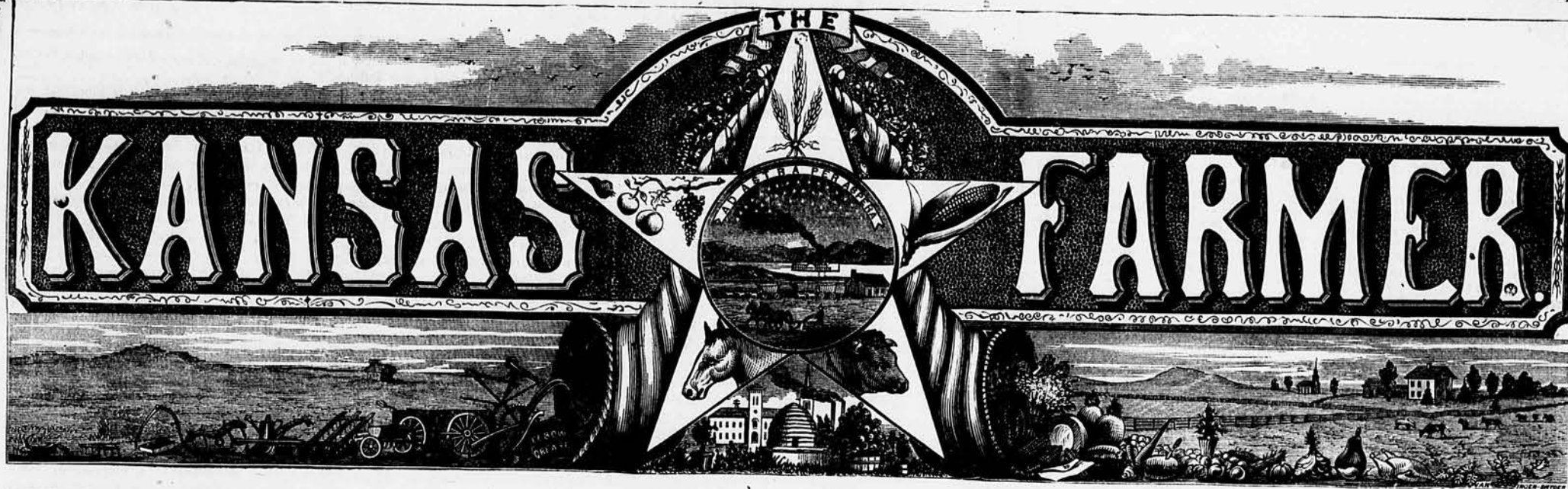




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The President and Secretary ex-officio.

EDUCATION IN KANSAS.

Oration, by Hon. George T. Anthony, delivered at the State University, Lawrence, Wednesday, June 10, 1874.

MR. PRESIDENT: The time, the place and the surroundings of this occasion impress me as very novel; more wonderful, indeed, than the best wrought fiction.

It is but twenty years since Kansas was organized as a territory. The seven years of that territorial history are written in blood. It was a conflict in the interest of humanity, wherein all material advancement was forgotten. It is but thirteen years since Kansas became a State, and one-third of its statehood years have been spent in a wasting civil war, with no adequate protection to life or property within its borders. It is but nine years since the sun of peace shed its first morning light upon its tenantless prairies and war wasted towns. It seems but yesterday when the streets of Lawrence ran with blood; its homes a desolate waste of ashes; its streets filled with new-made widows and orphans, and the air laden with lamentations for the dead, and prayers to a merciful God for deliverance and shelter.

Peace, always a sweet word, fell a double joy upon the ear of Kansas. But peace found no industry unparalyzed, no recuperative power within the hope of its citizens. There were no railroads, no telegraphs, and only enough of agriculture and mechanics to bear the name. Schools were few and without merit, and the sabbath stillness was broken by the music of church bells in exceptional cases only. All this less than ten years ago.

To-day, Kansas is peopled with more than half a million souls. The iron tracks tracing the valleys on either side of us are parts of a well devised system, embracing two thousand miles of operated railroad. The telegraphic machine, which clicks in our hearing, can convey to every considerable town in the state words spoken in this hall before they are cold upon the speaker's lips, or lose their sound in your ears. The bright, beautiful city at our feet is Lawrence, with its ten thousand inhabitants, busy in thrift, domiciled in comfort, and pervaded by an exalted civilization, inspiring to noble deeds, such as the putting of one hundred thousand hard earned dollars, as a free gift, into this temple of learning. How stranger than fiction that that city, resting so sweetly in peace and plenty, is Lawrence, the sacked, burned, desolated Lawrence of less than eleven years ago.

The comfortable rural homes commanded by this hill, nestling in the midst of green fields, and beneath the shade of fruit laden trees, represent an intelligent, industrious husbandry found wherever you go within the state. And here we are assembled in this substantial, beautiful edifice, the University of Kansas, the centre of a state educational system which, by official data, is possessed of a permanent school fund of \$1,018,981.79, securely invested in interest bearing bonds, and \$13,226 acres of as good land as the sun shines upon. It has 3,138 school houses, costing \$3,408,956, with 121,690 enrolled scholars, an agricultural college, two normal schools, and a goodly number of meritorious institutions of learning of a private or corporate character.

I am surrounded by men learned in law, profound in science, distinguished in theology, and exalted in literature; and you have kindly introduced me to an audience the peer in character and culture of any that will be assembled on a like occasion in this or any country.

Nor is this all, Mr. President. This is a classical institution, the recognized embodiment of our hope and ambition in what is known as the higher education. Here the classics, the fine arts and the exact sciences are taught. Here the dusty pages of ancient literary lore are turned anew and studied in the languages of four thousand years ago. If anywhere learning is sought for its own sake, as a distinguishing honor rather than an available power; if we have any soil wherein the aristocracy of letters could take root and grow, bearing the fruit of exclusiveness so characteristic of university education in the older countries, this would seem to be the place. Here is found that education which has been wont to clothe its possessor in the habiliments of intellectual royalty, at whose feet the unlearned were graciously permitted to sit—not to learn, but to admire. The time is near in the past when there was little more in common between the university student and the plodding worker in the school of practical life than between king and subject, emperor and serf. The very word education had a different meaning for the two classes, and led them in paths never in contact.

It would, therefore, seem most natural, as it would have been altogether in harmony with custom and consistent with justice, had a graduate been chosen to the distinguished position assigned to me on this occasion, one who by reason of varied attainments and depth of learning, was lifted up above his fellows, to be recognized by the learned, as one greatly learned. But this has not been done. The spirit of revolution which has defied precedent and broken the bonds of usage in the history of Kansas, accomplishing in a single decade, by hitherto unknown methods, that which struggling peoples have failed to reach in centuries, seems to have taken possession of the regents of our university, and as if to crown that spirit with approval, they have gone out

from classic walls, and beyond the circle of the learned to bring before you a humble representative of the school of practical life, one whose foster mother was the mechanic shop and counting room, to deliver this anniversary address.

What wonder, then, that in view of all these strange and novel surroundings I stand, as I do, trembling at the door of my task, fearing to open my mouth lest the tongue refuse to do its duty. What wonder that diligent search was made for reasons to justify and courage to sustain the undertaking before accepting its responsibilities. And now let me speak the truth in your ears: I found that justification and courage in a conviction that my services were not sought for any supposed merit as a scholar or an orator; that you neither expected nor desired a scholarly exposition, vindictive of education according to the university curriculum as the only test of greatness; that you did not want a fulsome adulation of the system and methods of education devised by professional educators; a vain boasting of perfection, where improvement is the legitimate work of the educator, and a rightful expectation of the public, wherein the public will not tamely brook disappointment.

The invitation was accepted as from honest, earnest men, who are charged with the care and conduct of an institution which is the common property, the common pride and the common hope of every intelligent, patriotic man and woman of Kansas—from men profoundly desirous of reaching the greatest good by the best and cheapest methods, and who were not afraid to do the thing they have done in inviting representatives from the school of industrial life to meet men of classic culture on a common level in this temple of learning; a recognition generous in conception and graceful in execution, for which I thank them, in the name of the working world it honors.

The subject of education is one of such magnitude, its results of such vital, far reaching consequence to individual, community and country, that to approach its discussion with less than careful thought and a good purpose, would be a grave offence against society. In this light, I shall use the time allotted me, as you doubtless desire it should be used, in an examination of the objects, theory and practice of education, from a non-professional standpoint. I shall do this, in the presence of these learned educators and practiced students, with no fear of that cold, characterless criticism which comes of a cultivated brain and a withered manhood.

Educational arts are to man what mechanic arts are to material; one shapes mind and character, the other inanimate substance. We see iron ore from a common bed part company at the miner's hand to assume shape and value according to the skill wherewith it is manipulated. The careless hand of an unskilled founder or forger may give it some crude, worthless shape, and it is thrown aside to corrode in neglect. It may form the polished needle, in the hand of genius elaborating exquisite designs of embroidery, or the ponderous and powerful engine which drives the ship in face of wind and wave. It may become the handmaid of science, as an instrument in observatory or material in laboratory. It is made worth its weight in gold or worthless as dross, as determined by the skill of the workman who shapes it.

In like manner children are taken at the cradle, and as youth is trained the possibilities of manhood are fixed. Man is made grand in power or groveling in weakness, honored in wisdom or despised in foolishness, according to the skill wherewith he is educated. Success or failure in life is more a matter of schooling than natural endowment, inasmuch as God creates nothing in vain. There lives not a human being of normal birth who may not fill some position of honor and usefulness, if skillfully trained to the trellis of his possibilities, in a well ordered home and a wisely managed schoolroom.

In mechanics, as also in agriculture, there are certain laws which command respect, such as fitness of material to structure, and adaptation of means to ends. Soil must be adapted to seed, and culture to both. Without obedience to these conditions labor is a waste and skill a failure.

The educator must respect like laws in his vocation. If we find one of these professors, as I trust their neighbors often do, toiling in his garden while the morning is yet in its grey, he is not at a loss to tell you what he is cultivating and what he expects to realize therefrom. Seed, soil, plant, habits of growth, and kind of culture are all understood before the first seed is put into the ground. He does not bush his beets and insist upon their growing in clusters in the air, nor does he turn his bean-vines into the ground, compelling them to burrow and grow like a potato. Horticultural proprieties forbid this. But in the school room, so at least it appears to me, all this is changed. The little immortal plants are there all set at the same depth, in one row, and cultivated rigidly alike after an approved curriculum. The rigid arms of mathematics must bend to the crooked bars of music, sprightly plants of science wither in the dry soil of grammar, and staid philosophy dance a classic jig. The habits of the plant are respected, but not so the aspirations of the child.

The result of all this is the waste of much material in trying to make from it that for which it has no natural fitness. Parents and tutors are constantly spoiling good mechanics

to make worthless lawyers. Safe farmers, who might feed us with golden pumpkin and nourish us with succulent potato, are made into dangerous doctors, to tease with plaster and torment with pill until the sexton kindly gathers us in; and it is sad to dwell in thought upon the wandering herds of our prairies that are "robbed of a faithful herdsman to make worthless shepherd in the Lord's pastures."

If I understand correctly, the sole object and aim of education is to train and discipline youth for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. This and nothing more. Hence a system of education and courses of study must be determined by the condition and duties of the citizen. This fundamental rule has never been lost sight of in despotic governments, where freedom of speech, liberty of conscience and civil equality are unknown; where accident of birth is greater than fact of merit, and titled fools are rated above wisdom of untitled birth. There, to obey is the supreme duty of the subject; to rule, the divine right of kings. To be a citizen of such a country implies simple obedience without further responsibility. Men and women are fixed cogs in a vast and complicated machine, turned by a hand not seen; a power not understood. The limit of action in the citizen is less than the bounds of uncultivated humanity. Hence education must be a crushing process; ambition must be dwarfed, the will subdued, and self respect subordinated to respect for power. Popular intelligence is a menacing peril, and the widest disparity must be maintained between the ruling few and the subjugated many.

The citizen need not understand the underlying principles of law, as they have no voice in making or executing laws, and but few rights under them. They need not study political economy, or trouble their heads about the rules of commerce, banking and manufacturing, inasmuch as they occupy relations to these little above that of the ship's hull, the weaver's shuttle or the brick and mortar in the bank vault. They need not study the bible, for a mumbling priesthood stands between them and God, assuming the prerogatives of omnipotence, and doling out the living word in a language dead to them. Hemmed in by such a civilization, there is no incentive to study. Knowledge is as worthless as wings to a caged eagle.

University education was inaugurated in the interest of centralized political and ambitious power. The University of France, established more than six hundred years ago, was a scheme in the name of education to make more dense the cloud of ignorance which enveloped the masses by holding learning within the smallest circle and at the greatest distance from the people. The people were trained to look upon a learned man with awe akin to reverence. Special exemptions were granted to students of the University by the government, until they were placed above the reach of civil law. Not only this, but exemption from ecclesiastical law was also obtained, to the extent, I believe, that no student could be expelled or excommunicated without sanction of the pope, no matter how grave his offense. The colleges of France were put in subordination to the University, and at this day number full three hundred and fifty, but none with power to confer degrees.

Universities subsequently organized in Europe, have, in a large degree, been modelled after this one, and that old monkish curriculum holds them all in a cruel bondage, from which some of them are manfully struggling for emancipation to-day. I deeply regret to say that the lengthening shadows of the old papal university have darkened the path of American education, not in attempting to control our universities, but to get possession of our educational system at its very source, the common school. And if there is one danger greater than all others to our country, it is this reaching out of polluted papal hands to get control of our school funds. If there is a phase of demagoguery more devilish than another it is the aid and encouragement given to this effort by our press and politicians.

In our country the rights and duties of the citizens are radically different and altogether anomalous. Our tenure to life and liberty does not rest upon the caprice of rulers, but the wisdom and steadiness of ourselves. The right to govern rests with the governed. The crown of the king is worn by the subject, and the sceptre of power held in his hand. The sovereign people make laws and execute them, declare war and conclude peace. The tongue is unfettered and the conscience unbound. We are born heir to the ages, endowed with all the powers and charged with the highest responsibilities ordained of God for the sphere of man. It is not strange that wise men distrust the balance of popular judgment and public rectitude, when raised to such an altitude of power. It is well that the path of prayer be fresh beaten, morning and evening, from the Christian closet to the throne of the eternal Father, who alone can give strength and wisdom for a citizenship which requires:

"A mind so various that it seems to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome."

