room and some empty combs were necessary to procure a good yield.

O. Badders.—Thought that we did not quite understand the sizes of a hive to use; considered a four thousand cubic inch hive about the right size. If properly managed, it would yield about one-third as much more as two colonies of two thousand cubic inches.

Hon. M. A. O'Neal.—I am of the opinion that such a hive would be difficult to handle. Subject: "What is the cheapest and best plan of wintering bees?"

Mr. King.—Have fed coffee sugar, and consider it very good. Also gave a description of feeder.

O. Badders.—I consider cream candy, inserted between the combs over the cluster, the best winter food that can be given, but think sugar syrup the best to stimulate with in the spring, as the candy is a slow feeder, and does not encourage breeding fast enough, in the early part of the season.

Mr. Jacot.—Have fed candy, and was astonished at the result; consider it the best winter feed that could be given, especially to colonies in a cellar or winter repository. He also gave an excellent recipe for making candy, which can be obtained by any member of the association by addressing the secretary.

Subject: "The most successful plan of wintering."

Mr. Jacot.—I think the Quinby plan, in the cellar, with plenty of top ventilation, the best.

Mr. Rilling.—I have wintered very successfully in the cellar. To some colonies I give upward ventilation, to others only bottom ventilation; think that those ventilated only at the bottom came out of their winter quarters in the best condition, but am of the opinion that a long hive containing five or six colonies divided by thin division boards, would be the best for outdoor wintering.

Hon. M. A. O'Neal.—Have wintered on both plans, but am most successful with outdoor wintering. Place blankets on top of the frames; fill the top boxes with hay or straw; also cover the hive with hay, and place a board up in front of the hive to protect the entrance from the wind.

O. Badders.—I have wintered in a cellar very successfully, but I am of the opinion that they will not increase as fast as out of doors, although a great amount of honey can be saved. I have been astonished at the result of an experiment of placing two colonies in one hive and dividing it by a wire cloth, placing the hive in a large box and packing around the hives with common print paper.

Subject: "Can bees be wintered without bee bread or pollen?"

Hon. M. A. O'Neal.—I am of the opinion that they could be brought through, but they would not amount to much.

Mr. Rilling.—I never have had any experience in the matter, but I think it a hazardous undertaking.

O. Badders.—I am of the opinion that it could be done with success, but it depends entirely upon conditions. I think that if plenty of young bees were placed in the hive late in the fall and with a favorable early spring, so that the bees could get out to gather from the maple and early bloom, so as to encourage breeding, they could be made a success.

Subject: "Is a single story hive more profitable than a double?"

Mr. Rilling.—I always considered a two story hive with my management the best, providing the frames were shallow as they are the easiest handled and more convenient in every way, but I prefer the drop frame for rapid increase.

Hon. M. A. O'Neal.—With my experience the single chamber is the best, provided it is so constructed that the apiarian could adjust it to suit the size of the swarm.

O. Badders.—I will have to acknowledge that I am a convert to the Adair and Gallup theory, believing it to be the true method not to crowd the brood chamber. I have constructed a Gallup hive, and found it to do all that was claimed for it if properly managed.

Subject: "What is the best plan to prevent robbing?"

Hon. M. A. O'Neal.—Wet hay thrown in front of the entrance is one of the best preventatives I have ever found.

O. Badders.—Strong colonies with entrance constructed so as to adapt them to the wants of the colony, is one of the best preventatives of moth or robber bees—that is providing the hive has a ventilator opposite the entrance six or eight inches long by one deep, also consider the small black bee the worst robber.

Subject: "The best plan to introduce unfertile queens."

Hon. M. A. O'Neal.—Cage and place in the hive, and at the end of twenty-four hours open the cage and place a piece of paper over the opening to allow the bees to cut through the best.

Mr. O. Badders.—I believe in caging, but in addition would sprinkle the queen and colony with sugar syrup and peppermint mixed, then introduce her on a comb taken from the hive.

Subject: "How soon should honey be extracted after gathered?"

Hon. M. A. O'Neill.—In order to have it good, it should be capped or nearly so, then immediately after extracting seal up in glass jars; in order to preserve the aroma.

The following resolution was carried by an unanimous vote:

Resolved, That all that clause in the constitution heretofore existing in regard to the membership should be struck out, and in place thereof insert the following:

"That all persons paying an initiation fee of twenty-five cents, and a membership fee of twenty-five cents a year, should be considered members in good standing.

The Association then proceeded to ballot for officers, with the following result:

President, N. Cameron, of Lawrence; Vice President, Hon. M. A. O'Neill, of Black Jack, Douglas county; Secretary, O. Badders, of Leavenworth; Assistant Secretary, J. V. Randolph, of Emporia; Treasurer, J. Rilling, of Leavenworth.

After a vote of thanks to the Mayor for the use of his office, and to the press for favors granted, the Association adjourned subject to the call of the Board of Directors.

O. BADDERS, Sec'y.

Farm Stock.

THE WOOL GROWERS.

Meeting of the Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders' Association of Missouri and Kansas.

This Association met on the Exposition grounds at Kansas city, Sept. 18th, 1874.

From the remarks made by different members, and from the interest manifested in the meeting, it was evident the sheep and wool growing business is increasing, with fair prospects in the future.

On motion, Messrs. Crum, Douglas and Archer were appointed a committee on resolutions, whose report was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the steadily increasing prosperity of the wool growing business under the present duties on wool and woolsens, we desire a settled policy, with the present law remaining in force as it is.

Resolved, That although we desire the most amicable intercourse with our Canadian friends yet in justice to ourselves and in consistency with our policy with other nations, we are opposed to any reciprocity treaty with Canada on the part of our government by which wool or woolsens shall be admitted upon any other conditions, or at any other rates than under our general tariff.

Resolved, That we instruct our Representatives in the National Association of Wool Growers to use all efforts in securing our wishes with Congress respecting the Reciprocity treaty.

That we ask the Legislatures of Kansas and Missouri to enact a law for their respective states which will impose a license or tax of one dollar on the owners of each male dog, and three dollars for each female dog, the revenue from said license to constitute a fund for the reimbursement of damage done the flocks of these states by dogs.

Resolved, That we ask our legislators to enact a law offering a reward of two dollars for the scalp of each wolf that may be killed within the limits of the two states.

The election of officers for the ensuing year, resulted as follows:

President, W. B. Stone, Kansas City, Mo.; Vice Presidents, Samuel Jewett, Mo., John Crum, Austin, Mo., Jason Yurann, Blue Rapids, Kansas; Treasurer, H. A. Stiles, Pavilion, Kansas; Executive Committee in the National Association, J. D. Smith, Victoria, Kansas, coarse wools; Samuel Archer, fine wools.

On motion, adjourned to meet at call of executive committee. W. B. STONE, Pres't.

SAML. ARCHER, Sec'y.

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. SPRUNGER, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas.

It is also requested that each delegation from every county report the names and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges of their respective counties at the coming meeting of the State Grange, on the third Wednesday of February next.

G. W. SPRUNGER, Sec. State Grange.

To Deputies.

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

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. FOPENOE.

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

I. N. P.—It is not proper to elect an officer except by ballot, but if one should be elected by acclamation and had been installed, was at work and all going along well, we would recommend to let it pass and not bring the matter up again, as it will cause unpleasantness. Read the Constitution and By-Laws, and be more careful hereafter.

J. G.—No motion to elect a candidate by acclamation should be entertained, as it is contrary to the constitution, and it is proper and right for you to call for a reconsideration

immediately. A candidate is not elected unless he has been voted in by ballot, there is no doubt about this.

R. E.—Question—What should be done when the Master and Overseer are both absent?

Elect any members to fill their places temporarily, and pass a by-law imposing a fine for non attendance, unless a satisfactory excuse is given.

G. S.—Address S. H. Downs, Topeka, in regard to Fire Insurance. He is at work, and is ready and willing to give you any information in his department. Write to George Y. Johnson, Lawrence, about Life Insurance, he is insuring policies and as it costs so little, of course we would recommend you to take out a policy. Your Grange will receive a circular in a few days with the report of the meeting of the Council Agents at Leavenworth.

S.—If a brother presents his dimit and your Grange votes him in by acclamation and he is admitted, pays his dues and works with you for two or three months, he should be considered in good standing. It was not his fault that your Grange neglected to ballot for him, and you cannot now go back and reconsider his case; he can only be ousted by regular course if he is guilty of any improper conduct. Please say to the Master of your Grange, that charges cannot be preferred against a member and acted upon at the same meeting. The decision is, that the charges must be read in the grange, and a written copy be given to the accused, notifying him or her to appear at a certain time, not less than one week from the time the charge was made. It is not right to hurry a case through in the manner you speak of, and certainly has the appearance of partiality. The member that was expelled at the same meeting that the charges were preferred, can undoubtedly claim another hearing and have his case tried in a proper manner. If the brother demands it, let his case be brought up again, and tried, the same as if it had never been before the Grange. Remember the Golden Rule.

P. W. asks, "Did you have a good meeting at Leavenworth, and how did the State Fair come out?"

Well, the management of the fair was a success. It was by far the most economically managed fair ever held in Kansas. The show was a success—equal to any held heretofore. But the attendance was a failure. The farmers from a distance were too poor to attend this year on account of failure of crops. The citizens of Leavenworth, for reasons best known to themselves, did not patronize the fair as was expected of them and as it is usually patronized wherever located. The managers did all they could do, working night and day to make the show creditable to the State, and succeeded in so doing in spite of chinch bugs and grasshoppers, and if the people failed to attend it was no fault of the Board. There were a large majority of the Councils represented, and all the members of the Executive Committee were present. The meeting was an important one, a good deal of business was transacted and a better understanding had between the different County Agents as to their work.

For the Kansas Farmer.

At a meeting of Valentine Grange, on the 3d inst., the following resolutions were passed.

WHEREAS, a large portion of our State has suffered during the present season from a long protracted drouth and other calamities, thereby cutting short our usually bountiful crops, causing much destitution and suffering throughout our State, which will in all probability be much increased during the coming winter, it becomes our duty as citizens to avail ourselves of every opportunity which may present itself to prevent the suffering which must otherwise result from such a state of affairs.

As farmers, we shall be obliged to procure a large amount of both oats and corn to feed our horses and other animals until another crop can be produced, which our own State is unable to supply, and consequently it must be imported from some neighboring State. And

WHEREAS, present indications point to our sister State of Iowa as the place where there is plenty and to spare; therefore

Resolved, That our Secretary be instructed to enter immediately into a correspondence with the Secretary of our State Grange, requesting the officers of the Kansas State Grange to enter into negotiations with the officers of the Iowa State Grange:

1. To devote as much of their time and influence to our cause as will be necessary to establish certain shipping agencies for Kansas Patrons, at various points in their State, which shall be under control of trustworthy, honest and reliable men, who will furnish any information connected with this business when called for by the Secretary of any Grange in Kansas, and will attend to our business for the lowest possible amount of commission.

2. To endeavor, if possible, to procure reduced rates for freight of this character on the various railroads which will be used in this business. Owing to the great financial depression now holding sway in our State, most of the funds for this business must be borrowed.

3. To exercise a general supervision of this whole business and make any change or correction at any time which in their judgment would be for our benefit, and their reward shall be the thanks of all true Patrons throughout the land.

Resolved, That the members of Valentine Grange hereafter rigidly enforce the game law within the limits of their Grange district, and that the Grange furnish the necessary

funds for carrying out this resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to the KANSAS FARMER and the Standard of Reform with the request to publish the same.

ENOS REED,
Secretary.

S. H. WARREN,
Master.

For the Kansas Farmer.

Are we not overlooking the true objects of the Grange? Have we not allowed the financial feature to become the most prominent one? It is true that we need to present a united resistance to money getters, for they manage to get all of our surplus cash, as well as much that we actually need to maintain a respectable existence, and with which we ought to buy libraries and educate our children.

The true object of the Grange is said to be to "elevate the farmer socially, morally and intellectually." How shall the Grange elevate the farmer socially? I answer, by our frequent meetings, and by conducting them with as little formality as possible. Let us conduct the business portion of our meetings in a parliamentary and prompt manner, then spend a portion of our time in social conversation and in singing, after which the meeting should be called to order and each one perform an allotted part. At least one question should be discussed every meeting, and these discussions should be conducted in such a manner as to draw out the most humble members, for they are close observers of nature. Select reading and essays should also take a prominent part in the evening's entertainment. In short, have a variety, thereby drawing out talent.

Let Masters take the responsibility to appoint each one his or her task, at least a month in advance, and I will guarantee a lively interest in the Grange. We cannot in these hard times expect to build grange mills, warehouses or cheese factories, but we can discuss subjects that are just as vital to our interests.