And here let me call your attention to the strange phenomenon of a great and powerful nation without a nationality. We are a people with no distinguishing quality in common; no identicalness of race or language by which we may be pointed out as Americans. We have been thrown together from all quarters

of the globe, speaking every tongue, creatures of all habits, believers in every religion, and bearing the impress of every mental and physical peculiarity known to the human race.

One-seventh of our citizens are foreign born, and one-fourth of them children of foreign born parents. It seems strange that political and social harmony can come of such discordant elements, yet we are apparently a united people. I say apparently united, because there is, there can be, no real union of these incongruous elements until time and inevitable laws of population have converted them into a homogeneous type of man—an American nationality.

Until this is accomplished there will be a conflict for supremacy, each struggling to incorporate its own national peculiarities, religion and manners into the new. Until this work is done, the government of which we are so boastful, will remain an experiment. Until then it will not be determined whether or not the sovereign and subject can be one and the same; whether the declaration of American independence was the enunciation of living principles, or the stringing together of glittering generalities, as has been claimed by its enemies.

It is a crime against posterity to shut our eyes to the existence of this antagonism of thought, habit, hope, ambition and religion in the body of our people. It should be manfully met, as an inextinguishable fact and made the duty of the patriot, and the work of the statesman, to so control and shape this formative period of our national existence, as to vindicate the theory of popular government so grandly inaugurated by the fathers. It is quite time that practical, earnest thought be given to it before concessions are made, or advantages lost, which may mar the result. Men who command public confidence should be co-workers in creating an ideal nationality, after which we may safely model.

For my own part I am free to declare the God-fearing, liberty-loving old Puritan type of man, my model. We must have exact rigid notions of right and wrong, based upon a conviction that laws by whomsoever enacted, must respond to the will of the great Law Giver of the universe, from whose code all just laws must emanate. Temperance, chastity, self-denial, and patience to earn a mastery of the true conditions of honorable existence, are the distinguishing features of my ideal nationality. And just because the utterance of these sentiments will bring upon me from every beer-garden and Sunday resort, every gambling-hell and brothel in the State, the approbrious epithet of "Puritan," I like the name, and commend those who earned it, as correct models for the young men and women of our day.

There is no agency so potent to the accomplishment of this end as our educational appliances. This indeed is the legitimate work of education. The gates of learning must be swung back that every one may drink their fill at the bubbling fountain of knowledge, and for this we are fully ripe. There is no other word in the language which gathers to itself more of parental solicitude and professional devotion than education. The best aspirations of the statesman are given to it. The most cheerful duty of the people is to pay for it. No burden is oppressive which is carried in its interests. Our public schools and colleges are endowed with profligate liberality. Universal education, free as air, is a central idea controlling state and national legislation, even to extravagant, unwise measures of law. As a people we are almost ready to do helpless childhood simple justice by declaring school privileges a birth-right, inalienable and inviolable. A right not to be ignored at option of child, or abridged by action of parent or guardian. This is called compulsory education, but the name is a misnomer. You might as well call life compulsory life, and liberty compulsory liberty, because they are given to us without the right of alienation.

Mr. President, I know how pleasant it is to commend and how grateful to be commended; I know, too, how painful and how dangerous it is to speak of faults, though it be done in the spirit of love and by command of duty. Notwithstanding this, the plain words I am about to use shall be spoken with reference to their meaning, not their sound.

With all the parental thought, professional work, and public sacrifice which have been invested in our school system; the thoughtful observer is forced to recognize a radical defect, a dangerous weakness somewhere in its machinery. It is too apparent that the plain hard sense, which so distinguishes us as a people, has not fixed its imprint upon our school methods and management. There is a daily growing distrust of the theory and practice, an hourly deepening doubt of the results to flow from our schools when the scheme of their organization is perfected.

We are not satisfied with the course of elementary instruction in use, not appreciating its adaptation to the wants of our children, and the interests of the state. Everything seems to be subordinated to a theory based upon the assumption that each child is to become a ripe scholar. This shapes the common school into a segment of a circle of learning only made complete by a college course. This theory finds expression, and high official endorsement, in the last annual report of our state superintendent of public instruction. In the report of a committee on a course of study

for our public high schools, therein published, we are told that: "The end proposed is the completion of our public school system by the organization of uniform high schools, connecting with the graded schools on the one hand, and the state university and agricultural college on the other," and that: "The vitality of the entire system depends upon this connection." Our able State Superintendent declares this report "eminently suggestive," and says the high school "is the connecting link between the public school and the university, and is designed to perfect the gradation from the primary school through the university course." I quote thus fully that no injustice be done.

Now, Mr. President, if it were true that the children who enter the common school pass from it to the high school, and thence to the university, wisdom would sustain the plan of making the steps methodical from the A. B. C. of the primary to the graduating class of the university. But this is not true, nor can it be made true until the whole fabric of society is changed.

The best data at my command, the statistics of our public high schools being very crude and unsatisfactory, show that but one in two hundred and fifty attending the graded schools pass into the high school, and not more than one in three hundred goes from the high school to both the university and agricultural college, giving the high school credit for all the students in the others, which credit cannot be claimed, as the reports show that fourteen states are represented in this institution and the agricultural college.

The truth is, that our children go out of the elementary school into the school of practical life. Of the 184,057 children of school age in the state, only 131,690 are found on our school rolls, leaving 52,367 unaccounted for. The first thought is that this number are left without the benefit of schooling. This is not the case, however. They are such as necessarily leave school from the age of twelve to sixteen to earn a living. Of the number of scholars enrolled in my city, there is but one in thirteen sixteen years old. As a practical fact, nine-tenths of our children leave school permanently before they are fifteen years old.

It is safe to assume, from the data before us, that for every scholar who travels the circle of learning so carefully graded for him by our school authorities, four hundred leave the course when it is but fairly entered upon, and go directly out into the world to fight the battle of life, with nothing but a fragment of disjointed educational armor for defense.

Here, then, we must meet the question face to face. Is the course of study in our primary schools, which commences a perfect gradation terminating with the university course, adapted to the wants of children who are to leave it, and never even enter the second stage, the high school. I think no one will claim this. I do not think any educator will pretend such belief. I do not believe a sane man or woman would recommend such a course for those four hundred children. They are preparatory courses for a higher school, and not preparatory to the condition of citizenship.

Now, if this be true, by what right, I ask, is the interest of the four hundred sacrificed for the ambition of one? I believe the whole theory wrong when viewed from the standpoint of public or private right. I believe our schools should be graded with reference to the period of school attendance, and not to a classical course. We should have schools, separate if you choose, but have them, where the course of instruction is made with direct purpose to graduate the scholar at the age of fifteen, with the greatest possible fund of such knowledge as will serve best to sustain him in the life he enters upon at that age. A system of popular education should bend to the law of public necessity.

It is believed that "liberal education" is a term that should be better defined, and education for the learned professions more practical and thorough. That honorary degrees should not rest upon a mastery of the classical language and the polite arts. The discipline of the mind as the chief end of education is repugnant to public judgment in this age and country. Mental culture does not command old time respect, as a distinguished mark of greatness, much less does the pretense of such attainments pass for learning. We have no homage for the student or citizen who reads a dead language correctly, and crucifies his mother tongue in daily conversation. The people desire, the needs of our country demand learning which is a power for daily use; learning which blossoms and fruits in works; learning which is knowledge, and as such contributes to the sum of public wisdom, and the dignity of the state. It is not learning's semblance, but learning's self we need. The cheapness of diplomas and degrees at this day, is a public dishonor. The time was, when the possessor of a diploma was justly proud of the distinction. It was his sure passport to public confidence as a scholar altogether trustworthy as a master of letters or the profession to which he had been educated. The man who should now trust his claims to scholarship, theology, law or medicine to his college diploma would be an object of ridicule. Diplomas are held by much the same tenure as the rich braids and waving curls wherewith our wives and sisters are adorned in these days—merely pinned on.

This letting down of diploma values is a serious matter, demanding careful investigation with reference to a remedy. We should know why it is a thing of almost priceless value in the past is so nearly valueless at the present time. Permit a suggestion or two. Fifty years ago few obtained diploma unearned. Now, few get them by reason of earning. Then a candidate was not admitted to college without careful test of fitness and ability. Now, candidates are admitted without adequate preparation or natural endowment.

To speak plainly, our universities and colleges are being converted into asylums for dolls born of rich and influential parents. The millionaire or senator, with a weak or wayward son, sends him to college or a law school; or, if he be rich and a politician too, he devotes him to the ministry, and endows the theological seminary chosen for his education. Such applicants are always admitted, as there is always some pressing need in the way of money or influence. The reason which admits, graduates these stupid fellows, always with honor, and if the father be very rich or high in office, the son graduates with distinguished honor, as you may learn by reading the newspapers.

This condition of things is made the more possible by reason of the semi-political character of public institutions of learning. Regents are made by executive favor, and do not always represent the sterling worth and stern determination necessary to give dignity and character to their charge. They have neither will nor courage to sustain a faculty bold enough to reject the class of applicants I have named, and to promptly relieve all who have been received, but found wanting in mental

and moral stamina. Regents and faculties should be a unit in denying admission and withholding graduating honors from all whose lives do not give promise of honoring their *Alma Mater*.

There is no more justice in asking Chancellor Frazer to make an LL.D. out of some rich man's fool than there would be in requiring the engineer to bridge the Kaw with a single span of cottonwood. It should be equally true that the educator who under the one task should realize the same reward as the engineer who tried to do the other. He should be stripped of public confidence and branded a charlatan. The sooner we reach the point where dotting parents are met with manly frankness at the doors of our universities and colleges and told that you do not undertake to make brick without straw, the better it will be for all concerned.

I approach, with much delicacy, the question of curriculum. In the struggle for class education for the industrial professions, in which I have taken a deep interest, it has been almost impossible to secure a curriculum without the dead languages. Educators seem to be so united in holding on to the old classic curriculum as the only course answering to the name of learning, that it requires no little courage to oppose them. At our agricultural college this Greek and Latin ghost finds a place at every feast. I never knew any thing like agricultural enthusiasm in that institution under the old regime, except when it was discovered that Dentatus, Cato, Cincinnatus and Varo were farmers, and that, therefore agricultural education was consistent with the classics. Cato with his hundred and fifty orations and one work on agricultural affairs, was the true model for young Kansas farmers, and must be studied in the original.

It requires the mandates of law and years of struggle to drive this unbidden guest away, and whether or not President Anderson will keep it away is an unsolved problem.

The same sentiment is rapidly forcing the classics into our common school system. We have recommended for Kansas, courses of study that subordinate the natural sciences and the language we speak to the Latin and Greek. It has been my fortune to mingle much with men of all grades of culture in a great breadth of country, and each year has served to confirm a belief, early established, that text-book education is not compatible with the educational wants of a citizen of this country, and that no young man or woman could afford to attempt the mastery of the dead languages unless they have determined upon a vocation where such mastery is to be of practical, professional use.

I am emboldened to speak thus in this place because of the sympathy President Frazer has often expressed with me in these views, and because the time has come when the broad-minded educationists of Europe begin to speak in their defense. Scientific culture and modern languages are rapidly gaining upon the dead languages in the scale of educational values in the non-church universities of Europe. In Germany the gain by this change is already admitted as of marked value. The assumption that the English language can only be mastered through a regular course of Latin and the classics, is being stoutly contested by the best of educators.

The lord rector of the university of Aberdeen, Scotland, an institution to which the state of Kansas owes a debt of gratitude for Chancellor Frazer, not long since submitted a scheme to the university court for the reduction of the value of Latin composition. Professor Jewett, in a lecture upon the subject of education delivered in Edinburgh, openly condemns the current method of classical instruction, assuming that double the time is given to Latin and Greek than should be, and that ripest of scholars, Mr. Froude, on the occasion of his installation as lord rector of St. Andrews, advised the total abolition of Greek as a study, substituting therefor modern chemistry, French, German, or even Chinese or Russian, as dictated by the anticipated future wants of the student.

Mr. Dasent, who is the government examiner of England for military and civil service appointments and it is claimed has not a superior as Latin scholar in the Kingdom, says:

"Far from certifying that Latin scholars speak and write English without fault, I have known young men who wrote very good Latin prose indeed and good Latin verse,—I know what good Latin prose and good Latin verse are,—and I have known the same young men utterly incapable of writing a letter in their own language or a decent essay. * I think I know good writing when I see it and I must say that some who had great classical reputation have been the worst English writers I have known. I have observed this over and over again. I have known men recommended solely because of their university reputation, and I have found that they were signal failures in English writing—splendid fellows, but utterly incapable of expressing themselves in their own tongue. They have no choice of words, and very often a heavy, cumbersome way of expressing themselves."

This evidence comes from those who are really qualified to give an opinion and who speak without prejudice.

But it remained for a French authority to point out to Americans the fallacy of the old college course as a path of education for us. The Maitre Naplot does in the most terse and incisive manner in these words:

"The college course puts us all in an attitude which I cannot but condemn, inasmuch as it aims in a disproportionate measure at the development of mere memory at the expense of the powers of active thought and will. It tends to educate men into functionaries, and crushes independence of thought and action; it deprives individuals of the faculties required to initiate enterprises, and subjugates his mind to the dominion of rule. In a word, it makes men into machines, and does this of set purpose."

Never were truer words spoken than those as to the "set purpose" of college education in France. But do we want, can we submit to such education here where the development of man, not memory, the citizen, not the functionary is the prime object of schooling. Here where to originate enterprise is the essence of success and the root of power, can we have education which deprives us of this power? Here where the mind must be schooled to a prudent use of the largest liberty, do we want an education which subjugates the mind to the dominion of rule?

We must originate, not copy in our educational arts. The wants of the country must be paramount to theory and precedent. In this the educator has a work of unmeasured magnitude and responsibility. You must give us education for use. The mind disciplined, the understanding enlightened, generous impulse quickened the temper quickened, manners correct and body vigorous the fullness of manhood perfected. The body of the people must be wise as counselors and safe as rulers in peace, efficient as commanders and obedient

as soldiers in war. Then shall the crown jewels of human liberty entrusted to our keeping be handed down to the ages and God be glorified in the work of His creatures.

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

THE "TREELESS PLAINS."

Reply to C. W. Johnson.

BY S. T. KELSEY.

I presume the readers of the FARMER who are not immediately interested, must be tired of seeing the above heading. But to those who are making homes, or thinking of making homes, on the "treeless plains," it is a matter of vital importance, and they will not tire of reading any thing that will give them light and dispel any groundless fears. I therefore venture to call attention to it once more, in reply to Mr. C. W. Johnson. I should have written sooner, but have been so busy planting trees on the "treeless plains," that I have no leisure time to devote to writing.

I have planted groves of trees clear across the plains. They are starting well and while I do not doubt many of them will die, I expect some will grow into great old trees that will be worth much more than they all cost, and give comfort to many a poor mortal long after the author of the "Treeless Plains" and the author of "Silva culture for climatic effect for ornament, for profit, etc.," shall be forgotten.

I see in Mr. Johnson's articles Nos. 3, and 4, little that calls for reply. His comparisons of the annual water discharge of various rivers shows it to be less in the streams flowing from the Rocky mountains than in the streams farther east. And he attributes it to lack of precipitation on the western plains. If he had studied a little into the nature of the country instead of devoting his time to abstract figures, he might have discovered another cause for the difference.

The beds and banks of the eastern rivers are composed of rocks and hard earth, through which the water can find its way but very slowly, and, consequently, nearly all must be discharged through the current of the stream. The streams flowing from the Rocky mountains and across the "treeless plains," run through broad valleys having a substratum of loose sand and gravel. The water spreads out for several miles on either side of the channel and passing readily through this loose substratum, the great bulk of it thus finds its way out of the country. And until the water running through the earth can be measured, as well as the waters in the current of the streams, such comparisons can be of no value.

In the Arkansas valley this substratum of water bearing soil is at least twenty miles in width, and from ten to twenty-five feet in depth. A well anywhere in the valley sinks to the level of this sand cannot be pumped dry. The fall of the river and valley is regular and over seven feet to the mile, and, considering the amount of water that must pass off through this under current, I only wonder that there is not more difference in the flow of the streams than Mr. Johnson's figures show.

He claims to have reduced his theory of rain fall to such a practical point that he has been able to "guess at the corn crop for four successive seasons with excellent success," making his guess as early as corn planting time. Why was not this year as good to guess as the four preceding years? If the drouth of last year was due to the want of snowfall in the mountains, why should we have had an abundant rainfall in central, and even western Kansas, while it was dry in eastern Kansas, Missouri and Illinois?

Mr. Johnson's "rejoinder" is certainly an amusing piece. He admits that if such men as Humboldt, Gray, Hooper and others can't save him that he is a goner. This reminds us of the man who was lost in the woods and a voice just over his head seemed to his bewildered senses to say, "who-are-you?" Nearly frightened out of his wits and thinking to make the best out of a perilous situation, he replied, "Col. David Crockett, Julius Caesar, Alexander, Napoleon Bonaparte, and I am lost." Having frightened himself with the names of these great men, he charges me (from behind his breast works) with placing myself in the attitude of denying eight of his propositions. As I do not wish to remain in such a terrible attitude, I rise to explain, and though the propositions, as he puts them, seem to me a little mixed, I reply to them in the order in which he has them.

1. I do not deny that moisture is essential to tree growth. I do maintain that a climate may be made more moist by tree growing, though there may not be any increase of rain fall.

2. I do not deny "that the climate of 'treeless plains' is more dry than sylvan climates." I suspect there is a great difference in treeless plains, and that they may be caused by entirely different influences.

3. I do deny that the climate of Kansas is very dry considering the naked and exposed condition of the surface. I do not claim that it is more moist than New York. I simply gave authoritative statistics, showing that the rain fall during the summer months, when Mr. Johnson complains of drouth, has been greater in Kansas than in the State of New York.

4. I do not dispute that a climate may have a humid atmosphere without excessive rain fall. I never did dispute it and I will not af-

firm that any climate is sufficiently humid for tree growing that has the rain fall of Kansas, however the rain fall is distributed and regardless of the rate of evaporation. I simply claim that the rain fall of Kansas comes at suitable times and in sufficient quantities to insure successful tree growth.

5. I do not deny that the principal forests of the world are located where the climate is humid; think the climate would be less humid if the forests were cleared off.

6. I do not deny that deserts are in the dry parts of the world. I know, very little about any desert except the "Great American," which I know has been terribly misrepresented by scientific (?) men.

7. I simply claim that Kansas is so situated that from some source we have enough rain fall for tree growth, and, seeing this, I plant and tend my trees and enjoy their fruit and shade and beauty, and leave to men of leisure to discuss the question as to where the rain comes from and whether it ought to come at all.

8. It is not science that I object to. It is the putting together of fragmentary facts that are but half known and less understood, to prove something that does not exist.

But he comes with "one new evidence of the law" that he "did not think of in chief." It is, that "whenever a mountain range or peak extends above the snow line, there is below the snow line a tree line." Now, it seems to me plain that the melting of the snow during the summer, keeps the earth and herbage so moist that the fire does not run through and kill the timber and so it grows into forests.

The great law-giver of the "treeless plains" says: "The professor of sylvia culture for climatic effect is strong in the faith of his profession. I fancy I read his dream of ambition. He has redeemed the 'Great American Desert' of its old reputation—its existence is a myth. The Llano estacado and the deserts of the Salt Lake barren yield to the magic of his wand; trees are planted in the scorching sand, and behold! the miracle is wrought; the heavens open in gentle, dripping showers * mighty forests arise where once were only arid sands, the rough rosin weeds disappear and with it the grasses known to the plains."

Mr. Johnson evidently thinks this "dream of fancy" so exceedingly absurd and improbable that it is very funny indeed. He evidently has not yet learned that much of this is already realized.

The Great American Desert, or at least that portion of it over which the professor of sylvia culture for climatic effect has stretched his magic wand, is even now redeemed of its old reputation.

On the A., T. & S. F. railroad experimental farms stretching clear across the State to the Colorado line, I am cultivating ground that was so dry and hard fifteen months since that it could not be plowed. It produced but a scant growth of buffalo grass, hard weeds, cactus, etc. Last year my planting extended west to Spearville, about 270 miles west of the Missouri state line. This is on high, dry upland prairie, known to all old plainmen as "Dry Ridge." It was supposed to be about the driest place on the plains.

In April of 1873, eight strong mules with a strong fourteen inch railroad plow could not break up the ground, and all that I worked last year I had to dig up with spade and pick. I watered a small portion of this ground where I planted trees at the time of planting and once afterwards; aside from that it has had no watering except the rain fall. When the summer rains came I had fifteen acres of sod broken and the soil wherever it was broken, soon became mellow, so that this spring (1874) one good pair of horses would readily pull a twelve inch plow eight inches deep. Most of the fruit and forest trees that I planted last spring made a good growth and came through the winter without injury (except from rabbits), and are now making a vigorous and healthy growth.

Wheat and rye sown in September last, is now (June 1st) as good as I have seen in the State, and persons who have traveled from the Eastern States say they have not seen any better on the road.

It would be difficult to find trees or farm crops any where east or west, showing better growth than right here in the heart of the late Great American Desert and at all of the other plantations along the line.

"The trees are planted in the burning sand and behold, the miracle is wrought."

I thank the great expounder of nature's laws for the sublime picture of triumph and glory that awaits me. Just think of it, when "the fame of the great tree grower for climatic effect travels abroad and at length reaches the Tibboos of the Great Sahara and S. T. Kelsey, the great redeemer of the American desert, is chosen director of the practical details of tree planting for climatic effect, at the Agricultural College of Iowa. Why, sir, the fame of Capt. Gulliver and Jack the Giant Killer will sink into insignificance. But after attaining to so high a niche in the temple of fame why send me to Iowa for a place to "work out the practical details of tree planting."

Is it because my friend thinks the people of Kansas fail to appreciate merit, and clothe wisdom with the robes of justice, or is the State of Kansas too small to hold two such men of high renown? No, let me stay in Kansas till my work is done. I will risk my chances of reward from a fertile soil and an indulgent people, and as each of us has a business which he is supposed, to know something about and which each will most likely learn in time to stick to, I think the State will be large enough to hold us both. At any rate don't send me to Iowa to look after "the

practical details of tree planting in the Tibboos of the Great Sahara."

Mr. Johnson insists that he is "most anxious to be convinced that trees will grow. I give it up as a hopeless task. As well might I attempt to convince the man there is a sun, who will look into the cloudless sky at noonday and declare that he can not see it."

He cannot go from his home in Hiawatha to the Missouri river without passing thousands of acres of beautiful, healthy, thrifty timber, that has grown up since white settlers came into the State and kept the fires out.

He says he cannot be convinced by pointing him to scrawny cottonwoods and decrepit soft maples.

Now, I will guarantee that if he will compare the average growth of our Kansas trees with the average growth of trees in his delightful "sylvan climates" of the east, he will find that they have made fully as good a growth here as there, and probably, better.

Some trees die in Kansas; of course they do. So they do everywhere that trees grow. Not one tree in one thousand of all that start in the famous sylvan climates ever makes a large tree. They are dying out continually from the time the seed begins its new life and growth until the last hoary old tree of each generation is stricken down by the storm or withers and dies of old age.

Ever since I was a child I have heard croakers prophesying that the forests were dying out and the orchards failing, and to prove it they pointed to some old forest trees that had outlived their generation, or to some very old apple or pear trees that were still vigorous and healthy while younger trees were failing. Twice I have known the orchards of south western New York to be so badly injured by unfavorable seasons that they were supposed to be entirely ruined, yet that country continues to produce large quantities of fruit, and fifty years hence I expect croakers will point to some remaining trees in those same old ruined orchards to show how much longer trees used to live than now.

There are always some persons, who like birds of ill omen, are ever snuffing for something bad, and they are pretty sure to find it. Show them a single cold winter, dry summer or a few destructive insects, and they can smell the stinking carcass of a ruined country. They are always full of dark forebodings and are ever able to pick up facts (?) enough for the manufacture of frightful theories of ruin and disaster that must surely come to pass.

Mr. Johnson threatens to consume his leisure reading of the summer months in compiling statistics to show the comparative yield of crops between the east and the west "where corn cribs and granaries shall be taken as the measure of fertility rather than rain gauges," and he invites assistance. Accepting his invitation and to aid him in his arduous task, I would suggest that to make his comparisons accurate it might be well to take into account the relative amount of labor put upon the eastern and western acres, amount of manures, damage to crops from animals for want of proper protection, quantity and quality of seed used, knowledge of adaptation of soils, the various crops, and many other items of importance which he will readily discover when once on the right track. And with the able corps of assistants he is likely to get, he will no doubt be able to give us some reliable data upon which we may base our calculations "as early as corn planting."

The Agricultural Press.

THE present Congress will be known in the future as the "great investigator," for it has done but little else. The law to allow seeds to pass through the mails free, passed recently, is a very small bait for farmers, for we do not know of any person that was asking for it. If that department was abolished entirely, we think the farming interests would not suffer materially. But we have asked for cheap transportation by improving our water courses and controlling railroads by law, and for an increase of currency, but the session is drawing to a close, and in this respect, but little accomplished. We know that Congress did pass a currency bill, probably as good as could be got on account of the Eastern members, and the many who did all they could to procure its passage, the people will not forget in the future. To this bill the President interposed his veto, and gave his reasons for so doing, which were very satisfactory to the bankers, brokers, and money changers, not only in this country but in Europe. A President of a nation of laboring men, who receives the plaudits of the capitalists, not only of his own country, but also of Europe, should pause and well consider his course.—*Indiana Farmer*.

OUR policy is to break up that system of doing business whereby one man stands between two others who should deal directly with each other, and levies an enormous contribution upon whatever passes through his hands. We make no war upon the middleman; we simply go around him, and let him alone. We have what we believe a great and valuable object to accomplish, in the way of which this man stands, and the result is that he must either get out of the way or we must go around him.—*Northern Granger*.

WEEDS consist of a variety of kinds—annuals, biennials and perennials, many of which are native, but the majority are imported; and being, as a general rule, of a more succulent growth than most of our crops, they at once appropriate the fertilizing properties of the soil, and dew, and the air, to the manifest detriment of our crops; consequently every weed that grows is a tax upon our industry and our profits. The old maxim, "one year's seeding makes seven year's weeding," is one which it would be well to heed; and now, in making preparation for seed time, be particular that all seed grain is properly cleaned, and free from foul seeds. Run it through the fanning mill until it is perfectly clean. The same

care should be exercised with grass seed when stocking down; also to have the manure thoroughly decomposed so that as few seeds as possible may be left to vegetate from this source. Proper care in these initial matters will save trouble and expense.

Plant weeds with hoe crops after thorough plowing and harrowing, and keep well tilled during the season. Pull up all weeds from the fence corners if there are any, such as thistles, burdocks, cockleburrs, etc.; dry and burn them. Weeds can be destroyed at a small expense of time and labor, when just appearing above ground, but if suffered to grow till partially mature, the expense is very largely increased, and the damage to the crops proportionally greater. There is no work more necessary, or that pays better, than the prompt destruction of weeds, and a little labor at the right time properly directed, often makes just the difference between a crop that barely pays expenses and one that insures a good profit. Make clean work of the weeds in all cultivated fields; do not cover them up and attempt to smother them, and have them spring up again in a few days with renewed freshness; but cut them up thoroughly, leaving them on the top of the soil to wilt and die; remembering always that extreme vigilance is the price of good crops.—Country Gentleman.

THE truth is that the most beautiful and convenient arrangement of a tract of land devoted to burial purposes need be no more expensive than its construction in the formal and unmeaning methods which so generally prevail in country towns; and, indeed, the skillful landscape architect, by taking advantage of naturally graceful features, will often secure effects of beauty by merely appropriating them to the object in view, and thus saving an outlay which a less experienced artist would have incurred from the supposed necessity of making them conform to some artificial design utterly at variance with true principles of taste. The employment of costly and elaborated artificial embellishments, either in the primary arrangement of the ground or in the decoration of the lots, is generally condemned by the best authorities in the art of landscape gardening, and especially is this true of the cemeteries of country towns and villages, which should depend for their attractiveness in the place, and the development of these characteristics in the most simple and unpretentious manner by the judicious use of objects of natural beauty, such as trees, shrubs, grass and flowers.—Prairie Farmer.

It is generally conceded that the greatest evils that afflict us as a people are evils of legislation. It is conceded that the laws are made and offices held by a class of professionals, who are always seeking, and, by familiarity with the wires, are able to command most of the position of trust and honor. It is conceded that these positions are made unreasonably lucrative, and that, in addition to this, more money and time are spent in obtaining them than the offices would pay by honest administration, yet the occupants often retire with a comfortable competency. These things have become so flagrantly patent as to cause a general distrust, which, could it be controlled, would result in a general spewing out of quondam officeholders, by the great mass of voters. And this feeling is equal in both parties. No sane or honest man will claim that all the dishonesty is in one party, and all the honesty in the other. Political parties are composed of individual men, some of whom are honest, and some are not. The continued control of the public patronage by one party brings to the surface a class of wire workers who work for plunder; and this is why it is said that, in time all political parties become corrupt. It is the cause of the demand for reform, so universal at present.—Rural American.