Patrons, shall we continue to neglect these things and allow these opportunities to gain information to slip from our grasp without an effort to retain them?

REAN.

With a view of 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:

Boston, October 15; Cedarvale, October 16; Arkansas City, Oct. 17; Winfield, October 19; Wellington, Oct. 20; Belle Plain, October 21; Wichita, October 22; Augusta, October 23; Eldorado, October 24; Eureka, October 26; Quincy, October 27; Madison, October 28; Emporia, October 29; Americus, October 30; Agnes City, October 30.

J. G. OTIS.

Scientific Miscellany.

KANSAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The seventh annual meeting of this society was held in Topeka the 7th and 8th of October.

On Monday evening Prof. H. B. Norton, of the State Normal School, delivered a very carefully prepared address on the Landscape and People of the Glacial Period.

During the session of Tuesday the following papers were read and discussed:

1. "Catalogue of the Lepidoptera of Kansas"—continued from last year; by Prof. Frank H. Snow.

2. "The Water Supply of Kansas;" by W. Tweeddale.

3. "Additions to the Catalogue of Kansas Plants,"—continued from last year; by Prof. J. H. Carruth.

4. "Analysis of Clays, from different parts of Kansas;" by Dr. Wm. H. Saunders.

5. "Disappearance of the Prairie Dog from Kansas;" by Prof. B. F. Mudge.

6. "The Drag of the Tides."

7. "Tin Salting Enterprises in the United States;" by Prof. Kedzie.

8. "A Preliminary List of the Coleoptera of Kansas;" by Edwin A. Popenoe.

9. "Observations on the use of the Antennae of *Polyphyla variolosa* (Harris); by Prof. F. H. Snow.

10. "Geological Features of the Lower Neosho Valley in Kansas;" by W. S. Newlon.

11. "On Determining the Solubilities of Metallic Salts;" by Prof. Patrick.

12. "The Pliocene Formation of Kansas;" by Prof. B. F. Mudge.

13. "Suggestions on the True Theory of Number;" by Prof. F. W. Bardwell.

14. "New and Rare Forms of Fossil Fish from Kansas;" by Prof. B. F. Mudge.

15. "Additions to the Catalogue of Kansas Birds, with remarks on the fertility of the Hybrid Woodpecker—*Colaptes hybridus*;" by Prof. Frank H. Snow.

16. "Bracho Spongia;" by H. C. Hovey.

17. "The Priestly Centennial;" by Prof. Kedzie.

In the evening Rev. H. C. Hovey, of Kansas City, delivered an address entitled "The Vibratory Law of Progress."

The catalogue of Kansas birds now reaches 288 species, almost equal to that of Massachusetts, where ornithology has been studied for so many years. Prof. Snow thinks by another year to equal, perhaps surpass them.

The catalogue of plants now number over 900 species; of lepidoptera, 435 species, of

coleoptera, 670 species. These catalogues are, of course, as yet imperfect, and must remain so for many years to come, until the resources of our State are more fully developed.

Prof. Wherrell, of the Leavenworth Normal School, and president of the society, suggested they should work for practical results as far as possible, as well as in the interest of pure science, and acting on this suggestion Prof. Snow was instructed to prepare a paper on the subject of locusts, and Prof. Mudge on the rainfall of the State, concerning which many inaccurate accounts have found their way into the reports on this subject, both of the State Board of Agriculture and the Smithsonian Institution.

We felt that Prof. Mudge was highly and justly complimented for his long and useful labors in Kansas, by the way all the young professors read and talked at him, and expressed their desire to hear his opinion on the various subjects treated of.

We have been favored with a copy of Prof. Kedzie's "Tin Salting Enterprises," and one or two other papers, for which we return our thanks and from which we design publishing extracts.

The proceedings were entertaining and instructive throughout, and we regret that so few people were benefited by them. It is not very creditable to Topeka that not more than a dozen citizens attended any session of this meeting. We certainly have not had such a purfeit of intellectual entertainments that we were forced to slight the scholarly gentlemen who were here from different parts of our State.

The paper read by Col. W. Tweeddale on the "Water Supply of Kansas," was of very great importance to us as a State, relating as it did, not only to our agricultural but also to our industrial and manufacturing interests. It stated the published reports of the rainfall of several States showed that while the rainfall of Kansas (exclusive of the western portion of the State) was less than the mean of the rainfall of the Eastern and Middle States, it was largely in excess of the mean of the Western States; and that during the spring, summer and autumn months the rainfall in Kansas was much greater than the rainfall of either the Eastern, Middle or Western States. And that the prevalence of drouths in Kansas was not so much from the want of rain as from the character of the rainfall, the nature of the soil and the physical features of the ground. The rain is tropical in its character, falling at times two inches in an hour, while in the east it seldom falls more than that amount in twenty-four hours. The soil being clay and clayey loam is impervious to water. The unbroken prairie having for ages been the stamping ground and grazing field of the buffalo is a dense matting of roots and the declivity of the upland is so great that the rain flowed down the hill sides into the streams instead of soaking into the ground and subse-

quently finding an outlet lower down, forming springs, or remaining stored in the porous soil until such time as it ascends by capillary attraction to the surface of the ground, in both cases supplying the air with moisture by means of evaporation. The predisposition to draught further increased by the absence of large bodies of water and of forests, the first by supplying moisture and the second by preventing evaporation, tends to render the air more humid, both of which conditions are found in the Western states.

As regards the quality of water in Kansas, found in streams and wells primarily, the atmosphere is our source of supply and when the rain falls on a clean surface it is pure; if however, it penetrates the soil it becomes charged with whatever soluble substances there may be in the soil.

In Kansas the water (in the eastern and southern part of the State) is very hard, by reason of the lime with which it becomes impregnated. In the western part of the State it contains alkali from the soda and potash in the soil.

After briefly stating the character and extent of the work that had been done in southern India in the construction of reservoirs for impounding water for irrigation and other purposes was briefly described the writer, after alluding to the fact that the rivers and streams of Kansas unlike the Nile in Egypt, the torrent streams of Italy and the irrigating ditches fed from the mountains in Colorado, did not water the land but rather drained it. And stated that in the reservoir system of India we had a type of what was required in Kansas. The character of the rainfall, the nature of the soil and the physical features of the ground all eminently fitted Kansas for the construction of reservoirs and the impounding of water, not only for domestic and stock use, but also for industrial, manufacturing and irrigating purposes. The quantity of water which experience gave as being available from any given gathering ground, was stated to be that which remained after deducting the loss through evaporation, through permanent absorption of plants, the ground, etc., and that the ratio of the available to the total rainfall varied very much, being effected by the rapidity of the rainfall, compactness or porosity of the soil, declivity of the ground, nature of the vegetation, temperature and humidity of the air, etc.

Steep surface of granite give the ratio 1. Moorland and hilly pasture, 0.8 to 0.6. Flat country, 0.4 to 0.3, which for unbroken prairie might be assumed to be 0.7 of 32 inches, equal to 22.4 inches of which amount 12 inches in a pond of any considerable depth might safely be depended upon. From an acre the

quantity would be 435,60 cubic feet, or say 10 acres of gathering ground collected in a reservoir an acre in extent and 10 feet deep there would be 3,250,000 gallons of water enough to supply a town of 5,000 inhabitants with 30 gallons per day for 21 days.

Congressional Action Respecting Forests.

A very important bill was lately introduced into Congress by Mr. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, and has now become a law. It provides that every future sale of government land shall be with the condition that at least ten per cent. of the timbered land shall be kept perpetually as woodland; and that if the land be not timbered, then the patent is to be issued on the condition that ten per cent. of the quantity is to be planted with forest trees within ten years, and kept forever as woodland. If this be done, an abatement of fifty per cent. is to be made on account of the expense of planting. A violation of this agreement is to be met by the forfeiture of the land.

It is also proposed that any one who may wish to acquire title to the public land, under the homestead act, can do so by proof of the fact that he has had, at the end of three years after taking possession, at least one acre under cultivation with timber for two years, and that this shall be continued until one acre in every ten is planted with trees, in clusters not more than sixteen feet apart.—House Bill, Forty-second Congress, 3008.

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.

Mass Meetings.

CAMPAIGN OF THE Independent Reform PARTY.

For the 3d Congressional Dist.let.

Hon. J. K. Hudson, nominee of the Independent Reform Party of the Third Congressional District, will be present and address the people at the times and places herein named.

The following well known gentlemen have consented to be present and will assist in various localities:

Hon. J. C. Cusey, Col. J. R. Hallawell, Col. G. P. Smith, Hon. W. B. Christopher, Hon. Thaddeus Walker, Gov. S. J. Crawford, Hon. M. J. Fiery, Hon. P. B. Maxson, Col. John Ritchie, Hon. J. R. Dean; Col. S. N. Wood, Hon. F. W. Potter, and many other will lend their voice and presence throughout the District.

Place	Day	Time	P. M.
Wichita	Thursday	October	15th 2 P. M.
Newton	Friday	"	16th 2 "
McPherson	Saturday	"	17th 2 "
Peabody	Monday	"	19th 7 "
Marion Centre	Tuesday	"	20th 2 "
Cottonwood Falls	Wed.	"	21st 2 "
Emporia	Thursday	"	22d 2 "
Americus	Friday	"	23d 2 "
Council Grove	Saturday	"	24th 2 "
Parkerville	Monday	"	26th 2 "
Wabunsee	Tuesday	"	27th 7 "
Alma	Wednesday	"	28th 2 "
Burlington	Saturday	"	31st 2 "
Lyndon	Monday	November	2d 2 "

The Reform State Executive Committee would urge upon the friends of this movement the necessity of a thorough and early organization. A full vote in every precinct guarantees success. For this purpose we advise the friends of Reform in every county where they are unorganized, to meet at their respective county seats on Saturday, 3d day of October, in Mass Convention, for the purpose of placing a full county ticket in the field, or appointing an early day for that purpose; as may seem best in their judgment. Also, to organize a thorough canvass of every School District, which local and other speakers that can be engaged, should attend. We regard this local organization and local canvass, as equal in importance to any work in the Campaign. If heartily and enthusiastically prosecuted, it will secure results that will redound to the honor and prosperity of the State.

The Committee urges that the county organizations assist in advertising these meetings, and that the County Executive Committees secure such places for holding meetings as seem best, and make all necessary preliminary arrangements to secure successful meetings.

By order of the State Central Committee.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

ADVERTISING RATES:

One insertion, 20 cents per line, nonpareil type.
 One Month, 15 cents per line, nonpareil type.
 Three Months, 40 cents per line, nonpareil type.
 One Year, 10 cents per line, nonpareil type.
 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 500,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
 GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
 DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
 S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
 MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
 "JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
 MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
 MRS. SOULARD.
 "RAMBLER."
 "BETTY BADGER," Freep're Pa.
 DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth, Kan.
 JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.
 JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
 P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
 R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
 W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
 NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
 C. W. JOHNSON, Hawatha, Kan.
 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENO, ALFRED GRAY, Prior SNOW, Prior, KEDZIE, Prior, MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.
 A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers will find the *Kansas Farmer* on file for reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. P. Rowley & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; I. S. Soper & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; C. C. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; Franklin & Marshall, Philadelphia; Geo. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; M. H. Desbrow, Rochester, N. Y.; Cook, Colburn & Co., Chicago; H. H. Chandler & Co., Chicago; Geo. W. East & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; Sharp & Lord, Chicago; Edwin Allen, Cincinnati; E. N. Freshman, Cincinnati; S. H. Parvin, Cincinnati; Sheldahl & Stone, St. Louis.

For the Kansas Farmer:

INDEPENDENT VOTING.

Election time approaches, and with it comes the usual army of candidates, each preesting his particular claims upon the voting masses. Time was, and is to some extent yet, when voters were controlled in their voting by the party to which they gave their allegiance, but in the absence of any vital National question, such an influence is of no essential service, farther than keeping in office a set of party hacks who depend upon the hackneyed tricks of party leaders to maintain themselves. Any party which acquires ascendancy and age, is sure to draw to it all the tricksters from whatever other parties there are or may have been; and thus it is that a party long in power becomes corrupt from the evil practices of these followers, who are innocent of principles, outside of what they can make out of it. In the intervals between elections they occupy their leisure in "laying wires" for the next election. They play patriotism, or ply the party lash, as the occasion requires, and when they have "carried the day" they laugh in their sleeves at the credulity of the common masses, whose votes they have received.

In the campaign now on hand we notice that party is held up by many politicians and newspapers as the rallying standard. The Reform movement is held up and derided as a Democratic attempt to regain power, and adherents of it are branded as Democrats. It is thus attempted to drive men away from it, and keep those away who have not yet come to it, for it is hard for many to be regarded as in any way giving their sympathy or support to the Democracy.