It requires a direct dispensation from heaven to become a walker. You must be born into the family of Walkers, declared Thoreau, himself the eloquent master of what he called "this noble art." And it is true that the most of us have neither time enough nor imagination enough to walk as he did, into a new world daily. But Nature loves all her children, and the sky is blue and the grass green, and the June sunshine golden to plodding cobbler as to soaring poet. We need not say to our souls, "Go to, now. Let us walk, in the name of duty." We need not set off at a pace as intemperate as our slothfulness has been, to do our bit of miles before breakfast or after supper. We need only discard wagon and horse-car to roll on our even way with that lighter running, stronger-spoked, firmer-felloed wheel which Holmes has showed these mortal legs to be.

Even men and women whose occupations involve much standing will find their account in a brief walk daily. Even farmers' wives, whose busy feet are never still, would draw rest, not new fatigue, from a fifteen-minute saunter in the full sunshine. Constant activity in doors may be a mere weariness to the flesh. It may be even a less wholesome manner of life than that of the incessant student. Hands and feet distorted through excess of hard work are no more normal than hands and feet enfeebled through lack of use. The lean, tough tissues of the household drudge are no more lovely than the flaccid, colorless flesh of the household idler. It is out-of-door life which both need, one hardly more than the other.—Hearth and Home.

UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE OVER ANIMALS.—The horse is like the driver, and the dog like his master. A nervous, timorous man is almost sure to have a skittish horse, shying at anything unsteady, and a runaway if he gets a chance. Many a cow is spoiled by lack of patience and quietness in the milker, and the amount of milk depends more upon the milker than the pasture. If a man is afraid of a horse, the animal knows it before he goes in the stable. We have seen the most inoffensive cow in the herd so wrought upon by the nervousness of a greenhorn son of Erin, as dexterously to plant her foot in his breast, and send him rolling heels over head. A noisy boisterous fellow about fattening stables will cause a serious loss in gain of flesh to the animals, so important is quiet to them when they are digesting their food.—Mass. Ploughman.

GEN. D. L. ADAIR is reported to have said at the North American Bee-Keepers' Convention: Strictly speaking there is no distinct substance that can be called honey. The bees gather from flowers, from the different sweets known as honey dews, and from the saccharine juice of fruits and plants, substances that consist chiefly of sugar in some forms, mixed with other secretions and essential oils, and store it in the comb cells and it is called honey. It necessarily varies widely, depending on the source from which it is derived. All honey is sugar containing vegetable substances in solution with it. Sugar in all three of its forms is in a general sense, the sweet principle of

plants, fruits and trees. Cane-sugar, fruit-sugar and what is known as grape-sugar, vary but slightly in their constituent elements, and can be chemically converted into each other. They differ only in the proportion of hydrogen and oxygen, or the element of water. Bees will gather and store up anything that sugar in any of its forms is mixed with, so as to give a decided sweet taste; and while it may be true that in the process of gathering and transferring to the hive, no chemical change takes place, it mechanically changes its taste by its absorbing the scent peculiar to the hive, and often changes its consistency by a process of evaporation of any excess of water.—Am. Bee Journal.

I MUST say I fear there are too many that mistake the object of our meetings. We come laden with debate and long speeches and resolutions to offer, that perhaps are of minor importance, or such as we can not reach until we advance, and would suggest to all true Patrons to be very careful in all our meetings, to act with discretion, grasp at what we can reach, and hold fast to that that is good; do more and talk less, and wisdom will be displayed in action and not in words. Introduce nothing for mere argument sake or pastime, but introduce such as will be for the good of the Order. Let us work together for our own benefit by commencing immediately at home, and as we grow older, wiser and more powerful, then we can reach further.—Rural New Yorker.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—Outside of the farmer's immediate calling this is by far the most important problem presented for solution. It decides whether the cultivator of the soil, in any particular locality, shall be prosperous or not; and that too, for the very simple reason that it rules in all that relates to the number of people who shall be added from outside sources, to swell the list of productive consumers and aid in constituting a home market. Turn the attention in whatever direction one may, as long as this greatest of desiderata is absent, the agriculturist will labor under undoubted disadvantages, and be poor precisely in proportion to the distance traversed by the goods before they reach their ultimate destination.

We hear much about the beautiful farming and happy homes, as well as marks of culture and refinement, to be found everywhere in New England, and we believe that all those very desirable surroundings do exist to an unusual extent in that prosperous section. Who deserves the credit? Are the Massachusetts farmers more intelligent operators than those of other portions of the country? We do not believe they are; and we are disposed to regard the great manufacturing interest of the Eastern States as the principal source of the wealth which there attends the efforts of the agriculturist.—Lexington, Ky., Home Journal.

Those who follow sport for sport's own sake have to resist the influence of two factions, one of which regard it sinful to work a pump-handle on the Sabbath, even for the purpose of giving a dying wretch a cup of water, and the other composed of men who turn up their noses whenever you begin to talk seriously about principle and honesty. The professional trickster and the professional saint represent two extremes, both of which are opposed to the growth of legitimate sport. While the trickster looks upon all contests which call for a display of strength and skill from the standpoint of a "skin" gambler, or the low level of the prize ring, the lachrymose saint and bigot denounces them as brutal and degrading. If either of these extremes could have his way legitimate sport would be strangled right speedily and buried in a very deep grave. But as common honesty triumphs in quarters where advice of journals like the *Turf Field and Farm* falls upon hearing ears the factionist scheme and roar in vain; they simply beat and bruise themselves upon the firm, revolving mill-stone which grinds trickery and bigotry into powder.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Patrons of Husbandry.

It is requested that all Granges within the State report the names and postoffice addresses of their Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. SPRUNGEON, of Jacksonville, Nesho county, Kansas. It is also requested that each delegation from every county report the names and postoffice addresses 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. SPRUNGEON, Sec. State Grange. Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874.

To Deputies.

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

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLY TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. POPPENOZ.

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.

Cottonwood.—Question.—Would it be improper to take our school mistress into the Grange? There are several nice young ladies in our town, daughters of merchants and business men, that our young men would like to take in; do you think there would be any particular harm in it? Our boys think they would be quite an addition to our society, and would like very much to have them taken in. Ans. The Executive Committee would recommend that the brothers that wish to have the young ladies you speak of taken in, should endeavor to contract a matrimonial alliance with them. This is the only way that they can be taken in lawfully, and it is difficult to determine which would be taken in, the boys, or girls, that will be to decide hereafter.

To a Cottonwood brother that makes complaint against another brother for language used unbecomingly a Patron, we would say, that we must not let little differences of opinion create a division in our Grange.

Brother, we cannot all see alike, it must not be expected that we all can agree on questions of law or order; therefore let us have that spirit of charity for each other that will enable us to overlook those little points and opinions that another may honestly have, that we cannot agree with. But give all that liberty and freedom of speech that we would wish to be

guaranteed to ourselves, and remember the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as we would have others to do unto us;" also, "Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Thos. B.—As your Grange was organized before the one you speak of, there can be no difference of opinion as to who has the preference in regard to territory. Your centre is at the house you organized in; county lines are not taken into consideration. If you are within one mile of the county line your jurisdiction will extend one and a half miles into the next county. A Grange cannot organize and claim to county line if by so doing they come into your jurisdiction. If they take initiatives from your territory without your consent, you can claim the fee if you wish to, but let them retain the member. If a person wishes to join another Grange I would say to you, consent, for they will not be satisfied with you.

T. H., and others.—Do not get impatient as some have done, if we do not answer your letters immediately. You must recollect we receive a great many communications—some very difficult to answer and we have to look up the law in the case, examine all the decisions we have, and if we cannot find any thing to govern us in making a decision in the case, we are obliged to correspond with the other members of the Executive Committee, and get their opinions in the case before we can answer your question intelligently, all this to do, mixed with plowing corn and pulling weeds, necessarily makes our part of the work go a little slow this season of the year.

A Granger asks if it is right to confer the Third and Fourth Degrees at the same meeting.

It has been ruled by the National Grange, that it is not right. Therefore, we say you should not do it although the work looks that way. I am glad to hear that you are pleased with our department, and I will try to make it interesting, but cannot take time to write everything according to Kirkham or Cushing even if we are capable of doing so. I will aim to give you the grain. Call on Flora for the flowers. You understand. I will have to answer your other questions by mail.

Council Agent.—I will venture to say that the State Agent has done more work in the last six months than any brother in Kansas. You should visit him and spend an hour or two in his office. You have no idea of the work connected with the agency. If a person could be drowned with letters and communications there would be a funeral at the office of State Agent next week. So go, slow; you must recollect that the Executive Committee have a great deal to do also; will probably meet again in August. We wish to have a meeting also at the State Fair at Leavenworth, and we wish every Council and County Agent in the State to be there, and for that matter, every Patron that can come. We will ask Capt. G. T. Anthony to furnish us with a hall and we can meet together there and compare notes and transact a great deal of business that will be for the good of the Order; have a general reunion, get better acquainted and have a good time generally. I claim that the State Fair partially belongs to us, and that we as farmers should take hold and help support and control it, and by so doing we can have a place where we can meet together at least once a year, and not only greet each other as brethren and co-laborers in this great work, but where we can compare notes, discuss the topics of the day, have a general holiday for our wives and children and make a general exchange or purchase of stock, seeds and implements, of each other, and by so doing we can return home not only benefited financially, but better prepared for our labors of another year; having seen and learned much that will assist us in our daily routine, and probably enable us by the experience of others, to remedy the defects in our system of planting or culture, that will well repay us for the time and money spent in our visit. So, brethren, come up to the State Fair and let us get better acquainted.

For the Kansas Farmer.

BLEUMONT FARM PAPERS.

BY W. MARLATT.

Our Club held its last meeting Tuesday evening, May 5.

After a short discussion as to the propriety of continuing it, as at present constituted, by a re-election of officers, a motion was made and carried, to adjourn it *sine die*.

Immediately on this adjournment an executive committee was raised, consisting of Major F. E. Miller and W. Marlatt, with instructions to report at such time and place as may be hereafter agreed upon, a plan for the reorganization of the "Bluemont Farmers' Club," on a more efficient working basis.

Thus the Club as organized a brief year and a half ago, has ceased to exist, and is only known for what it has done. Through the means of the press its "record" is spread abroad pretty extensively throughout the State, and is one of which its members need not be ashamed. It lead out and has done its full share in urging on the farmers' movement in the State, being largely and actively represented in all the local and State conventions on the part of the farmers. Scarce a reform measure now fairly before the people, but has been advocated by the Club and not a few of them originated in it. Its published discussions and resolutions served in no small degree to enlighten and arouse the public mind and conscience, in reference to an undue

and reckless expenditure of the public money, both State and local, and was thereby instrumental in checking in some measure the growing tendency to wanton waste and extravagance in our county expenditures.

The establishment of the secret and more firmly bonded and as some think, more efficient, order of the Grange has in some respects, superseded its necessity, in the minds of many of its former most active members and warmest supporters.

Be this as it may, there are those yet who are exceeding loth to let it go down, believing there is still a distinct work to be done by and for the farmers at large, that no other organization can accomplish so readily and so well.

These propose to revive and resuscitate the Club at the earliest practical opportunity, and with such chartered rights and privileges as may be deemed needful to give to it that dignity and perpetuity, that the labors and record of its past history so richly merit.

As the labors of the farm now crowd from dawn until dark, the committee may not report, possibly, before September next. When they do, in any case, the readers of the FARMER will be duly apprized of it.

I have been so driven by the "Demon of work" of late, that I have ceased to take "notes," for the press for a month past. Now, that I begin to see light ahead, I call to mind my promise made the FARMER, and take up my pencil again.

Ordinarily, I have been able to do a good part of my plowing for small grain and corn during the previous fall, winter or early spring months. But the past winter and spring has been exceptional, for Kansas, in this respect, so that the planting season found me all unprepared to seize the favorable opportunity, and, as is usual in such a case, every thing seeming to work at cross purposes, an over supply of stock to be fed and cared for up to the 7th of May; a thousand and one things to be done now, that ought to have been done before, and out of the way; nameless chores and duties that will not be put off till "a more convenient season," and that yet amount to very little, seemingly, when done.

Thus the middle of May found me with not a hill of corn in the ground, nor a furrow plowed. I have now some eighteen acres planted, most of which is already up and doing nicely, and the ground perfectly clean.

My mode when crowded, is to plant in the furrow, taking care to drop it a little way up the side so as not to have it covered too deep, and harrow all smooth right after the plow. In this way I have year after year grown fair to good crops of corn, with the least possible expense in the way of labor. Only clean, mellow ground can be so planted with a certainty of success. Some forty to seventy-five bushels per acre may be depended on, at a cost of about one day's labor with a team.

But I found the above method too slow, whereupon, taking a three-shovel plow with a pair of ponies, and a boy to "drop," I plowed and planted four acres a day; then harrowed all smooth before it came up. For ground plowed the fall or winter previous this plan will answer admirably for "small farmers," like myself, who have not the means to buy nor the hands to run the modern improved farm machinery.

Some of your readers will doubtless be ready to denounce this style of farming "slipshod." Be it even so, I am now selling corn grown in this way, to my neighbors, at seventy cents per bushel at the crib. To be sure, I do not expect the Agricultural Colleges to take pattern. Their modes are more scientific, and cost at least three times as much. Yet I am not so "old-fogy" as not to be ready to adopt a more excellent way as soon as it may be practically demonstrated.

The wheat crop is even more than fulfilling its promise of six weeks ago, and is now heading out.

Early potatoes have been in blossom for a week past. The later planting is up, with no plague of "bugs" as yet.

The fruit crop with the exception of the apple, has generally fulfilled the expectation produced by its abundant bloom.

The apple crop, with the exception of a few early varieties, has dropped off, until but a "thin" showing is left. This is particularly the case with the Wine-apple, Ben Davis and some others, supposed most reliable winter varieties. So far as I have observed, the trees are fullest on the north side.

Timothy and clover sown on winter wheat last spring, a year, give promise of a fair crop of hay. Red clover alone, in the orchard, is in bloom and is being mowed for the pigs and other stock not allowed to run at large. I find they eat it readily, and in large quantity, and seem to thrive on it even better than when fed on corn. The twenty acres sown this spring seems to have made a good "catch" and is not choked by weeds or drouth will be a success.

Stock, though "picking up" a little, bears strong marks even yet, of the hard winter.

Having occasion to have some stone laid in mortar for sheds, smoke-house, etc., I inquired of a stone mason the price per perch, he finding the whole material and doing a first-class job. His reply was, "about \$3.00." I concluded to "boss" the job myself. Hiring one man to furnish the stone and sand, and another to do the work, the entire cost, including the lime, when all done, was found to be less than \$1.50 per perch. Moreover I had a solid, compact wall, that no mouse nor bug could penetrate, such as no mason who contracts by the job ever builds, so far as my ex-

perience goes. One hundred per cent is a very fair profit for "bossing." I could have a like job done now at fifteen per cent. less still.

In conclusion, let me thank you for your pertinent and true utterances in favor of a reform in the general government and management of the Grange movement. I have ever most seriously objected to its anti-Republican form of government, in which the Masters alone are permitted to have a voice in its legislation, etc. The whole machinery is too cumbersome, costly and high-casteled to suit our simple republican ideas of doing things. There must be a radical change in this respect and that soon, if it expects to retain its hold upon the freedom-loving sons of agriculture. We want no ruling class, no aristocracy. Bluemont Farm, May 30.

THE KANSAS FARMER

IN ITS

Twelfth Year.

Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.



Terms of Subscription:

CASH IN ADVANCE.	
One Copy, Weekly, for one year.....	\$ 2 00
One Copy, Weekly, for one month.....	1 00
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year.....	5 00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year.....	8 00
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The FARMER no experiment, but a well established

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

Communications.

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

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

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

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports, made by the Signal Bureau of the War Department will present tabulated statements of observations, and facts interesting to all readers. Contributions showing the character, scope and value of the various sciences of agriculture and manufactures, will be published, from an able writer, descriptions of instruments used, of the manner of making observations, etc., of the most practical and valuable 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 an agricultural literature appreciated and sought for. The various parts of the science of agriculture, and the discussion of purely scientific subjects, will find thousands of appreciative readers among the farmers of the West.

Patrons of Husbandry and other farmers' organizations, we shall have the latest official orders, circulars, changes and reports of meetings presenting fully the growth and character of the great "farmers' movement." The organization of this movement in other States, and in fact all information bearing upon the subject will be presented from week to week. A journal thus honestly and earnestly working for the promotion and support of the farmers' movement, will find thousands of appreciative readers among the farmers of the West.

The Literary and Domestic Department.
conducted by our own "guide woman," will be specially devoted to giving the family circle an entertaining and pleasant evening's reading. "Our Little Folks," which will be neglected, and by their own letters and contributions their department will become one of great interest to them.

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

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

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

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

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

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

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

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

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

One insertion, 20 cts. per line, Nonpareil.
Three months, 15 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
Three months, 12 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
One year, 10 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
For line for Special Notices, 25 cents. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

Advertising Rates:
Special Rates for Large Contracts:
In the Breeders' Nurseries and Seedsmen's Directory, we will print a Card of 3 lines for one year, for \$5.00 during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

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

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breckers' Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 50,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
 GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
 DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
 S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
 MRS. COBRA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
 "JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
 MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
 MRS. SOULARD.
 "RAMBLER."
 "BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.
 DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth, Kan.
 JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.
 JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
 P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
 R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
 W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
 NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
 C. W. JOHNSON, Haworth, Kan.
 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY L," "HOOBIE"
 GIRL, W. P. P. 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. These 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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. B. Weir Fruit Trees 189
 E. H. Osborn & Co Grain & Seed 180

PUBLIC SALES.

Hughes & Richardson, Lexington, Ky July 22
 Wm. Warfield, Lexington, Ky July 23
 P. A. Coen, Washburn, Ill. June 17
 B. F. & A. Vannier, near Lexington, Ky July 24
 Kentucky Sale of Short Horns—see advertisement—
 from July 22 to August 1.

State Fairs for 1874.

STATE.	PLACE.	TIME.
Illinois	Peoria	September 14-19.
Ohio	Columbus	September 7-11.
Indiana	Indianapolis	September 21-24.
Iowa	Keokuk	September 21-24.
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	September 12.
Schroka	Omaha	Sept. 25 to Oct. 2.
Michigan	East Saginaw	September 1-10.
Minnesota	St. Paul	September 8-12.
Kansas	Leavenworth	September 7-11.
California	Sacramento	September 22-26.
Colorado	Denver	September 22-26.
St. Louis Fair	St. Louis	October 5-10.
West Virginia	Charleston	September 1-10.
New Jersey	Newark	September 14-19.
New Hampshire	Manchester	September 29-30.
Kansas City Exposition	Kansas City	September 14-19.

County Fairs in Kansas for 1874.

COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.
Allen	Jolia	October 7-10.
Anderson	Garrett	September 16-18.
Atchison	Atchison	September 4-4.
Butler	Coffey	September 22-25.
Cheyenne	Burlington	September 1-10.
Cowley	Winfield	September 1-10.
Cherokee	Charter Springs	September 22-25.
Dickinson	Enterprise	September 22-25.
Franklin	Ottawa	September 22-24.
Greenwood	St. Paul	September 3-4.
Harvey	Newton	September 22-25.
Jackson	Emporia	September 22-25.
Lyons	Lyons	September 22-25.
Miami	Paola	September 22-25.
Mitchell	Manhattan	September 22-25.
Ottawa	Minneapolis	September 22-25.
Pottawatomie	Louisville	September 22-25.
Riley	Manhattan	September 22-25.
Republic	Manhattan	September 16-18.
Shawnee	Topeka	September 22-25.
Sumner	Oxford	September 22-25.
Wabancuse	Alma	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.

THE ORGANIZATION OF NEW COUNTIES.

We understand that more new county organizations are being organized on our western border. With so much organizing talent lying round loose in Kansas and in view the success which attended the ambitious efforts of the coyote representatives last winter in securing legislation to enable them to issue bonds, we say it would indeed be singular if some of our numerous citizens having no visible means of support, should fail to invest in a speculation promising legislative honors and rich pecuniary returns upon the most insignificant outlay of time, brains and money. A somewhat antiquated idea exists in men's minds in the older Counties that those organizing these counties should have at least a residence in them and that the Counties should possess a legal population of voters but this we beg leave to say is not at all necessary. As long as we have the information that the territory has been surveyed it is sufficient. Homestead settlers are not even necessary. Coyotes and prairie dogs will answer for a constituency and give no serious trouble when the auspicious moment arrives for issuing bonds. Let us have more new counties by all means. Let us anticipate for the prospective settlers the vexation and annoyance consequent upon getting a good start in the bond business. Let us give these new counties character, by giving them debts. Let us make industry a necessity to the pioneer settler by giving him taxes to pay. Every patriot wants to see our "young and vigorous commonwealth" grow, and we say let the great work of organizing new Counties go on.

THE POMEROY CASE.

We see it stated by a number of papers that the County Attorney, Mr. Ryan, was not ready to go to trial when Mr. Pomeroy's case was called. The facts are, as given the writer by Mr. Ryan himself, as follows: The counsel for Mr. Pomeroy stated to Mr. Ryan that on

account of important business in the United States District Court at Leavenworth, he would not be ready to go to trial on Monday. To this Mr. Ryan replied that he would not consent to a postponement unless a day was fixed at which time the trial would be begun. The witnesses for the State did not arrive until Tuesday, at which time Mr. Ryan could at once have proceeded to trial. The case is now certainly set for the 27th of July and the cause which have led to the past numerous postponements, are not so important as to discover whether further efforts will be made on the 27th inst.

We have prepared a synopsis of the opinions of the press of the State upon this case, which are crowded out this week, but will appear in our next issue. We propose in the future to give the facts as they transpire concerning this trial, and if it is whitewashed with a *nolle prosequi* or a sham trial, we shall present the readers of the FARMER all the facts and names to enable them to locate the responsibility.

This trial is not a local affair, or concerning one individual but is one of importance to the State and one which claims attention of people throughout the whole country. In Kansas we look upon it as a test case bearing the same relation to the people that the trial of William Tweed did to the people of New York. We believe the citizens of this county and the State wish to give Mr. S. C. Pomeroy a fair and honorable trial. There has never been exhibited by the press or the people any other feeling. Very few indeed have even expressed opinions upon the voluminous evidence which has been before them for nearly two years. For the superficial excuses for postponement of the trial, for the manner in which the case has been worked up in Mr. Pomeroy's interest the past three months by personal and political means of every kind, for all this the press has exercised a charity, a forbearance and a leniency heretofore unknown. Mr. Pomeroy has the sympathy of a very large and respectable number of citizens of Kansas whom he has helped and befriended the past twelve years and from first to last there has been among all the people no spirit of persecution towards Mr. Pomeroy. All that the people wish to see is a just and proper prosecution of the man who stands legally committed for trial for a grave criminal offense.

DECISIONS IN THE GRANGE.

It must have occurred to most members of the Grange that the power to give a decision upon rules of order, and interpretations affecting the written and unwritten work of the Order was being used somewhat promiscuously. Decisions are quite the order of the day. Everybody from the high private to Master of the National Grange have been delivering decisions, and the question very naturally comes up in most men's minds, who has power to make an authoritative decision? To bring the subject forward for discussion and to secure some intelligent understanding regarding what we may in the future consider official and binding interpretations of the written and unwritten work we submit the following considerations:

First, it will be readily conceded that the Masters of Subordinate and County Granges are the highest authorities within their organizations, subject to the legal decisions, Constitution and By-Laws of the State and National Granges. In the State organization we are unable to see how any officer or member, except the Master of the State Grange or the Executive Committee can assume to make legal decisions.

There seems to be a mania for making decisions upon every conceivable point, but all that can be of any advantage to members of Subordinate Granges are the decisions which emanate from legal authority. It seems to us that ambitious persons not having the proper authority to make a legal decision would do well to call their "decisions" hereafter, "opinions." The Master and Executive Committee of the State Grange and the Master and Executive Committee of the National Grange are the only properly constituted judges of the points of Grange law and usage, and the sooner it is determined where decisions are binding upon members of the Order the less confusion will occur. There is a wide difference between decisions and opinions, and we hope soon to see these things which are of considerable importance to members, called by their right names that there may be no misunderstanding.

LOUISIANA SUFFERERS

It was suggested two weeks ago by Major Hudson, that the Granges throughout the State contribute such amounts as they might think best toward the relief of our brethren in Louisiana who are suffering, and in many cases, in a destitute condition, caused by the overflow of the Mississippi river. There is no doubt but what such contributions are very much needed and will be very thankfully received. Any Subordinate Granges in Kansas that feel disposed to contribute any funds for the above purpose and choose to send the same to us, can do so, and we will forward it to the Master of the State Grange of Louisiana where it will be systematically distributed to our needy brethren.

We hereby acknowledge the first contribution of five dollars, received from J. R. Underwood, Secretary of Good Intent Grange, No. 836, Atchison County. W. P. POPENOE, Topeka, Kansas.

GEO. T. ANTHONY'S ORATION.

We publish this week the oration of Hon. Geo. T. Anthony, formerly editor of the FARMER, at the commencement exercises of our State University. It is a forcible exposition of a practical man's ideas upon education. Mr. Anthony presents in his strong and courageous manner the failures and weaknesses of routine collegiate education and hints at new departures in favor of a broader and more practical as well as a more honest system which time, we predict, will see thoroughly inaugurated in our colleges and universities. We bespeak for this oration a thorough perusal by all our readers.

SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

Council No. 1, of this Order was organized in this city on the 25th of February 1874, and, under the judicious management of the officers temporarily elected, it has grown in strength and importance more rapidly than any kindred organization in the State—now numbering about one hundred members of the substantial business men and mechanics with their wives and daughters, of Topeka.

At the regular weekly meeting, Saturday evening last, the following officers were duly installed for the ensuing year: President, Samuel Dolman; Vice President, Virginia Welch; Secretary, Clara McCabe; Treasurer, Ellen E. Wilcox; Lecturer, Geo. W. Spencer; Steward, James S. Robinson; Assistant Steward, Ross A. Higbee; Inside Guard, Thomas Welch; Outside Guard, Seth H. Wood.

The Council resolved to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the birth of our national independence in an appropriate manner and appointed the necessary committee to provide the ways and means thereof. All of the Sovereigns in the State, the Patrons of Husbandry and the industrious classes generally are invited to participate with them in commemorating the important event.

The growth of this Order in the State has been healthful and would have been more rapid but for the "hard times." The Deputies having charge of the work here are discrete and earnest men and under their supervision no improper persons will be permitted to get control of the Order in its infancy.

The Sovereigns have a wide field for usefulness before them and we bid them God speed.

We call attention to the advertisement of E. H. Osborn & Co., of Quincy, Ill. Their new grain and seed cleaner is offered upon the fairest and most liberal terms. The value of a No. 1 grain and seed cleaner in putting grain in good marketable order cannot be over estimated.

Commencement Week—Kansas State Agricultural College.

The examinations will be held at the College. All other exercises will be held in the Presbyterian church in Manhattan.

FRIDAY, June 18.—Examinations from 8:40 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.—Book Keeping, Class B, Prof. Ward; Drawing, Classes III-VI, Prof. Whitman; Instrumental Music, 10:30 to 12 m., Prof. Verden.
 10:30 a.m. to 12 m.—Book Keeping, Class A, Prof. Ward; Penmanship and Drawing, (I Div.), Prof. Platt; Botany, Class A, Prof. Whitman; Anatomy, Prof. Leach; 2 to 4 p.m.—Entomology, Class B, Prof. Whitman; Vocal Music, Prof. Platt; Blacksmithing, Capt. Todd.

SUNDAY, June 21, 4 p.m.—Bachelorette Sermon, Pres't Anderson.
 8 p.m.—Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, "Pivots of Destiny," by John A. Gray, Esq., of Topeka.

MONDAY, June 22.—Examinations from 8:40 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.—Drill in English, Prof. Platt; English Synonyms, Prof. Lee; English Grammar, Prof. Lee; Penmanship and Drawing, (II Div.), Prof. Platt; Political Economy, Pres't Anderson; Telegraphy, Mr. Jackson.
 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—United States History, Prof. Platt; Botany, Class B, Prof. Whitman; Drawing, Class II, Prof. Leach; Jackson.
 8 p.m.—Undergraduates' Exhibition—First Year—Harvey D. Sater, Oration, "Discovery of America," Mary Edna, Essay, "The Future of the Nation," "Education Labor," Mary A. Vall, (Died, June 2, 1874), Essay, "Not the Dress that Makes the Man."
 Second Year.—Joseph C. Harper, Essay, "Fashion;" Louis B. Rogers, Oration, "The Power of Will;" Third Year.—Ella S. Child, Essay, "Sunshine and Shadow;" George H. Frazier, Oration, "Progress."
 Fourth Year.—Ella M. Gale, Oration, "Science and Art;" Walter C. Howard, Oration, "The American Statesman."