A glance at the situation must show to any one how fallacious it is to entertain such feelings. The only grave question for the country now is economy and the regulation of its finances. Party with all its corrupting influences will hardly lend itself to accomplish that. The Reform movement professes to be in the interest of a reform in the economy of the government. The party men assure us that the necessary reforms will be accomplished by the party, and then they go over the whole catalogue of good acts done by it, and tell us it is incompetent to do all that is to be done. Unfortunately for such assertions, they have been made several times just preceding an election, and still we are just as much in need of the reforms as ever.

It is a mere civil question, which should address itself to every voter; and he, independent of the slang-whanging about party fealty, should consider all the facts of the case and then vote as he feels convinced is right—for reform candidates if he wants reform, or for party candidates if the present status of public affairs is satisfactory to him.

The farmers and country people generally, who are less acquainted with the tricks of politicians than those who live in towns and cities, are usually found allied to one party or another and they are true to that party because being honest themselves, they believe

the party advocates are honest and truthful when demonstrating how important it is to stand by the party. We trust that the time is not far off when every citizen of this country will regard it as an insult to have his preference in politics questioned. Every man who votes should do so only after deliberately deciding in his own mind what his duty is in the premises, and instead of a citizen fearing the lash of his party friends for voting as his own judgment dictates, it should be that they fear to question his right to do as he pleases with the most sacred privilege ever vouchsafed to human hands.

No man is to be found who will question the wisdom that gave to every qualified citizen in this country a vote. If that principle is right, then it must be wrong for one citizen to control the votes of others, else why not give the franchise into the hands of a few and let them hold the offices by casting their votes for themselves?

We hope that the true spirit of reform has taken such a hold upon the people of Kansas as not only to place reform men in office at the coming election, but to go to the bottom of the whole business and open their eyes to the importance of voting as their conscience dictates, regardless of the whims or howls of party placemen.

A VOTER.

A HARD WINTER APPROACHING.

A recent number of the New York *Sun* has the following gloomy picture of prospects ahead for the poor of the cities, the coming winter:

After reading it there are few Kansas farmers who cannot congratulate themselves that they are on the prairie, barren though it is this year; they have no rent to pay and we cannot believe that since Kansas was so ready to say she did not want aid from abroad, she will allow any of her citizens to suffer for the necessities of life. The winter is going to be hard here too there is no doubt of that, cold and want and sorrow and discouragement will enter many a home, but is not our situation preferable to that of the laboring classes of eastern cities? Do not our green wheat fields promise more speedy relief than they can look forward to with another Wall street crash threatening their employers every day?

"Men neglect what concerns them nearly if they fail to note the approach of a harder winter than we have had for years. Not severe by reason of more frequent storms or keener blasts, but hard in the lack of enterprise in commercial circles, stagnation in trade, dullness in most branches of business, amounting to paralysis in some, and no work for those who cannot live without employment. A recent examination through three of the largest manufacturing cities of the Eastern States reveals that machine firms have but half their usual force of men occupied, and that no contracts are in hand or expected in the immediate future. While the skies are yet serene the workshop doors are haunted by care-worn faces seeking vainly for work."

We are told that much suffering exists. If it be so now before the leaves have fallen, how are working people to go through the winter? During the stringency which prevailed after the panic of last year, many were discharged; but the previous years having been reasonably prosperous, their small savings afforded support until spring, when better times were hoped for. But the spring came and went; the summer has passed; already the hillsides are blazing with the fires of autumn, and the ranks of the unemployed are fuller than ever. Their little fund is expended and their services are not in demand. How are they to live?

Those still at the vise and loom may learn a lesson from the woes of others, and if prudent before, curtail still more in their expenditures for they have no assurance that a sudden turn of the wheel may not unsettle them also. Let them hold on to every cent which is their own, cut off all superfluities, and if they are faithful to their trusts before, increase their efforts, so that they may be indispensable. The stocks of machinery in this city at the present time are larger than they should be, with little or no demand. Railroads are decreasing their pay rolls, purchasing little or nothing except absolute necessities, and on every side we hear of curtailment and cessation of production in manufacturing. Up to New Year's day the cotton spinners of Fall River, Mass., have decided to run on half time, and this will inevitably cause much distress.

It is to be hoped that all these present evils will work their own cure in the season approaching, that natural wear and tear will demand new supplies, and that the spring of 1875 will see the whole country better for the enforced economy now plainly demanded.

The following are the comments of the *Industrial Age* on this picture:

Taking this as a true representation of the condition of the laboring interests at the east, will some one explain what situation is the country in to encounter specie contraction? What would be the effect of it but to make money harvests for the rich, and famishing for the poor? It might enable the gentlemen in their carriages, with plated harness, to make their mansions still more palatial, and more lavish in their outlays for wines and other luxuries; but it would compel hosts of the innocent women and children of laboring men to live without the comforts or even the common necessities of life. These things happen in our pretentious Republic where we proudly boast of our equal laws and equal rights, and systematically set up our government as the model government of the world, while it is continually enacting laws to build up an aristocracy of wealth by offering bonuses for heartless avarice and personal meanness. The result is, the honest and the industrious suffer while the vicious, the heartless and the dishonest thrive.

In all sincerity, we tell the great industrial interests unless they can make better combinations than they have yet done, and be more united than they have yet been, things will soon have achieved a pass they cannot arrest—the chains of dishonestly acquired wealth will be so closely riveted they will not be able to loose them. Every farmer, every mechanic and every laborer should make the matter of the unjust aggression of wealth upon the labor of the country a subject of immediate action,

and take the matter into their own hands, and demand for themselves the representation and influence in the public councils to which they are entitled.

It is a discouraging and a thankless business to work for classes that can and will not help themselves. If the industrial classes of the country will take hold in earnest and effect a reduction in the rates of transportation—a reduction in the rates of interest from 3 to 5 per cent.—a reduction to a revenue standard of the tariff—a reduction of two-thirds in the cost of the courts, and a suppression of all large salaries and steals, they will then lay the foundation for reform. If this can be accomplished, our government will be somewhere near again to what Washington, Jefferson, Madison and the other sages of the revolution meant it should be when they organized it. Will the laboring interests, before it is too late, combine and reclaim it? Or will they wait and freeze and starve till it is too late?

SABBATH SCHOOLS, ATTENTION!

The annual meeting of the State Association will be held at Atchison, October 27th, 28th and 29th, 1874.

The citizens are making liberal arrangements to entertain all delegates, duly authenticated, who shall give notice of their election and purpose to be present, to W. F. Downs, Esq., of Atchison, chairman of the local committee on entertainment.

It is expected that the railroads will grant favorable rates of fares to all delegates, of which due notice will be given soon.

Each Sabbath school in the State is entitled to send two delegates; also each county Sabbath school association.

An outline programme has been prepared and printed in the report of the last annual meeting, copies of which can be had on application. Special attention is called to the matter pertaining to the next meeting of the association as found on pages 20 to 29 inclusive.

That the statistics of the State may be compiled and printed before the meeting of the State Association, the officers of each school should at once report to the secretary of the county association, and that officer should report to the State Secretary as early as the 15th, and not later than the 20th inst.

All needful blanks, both school and county officers' certificates and notices to the entertainment committee, will be furnished on application.

Let each school contribute something towards paying the expenses of the State Association. If any county has no Sabbath school association, let the fact be stated, that steps may be taken to effect such an organization before the meeting of the State Association.

Application for information or for any of the above named blanks will have prompt attention if addressed to H. Clarkson, statistical secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FARM WANTED.

I want to buy a good improved farm of 80 or 100 acres in or near Shawnee county, for which I will pay cash. I shall buy of the man that offers the best bargain. Send me a full description of your farm and price, and direct care of Gavitt & Scott, Topeka, Kansas. DANIEL McCURDY.

ECONOMY.

The destruction of corn and other grain by grasshoppers and other injurious animals, will cause many families in the West to carefully study and practice most rigid economy in the preparation of food; one of the first, in fact the most important points is in having a first class Cook Stove. Get a CHARTER OAK, and half the battle is won.

GREAT SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

At Wildwood, three miles from Harrodsburg, Ky., on the 23d of October.

A herd of choice shorthorns consisting of bulls, cows and heifers, a lot of fine young trotters, premium saddle mares, the promising trotting stallion St. Mark, and the world renowned saddle stallion, SUMTER DENMARK. This great saddle horse is so well known that it is unnecessary to speak of his exploits, and the opportunity to purchase him is a rare chance. Fine well broke mules will also be sold, among them two pair over sixteen hands high. There will be no reserve or by-bidding at this sale. For particulars address W. W. Goddard, Harrodsburg, Ky.

For the Kansas Farmer.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

We looked in on the Academy of Science, last week, and found them having a very interesting meeting. Many able scientific papers were read and discussed.

The President, Prof. Snow, of Lawrence, appears to be an energetic, ambitious little fellow, looking as pleasant as a candidate before election.

Prof. Norton looks very much like Abe Lincoln—if he is half as smart he will make his mark in Kansas. He appears to be a thorough scholar, and from his pleasing address, is well calculated to make his school-room attractive.

Prof. Mudge was there—we all know him; the department would not be full without him—he belongs to Kansas.

The two Professors of Chemistry, Patrick of Lawrence, and Kedzie, of Manhattan, appear to understand their business perfectly, and are without doubt excellent additions to the Faculty of the University and Agricultural College.

There were numerous other professors there, but we have not the honor of an acquaintance with them, except our Tweedale, who read an able paper on rainfall in Kansas, plainly demonstrating that there was plenty of rain every year in Kansas for agricultural purposes, and to drown all the chinch bugs, provided we were prepared with suitable tanks and basins to hold it, and irrigate our lands at stated periods.

Young Popenoe read a paper on Bugs that satisfied every person present that there were enough bugs in Kansas for all practical purposes and some to spare. It was agreed to that the quail was an enemy to the chinch bug—destroying great numbers every year, and as this fact has been fully demonstrated, we hereby forbid any person or persons from shooting or trapping any quail or other bird on our place, "Edgewood Farm," under the penalty of the law, as we do not propose to have all the birds destroyed on our farm, if we can help it, as there is no doubt but what they are beneficial to the farmer by destroying thousands of noxious insects which would otherwise destroy our crops.

The Academy of Science will do a great work for the farmers if they will demonstrate to all that with the destruction of the birds we may also look for the destruction of our crops by insects.

W. P. P.

[The Editor's report of the proceedings will be found on page 323.]

THE *New York Nation* is doubtless the ablest political paper in the country. It is recognized as high authority on all political subjects, and it has never been accused of partisanship. The following criticism on the Louisiana case will therefore be read with interest:

We know of no case of armed resistance to an established government in which the insurgents have more plainly the right on their side. We know of no mark of justifiability in a revolutionary movement, except one, which the Louisiana movement did not possess.

The existing government had its origin in fraud and violence; the question of its validity had been passed upon by a competent and impartial tribunal, and decided in the negative. The evils it inflicted on the community were, if indefinitely protracted, intolerable, and that they would be indefinitely protracted there was fair reason for believing. Appeals for redress from outside had elicited neither sympathy nor response. Had the same state of facts arisen in London, or Paris, or New York, or Boston, there is no candid or impartial person, no lover of order, peace and progress at the north, who would make use of any argument against a resort to force, except the improbability of success. Unfortunately for the Louisiana people, they cannot succeed.

Their situation is absolutely without precedent. They are not in the clutches of the tyrant who, while he oppresses with a strong hand, preserves order, equality and security. They are the victims of a band of wretched thieves, who could not themselves hold the government for a single hour, who can fulfill no duty of government, but who are kept in their places by overwhelming force from without. We can recall no parallel to the situation except the support given by the Austrians to the petty princes of Italy, before 1859; but it is an insult to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or Parma, or Modena; or even Bomba, to compare him to Kellogg; and we are bound to say that we do not believe that in seventy years of odious tyranny and interference in Italy, the Austrian troops ever marched on so hard and despicable an errand as that on which the army and navy of the United States were set in motion last week.

Entomology.

BY E. A. POPPENO.

Directions for Sending Insects.

All letters desiring information respecting noxious and other insects, should be accompanied by specimens, the more in number the better. Such specimens should always be packed along with a little cotton, wool, or some other soft substance, in a little paste-board box, that is of convenient size, and never enclosed loose in the letter. Botanists like their specimens pressed as flat as a pancake but Entomologists do not. Whenever possible, larvae (e. g. grubs, caterpillars, maggots, etc.) should be packed alive, in some tight tin box—the tighter the better, as air holes are not needed—along with a supply of their appropriate food sufficient to last them on their journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and shrivel up to nothing. Along with the specimens send as full an account as possible of the habits of the insect, what plant or plants it infests; whether it destroys the leaves, the buds, the twigs, or the stem; how long it has been known to you; what amount of damage it has done, etc. Such particulars are often not only of high scientific interest, but of great practical importance. Mounted specimens should always be pinned securely in a cork-lined box, and this packed in a somewhat larger one, with cotton wadding or some other yielding substance in the intervening space, to obviate jarring, and insure safe carriage.

INSECTS NAMED.

E. J. Holman, Leavenworth.—The box in which you had enclosed two insects arrived safely, but the larger insect—a female *Mantis Carolina*—had almost entirely devoured the other, which, as well as we could determine from the portions remaining, was the spotted-legged plant bug, (*Euschistus punctipes*). This bug is an indiscriminate feeder, and sucks the juices from a variety of cultivated plants, and is consequently injurious. The mantis, however, which made a meal of its companion is eminently beneficial, as its invariable habit is to devour its weaker fellows.

State News Items.

Gov. Green is out in a card announcing his candidacy for Congress as an Independent Republican.

3,000 people at the Anderson county fair last week. It was the best fair they have ever had.

The machine shops of the Gulf road are being moved from Kansas City to Ottawa.

One hundred and eighty men have been killed by the peaceable Osages up to date.

The *Times* is the title of a new weekly published at Lyndon, Osage county. It is not

very large, but it is chuck full of spice.—*Wichita Co. Citizen*.

The Arkansas City *Traveler* says: "A buffalo hunting expedition left Wellington last week. They will probably return bald-headed."

The fall meeting of the Baxter Springs Driving Association will be held at that place October 15 and 16. The premium list is a large one, and while offering an attractive list of races cannot fail to attract fine horses.

The *Wichita Eagle* says the shipment of buffalo bones to button and knife factories east is much more largely represented this year than last. Hardly a day goes by that ten or twenty tons of bleached bones and horns do not go over the A. T. & S. F. road.

J. F. McDowell has established a new paper at Columbus, Cherokee county, which he calls the *Columbus Courier*. It is a handsomely printed seven column paper, and red hot for the Reform ticket.—*Western Progress*.

Kansas wheat and flour is now loaded at Galveston for Europe. This is the beginning of a trade with our state that is destined to work a revolution in the commerce of the west. Our surplus grain henceforth will have a ready cash market at much more remunerative prices than heretofore.—*Burlington Patriot*.

The apple and peach crop around Leavenworth is larger this year than ever before. The peaches are mostly small but the apples are better than the average.

Spring wheat is selling at sixty to eighty cents per bushel at Salina. Many are feeding it to horses, it being cheaper feed than corn.—*McPherson Independent*.

On Thursday night last the school house in Dr. Thorn's district was burned. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Some trouble about the whites and blacks going to the same school probably occasioned the burning of the building.—*Wyandotte Herald*.

The wheat looks fine since the recent rains. The amount shown largely exceeds that of last year, and they are putting it in yet. Liberty has made an increase of 25 per cent.—*Independence Kansan*.

Vast deposits of fossils have been discovered ten miles north of Red Cloud, scattered over a space of about six miles square. Remains of the two-horned rhinoceros and many other animals and reptiles, cover the ground.—*Eureka Herald*.

The *Holton Express* says that Capt. Greitz thinks Kansas is destined to become a good hard-shell almond producing state. The almonds he had on exhibition at the Fair were raised in his yard on trees only four years old from the bud. They were exceedingly healthy looking, of large size and well matured.

The Grange does a good thing now and then. The State Grange of Mississippi passed resolutions strongly condemning the "white league" which has made so much trouble in the south. In fact the State Granges generally have taken the right side on nearly every public question.—*Eureka Herald*.

Indian horrors are accumulating again on the borders. A raid was made a few days since upon a party of hay makers on the Saline river, and a boy killed. One woman and three men massacred and scalped near Sheridan Station, and signs of children having been taken captive were found.—*Neosho Valley Register*.

General News.

On Wednesday, Oct. 1, Maria Ewing Sherman, daughter of Gen. Sherman and granddaughter of the late Judge Ewing, was married to Thomas William Fitch, of the U. S. navy, at Washington City. A very brilliant and distinguished company honored the occasion.

The St. Louis Fair was a grand success this year in every way, with an excellent display. Numerous and distinguished visitors, including President Grant and party, were present, and the receipts were many thousand more than last year. The Fair was prolonged one day after the advertised time for the benefit of the orphan asylums of the city.

Gen. B. F. Butler is nominated for Congress in Massachusetts.

New Orleans, Oct. 10.—To-morrow's *Picayune* will contain a specific and duly authorized offer on the part of the fusionists, to accept the proposition made by Gov. Kellogg, in his address, viz: To test the question of the Louisiana State government by a canvass of actual returns, all parties to abide by the result. These returns are in the custody of the McEnery party, and can be produced and authenticated at any time.

CONTRADICTORY DISPATCHES.

St. Martinsville, Oct. 12. To Gov. Wm. P. Kellogg.—Receiving no answer to my dispatch, I repaired to Breux Bridge, where I registered 301 whites and two colored Democrats. Although there are over 500 Republicans in that section, not one dared to come forward to register, on account of intimidation. Must I continue to register?

LOUIS C. RETORRE.

Supervisor of Registration for St. Martin's Parish.

The following contradicts the statements made by parish officials in telegrams to Gov. Kellogg this morning:
 New Iberia, Oct. 12.—I live six miles above St. Martinsville. Was at Breux Bridge all day Saturday last. Saw or heard nothing of intimidation. Was at home last night, whence I left this morning at nine o'clock. There is no truth in the report that 140 cavalry of the White Leaguers were in that neighborhood or elsewhere in the parish.

(Signed.) MARTIN VOORHEES.

Dudley W. Adams writes to the *Industrial Age* as follows:

I am in receipt of many letters of inquiry concerning the "Mortgage Co." and the use of my name on its circulars. Permit me to say to your readers that I have not been able to find time to so carefully examine the plan as to enable me to form a decided opinion of its merits. But whether the scheme is meritorious or otherwise, my time is too fully occupied to permit me to act as a member of the board of directors or local managers, and the use of my name was wholly unauthorized. I confess that this unauthorized use of names has raised in my mind a suspicion of unfairness in other respects.

[The entire anti-monopoly press would do well to give this "Mortgage Co." an airing.]

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Temperance party, in Lawrence, the following nominations were made:

for Governor, W. K. Marshall, of Lawrence, in place of D. C. Haskell, declined; for Lieutenant Governor, L. Brown, in place of P. Maxon, declined; Auditor, D. C. Beech, of Lawrence, in place of C. C. Lines, of Wau-bunsee, declined; Attorney General, A. M. F. Randolph, in place of A. H. Foote, declined.

Meteorology.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.
LEAVENWORTH STATION, Oct. 1, 1874.

Showing Daily and Monthly Mean of Barometer and Thermometer, Monthly Velocity of Wind, prevailing Direction of Wind, and Amount of Rainfall for the past month.

DATE.	BAR.	AV. TH.	AV. HUMID.	RAIN.
1 Tuesday	29.92	81	51	
2 Wednesday	30.02	72	64	
3 Thursday	30.16	58	82	.28
4 Friday	30.00	60	79	.37
5 Saturday	29.90	72	56	
6 Sunday	30.01	72	56	
7 Monday	29.95	81	58	
8 Tuesday	29.89	75	73	.03
9 Wednesday	29.78	76	78	.06
10 Thursday	29.81	79	66	
11 Friday	29.81	79	67	
12 Saturday	29.88	65	93	2.06
13 Sunday	29.85	68	92	.31
14 Monday	29.94	66	75	.44
15 Tuesday	30.12	54	60	
16 Wednesday	30.02	61	65	
17 Thursday	29.78	69	76	
18 Friday	29.85	67	74	1.37
19 Saturday	30.06	57	70	
20 Sunday	30.18	59	63	
21 Monday	30.12	60	55	
22 Tuesday	30.05	62	75	
23 Wednesday	30.02	67	79	
24 Thursday	29.95	67	84	.02
25 Friday	29.79	70	78	.38
26 Saturday	29.93	69	69	.18
27 Sunday	30.02	57	59	
28 Monday	30.01	60	64	
29 Tuesday	30.03	68	60	
30 Wednesday	30.03	62	67	
31 Thursday
Monthly Means..	29.96	67	70	5.50

Highest Barometer, 30.26; Lowest Barometer, 29.47; Range of Barometer, .80 in.
Highest Thermometer, 93°; Lowest Thermometer, 43°; Range of Thermometer, 50°.
Prevailing wind, South; Average Direction, North; Maximum Velocity, 30 miles per hour.
Total Number of Cloudy Days, 0; Rainy, 11; Fair, 9; Edgar McGovern, Observer.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
SUPREME COURT.

G. W. YNADUE vs. S. A. CRANE AND A. J. CRANE.
Error from Labette County.
REVERSED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
I. In an action of replevin where the defendant files an answer containing a "general denial," and six subsequent counts, in which subsequent counts the defendant admits that the plaintiff is the owner of the property replevied, and that the defendant detains the same from the plaintiff; HELD, That on the trial of the action said "general denial" can be considered only as a denial that the plaintiff is entitled to the immediate possession of the property, and that the defendant wrongfully detains the same from the plaintiff (Wiley vs. Keokuk, 8 Kas. 94; Butler vs. Kaibach, 8 Kas. 68).
II. HELD, Also, in said action that the defendant, under said "general denial," will be entitled to prove on the trial that he does not wrongfully detain said property, by introducing evidence tending to show that his detention of the same is rightful. (Town of Leroy vs. McConnell, 8 Kas. 273; Wilson vs. Fuller, 9 Kas. 177, 190 et seq., and cases there cited.)
All the Justices concurring.

MOSSES M. EDWARDS vs. JAMES CRUME.
Error from Cherokee County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
I. Where a minor son who lives with his father and is under his father's control commits certain wrongful acts, but where the said acts have not been authorized by the father, are not done in his presence, have no connection with the father's business, are not ratified by the father, and the father receives no benefit; HELD, That the father is not liable in a civil action for damages for such wrongful acts.
II. Where a demurrer to the evidence is interposed by the defendant in a civil action, under section 275 of the code as amended, (Laws of 1872, page 320.) and neither the petition nor the evidence shows a cause of action against the defendant, and the evidence does not tend to prove a cause of action against the defendant; HELD, That the court does not err in sustaining said demurrer.
All the Justices concurring.

AMEY ANDREWS AND JACOB ANDREWS vs. WILLIAM ALCOCK, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF ROBERT HAMILTON, DECEASED.
Error from Bourbon County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
I. In an action on two promissory notes and a mortgage, where the petition did not contain a copy of either of the notes or the mortgage, and no copy of either was attached to or filed with the petition, and no reason was given why such copies were not furnished, (Code, sections 118, 123,) and no question was raised in the court below as to the necessity for such copies, and no ruling of the court below upon any such question has been assigned for error in the record; HELD, That no such question can be raised in the supreme court merely by a discussion of the questions in the briefs of counsel. No such question can be raised in the district court in either of said causes of action, "2nd cause of action," "3rd cause of action," and the defendant moves the court to compel the plaintiff to elect upon which cause of action he will proceed, and also demands to the petition on the ground "that there are no facts sufficient stated in either of said counts to constitute a cause of action," and the court overrules both said motion and said demurrer, and afterwards a judgment is rendered in accordance with the prayer of the petition, and just such a judgment as would be proper if the words "1st cause of action," "2nd cause of action," and "3rd cause of action," were stricken out of said petition; HELD, That although the district court may have erred in regarding said words, still the error is not of such a substantial character as will require a reversal of the judgment by the supreme court.
II. Where a wife purchases a piece of land and takes the title in her own name, and at the same time executes two promissory notes for the unpaid purchase money, and also executes a mortgage on the property to secure the payment of said notes, and said wife, at the time she purchases said property, intends to make the same her homestead, and afterwards does, with her husband, occupy the same as her homestead; HELD, That notwithstanding said intention and said occupancy the mortgage may be foreclosed, and the land sold to pay the unpaid purchase money for which said notes and mortgage were given.
IV. The husband did not execute said notes or said mortgage, but HELD, nevertheless, that the mortgage may be foreclosed and the land ordered to be sold free and clear from all right of title in interest of the husband in or to said property—he being a party to the suit on his own motion.
All the Justices concurring.

LEMUEL BASSETT vs. Z. A. WOODWARD.
Error from Labette County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
I. Where the allegations in the petition and the findings of fact sustain the judgment, a variance between the prayer for relief in the petition and the judgment will not, when noticed first in this court, ordinarily justify a reversal.
II. Parties, whether plaintiffs or defendants in the district court, who are affected by errors alleged in the proceedings in that court must be parties to proceedings in this court before those errors can be inquired into.
All the Justices concurring.