TUESDAY, June 23.—Examinations, 8:40 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.—Drill in English, Prof. Platt; English Synonyms, Prof. Lee; Geometry, Prof. Ward; German, Prof. Whitman; Mineralogy, Prof. Kedzie.
 10:30 a.m. to 12 m.—Diction, Prof. Lee; Penmanship and Drawing, (III Div.), Prof. Platt; Sewing, Mrs. Cheseldine; Instrumental Music, Mrs. Verden.
 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—Diction, Prof. Lee; Natural Philosophy, Prof. Kedzie; Carpentry, Capt. Todd.
 8 p.m.—Annual Address, by T. Dwight Thacher, Esq.; Subject, "Industrial Education."

WEDNESDAY, June 24.—10 a.m.—Commencement Exercises.—Harry A. Brown, "Anthropology;" Edgar A. Clark, "Class A;" John E. Davis, "Government and Subject;" William D. Gilbert, "Our Beau Ideal;" Adoniram J. White, "Night and Day;" "The American Statesman;" Charles O. Whedon, Oration; John J. Points, Poem.

It is the best economy to buy implements that are proved by years of trial and the experience of the most intelligent operators, to be every way "the best." "The Blanchard Churn" has been used over twenty years, and over seventy five thousand are now in successful operation. It is "the best" churn in use. They are made only by Porter Blanchard's Sons, Concord, N. H.

Entomology.

BY E. A. POPENOE.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. E., Sumner Co.—Your specimens are the larvae of a tortoise-beetle, in all probability those of *Phrynotoma unipunctata*. They are not known to be injurious to useful plants, being confined to weeds of the order *compositae*. You say your specimens were taken on the Prairie Rosinweed, and we have taken larvae and pupae of the above named species on leaves of the Purple Iron-weed *Vernonia*.

The larvae require about three weeks to complete their growth after hatching, and remain in the pupa state about a week before appearing as perfect beetles. The beetle that we think would produce the larvae you sent, is an oval, convex, light clay-yellow insect, measuring about two-fifths of an inch in length, and one-fourth in breadth, and may be known by a black spot in the middle of the thorax. It is not common in this locality.

J. T. B., Franklin Co.—The chrysalis that you found attached to a plum twig is that of the large yellow swallow-tail Butterfly (*Papilio turnus*), the larva of which eats the leaves of various trees, commonly apple and plum. They are rarely so abundant as to do much damage to the trees they infest, probably owing to the fact that parasites put a check upon their excessive increase.

The pupa you sent was broken on its arrival and about seventy-five specimens of a small hymenopterous parasite escaped. This parasite presents the appearance of a four-winged fly about one-eighth of an inch long, with the thorax rough punctured and of a dull, very dark green hue, and with the abdomen highly polished, of a bright green color.

The ball about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, that you picked from an Osage orange twig was the egg case of some large species of spider, and upon being opened there escaped a great multitude of young. We cannot give the name of the spider.

G. S. W., Osage Co.—Your insect is the Imbricated Snout-beetle (*Epicoccus imbricatus*, Say). It frequently does some injury to apple trees and gooseberries by gnawing the twigs and fruit. Nothing is known of its natural history. The specimens sent was mashed flat in its passage through the mails, being enclosed only in a piece of paper. Insects should always be enclosed in some small tin or stiff pasteboard box if it is wished that they should arrive safely.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A DESTRUCTIVE INSECT.

The Locust Carpenter Moth.

Prof. S. T. Kelsey, forester of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, left at the FARMER office a stick of ash timber about four inches in diameter and about three feet long the bark of which was perforated by no less than ten holes made by some large borer which afterwards proved to be the larva of the Locust Carpenter Moth (*Xyletus robiniae*, Peck), an insect that has for a long time been well known as destroying the Black Locust, and which has also been found to attack Oaks and according to Prof. Riley, the crabapple. We have never seen any notice of this insect as attacking ash trees. Mr. Kelsey in a letter to us on the subject, says that the ash trees about Pawnee Fork, a few miles west of Larned, are very badly cut to pieces by this borer, and that the stick sent us was about a fair sample of the trees in that neighborhood.

From these facts we may see the immense amount of damage this insect is capable of doing to the timber where it is abundant, as seems to be the case in the above named locality.

The larva or borer grows to be about three inches in length and nearly one-half an inch in width. The color of the specimens found in the ash stick was a delicate rose with narrow yellowish stripes along the back. It becomes yellowish white before pupating. It is flattened below, rounded above, and with the body rather broadest anteriorly. There are a few purplish brown spots bearing bristles on each segment. The head is narrower than the body, and of a shining dark brown color, and there is a patch of this color on the top of the first segment. The larva has eight pairs of legs the three anterior pairs being sharp and horny, the others being the fleshy false legs.

Dr. Fitch thinks that the larva are three years in obtaining their growth after which they spin a silken cocoon in the entrance of the hole and pass about two weeks in the pupa state and issue as moths in the latter part of June of the first of July. The male moth is much smaller than the female and is of a dark mottled gray color, with the hind half of the hind wings ochre yellow. The female is about twice as large as the male, is of a lighter shade of color and has no yellow about her.

Dr. Fitch says that a female of this species which was in his possession deposited upwards of three hundred eggs in a few hours after its capture.

It is nocturnal in its habits and remains at rest during the day clinging to tree trunks, where its similarity in color to the bark renders it difficult to detect.

It is indeed fortunate that this species is so uncommon in most localities, for with the great fecundity of the female and the immense destructiveness of the large boring larva, it would, were not natural checks operating against it, completely exterminate the various trees it infests.

The only remedy proposed is to apply soft soap in the fore part of June to the bodies of the trees which it is desired to protect. When the entrance of the hole is discovered to be closed by a silken cover mixed with chips, etc. it would be well no doubt to probe the hole with a sharp wire, thus killing the larva as it will, then usually be found preparing to enter or will already have entered the pupa state, which it does within two or three inches of the mouth of the hole.

It is quite distinct from the common borer of the locust (*Alysius robiniae*), which is a beetle in its perfect state, and not a moth.

State News Items.

TREASURER Francis has notified all county treasurers that he proposes to comply with the law, and that they will be expected to do so. Each one will be required to make his payments in currency, according to law.

SEVERAL of our farmers have been cutting their wheat during the past week. We have heard of some pieces that it is thought will go twenty-five bushels to the acre on an average. Of course a portion of the wheat on the upland has been somewhat damaged and there will not be a very heavy yield. Taken together we shall have a fair crop of wheat.—*Neosho Valley Register*.

THE cotton crop in this vicinity looks very promising. In fact, exceedingly flattering, and promises to pay far better than wheat or corn. Parties are making arrangements to put up a ginning machine, to be run by the power of Spring River. We understand the machine will be in running order by the time cotton is picked.—*Baxter Springs Republican*.

No better facilities exist any where in the State for manufacturing than at this point. We have abundance of water power to drive machinery, and located as the City is, it is accessible to all parts of the country. We think a furniture manufactory would pay well. It seems to us to be perfectly useless to ship our lumber east and then ship our furniture back. We earnestly hope some parties will take this matter into consideration, investigate the surroundings and then we are satisfied they will invest.—*Voice of the People*.

THE creeks of Phillips county are very numerous and nearly all of them contain water during the whole season. But the rapidity of the current and the quality of the water are various in different locations; and as a general rule it is not best to drink it in the raw state. It may not be generally known that almost any water met with in this country is perfectly safe after being boiled, and may be used for tea and coffee with security against fever and ague.—*Phillipsburg Sentinel*.

DURING the past week we have traveled over a good deal of country—in Missouri and Kansas—and it is our candid opinion, fearlessly and honestly expressed, that there is no better place to settle, in all this broad land, than just here in Osage county. Growlers and those who want to come west to grow up with the country will please make a note of this.—*Osage County Chronicle*.

THE Leavenworth Times says that the term of the U. S. Circuit Court which commences in Leavenworth in June, promises to be a very lengthy one. It is expected that both Judges Dillon and Foster will reside in order that the old docket which has been accumulating for years can be worked off. The district court will not then be in session, and both court rooms can be used.

Prof. Patton appears to us in anything but a lovely light. He is no more genuinely orthodox in the best sense of the term than Prof. Swing. He has a different and perhaps a plainer way of stating what he believes, and his trouble with Swing is that he will not state things in Patton's style. "David" will not fight in Patton's armor, and in this he shows his sense. But Patton belongs to the Procrustean bedstead school. If a man is too long for it, cut him off; if too short, stretch him out. It may break a few bones, but no matter; fit him to the bed. This smells of the inquisition. Patton would have been a splendid fellow in the thumb-screw business. The only trouble with him is that he has come to his kingdom in a wrong time. He does not belong to the present age.—*The Kansas Evangelist*.

THERE seems to be fewer insects, bugs etc., to prey upon the growing crops this season than has been known for many years. The vines have not been injured in the least. Potatoes bugs made their appearance in the spring, but left without doing any damage. The chinch bugs were here three or four weeks but they too have disappeared. The fruit has not suffered at all. Never have we had such a prospect for grain, produce, and fruit. It will be a year of unusual abundance.—*Wabancuse County News*.

THE Turnfest came off Sunday, according to programme. Preparations were carried forward all day Sunday and were fully completed before the sun went down at night. The city was neatly decorated with flags evergreens and flowers, and everybody connected with the affair felt satisfied.—*Lawrence Standard*.

Wm. H. Henderson near town, has a very nice piece of corn growing. We had occasion to pass through it on Saturday last. It stands very even and full and some of the blades measured as they stood 25 inches. They would doubtless have measured 3 feet if straightened out. How is that for "drouthy" Kansas? Corn on the 7th of June 2 ft 1 in. high as it stands through the field.—*Lincoln County News*.

THE fall wheat in this section, the farmers say, has headed up somewhat below the general expectations, on account of the several weeks dry weather in the growing season. The late rains, however, will greatly help the filling out of the heads, though the straw will be short. The harvest will commence, if the weather is favorable, in about two weeks.—*Wathena Reporter*.

THE Perry Times says: The steamer Perry Bell is now undergoing a series of repairs, and will be fitted up for an excursion boat. She was first built for the purpose of freighting between here and Lawrence. But her proprietors find that there is no more money in excursion trips than freighting. She will go to Topeka to-morrow, a party there having chartered her for four days. She will then go to Lawrence and do duty on the slack waters of the dam, for the denizens of that city.

SOME of our American "boobies" were disposed to fall down and worship Henri Rochefort, upon his passage over the continent. We have enough of the pernicious doctrines of Communism in this country, without encouraging its importation from foreign lands.—*Saline County Journal*.

Mr. E. W. Clifford, proprietor of the Augusta water mill, has an advertisement in this paper. He proposes to grind wheat for one-eighth corn, rye and buckwheat for one-sixth.—*Walnut Valley Times*.

WE hear from other farmers in the county who are confident that they will harvest over thirty bushels to the acre.

The chinch bug has done but little damage since the heavy rains of two weeks ago.—*Wyandotte Gazette*.

THE OSAGE Ceded Land case was tried on Monday, and a decision is expected this week. Both sides are confident. U. S. Attorney, Peck, is reported as having acquitted himself with great credit. Gov. Shannon was so thoroughly in earnest, and became so excited, that he broke down before he finished his argument.—*South Kansas Tribune*.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, }
SUPREME COURT }

D. W. POWERS, et al., vs. AMOS KINDT.
Error from Saline County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
I. Only such alleged errors as are specifically pointed out by counsel, will be considered by this Court. When counsel claim that the testimony does not support the findings, without pointing out which finding is objected to, or wherein the testimony fails to support it, this Court will not ordinarily look through a lengthy record to see if there be not some particular fact unsupported by testimony.
II. In an action for damages by cattle to growing crops, proof that the growing crops were not enclosed by a legal and sufficient fence will not defeat the action, when it appears that the cattle were driven upon the premises by their owners and that the latter were guilty of a wanton and wilful want of care.
III. Where growing crops are destroyed by trespassing cattle belonging to two parties, trespassing repeatedly through the season, and where in the nature of things it is impossible to distinguish between the trespass of one lot of cattle and that of the other, or to determine the actual amount of damage done by each separately, and where the district court apportioned the damage according to the number of cattle belonging to the respective parties, and allowed the owner of the crops to recover in an action against one of the parties only the proportion of the damages given by such apportionment; HELD, That such party had no grounds to complain of the amount of the judgment.
All the Justices concurring.

WM. J. LARIMER vs. FANNY KELLY.
Error from Woodson County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
Where a case has been submitted to the jury and the jury have retired to consider of their verdict but afterwards have separated by permission of the Court, and with the consent of both the parties, the mere drinking of intoxicating liquor by one of the parties, and the fact that the separated will not of itself have the effect to require that the verdict afterwards rendered by the jury shall be set aside and a new trial granted.
All the Justices concurring.

A. JENNINGS et al., vs. THE STATE OF KANSAS.
Error from Cloud County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
I. In an action upon a forfeited recognizance, given upon the continuance of a criminal cause from one term to another, an allegation of the filing of an information, an order of continuance, etc., is sufficient, without averring a prior arrest and a preliminary examination or a waiver of it.
II. The warrant of commitment issued upon such continuance is a precept, and the Court should be under the seal of the Court, and signed by the Clerk, and should not be under the hand of the Judge.
III. Where the information is not preserved in the record, it will be presumed that it sufficiently and fully charged a crime of which the Court had jurisdiction, and then a warrant which refers to the filing of the information and states generally the character of the crime, without stating the particular facts and circumstances of the case, or the county in which the crime is charged to have been committed, will be held sufficient.
IV. An omission to file and record the recognizance as required by Sec. 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure before the forfeiture, is not such an omission as will defeat a recovery.
V. A description of the district court of Cloud County as the "twelfth judicial district court sitting in and for the County of Cloud," is a misdescription, though perhaps unnecessarily full.
VI. Section 184 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has made radical and sweeping changes in the rules of decision in actions on forfeited recognizances, and under it the old decisions are of little value as authority in this State.
All the Justices concurring.