SUSAN J. SMITH vs. HELEN M. PAYTON.
Error from Labette County.
REVERSED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
Where an order of attachment is issued at the commencement of an action and the clerk files the return thereon at twenty days from its date instead of within ten days as prescribed by law, (Gen. Stat. sec. 195, 196, page 61, sec. 61); HELD, That the order of attachment is not void for that reason and that the sheriff may serve the same at any time within ten days from its date and when so served it is error for the court to set aside and vacate such order merely because of such mistake of the clerk in filing the return day.
All the Justices concurring.

GEORGE A. HAGERTY vs. B. C. ARNOLD, et al.
Original proceeding in mandamus.

By the Court. KINGMAN, C. J.
I. On the 10th day of April 1874 the Governor having received the requisite preliminary papers preparatory to the organization of the county of Harvey appointed commissioners and clerk for that purpose as the statute requires. On the 20th of May thereafter an election was held at which all the county officers were elected. At the succeeding general election all the county officers were elected and among them C. A. Tracy was elected sheriff. HELD, That Tracy was elected to fill the unexpired term until the time provided by the general law for the election of sheriff should arrive.
II. The provisions of sec. 3, art. 9 of the constitution that "All county officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and until their successors shall be qualified to perform their duties," apply to the office and not to vacancies or exceptional cases.
III. The legislature has the power to say how county officers shall be elected and when their terms shall commence and to make that commencement uniform throughout the state, and to provide how vacancies shall be filled and how the officers of a newly organized county shall be selected until the time when such officers are elected according to the provisions of the general law.
All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
SUPREME COURT.

I. Abram Hamatt, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Syllabi in each of the above entitled cases, as the same appear on file in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal hereto at [SEAL] Topeka, in my office in Topeka, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1874.
Clark Supreme Court.

New Advertisements.

MONEY TO LOAN!

GAVITT & SCOTT,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of \$500 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage upon farms and good city property. Parties writing to us will save time and expense by sending an accurate description of their property. If farm, give number of acres, amount fenced and cultivated, amount of orchard. State whether bottom or prairie land. Describe buildings, and give the present cash value of the property.
Address, GAVITT & SCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.

STANDARD PEARS
\$100 per 1,000!
WELL rooted healthy trees, two years from bud, 3 to 4 feet. Also 3 year Standard Pear, 4 to 8 feet 15c. upward.
CHERRY—2 years, No. 1 and Ex., 15c to 18c. All from fresh stocks and very fine.
T. T. SOUTHWICK & CO.
Danville, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE
"CEDAR NOOK HERD"
OF
Short Horn Cattle!
At "Cedar Nook Farm," near
La Salle, Illinois,
ON
Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1874.

I WILL sell, without exception, at the above time and place, my
Entire Herd of Short Horns,
(21 Females and 6 Males.)
This herd embraces animals of Superior merit and Pedigree, and there is not a barren animal in the herd. Also, about 30 head of pure BERSHIRE HOGS, from imported stock, and a few head of fine High Grade Cattle, calves and bulls, all of which are a full set of Herd Books will be sold.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Free conveyance to and from depot.
For full particulars send for catalogue.
ARCHIBALD LONG,
La Salle, La Salle Co., Ills.

Great Joint Public Sale
OF
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.
AT THE
FAIR GROUNDS,
Near Jacksonville, Ills.,
Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874,
At which time will be sold 53 head of fashionably bred Short Horn Cattle.

35 Females and 18 Bulls.
Among the females are many very highly bred, running to the most reliable foundations, such as Imported White Rose, by Publicola; Imp. Jessie, by Plimp; Imp. Julia, by Young Grant; Imp. Amelia, by Plimp; Imp. Duenna, by Cleveland Lad; Imp. Lady Blith, by Emperor; Imp. Pomona, by Bedford Jr., etc. Catalogues may be had on application.
J. H. POTTS & SON,
P. D. RICHARDSON, Jr.,
JAMES STEWART,
J. B. RITTER.
Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. Jacksonville, Ills.

Splendid & Unparalleled TRIUMPHS OF THE Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company, NEW YORK. Over 81 Competitors, AT THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION, VIENNA, 1872, Etc.

1. The Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph, conferred by His Apostolic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, upon the Honorable Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and builder of Sewing Machine industry.
2. The Grand Diploma of Honor, recommended by the International Jury for this Sewing Machine Company, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.
3. The Grand Medal for Progress, awarded for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for progress made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines was awarded to this Company. Hence the Vienna award marks progress not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a Gold Medal, the highest award made at Paris.
4. The Grand Medal for Merit, for the development of Needle Industry and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited.
5. A Grand Medal for Merit, for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work, the only award of the kind in this section.
6. Medals for several Co-operators of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability.
7. The Official Report, published by the General Direction of the Vienna Exposition, signifies the supremacy of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:
Official Report, Vienna Exposition, Sewing Machines, Etc.
(Group 13, Section 2, B.)
"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufacture in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 900,000 of their Sewing machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily."
"The latest production of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No. 6 Sewing Machine. This universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauzes with a truly perfect stitch."
"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prizes at all World's Expositions, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished."

Further Distinguished Honors.
NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1873.
The Grand Medal of Honor
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK
Was unanimously recommended by the Judges of Sewing Machines for
Wheeler & Wilson's
NEW NO. 6 SEWING MACHINE,
as being a "decided improvement over all other machines in the market," and which "most revolutionize certain branches of industry, especially in Shoe and Harness Manufacturing."
"BALTIMORE, Md., October 31, 1873.
Parties writing to us will save time and expense by sending the Gold Medal for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine. Other Sewing Machines received nothing."
"SAVANNAH, November 4, 1873.
At the Georgia State Fair, a Silver Medal, the highest and only premium for Leather Stitching, was awarded to Wheeler & Wilson for samples done on their New No. 6 Sewing Machines."

Principle Office, No. 625 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
Agencies in all the Principal Cities of the World.
JOINT PUBLIC SALE
OF
Short Horn Cattle!
THE Subscribers will sell, without reserve, at the Mason County Fair Grounds, adjoining the city of
DECATUR, ILL.
Friday, October 23, 1874,
a large number of finely bred Short Horn Cattle of various strains,
Embracing about Sixty Head.
Among the females to be sold will be the imported cow, Claret, (Eng. H. B., vol. 19, page 430), bred by Mr. Thomas Stammer, together with descendants of Gap, Rose of Sharon, Imp. Red Rose, Imp. Laura by Barforth, Imp. Young Mary by Jupiter, Imp. Caroline, Imp. White Rose, Imp. Mottie and other strains of recognized value.
Among the breeding bulls will be the imported bull, Chilton 3d, Star Wiley, a half brother to Mr. Pickrell's Breastplate, and by Star of the Realm, from Miss Wiley 14th, by Royal Oxford (1874); Mazurka Belle's by Chaplet's Duke, 6580, from Mazurka Belle by St. Valentine, 4393, being a Mazurka bull with a double cross of Harbinger (1827), and several others of fine quality.
The pedigree of many of the females to be offered not only start upon fashionable foundations, but the top crosses have been unexceptionable, and by bulls which rank among the highest with discriminating breeders.
In addition to the above, some high grade cattle of fine quality will be sold.
TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of \$50 and under, cash. On sums of over \$50, a credit of six months will be given on satisfactory note, with interest at 8 per cent. Five per cent. off will be allowed for cash.
Send for Catalogues, ready October 1st, to
ISRAEL PIERCE, Assumption, Ills.
T. H. CROWDER, Marrowbone, Ohio.
G. H. SPAULDING, Ellsworth, Ohio.
Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.
Parties attending the sale at La Salle, on October 20, and the sale at Jacksonville, on October 23, can attend this sale without inconvenience on their return.

JOHN T. & E. S. NICCOLLS,
LIVE STOCK
Commission Merchants,
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.
Consignments respectfully solicited. Refer by permission to
C. N. Holder, Cashier Home Bank, Bloomington, Ill.
B. F. Funk, Mayor City of Bloomington, Ill.
James Porter, Bloomington, Ill.
A. H. Pearce, Kansas City.
John H. Foster, Cashier Anderson Co. Savings Bank, Garnett, Kan.
Hon. W. H. Stillwell, Secretary of State, Topeka, Kas.
J. K. Hudson, Editor Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kas.

TO PATRONS. NEW ARRANGEMENT!

BY special arrangement with the manufacturers we are enabled to offer ORGANS to purchasers upon easy monthly payments.
The Vesper and Philharmonic Organs are the best and cheapest in the market. Send for illustrated Price List.
Songs of Grace and Glory—A new music book for Sunday Schools and the Social Circle. Price 35 cents.
C. SPALDING & SON,
Box 593, Topeka, Kan. Kansas Farmer Office.

Spend Your Money

So that you will get it all back in
Real and Solid Comfort,
By investing it in one of our New Patent



Evening Star STOVES

Famous for giving out a Wonderful
Strong,
Pleasant and
Uniform Heat,
At a Small Cost for Fuel.

Simple in Construction,
Easily Managed,
Carefully made of very best materials,
Always has a first rate draft, and is
Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction Every-
where and under all circumstances.
Sold by EXCELSIOR MAN'FG CO., St. Louis, Mo.
and by J. S. KNOWLES & CO., Topeka, Kan.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER,
TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 14, 1874.

TOPEKA MONEY MARKET.
BONDS.
KANSAS PACIFIC Gold Seven, May and Nov. 55 80
KANSAS PACIFIC Gold Six, Jan'y, June 80 80
KANSAS PACIFIC Gold Six, June and Dec. 81 80
KANSAS PACIFIC Gold Six, Feb. and Aug. 61 80
KANSAS PACIFIC Income Seven, No. 11. 75
KANSAS PACIFIC Income Seven, No. 16. 75
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortgage 75
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe L'd G't Bonds 75

LOCAL SECURITIES.
KANSAS 7 per cent Bonds 93 City Script
KANSAS 6 per cent Bonds 90 Dist. School Bonds 85
County Warrants, par Money on ap'd sec. 100
County Warrants, par County 100
County 7 per cent rail- 100
road Bonds 100 Improv'm't B'ds, 92 1/2

GRAIN MARKET.
WHEAT—Fall No. 1 \$1.00—No. 2 90c—No. 3 80c—No. 4 75c—
Spring, Red, No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 70c; No. 5, 65c; No. 6, 60c; No. 7, 55c; No. 8, 50c; No. 9, 45c; No. 10, 40c; No. 11, 35c; No. 12, 30c; No. 13, 25c; No. 14, 20c; No. 15, 15c; No. 16, 10c; No. 17, 5c; No. 18, 0c.
OATS—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
BARLEY—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
CORN—Wholesale Millers' rates—No. 1 Fall, 30c; No. 2, 25c; No. 3, 20c; No. 4, 15c; No. 5, 10c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 0c.
CORN MEAL—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
BEANS—White Navy, extra choice, 25c; No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 15c; No. 3, 10c; No. 4, 5c; No. 5, 0c.
BUTTER—Choice, 25c; Common Table, 15c; Medium, 10c; Low, 5c.
EGGS—Fresh, 10c.
HONEY—4 1/2 lbs 25c per barrel—20 pounds net.
LARD—Retail rendered, tierce, 16c; No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13c; No. 4, 12c; No. 5, 11c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 9c; No. 8, 8c; No. 9, 7c; No. 10, 6c; No. 11, 5c; No. 12, 4c; No. 13, 3c; No. 14, 2c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 0c.
POTATOES—Early, 10c; No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; No. 3, 7c; No. 4, 6c; No. 5, 5c; No. 6, 4c; No. 7, 3c; No. 8, 2c; No. 9, 1c; No. 10, 0c.
SWEETENED—Cabbage, 5c per head; Beets, 40c per doz; bunches; Onions, 1 1/2 per bu.; Blackberries, 25c per doz; Apples—Choice, 25c; No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 15c; No. 3, 10c; No. 4, 5c; No. 5, 0c.
POULTRY—Hens, 10c; No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; No. 3, 7c; No. 4, 6c; No. 5, 5c; No. 6, 4c; No. 7, 3c; No. 8, 2c; No. 9, 1c; No. 10, 0c.
PROVISIONS—Bacon, Clear Sides, 11c; Shoulders, 10c; Hams, sugar-cured, 12c; Corned Beef, 10c; Pork, 8c; Lard, 7c; Butter, 6c; Eggs, 5c; Milk, 4c; Cream, 3c; Syrup, 2c; Molasses, 1c; Sugar, 0c.
TALLOW—50c per gallon.
VINEGAR—30c per gallon.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.
KANSAS CITY, Oct. 14
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
FLOUR—XXX, per sack, 30c; XXX, 25c; XXX, 20c; XXX, 15c; XXX, 10c; XXX, 5c; XXX, 0c.
WHEAT—No. 1, 100c; No. 2, 95c; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 85c; No. 5, 80c; No. 6, 75c; No. 7, 70c; No. 8, 65c; No. 9, 60c; No. 10, 55c; No. 11, 50c; No. 12, 45c; No. 13, 40c; No. 14, 35c; No. 15, 30c; No. 16, 25c; No. 17, 20c; No. 18, 15c; No. 19, 10c; No. 20, 5c; No. 21, 0c.
OATS—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
BARLEY—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
CORN—Yellow and Mixed, 70c; White, 75c.
OATS—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
RYE—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
HAY—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
PROVISIONS—Hams, uncured, 15c; uncured, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Clear Rib, 5c; Clear Sides, 4c; Country Sides, 7c; City Shoulders, 6c; Country Shoulders, 5c.
FLAXSEED—1 1/2 45c.

CATTLE AND HOGS.
CATTLE—Native Steers, 27c; Fat Oxen 41c; Fat Cows 35c; Texas Steers and Cows mixed, 22c; Hogs—35c 100.

CHICAGO MARKET.
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, 90c; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 75c; No. 5, 70c; No. 6, 65c; No. 7, 60c; No. 8, 55c; No. 9, 50c; No. 10, 45c; No. 11, 40c; No. 12, 35c; No. 13, 30c; No. 14, 25c; No. 15, 20c; No. 16, 15c; No. 17, 10c; No. 18, 5c; No. 19, 0c.
OATS—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
BARLEY—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
CORN—Yellow and Mixed, 70c; White, 75c.
OATS—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
RYE—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
HAY—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
PROVISIONS—Hams, uncured, 15c; uncured, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Clear Rib, 5c; Clear Sides, 4c; Country Sides, 7c; City Shoulders, 6c; Country Shoulders, 5c.
FLAXSEED—1 1/2 45c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, 90c; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 75c; No. 5, 70c; No. 6, 65c; No. 7, 60c; No. 8, 55c; No. 9, 50c; No. 10, 45c; No. 11, 40c; No. 12, 35c; No. 13, 30c; No. 14, 25c; No. 15, 20c; No. 16, 15c; No. 17, 10c; No. 18, 5c; No. 19, 0c.
OATS—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
BARLEY—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
CORN—Yellow and Mixed, 70c; White, 75c.
OATS—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
RYE—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
HAY—No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 0c.
PROVISIONS—Hams, uncured, 15c; uncured, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Clear Rib

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

From the Independent.

IF I COULD KEEP HER SO.

BY LOUISA CHANDLER MOULTON.

Just a little baby lying in my arms—
Would that I could keep you, with your baby charms;
Helpless, clinging fingers, downy, golden hair,
Where the sunbeams linger, caught from elsewhere;
Blue eyes asking questions, lips that cannot speak;
Roly poly shoulders, dimple in your cheek;
Dainty little blossom in a world of woe,
Thus I fain would keep you, for I love you so.

Roguish little damsel, scarcely six years old—
Feet that never weary, hair of deeper gold;
Restless, busy fingers all the time at play;
Tongue that never ceases talking all the day;
Blue eyes learning wonders of the world about—
Here you come to tell them—what an eager shout—
Wondrous little damsel, all the neighbors know;
Thus I long to keep you, for I love you so.

Sober little school-girl, with your strap of books,
And such grave importance in your puzzled looks;
Solving grave problems, poring over sums,
Yet with tooth for sponge-cake and for sugar-plum;
Reading books of romance in your bed at night,
Waking up to study with the morning light;
Anxious as to ribbons, delf to tie a bow,
Full of contradictions—I would keep you so.

Sweet and thoughtful maiden, sitting by my side,
All the world's before you, and the world is wide;
Hearts there are for winning hearts are there to break;
Has your own, shy maiden, just begun to wake?
Is that rose of dawn, glowing on your cheek,
Telling us in blushes what you will not speak?
Shy and tender maiden, I would keep you so,
All the golden future, just to keep you so.

Ah! the listening angels saw that she was fair,
Ripe for the harvest of the upper air;
Now the rose of dawn turns to lily white,
And the close shut eyelids veil the eyes from sight;
All the past is summed up in a kiss her brow—
Babe, and child, and maiden, all are with me now,
Oh! my heart is breaking, but God's love I know—
Safe among the angels, He will keep her so.

THE WAY FOR BOYS TO GET RICH.

Whether you decide to be a farmer, merchant, lawyer, doctor, or professor, don't be afraid to throw in a half hour's work occasionally for your employer; don't stand around waiting for quitting times as if you had no interest in learning the trade yourself, nor in working for your employer's interest; do whatever you do, cheerfully and heartily and don't boast of it; keep your eyes and ears open that you may see when and how to make yourself useful, but do not be inquisitive and officious; cultivate good language and a pleasant address, they are almost necessary to popularity and success in business; but do not appropriate the wise sayings of older people.

The devotion an honest boy shows to his employer's interest may seem unrequited for a time but rest assured that when a dull time comes, the disinterested boy will be first informed that his services are not needed, and when a chance for promotion occurs the boy who is always on hand, always ready, always willing, and always understands or wants to understand, will be the one to receive the honor.

These things must be learned in the apprenticeship but it must be borne in mind that they all avail nothing unless the golden rule in business, *be honest*, is strictly observed. The boy who tampers with a dime of money or an ounce of goods belonging to his employer is on the high road to disgrace, the temptation will grow until it becomes as fascinating as the risks of the gaming table; a little more and a little more will be appropriated until at last the fatal day arrives when father, mother, and his own good name are covered with shame.

Be honest boys, be brave to resist whatever temptation may fall in your way; a clear conscience and your own self-respect are worth more than untold riches.

We have said that honesty was the golden rule in business and we might add in life; unless you are honest you cannot be a good or respected citizen in any sense; but the *diabolical* rule if you want to get rich, is to *spend less than you make*. "Figures won't lie," we are often told and there is no way that you can figure yourselves rich if you break this rule. You may earn a great deal and get a great deal but if it is spent before you get it, it never belongs to you, and if you spend more than you get, you are in debt and no man is rich who owes debts he cannot pay.

A man is always rich whose means exceed his necessities, and a man is always poor if his expenditures exceed his income.

Acquire the habit of living within your means while young, and by the time you enter business for yourself you will appreciate its worth. One of the most ruinous mistakes fathers make in this country, is supplying their sons or daughters either with plenty of spending money during their apprenticeship. If they are not taught to consider their wages of any value in the beginning, when and how can they be expected to learn the value of their own earnings? Parents must expect more than ordinary discrimination and prudence in a youth who has spent lavishly of his fathers money all the time he was learning his occupation, if when he goes into business for himself they say, "Now take care of yourself, manage your own affairs and don't look for any more help from me."

When fathers have money to spend we delight to see them put it lavishly though judiciously into educational advantages for their children, and least of all do we want to see our young folks stunted in pleasure, but when they undertake to learn a business, we insist that they must have an opportunity to learn the value of money if they are to make reliable business men.

As a last maxim boys, let us say to those of you who do go into debt, and hundreds of you

will of course, for you are human like the rest of us, don't try to borrow yourselves out of it.

For the Kansas Farmer.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

If there is one thing that America should be proud of and guard with jealous care, it is her public schools. For through them lies our way to independence and individuality as a nation.

When we look abroad and see the advantages of education submitted to every child in the land, and contrast it with the time when the country did not contribute to her people's enlightenment—when it was only the rich who enjoyed the privilege of partaking of the fount of knowledge—when the poor man's children must be content with the knowledge of reading and writing (even if this was secured unto them). What true American can contemplate the difference without a feeling of exultation and pride, that no matter what may be his condition in life, the avenue is opened whereby his children may become as wise as any in the land and stand their chance of competing for the noblest positions that our country affords.

The course of education pursued is as complete (even more thorough) than that offered at the private schools and academies, and tends more fully to develop the mind to its fullest capacity, thus creating for us a nation of citizens of intelligent, contemplative and thoughtful minds. It would seem that there could not be one voice in the land raised against this blessing secured to us by our government.

And yet, we have but to take up a newspaper to read of the efforts being made to destroy this system of education. There is an element at work quietly but persistently endeavoring to wrench from us our national institutions of learning, with a premeditated determination that the people shall not be educated. Let the Roman Catholic assert, as they will, that they only want their children in their own way; they know that a widely diffused knowledge does not contribute to the spread of Catholicism. A political aspiration to become the ruling power of the land has more to do with their enmity to the public school than their desire to educate their children and every American citizen should be on the alert to guard our American institutions against the innovation of any foreign influence. The objection brought to bear by the churches against the schools that their influence is godless can be done away with by rendering them still more godless by the entire exclusion of the Bible from the school room. And it is no more than just that this should be done.

There is no connection whatever between the Bible and the study of arithmetic. And inasmuch as the teachings of the various branches of education are the same the world over and always interpreted the same, and the teachings of the Bible are not, but subject to the interpretation of each individual, we say, let the six hours of school be devoted to the branches of education, and the subject of religion left for the fireside, the Sunday school and the church.

Another influence at work in the Southern States to undermine our schools, proceeds from the hatred of the white citizens of those states of the colored people, and a determination that they shall not be educated. It is a noteworthy fact that the most violent enemies of the colored race in the South are the most ignorant among the people, the most adverse to enlightenment and civilization, and the most insubordinate to the laws of the country. No one more than they, needs the influence they outtry to destroy, and for the peace and good of the country nowhere would compulsory education be more beneficial. Wherever the public schools are in fullest force, there law, order and morality prevail to the greatest extent; whenever military power must enforce the laws, it is where the mind of the people is proof against reason through ignorance and prejudice. It is the enemies of education that lead in all the riots.

No, let us guard our schools as necessary for the good of our land, and let us be discreet in our selection of teachers for the same good. We remember a remark made in our hearing by a gentleman who for years superintended the schools of a thriving town—a gentleman remembered alike with gratitude by teachers and pupils under his care. Said he: "When I see one of my scholars rise in the world and prove himself of superior merit, I feel all the exultation of a parent in him, in that though I had nothing to do with forming his nature, it was he who developed his mind and created within him a love of great and noble things, and to-day he stands forth an honor to me, to his parents, and to his country."

M. A. H.

Intemperance in Wine-Drinking Countries.

"This kind o' thing's an exploded idee," according to Lowell, and so I thought that men had really done believing that there was little or no intemperance in wine-drinking countries. But the fact is, the reason the world does not come right any faster must be that each man reads his own papers, believes just what suits him, rejects the rest and is of the same opinion still. The testimony on the one side, men assert that they see much terrible intemperance in those countries, on the other side, men deny that it exists, for they do not

see it. But this does not disprove the asserted fact. If men who hold this belief in the strict temperance of wine-drinking people will read and weigh testimony, they will find it very strong on the other side. It is possible to quote long articles. I know persons who have made the subject a matter of study and personal observation, with no very strong bias, and their testimony was that they found a fearful amount of intemperance, not before their eyes in the streets, but where they look for it. Here are some bits of evidence:

"The liquor sellers in France number one to every 100 inhabitants. It is true that they have gone on from wine to something stronger, even to the fatal absinthe; but that is just what could have been foreseen. The alcoholic taste is formed and handed down."

"I have just spent six months in Switzerland, where wine is cheap and pure. Here more intoxication was obvious than in any other place it was ever my lot to live in."

"The Italian laborer rarely begins his potations until his day's work is done; consequently travelers see and know very little of the extent of them. They carouse till about midnight, and then reel to their wretched homes; and the cries of their children and the groans of their wives soon tell of the fury and brutality which mark the drunkard the world over, whether he wear homespun or broadcloth."

"During a few years' residence in Italy our household was served at different times by some eleven men and women servants. Eight out of the eleven drank to excess. Thinking it probable that brandy did the mischief we inquired as to this point, and the answer was always the same: 'No, no, it is wine—always wine.'"

It is fair to add the rest, even if it reveal the inconsistency of the writer, if he pretended to be a temperance man: "If a wine-closet were by an accident left open, the servants were more quarrelsome, and would only be fitted to resume work after a night's sleep."

"A Swiss physician of high standing, residing in the Canton de Vaud, told us that throughout that region with the culture of the vine had come the curse of drunkenness, and that a most lamentable increase of sin and sickness had been the result."

A man of large wealth, and Christian principles, in California, planted vineyards and made wine in the honest belief that the use of light native wines would be a benefit. In a short time he gave up the whole plan, as he saw the mischief wrought by the wine.