J. W. H. GOLDEN et al., vs. ROBT. J. ELLIOTT et al.
Error from Labette County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
I. When in a county lately opened to settlement and into which population has been recently and rapidly flowing, an application to the district court for a mandamus to compel the county officers to remove their offices from one town to another is overruled, and where the only facts disclosed in the application are that at a county seat election, held more than two years before, the returns showed that the latter place had received a majority of the votes without any explanation of the delay in the application, and where it also appears that immediately after such election and before any canvass of the votes the district court had in a pro or proceeding issued a restraining order enjoining the canvass, the proclamation of the result and the removal of the county offices, on the ground that such apparent majority was the result of fraudulent votes, and that such restraining order remains unrevoked and in full force; HELD, That this Court will not reverse the ruling of the district court refusing the writ of mandamus.
All the Justices concurring.

EVANDER LIGHT vs. D. W. POWERS et al.
Error from Saline County.
REVERSED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
I. A petition which states a contract to accept drafts, and a breach of such contract, states a cause of action, and a demurrer to it should be overruled.
II. Such a contract is valid though not in writing.
All the Justices concurring.

GEORGE BARLETT et al., vs. STATE OF KANSAS.
Error from Cloud County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
I. Where an action in the nature of a quo warranto has been commenced by the county attorney, in the name of the State of Kansas, for the purpose of ousting from office certain persons who have unlawfully usurped certain offices, there is no defect of parties plaintiff.
II. In such a case, when the offices into which said persons have unlawfully intruded are the offices of Mayor, Police Judge and City Council of a city of a third class, the State has such an interest in the subject matter of the action that the action may be prosecuted in the name of the State as plaintiff.
III. And in such a case, where the action is prosecuted in the name of the State, the county attorney may commence and prosecute the action for the State.
All the Justices concurring.

JOHN F. HOUSER et al., vs. D. J. S. PEARSE.
Error from Crawford County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
I. In an action to recover damages for the breach of a contract by reason of which the parties alleged that the crops were lost and destroyed, and when none of the evidence is preserved, this Court cannot say there was any error in refusing to instruct the jury that the measure of damages was the difference between the contract price and what it would have cost to have had the work done by others, and in instructing them that if the plain-

tiff took all reasonable precaution and still lost the oats through the defendants' failure to perform their contract, he might recover the value of the oats lost.
All the Justices concurring.

ROBT. P. FURROW et al., vs. SALLY M. CHAPIN.
Error from Nemaha County.
MODIFIED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
I. Where the parties to an action of replevin file a full set of pleadings and go to trial upon the merits of the action and a verdict and judgment are rendered for the plaintiff, the Supreme Court will not entertain a question raised for the first time in the Supreme Court that no affidavit for the order of replevin was filed.
II. In an action of replevin against an officer for property seized by him on execution, the plaintiff in the execution is afterwards made a party defendant but not in lieu of nor substituted for the officer, and the petition is not amended so as to allege anything against said new party, and said new party does not in his answer set up any ground for, nor ask, any affirmative relief; HELD, That judgment rendered jointly against said officer and said new party for \$225.00 and costs is erroneous as against said new party.
III. An officer who holds an execution against the property of the husband has no authority by virtue of the execution to seize the property of the wife.
IV. A married woman may maintain an action in this State in her own name.
V. Where a married woman has a property she may testify in the case although the defendant may claim that he as an officer seized and now holds the property as the property of her husband and that he seized the same by virtue of an execution issued against the property of her husband.
VI. Where a purchase of property is made, but the evidence does not show where it will be presumed that the purchase was made under laws similar to our own.
VII. A married woman may purchase horses with her own money if she chooses to do so.
All the Justices concurring.

C. A. GRAHAM vs. HENRY E. COWGILL.
Original Proceeding. Quo Warranto. From Coffey County.
JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
I. In the absence of any judgment against a county treasurer on his official bond, the Board of County Commissioners cannot remove such county treasurer from office and fill his place by the appointment of some other person.
II. Where a county treasurer, by acts and omissions forfeited his right to further hold the office of county treasurer, (within the meaning of Sec. 180 of the act relating to counties and county officers, Gen. Stat. 294,) the office does not thereby become vacant, but becomes vacant only by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction in an action in the nature of quo warranto instituted for the purpose of effecting the removal of such county treasurer from office.
All the Justices concurring.

CHARLES W. WOLF vs. SAM'L W. FOSTER.
Error from Neosho County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
I. Under an answer alleging generally payment to the plaintiff, it is not error to admit proof of payment to an agent of the plaintiff.
II. Parol evidence of the actual payment of money due may be received, although it appears that at the time of payment a receipt was given, which is not produced, and whose loss or destruction is not accounted for as to admit secondary evidence of its contents.
III. The court is under no obligation to repeat the law as given in the general charge, in the special instructions asked by counsel.
All the Justices concurring.

THE STATE OF KANSAS vs. HILLIARD MORROW.
Appeal from Davis County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
Where a criminal prosecution for murder in the first degree has been tried by a jury and the jury has found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree and the court trying the cause has sustained the verdict, and where the evidence introduced on the trial is conflicting and contradictory, but where the evidence tending to show the defendant's guilt is sufficient if it were not contradicted by other evidence, and if it were allowed to have its full force and effect to prove beyond all reasonable doubt, the verdict is not reversible, but where the evidence tending to show the defendant's guilt is sufficient if it were not contradicted by other evidence, and if it were allowed to have its full force and effect to prove beyond all reasonable doubt, the verdict is not reversible.
All the Justices concurring.

AMOS BOBB vs. HARVEY BANCROFT et al.
Error from Lyon County.
MODIFIED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
I. A firm composed of four members was indebted to several parties. The creditors signed an agreement which provided that the partners that they made with the members of the partnership "the arrangement following for the settlement of their claims respectively against said partnership and its members." It then provided that the partners should at once transfer to a trustee named certain specified property in trust for said creditors; that the trustee should proceed without delay to convert the same into money, and after paying the same to the creditors, to pay the same pro rata to the creditors "until the satisfaction of their claims," and the residue return to the partners; also that one of the firm should execute a mortgage on certain specified property to said trustee in trust for the creditors, conditioned that he would in three equal annual payments pay said creditors, or said trustee for said creditors, "any balance of their said claims which the said other property and assets and the proceeds thereof should be insufficient to pay," and then closed with this stipulation: "The foregoing conditions being complied with, we agree to extend the time of payment of our claims one-third in one year, one-third in two years, and one-third in three years." HELD, That the firm having performed all the conditions prescribed on its part was entitled to claim from the creditors simply an extension of the time of payment of its indebtedness, and that there was no agreement, express or implied, on the part of the creditors to release any of the firm, or to look first to the property in the hands of the trustee, and secondly only to the mortgage security for the satisfaction of their claims; and further, that three years having elapsed from the date of the agreement any creditor could maintain his action against the firm for the unpaid portion of his claim.
II. Where a contract is clear and unambiguous in its terms, it is the best evidence of the intention and agreement of the parties, and an allegation in a pleading that the parties by that agreement intended something different from the plain import of the language may, at least when there is no claim of mistake, fraud or imposition, be disregarded.
III. A count in an answer to an action on a promissory note, which alleges that the plaintiff has received from a certain trustee large sums of money in part payment of the note and in excess of the amounts credited, and that the amount thus paid is unknown to defendants and known only to the trustee and the plaintiff, should be held good on demurrer although no amount thus paid is specified.
IV. A party holding the note of a firm, for whose payment and security such provision has been made as specified in the agreement hereof described, may maintain an action thereon, without first returning the money received from the trustee and not credited on the note, or releasing, assigning and returning all right, title and interest he may have in the property transferred to such trustee.
V. The fact that the property conveyed to such trustee was and is of value sufficient to pay all the expenses of the trust, as well as all the indebtedness of the firm, constitutes no defense to an action on such indebtedness.
All the Justices concurring.

THE STATE OF KANSAS vs. ABRAHAM CUTLER.
Appeal from Saline County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
I. An injunction may be granted by the judge of the district court at chambers; and a charge for the violation of such injunction may be heard and determined by such judge at chambers.
II. Where such a charge is tried by the judge of the district court at chambers, and no jury is asked for, and no objection is made, nor exception taken to the action of the judge in trying the case without a jury; HELD, That such judge does not commit error in trying said charge without a jury.
III. Where an injunction is issued against a railway company, its assigns, agents, employees, and any one acting by its authority or in its behalf, but not against the present defendant by name; and the present defendant is the president of the railway company and owns a majority of its stock, and has by contract with the railway company full control of all the property, franchises and privileges of the railway company, and where the present defendant afterwards, with notice of said injunction, does what the company is prohibited from doing; HELD, That he may be prosecuted for a violation of said injunction.
IV. The proceeding for the violation of an injunction is a summary proceeding, and the charge may be tried upon the original affidavit filed in such proceeding, and not upon any formal pleadings.
All the Justices concurring.

THE STATE OF KANSAS vs. C. H. GRAHAM.
Original Proceeding. Quo Warranto. From Coffey County.
JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
Where a person has been duly elected to the office of county treasurer and has duly qualified and taken possession of the office, and has while in possession of the office committed certain acts, and neglected and refused to do certain other acts which were a forfeiture of his right to further hold the office if the State should choose to proceed against him, and where he then, without resigning and without any judgment having been rendered against him, but with his right to hold the office still complete, abandons the office; HELD, That an action in the nature of quo warranto instituted by the county attorney in the name of the State to terminate his right to further hold the office may be maintained, notwithstanding his said abandonment of the office.
Kingman, C. J., concurring.

GEORGE SHEARER vs. THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE DOUGLAS COUNTY.
Error from Douglas County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
I. The legislature, in providing for the taking of private property for public uses, may also prescribe the manner in which compensation therefor shall be made, and if such manner be free from any unreasonable requirements, may provide that a failure to seek compensation in that manner shall be deemed an absolute waiver of all claims therefor.
II. Where on the day of the meeting of the viewers, in proceedings to lay out a public highway, the mother of the owner of one of the tracts through which the proposed highway runs was taken suddenly sick, and in consequence thereof such owner failed to attend the meeting of the viewers, or present any claim for damages; HELD, That such failure was a waiver of all claims for damages.
All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS, }
SUPREME COURT, }
I. Abram Hammatt, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Syllabus in each of the above entitled cases, as the same appears on file in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal hereto [SEAL] affixed, at my office in Topeka, this 3rd day of June A. D. 1874.
A. HAMMATT,
Clerk Supreme Court.

C. T. WHITTENHALL, A. KYGER and W. G. SARGENT vs. HENRY KORKER.
Error from Nemaha County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
I. Under the Statutes of Kansas, any one or more, or all of the several makers of a promissory note may be sued thereon in one action, provided as to two of the makers the action was brought by one or more of the joint in form and not several or joint and several, and if all are sued in one action the plaintiff may dismiss his action as to any one or more of the defendants and proceed with his action against the other defendants.
II. Where the plaintiff in an action on a promissory note alleges in his petition "that plaintiff is the owner and holder of said note," and it appears from the note described in the petition that he was the original payee of the note, and it appears from the answer and the note that he at one time transferred the note to L. and S., and where it also appears that L. and S. afterwards made the following indorsement on the note, to wit: "Without recourse, Feb. 10, 1873. L. & S." HELD, That the allegations of the petition are sufficient to show "that the plaintiff is the owner and holder of said note," and that he is the real party in interest.
III. Where the district court overruled a frivolous demurrer to a petition, and declaring it frivolous required the defendant to answer insofar as he desired to answer at all, HELD, no error.
IV. Where a payee of a promissory note sues all the makers the action without notice as to two of the defendants, and proceeds with the action against the other three defendants, and where two of those proceeded against afterwards file answers alleging that they are not defendants as to whom the action was brought, and where the plaintiff in his answers to such answers does not constitute any defense or partial defense to the plaintiff's action; and particularly not where there are no allegations in the answers and the note does not show that the plaintiff ever knew that said defendants were only sureties.
All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS, }
SUPREME COURT, }
I. Abram Hammatt, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Syllabus in each of the above entitled cases, as the same appears on file in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal hereto [SEAL] affixed, at my office in Topeka, this 26th day of May, A. D. 1874.
A. HAMMATT,
Clerk Supreme Court.

Liver and Blood Diseases.
BY R. V. PRICE, M. D.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it receives and retains each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure but become variously diseased.
The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizziness, sleep, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and

poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels and other organs cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhoea. Other symptoms are common, a bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat, palpitating a teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in the throat, bloating of the stomach, pain in the sides or about the shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose my Golden Medical discovery with very small doses daily of my Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

Business Notices.

Patents.

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

GRANGE STORE.

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

GRANGER PRICES.

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

Imported Jersey Cattle.

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

Physician and Surgeon.

DR P. I. MULVANE,
Office, 168 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

New Advertisements.

FRUIT TREES

AND NURSERY STOCK of all kinds. Not a well-kept nursery. Good honorable local agents wanted. Farmers' orders filled and guaranteed as low as any responsible party. Address D. B. WIER, Lacon, Ill.

NEW IDEA.

Osborn's Grain and Seed Cleaner.
Patented, April, 1874.
Manufactured by E. H. Osborn & Co., Quincy, Ill.
FARMERS and others know the value of a Grain and Seed Cleaner that will do what we claim for ours! that it will separate oats from wheat, oats from barley, wheat from wheat, to thoroughly clean, flaxseed, timothy, clover and other grass seeds, and to do all the work of the farmer in this line. We guarantee every machine to do all we claim for it. It has long been considered impossible to separate rye from wheat, oats from barley, oats from spring wheat thoroughly, and to clean all the foul seeds and other refuse from flax seed. In these things our machines are complete. For cleaning timothy, clover and other fine seeds our machine has no equal either in quantity or quality. In order to get the machines into the hands of the farmers soon as possible, we have adopted the following plan: Send your order and we will ship machine to you giving you permission to give it a thorough trial and if it fails to give entire satisfaction return it at our expense. In other words, if it don't suit it will only cost the trouble of trying it. Our machines are easy to run, substantially built and simple. The motion is entirely new and different from any other machine in use.
Price, \$35.00 cash, flax seed apparatus \$3.00 extra. Warehouse size \$60.00, flax seed apparatus \$5.00 extra. We deal direct with the consumer and have put our prices down to the lowest figure.

NOTICE.