Another man who was no Christian gave up his vineyard and wine-making merely on moral grounds and in self-defense. They were demoralizing the whole neighborhood, and his own sons and daughters were going to hopeless ruin.

Men cannot drink in this country as in some others. We are naturally excitable, our climate is stimulating, and moreover our grapes contain a large proportion of sugar, and therefore evolve more alcohol in the progress of fermentation, and so are stronger and more dangerous. There are two sides to that, and what the Bible says about wine, native wines: "Who hath woe? Who hath contention? Who hath sorrow? Who hath redness of eyes? Who hath wounds without cause? They that tarry long at the wine." "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright; at the last, it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Young people do not need it, the life and health of youth are enough. And if they learn to do without it there is no habit, and the craving will not come. The nerves speak as they are trained.

—Q. R. S., in New York Tribune.

From "Homes, and How to Make Them."

HOSPITALITY AND SUNLIGHT.

In arranging your plans, be generous if you can; not lavish or extravagant in expenditure, but generous in feeling and expression. Let your doors and windows be wide, and your roof be high. A wide door is far more convenient than a narrow one, usually much better in appearance; and for the windows—when shall we learn the unspeakable worth of the bountiful light of heaven? Does Mrs. John complain that the sunlight will fade her carpets? Let them fade, and know of a truth that all the colors of all the carpets of all the looms that ever throbbed are not worth to the civilized mortals who tread the dust containing fabrics one single hour of unobstructed sunshine. Is it that our deeds are evil that we seem to love darkness rather than light; or is it through our ignorant exclusion of this glorious gift, "offspring of heaven's first born," that we are left to wander in so many darksome ways?

Be generous, did I say? rather try to be just to yourself. Practically, the larger opening is scarcely more expensive than the small one. The work of construction is no greater, and the material for the door or window costs but little more than the thicker wall of wood, brick or stone. I remember an old farmhouse on the side of one of our rocky New England hills, a type of a fashion almost extinct, broad and brooding, low in the walls, small windows and far between, high roof, wide gables, and pierced by windows of various sizes, and queerly located, as if the huge garret were inhabited by a mixed company of dwarfs and giants, each with his own particular window suited to his high; in the centre a massive chimney like the base of a tower, out of which the smoke rolled in lazy curves. At the east end of the house, under the eaves, and opening, I think, into the long kitchen, was one huge window, as high as the others, and as wide as it was high. How it found a place there I never knew, but nothing could be more benign in effect than its generous breadth. The panes were small, and green and warped, after the manner of glass known to former

times, but through it the sun poured a flood of warm light every morning, and on winter evenings the glow of the firelight within made a grand illumination far across the snowy hill-sides; yet I don't think the old window was ever duly appreciated. The others seemed to despise it, and try to keep at a distance in their narrowness and regularity. The little square loop holes in the gables lifted their diminutive eyebrows in contempt, even the green door looked bland and scowling, as though at a possible rival. I fancy the housekeeper fretted at the larger curtain covering of this wide unwinning eye, and the extra labor required on cleaning days. But this one great square window was the sole redeeming feature beneath the roof of the ancient farmhouse. Beneath the roof, I say. The roof itself was, and is, and ever shall be the great charm of those ancient houses—not of the old alone, but of any new house shall ever rise if you succeed in building your own so that it shall seem to be the abiding place of the incarnate genius of domestic happiness, the roof of your earthly paradise will be bold and high. Pierced by windows it may be, and broken into gables, but steep enough to be plainly visible to the coming guest, promising safety and welcome beneath its tranquil shade. Practically, the steep roof is better than any other, because a flat one cannot be as permanently covered with any known material at so little cost, the multitudinous of cheap and durable patent roofings to the contrary notwithstanding. By steep roofs I mean any that have sufficient pitch to allow the use of slate or shingles. Such need not be intricate or difficult of construction to look well, but must be honest and useful. They can be neither unless visible, and here we see the holy alliance of use and beauty; for the character and expression of a building depend almost wholly upon the roof. You will find, too, under the flat roof, the roomy garret of the old high roofed house. These have for me a wonderful fascination. Whether the rain upon the shingles, the mingled fragrance of seeds and drying herbs, the surprising brightness of the chimney, the mysteries hidden in the worm-eaten chests, the almost saintly charm of former generations, or the stars through the cracks in the shrunken boards, the old garret and all its associations are among the "long, long thoughts." I sometimes doubt whether the modern conveniences we are so fond of proclaiming are really an equivalent to the rising generation for this happiest of play rooms, this storehouse of heirlooms, this silent but potent tie that binds us to the life, the labor and the love of the past.

Let there be light, too, in this upper story. Spinning spiders and stinging wasps are not half so terrible to the children who will make a half way paradise of the garret as the darkness that is covered by an unlighted roof.

If you have been living in cottage chambers—rooms in which a full sized man can hardly stand erect in the centre, and a well grown baby scarcely creep at the sides; unventilated, heated beyond endurance during the hot summer days, and retaining their heat through the long wakeful nights—rooms in which the furniture must stand at various distances from the wall, as if marshalled for the house cleaning battle, but in which even the making of beds is a work of supreme difficulty—if you have been living in such rooms as these, I don't wonder, whatever architects or other men may say, that Mrs. John objects and insists on good square chambers. But good square chambers no more require flat roofs than good square common sense requires a flat head. I don't believe you will contrive a house of whatever form or size that may not be covered more cheaply, more securely and more tastefully, by a steep roof than by a flat one. Of course I am supposing your house to be isolated. Buildings in crowded streets, or in blocks, require, on all accounts, entirely different treatment. By all means, then, have wide doors, generous windows, and high roofs; and if you may build with strict economy, though not perhaps as altogether lovely as you might wish, will still be cheerful and home-like.

Allow me to add, that while faithfully striving to build a house that shall be honest and cheerful, you will surely find yourself growing in the same direction.

The Black Hills.

Fuller and later reports received in Washington show conclusively that the recent glowing accounts from the Black Hills country are entirely unreliable, and confirm the opinion of Professor Winchell that there are no valuable minerals in the country. Colonel Fred Grant, who accompanied the expedition under special instructions to report upon its geological character, says that the rock on which it is claimed gold was discovered is of the metamorphic character, in which no precious minerals have ever been found. Not over three dollars worth was brought under his observation during the entire expedition, and it is a question whether this was not imported into that section. The timber is spruce and yellow pine and is valueless for lumber. The area of tillable lands is very small, there not being enough for a dozen good sized farms.

PEACH FRITTERS.—Make a rich batter as for plain fritters, pare juicy mellow peaches, slice very thin, stir them in your batter, fry quickly in hot lard, and serve with any kind of sauce you prefer. Very nice.

Lemon Syrup.

Press your hand on each lemon and roll it back and forth briskly on the table to make it squeeze more easily; then press the juice into a bowl or tumbler—never into a tin; strain out all the seeds, as they give a bad taste. Remove all the pulp from the peels, and boil in water—a pint for a dozen pulps to extract the acid. A few minutes boiling is enough; then strain the water with the juice of the lemons; put a pound of white sugar to a pint of the juice, boil ten minutes, bottle it, and your lemon syrup is ready. Put a tablespoonful of this syrup in a glass of water and you will have a cooling, healthful drink. When people need an acid, if they would feel just as well satisfied and receive no injury.—Herald of Health.

APPLE JELLY.—Soak one quart of apples in four quarts of water, over night, boil until the apples are soft, drain the water off carefully, and to one quart of juice add a quart of sugar and boil until it jells. If the apples are nice, you may sweeten them and they will do very well for sauce, especially if you have a little lemon to put in them.

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

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

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports, made by the Signal Bureau of the War Department will present tabulated statements of observations, and facts interesting to all readers. Contrasting the character, scope and value of this service to agriculture and manufactures, will be published from an able writer. Descriptions of instruments used, the manner of making observations, etc., of the growth and general value of the science of meteorology, are promised.

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

Scientific Miscellany.

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

Patrons of Husbandry

and other farmers' organizations, we shall have the latest official orders, circulars, changes and new regulations presenting fully the growth and character of the great farmers' movement. The organization of this movement in other States, and in fact all information bearing upon the subject will be presented from week to week. A Journal thus honestly and earnestly working for the promotion and support of the farmers becomes a power in keeping alive the issues and presenting the views of men in 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. This important feature will be welcomed by our thousands of readers as one of great value.

The Supreme Court Decisions.

The Public Printer has designated the KANSAS FARMER as the journal in which the Supreme Court Syllabi will be published for one year from April 1, 1874. This important feature will be welcomed by our thousands of readers as one of great value.

The Market Review

will present the important local markets of the State and all important cities of the country. It will be the aim of the publisher to make this feature of the FARMER, one that is 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 nor money will be spared in making it the best representative of its class in the country.

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

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

First, To give a premium to every subscriber would necessitate an additional charge on our present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, flashy dainties called chronophores, or "time pieces," can be got at from 10 to 30 cents apiece, we deem the giving of such a premium as of no practical utility or benefit to the subscriber, whom it would be necessary to charge 50 cents to pay for the same and the additional trouble and expense of doing a picture business.

Second, To give large and valuable premiums to individuals to get up Clubs, makes it necessary to tax those forming the Club to pay for the premium. We look upon the whole premium business as a useless humbug, which can be dispensed with, as not legitimate to the editing and publishing of a paper. The offering of everything from a short-horn bull to a brass ring to secure subscriptions, has become a source of trouble and expense in the publishing business, and we propose to devote from, as we believe, in the interest of our subscribers. We are laboring to publish for the Farmer, 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, 10 cts. per line, Nonpareil.
One month, 12 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
Three months, 12 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
One year, 10 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
For line for Special Notices, 25 cents. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

Special Rates for Large Contracts:

In the Breeder's, Nurseryman's and Seedsmen's Directories we will print a Card of 10 lines for \$5.00. This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 500,000 during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

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, \$7.50
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$15.00

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

Maj. Hudson being a practical farmer, a gentleman of talent and literary culture will undoubtedly make the FARMER the best authority on matters pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, etc., in the West.—Netaueka Chief.

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

Every farmer in the state ought to take it.—Nationalist.

It is an attractive eight page sheet, handsome in appearance, and well filled with interesting matter. It has a large corps of able contributors, and its editor, Maj. Hudson, is one of the most intelligent practical farmers in the state.—Norton Kansan.

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

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

A copy of the Kansas Farmer is on our table. It is a very handsome publication, a true exponent of the agricultural community of Kansas, and such a family newspaper as we can safely recommend to all our friends. It is published at \$2 per annum, by J. K. Hudson, at Topeka.—Clyde Local Reporter.

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

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

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

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

It is not a political journal, but in every sense a true farm paper. It is a stigma to cast upon that sterling agricultural weekly the Prairie Farmer, to say that the Kansas Farmer is every whit its equal.—Atchison Globe.

It is just what we expected. J. K. Hudson would make it a first-class agricultural paper.—Saline County Journal.

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

It deserves a liberal subscription from the farmers of the West, it being representative of them and their progress as agriculturists.—Pleasanton Observer.

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.—Smith Co. Pioneer.

We are indebted to J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," printed in his office, which is a compilation of all the 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.—Garfield Postmaster.

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

From J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas, the "Patrons' Hand-Book," for the use 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.—Sumner County Press.

We, McC 16, State Agent of the Patrons of Husbandry for Nebraska, says of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK, "It is a neat and convenient book, and a very valuable contribution 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, which contains all the gathered hands of every member.—Garfield Postmaster.

This 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.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

From J. E. Barnes, Sec. Kentucky State Grange. I find in the Hand-Book much of value to the Grange. It will fill a void in our necessities long felt. Would like to see the Hand-Book in every Grange in the State.

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

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

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

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

We have just received from Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very valuable forty page volume compiled with great care by Bro. Hudson, and containing, besides the constitution and by-laws of the National Grange and the Kansas State Grange, by-laws for county and subordinate granges, rules of order, manual of practice, parliamentary law, etc., etc., of a very convenient and valuable character, and would assist every Patron in materially increasing his knowledge of the workings of the Order. The Hand-Book is sold at the very low price of 25 cents.—Chicago Tribune.

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

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

Permit me to congratulate you on your success in compiling so valuable a work. I rejoice to see that we are getting a life farmers' paper in Kansas.—E. A. ADGE, Deputy, Monroe Co.

I received the "Patrons' Hand-Book," sent, and expect to send you orders for several more. The contents are just what every Patron should know, and can afford to read. It will be a success. W. F. HARDEN.

Please accept my thanks for the "Hand-Book" just received. I think the book a perfect success, and do not see how Patrons, for the small price of 25 cents, can afford to do without it. J. L. BLAIR, Deputy, Doniphan Co.

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

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and address of officers, constitutions and aims of the organization, and much other valuable information. It is a work which all Patrons who desire to be posted in their Order should have. Much can be learned from it. It is a book which all Patrons should have. It is a book which all Patrons should have. It is a book which all Patrons should have.

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

A HANDY BOOK.—We are indebted to our friend, Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor of the *KANSAS FARMER*, for a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. No Patron can well be without it, and it is furnished by Mr. Hudson at such low prices that every Patron can afford to own and keep a copy. There ought to be scarcely any limit to the sale of the book in Kansas.—Purcell Co. News.

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

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

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the *KANSAS FARMER*, and we loaned it immediately to the Patrons who were just organizing a district Grange. We have not had opportunity to examine it, but we are sure that every Patron can afford to own and keep a copy. There ought to be scarcely any limit to the sale of the book in Kansas.—Purcell Co. News.

The Patrons' Hand-Book, for the use and benefit of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, is received from J. K. Hudson, the author and editor and proprietor of the *KANSAS FARMER*. It is an excellent work and needed by every member of the Order.—Lincoln Co. News.

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

It is valuable to Patrons, and to all interested in the Grange movement. The history of the Order and the rules are given in full. Get a copy.—Oskaloosa Independent.

J. K. HUDSON, DEAR SIR:—Your Hand-Book to Patrons is at hand. I think it is the best thing published for the price asked. I would not be without it under any consideration. Truly Yours, O. H. HOYER.

It contains a vast amount of information to officers and members of Granges.—Clay Co. Dispatch.

Patrons' Hand-Book.—J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, (a paper, by the way, which everybody should read), has sent us a copy of the above named book. It is very cheap, only 25 cents, in plain binding, and 40 cents in cloth, and is, we should say, invaluable to Patrons, and of all interest in the Grange movement. The history of the order and the rules are given in full. Send for it.—Manhattan Homestead.

J. K. HUDSON, proprietor of the *KANSAS FARMER*, has a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," which contains the Constitution, By-Laws of National Grange, state, county and subordinate Granges, declaration of principles, manual of practice, parliamentary rules and usages, history, decisions, directions, etc.—Atchison Free Press.

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.—Burlington Patriot.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.

OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements.

We are fully prepared in every respect to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List. BLAIR BROTHERS, Proprietors Lee's Summit Nursery, Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Mo.

A magnificent and Illustrated Monthly, with Chromo, \$2.50 a year. Send 10 cts for sample copy, or 30 cents for sample chromo, terms to agents, etc. Canvasers Wanted in every town, county and state. Address THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Room 27, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Illustrated Journal. A magnificent and Illustrated Monthly, with Chromo, \$2.50 a year. Send 10 cts for sample copy, or 30 cents for sample chromo, terms to agents, etc. Canvasers Wanted in every town, county and state. Address THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Room 27, Tribune Building, Chicago.

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

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

Kansas Loan and Trust Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CAPITAL, - - \$100,000.

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

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

From J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas, the "Patrons' Hand-Book," for the use 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.—Sumner County Press.

THE PATRONS HAND-BOOK.—From J. K. Hudson, of the *KANSAS FARMER*, we have received a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK, which contains all the gathered hands of every member.—Garfield Postmaster.

This 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.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

From J. E. Barnes, Sec. Kentucky State Grange. I find in the Hand-Book much of value to the Grange. It will fill a void in our necessities long felt. Would like to see the Hand-Book in every Grange in the State.

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

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

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

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

We have just received from Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very valuable forty page volume compiled with great care by Bro. Hudson, and containing, besides the constitution and by-laws of the National Grange and the Kansas State Grange, by-laws for county and subordinate granges, rules of order, manual of practice, parliamentary law, etc., etc., of a very convenient and valuable character, and would assist every Patron in materially increasing his knowledge of the workings of the Order. The Hand-Book is sold at the very low price of 25 cents.—Chicago Tribune.

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

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

Permit me to congratulate you on your success in compiling so valuable a work. I rejoice to see that we are getting a life farmers' paper in Kansas.—E. A. ADGE, Deputy, Monroe Co.

I received the "Patrons' Hand-Book," sent, and expect to send you orders for several more. The contents are just what every Patron should know, and can afford to read. It will be a success. W. F. HARDEN.

Please accept my thanks for the "Hand-Book" just received. I think the book a perfect success, and do not see how Patrons, for the small price of 25 cents, can afford to do without it. J. L. BLAIR, Deputy, Doniphan Co.

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

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and address of officers, constitutions and aims of the organization, and much other valuable information. It is a work which all Patrons who desire to be posted in their Order should have. Much can be learned from it. It is a book which all Patrons should have. It is a book which all Patrons should have.

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

A HANDY BOOK.—We are indebted to our friend, Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor of the *KANSAS FARMER*, for a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. No Patron can well be without it, and it is furnished by Mr. Hudson at such low prices that every Patron can afford to own and keep a copy. There ought to be scarcely any limit to the sale of the book in Kansas.—Purcell Co. News.

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

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

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the *KANSAS FARMER*, and we loaned it immediately to the Patrons who were just organizing a district Grange. We have not had opportunity to examine it, but we are sure that every Patron can afford to own and keep a copy. There ought to be scarcely any limit to the sale of the book in Kansas.—Purcell Co. News.

The Patrons' Hand-Book, for the use and benefit of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, is received from J. K. Hudson, the author and editor and proprietor of the *KANSAS FARMER*. It is an excellent work and needed by every member of the Order.—Lincoln Co. News.

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

It is valuable to Patrons, and to all interested in the Grange movement. The history of the Order and the rules are given in full. Get a copy.—Oskaloosa Independent.

J. K. HUDSON, DEAR SIR:—Your Hand-Book to Patrons is at hand. I think it is the best thing published for the price asked. I would not be without it under any consideration. Truly Yours, O. H. HOYER.

It contains a vast amount of information to officers and members of Granges.—Clay Co. Dispatch.

Patrons' Hand-Book.—J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, (a paper, by the way, which everybody should read), has sent us a copy of the above named book. It is very cheap, only 25 cents, in plain binding, and 40 cents in cloth, and is, we should say, invaluable to Patrons, and of all interest in the Grange movement. The history of the order and the rules are given in full. Send for it.—Manhattan Homestead.

J. K. HUDSON, proprietor of the *KANSAS FARMER*, has a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," which contains the Constitution, By-Laws of National Grange, state, county and subordinate Granges, declaration of principles, manual of practice, parliamentary rules and usages, history, decisions, directions, etc.—Atchison Free Press.

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.—Burlington Patriot.

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

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

Kansas Loan and Trust Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CAPITAL, - - \$100,000.

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

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

From J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas, the "Patrons' Hand-Book," for the use 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.—Sumner County Press.

THE PATRONS HAND-BOOK.—From J. K. Hudson, of the *KANSAS FARMER*, we have received a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK, which contains all the gathered hands of every member.—Garfield Postmaster.

This 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.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

From J. E. Barnes, Sec. Kentucky State Grange. I find in the Hand-Book much of value to the Grange. It will fill a void in our necessities long felt. Would like to see the Hand-Book in every Grange in the State.

AT our Hamilton Nurseries, near Keokuk, Iowa, 2,000,000 1st class Apple Stocks, and 50,000 very fine three year Apple Trees. From our Nurseries here, 100,000 Currants and Gooseberries of the choicest varieties; 500,000 A-1 Apple Root Grafts to be made during the winter. Packing carefully done by experienced workmen. Quality guaranteed. STICKNEY, BAUMBACH & GILBERT, Wauwatosa, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

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

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

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

THE JONES SCALE WORKS, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE KANSAS VALLEY BANK OF TOPEKA.

Capital, - - - - - \$100,000.

BANKING in all its various branches promptly transacted.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits. Money to Loan on approved security. The business of Farmers, Merchants, Banks and Individuals solicited.

Drafts drawn and Collections made on any part of world. We have extra facilities for buying and placing all kinds of Kansas bonds.

Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. CHAS. N. RIX Cashier. THOS. L. KING, Pres.

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

AND DEALER IN STAPLE ARTICLES OF STATIONERY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

School and Township Bonds. In stock, lithographed and printed. Bonds negotiated at highest market price, also lithographed or printed to order, in the highest style of art, and at eastern prices. Give address on County and Railroad Bonds.

SCHOOL RECORDS. Sole Agent for McVicar's system of School Records. SEALS, for Notaries Public, Masonic and other Lodges, Granges and Public Officers, at St. Louis prices.

RIBBON STAMPS for Banks, Railroads, Merchants and others. Address GEO. W. CRANE, Topeka, Kan.

GROUND OIL CAKE. NO MAN RAISING STOCK of any kind can afford to do without some of this

Most Valuable Feed. We keep it constantly in stock, and furnish in any quantity as ordered.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO. Manufacturers of Lead-Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead and Lined Oil.

70 North Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL'S. Highest price paid for Flax Seed.

LITHOGRAPHING Of every variety. KANSAS CITY LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.

RAMSEY, MILLETT & HUDSON, Kansas City, Mo., Manufacturers of every variety of

BLANK BOOKS. THE KANSAS SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Every teacher should subscribe for the KANSAS SCHOOL JOURNAL, published monthly at Topeka, Kansas. Subscription price, one year, \$1.50. Kansas School Journal and the Kansas Farmer, Editors and Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

E. N. FRESHMAN, AGENT. 190 West Fourth St. CINCINNATI, O.

Is authorized to contract for advertising for this Paper. Send for a circular. Estimates furnished free.

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

Knox Nurseries, Established in 1851. General Supply of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc.—Cheap—First Class—True to Name. Also an extra assortment of Seedlings and other small stock for Nurserymen. Price list sent on application. J. H. SIMPSON & BRO., Vincennes Knox Co., Ind.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! SAVE YOUR EYES. RESTORE YOUR SIGHT. THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE-SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages. Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted. Gentlemen or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957) No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

COLMAN & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS;

612 North Fifth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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

Patrons of Husbandry is especially solicited. We are also the manufacturers of the THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW, for which circulars will be sent on application. We beg to refer to D. W. Adams, Master National Grange, Waukon, Iowa; O. H. Kelley, Secretary National Grange, Washington City; Geo. W. Duane Wilson, Secretary Iowa State Grange; T. R. Allen, Master Missouri State Grange; J. K. Hudson, Editor *KANSAS FARMER*, Topeka, Kansas. Address or consign to COLMAN & CO., St. Louis Missouri

Attention, Grangers! Do you intend purchasing a Sewing Machine? Investigate thoroughly and Buy the Best.

The New American Sewing Machine Is the Best Finished and Cheapest; Has the Most Room Under the Arm; Never Breaks Thread or Silks Stitches; Does not Break Thread if Run Backward; Regulates Stitch from Above the Table, and while the Machine is in Motion; Has Short, Deep Bobbin, which Winds Rapidly, and Delivers Evenly; Excludes Dust and Lint from its Working Parts, does not soil thread by touching oiled parts in Self-Threading and Light-Running.

By its simplicity the most inexperienced are enabled without any previous instruction to at once understand and operate it successfully. We are in constant receipt of orders and communications from Grangers throughout all the western states and territories, and solicit correspondence with every member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry who is desirous of purchasing the best, cheapest and most durable machine in the market. Send for circulars, samples and special terms to Grangers, to D. A. BUCH, Manager, No. 202 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

When exhibited before the State Grange of Missouri while in session at Booneville it elicited remarks of admiration and praise from all who saw it operate. We are in constant receipt of orders and communications from Grangers throughout all the western states and territories, and solicit correspondence with every member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry who is desirous of purchasing the best, cheapest and most durable machine in the market. Send for circulars, samples and special terms to Grangers, to D. A. BUCH, Manager, No. 202 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale, or Exchange for Land. 1,000 GALLONS Native Wine, and complete Wine Apparatus, consisting of Press, Mill, Casks, etc. Inquire of Box 181, Topeka, Kan.

Garden and Farm Seeds. SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

M. MABBETT, Successor to GRANT, MABBETT & CO. 525 and 527 Shawnee Street, Leavenworth City, Kansas.

GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS; Garden City Plows.

Champion Reaper and Mower, Kansas Wagons and Carriages, Buckeye Grain Drill, Vibrator Threshing Machines, Pumps, Washing Machines, Wringers, Fan Mills, Sinks and Revolving Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, March Harvesters, and all other Farm Implements, Brooms, Spades, Axes, and Garden Tools in great variety.

Rustic and Terra Cotta Ware, Vases and Hanging Baskets. Aquarias, Gold-Fish.

Bird Seed, and everything that is kept in a first-class Agricultural House. Prices lower than any house west of the Mississippi river.

Do not fail to call and examine the stock, or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere. Wanted.—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans.

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

GRANGE SEALS. THE Missouri State Grange Executive Committee has arranged with T. HAYNES,