The Session Laws of Kansas for the year 1874 are now ready for sale. They will be sold at two dollars per copy which is the price fixed by law. Sent C. O. D., or by mail, if price and postage are prepaid.
Address W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON the 15th day of April 1874, a three year old red Heifer, two white spots in the face a square crop off each ear, an indistinct square brand on the right hip, within two weeks of calving at the time of leaving. About one inch is broken off of one of her horns. A liberal reward will be given for information that will lead to her recovery.
W. R. MOORE, Hoyt Post Office, Jackson County, Kansas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON MAY 2ND, STRAYED OR WAS STOLEN FROM the subscriber, near Dover, Kansas, one iron gray Mare, five years old, branded hands high, with rope tied around her neck, affixed "B" on left shoulder. One bay Mare, five years old, with a few white hairs in forehead, left hind foot white, had larist on when she left. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to her recovery. Mrs. MOOT, Dover, Kansas.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A PETITION will be presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Shawnee County, Kansas, at their July session, asking that a road be located as follows: Beginning at the south west corner of section 33, township 11 Range 13, running east one-half mile, thence north to the centre of the section; thence east one-half mile; thence north to the north east corner of section 33; thence north to Kansas Pacific railroad; thence south east to the town of Rossville. Rossville June 3 1874.
GEORGE ALLEN, Principal Petitioner.

THE KANSAS VALLEY BANK OF TOPEKA.

Capital,\$100,000.

BANKING in all its various branches promptly transacted.
Interest Paid on Time Deposites.
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.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A PETITION will be presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Shawnee County, Kansas, at their July session of 1874, asking that a road be established as follows, to wit:
Commencing at the south east corner of section 36 township 12 Range 16; thence running north on the range line between ranges 16 and 17 as near as practicable, two miles and intersecting the Bowers and Williams road JOHN BEARD, Principal Petitioner.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN., June 17, 1874.

Topeka Money Market.

BONDS.	Offer.	Ask.
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, May and Nov.	50	50
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, Jan'y, June	50	50
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, June and Dec.	50	50
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, Feb. and Aug.	50	50
Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 1.	50	50
Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 10.	50	50
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortgage	75	75
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe L'd G'd Bonds	90 1/2	90 1/2

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Kansas 7 per cent Bonds	98	City Script	35
Kansas 6 per cent Bonds	90	District School Bonds	90 1/2
State Warrants	par	Money on ap'd sec.	
County Warrants	par	per month	1 1/4
County 7 per cent rail-road Bonds	50	County 10 per cent rail-road Bonds	92 1/2

GRAIN MARKET.

WHEAT—Fall No. 2, \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 4, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 5, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 6, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 7, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 8, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 9, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 10, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 11, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 12, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 13, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 14, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 15, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 16, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 17, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 18, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 19, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 20, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 21, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 22, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 23, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 24, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 25, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 26, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 27, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 28, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 29, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 30, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 31, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 32, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 33, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 34, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 35, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 36, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 37, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 38, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 39, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 40, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 41, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 42, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 43, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 44, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 45, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 46, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 47, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 48, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 49, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 50, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 51, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 52, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 53, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 54, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 55, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 56, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 57, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 58, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 59, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 60, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 61, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 62, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 63, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 64, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 65, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 66, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 67, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 68, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 69, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 70, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 71, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 72, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 73, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 74, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 75, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 76, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 77, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 78, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 79, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 80, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 81, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 82, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 83, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 84, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 85, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 86, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 87, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 88, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 89, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 90, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 91, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 92, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 93, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 94, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 95, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 96, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 97, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 98, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 99, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 100, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 101, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 102, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 103, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 104, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 105, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 106, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 107, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 108, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 109, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 110, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 111, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 112, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 113, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 114, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 115, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 116, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 117, \$1.00 @ 15; No. 118, \$1.00 @ 15;

KANSAS FARMER: Patrons' Hand-Book Supplement.

Read the opinions of the Officers of the State Granges, and opinions of the Press.

The Patrons' Hand-Book, The most Valuable Work for the Grange yet Published.

Every Patron who wishes to be thoroughly informed regarding the history, character, laws, rulings, constitution, decisions and work of the Order, should have one of these books. It contains everything pertaining to the Grange, except the secret work. There is no other work like it in extent and value to members of the Grange, or to those who wish to become members.

The principles and character of the organization, its aims and objects are fully set forth, and the objections made for the want of correct information are here fully and completely answered.

Parliamentary Rules and Usages From Cushing's Manual. Nearly one-third of Cushing's Manual is inserted, which will be of great value in all kinds of deliberative bodies. It supplies a want long felt in our debating societies, farmers' meetings, in the Grange and all kinds of public gatherings. This alone is worth the price of the book.

The Manual of Practice as recommended by the Executive Committee is modeled from the Iowa Monitor and well known forms and usages of the Grange. It is authoritative, coming as it does from the highest and most trustworthy source.

How to Organize a Grange. This alone will be worth many times its cost to the new Granges of the State. The careful preparation of this part of the Hand-Book was given to Mr. W. F. Pope, a member of the Executive Committee, who is without doubt one of the best informed officers of the Grange in a clear and concise manner he has explained away many of the difficulties which have heretofore attended the organization of Granges.

The Patrons of the Hand-Book will join in thanking Mr. Pope for his most excellent presentation of this subject.

Our Business Agencies. This subject is very practically discussed by our efficient State Agent, Jno. G. O'Leary. The addition of the business feature to the Grange, including co-operative buying and selling, cutting down extraordinary profits, bringing the producer and consumer nearer together and doing away with unnecessary numbers of middlemen brings into the work of the State Agent many difficult problems requiring time, expense and much patient labor.

Insurance. On the subject of Insurance, Mr. S. H. Downs presents the subject of Life and Fire Insurance have, as yet, been but slightly introduced by the general public. The immense losses and corporations which have, in the past, been the cause of ruin to many families, have taken extraordinary sums of money from the people for the slightest mishaps. The Grange, in its wisdom, has taken the subject of insurance into its consideration, and as far as the farmers are concerned, such a system of mutual insurance will be adopted to protect them from the rapacious maw of these monopolies.

The Grange Directory. This important work, which comes with the Officers of the National Grange, lists the names and addresses of all Granges in the United States, and is a valuable addition to our literature in this direction.

From Geo. I. Parsons, Master of the Minnesota State Grange: Something of the kind has long been needed, and I think your little book supplies the want.

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From W. C. Porter, Master Nebraska State Grange: The place your book is designed to fill, in Kansas, is one that ought to be filled in Nebraska.

From E. G. Wall, Editor "Farmers' Vindicator," Jackson, Miss. It is absolutely necessary to make the work uniform throughout the States. I am glad you have started the ball, and hope all the States will follow in your track, and have the work alike in every State in the Union.

The "Patrons' Hand-Book," published at the office of the Kansas Farmer, at Topeka, contains the constitutions and by-laws of National, State and County Granges, Declaration of Principles, Usages, Rules and much other matter pertaining to the Order which is very valuable to members. —*Kansas City Times.*

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

Price List of the Hand-Book: One Copy, in Marble-Board Binding, to any address, postage paid, \$2.00. One Dozen, in Marble-Board Binding, to any address, postage paid, \$20.00. One Copy, Full Cloth Binding, to any address, postage paid, \$1.00. One Dozen Copies, Full Cloth Binding, to any address, postage paid, \$10.00. Money may be sent at our risk, if by Post Office Order. Registered Letter or Draft, Address, J. K. HUDSON, Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Patrons' Hand-Book

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

APRIL 10, 1874. Hon. J. K. Hudson: Dear Sir and Brother—Your valuable favor, the "Patrons' Hand-Book" has been received. I consider it the most complete work of the kind I have seen. There is in it what every Patron should know, and all Patrons who would keep posted in Grange matters should have a copy as a book of reference, and especially should it be kept in every Grange in our state for the use of its officers and members.

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

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

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange.

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

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

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

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

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

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

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

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

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange:

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

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

It shall have a place of special perusal.

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

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

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

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From W. C. Porter, Master Nebraska State Grange: The place your book is designed to fill, in Kansas, is one that ought to be filled in Nebraska.

From Wm. McAlister, Sec. and St. Agt. Nebraska State Grange.

I am much pleased with your Hand-Book.

From T. A. Thompson, Lecturer National Grange.

It is certainly a very desirable work for Patrons, and especially for Grange officers, and should be in the hands of all.

From H. W. Pratt, Sec. New Jersey State Grange.

I consider it a very valuable work, as a book of reference, and the low price at which you sell it brings it within the reach of all.

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," for instruction in the Constitution, By-Laws, Manual and General Working of the Grange. It is recommended by the worthy Master of the Grange in South Carolina, 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 work, compiled with great care by Bro. Hudson, and containing, besides the constitution and by-laws of the National Grange and of the Kansas State Grange, by-laws for county and subordinate granges, rules of order, manual of practice, parliamentary law, etc. It is a very convenient little hand-book and will assist every Patron very materially in comprehending all the workings of the Order. The Hand-Book is sold at the low price of 25 cents. Those who desire to see it, introduced into every Grange in the state. Price, 25 cents. —*Rural South Carolinian.*

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, by-laws, manual of practice, parliamentary law, etc. It should be in the hands of every Patron. —*Landmark.*

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 composed in a great measure of local information and advice.

Permit me to congratulate you on your success in compiling so valuable a work. I rejoice to see that we are getting a few farmers' papers in Kansas. —*A. A. HODGES, Deputy, Monroe Co.*

I received the "Patrons' Hand-Book" sent, and expect to send you orders for several soon. The contents are just what every Patron should know. I can see no reason why it should not be in every Patron's hand. —*W. J. F. HARRIS.*

Please accept my thanks for the "Hand-Book" just received. I think the book a perfect success, and do not see how it could be better. The price is so low that it 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 and County Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to every Grange. —*Kansas News Era.*

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and addresses of officers, constitutions and by-laws of National, State and County Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to every Grange. —*Kansas News Era.*

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

We are indebted to our friend, Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, for a copy of the Patrons' Hand-Book. Our Patron can well be satisfied that the book is a most valuable one, and 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. —*Fort Smith.*

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.—This is probably the most useful work yet published for the use of National or Grange officers, and is a most valuable one. It contains the Constitution, By-Laws of National, State and County Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to every Grange. —*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 every Grange. —*Chicago Tribune.*

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the Kansas Farmer, and as we have it immediately on receipt to the Patrons of Husbandry, and as it is a most valuable work, we have no opportunity to examine the work. The Patrons speak of it, however, in high terms, and it will no doubt be extensively used. —*Blue Rapids.*

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

The work is one that has long been needed by members of the Order and is a most valuable one. It is a most valuable work and a most interesting one. It is a most valuable work and a most interesting one.

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This little work is just what its name indicates, a "Hand-Book" for Patrons. Every member of the Order should have a copy. —*Longview Ledger.*

J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, sends us the Patrons' Hand-Book for which we return thanks. It is a neatly printed book of forty pages, containing Constitution, By-Laws of National Granges, State, County and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to members or those wishing to become informed upon the subject. —*Minneapolis Independent.*

THE PATRONS' HAND-BOOK, published by J. K. Hudson, editor and proprietor of the Kansas Farmer, is a most valuable work, and should be in the hands of every Patron. It contains the Constitution, By-Laws of National, State and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to members or those wishing to become informed upon the subject. —*Minneapolis Independent.*

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The Patrons' Hand-Book.

By-Laws of National Grange, containing Constitu-
tute, Constitution, State, County and
District Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual
of the Grange, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History of the
Grange, Directions, etc., of value to members or those
desiring to become informed upon the subject.—*Minneapolis, Minn.*

Patrons' Hand-Book

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

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

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

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

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

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange.

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

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

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

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

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

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

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

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

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange.

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

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

It shall have a careful perusal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry

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

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

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

From H. W. Lewis, Master of the Louisiana State Grange.

Your *Patrons' Hand-Book* received, for which please accept my thanks. Our Executive Committee with myself examined it carefully, and all express their approval of it, and want a copy sent them immediately. I will soon visit the Masters of the Cotton States Granges and will visit most of the Subordinate Granges of Louisiana during the summer season and fall and will have an excellent opportunity to present your valuable book to the consideration of the Masters.

From Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange.

I have not had time to critically examine it, but from the source it springs I doubt not it contains much information interesting and valuable to members of our Order.

Judge Hanway says, "Something of the kind was much needed in the Grange."

From O. E. Fanning, Sec. Illinois State Grange.

I think it about what we need, and each Grange should have a copy.

From G. W. Spurgeon, Sec. Kansas State Grange.

Your *Hand-Book* contains a vast amount of information long desired and needed by members of the Order throughout the State. It will be of great value as a reference to all in need of instruction, and will have a tendency to greatly lessen the labors of the officers of the State Grange.

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

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

From E. M. Law, Sec. Alabama State Grange.

I believe the *Hand-Book* to be admirably adapted to the wants of Patrons throughout the State, and its general distribution among the Granges will be productive of the very best results as to uniformity of working and a thorough understanding of the principles and purposes of the Order.

From W. C. Porter, Master Nebraska St. Grange.

The place your book is destined to fill, in Kansas, is one that ought to be filled in Nebraska.

From E. G. Wall, Editor "Farmers' Vindicator," Jackson, Miss.

It is absolutely necessary to make the work uniform throughout the States. I am glad you have started the ball, and hope all the States will follow in your track, and have the work alike in every State in the Union.

The *Patrons' Hand-Book*, published at the office of the *Kansas Farmer*, at Topeka, contains the constitutions and by-laws of National, State, and County Granges, Declaration of Principles, Usages, Rules and much other matter pertaining to the Order which is very valuable to members.—*Massachusetts Ploughman*.

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

DON'T BUY

UNTIL YOU HAVE
Carefully Examined
OUR NEW



AND
LOW RESERVOIR



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

BECAUSE
They are cheapest to buy.
They are best to use.
They bake evenly and quickly.
Their operation is perfect.
They have always a good draft.
They are made of the best material.
They roast perfectly.
They require but little fuel.
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They are easily managed.
They are suited to all localities.
Every Stove guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Sold by EXCELSIOR MAN'G CO., St. Louis, Mo.
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KANSAS

State Agricultural College,

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

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POLICY BOARD OF REGENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CALENDAR:

FALL TERM.—September 11—December 24, 1873; 15 weeks.

WINTER TERM.—January 1—March 25, 1874; 12 weeks.

SPRING TERM.—April 2—June 24, 1874; 12 weeks.

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

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

For further information, apply to

J. A. ANDERSON, President.

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FOR sale. Herd Book pedigree. Inquire of

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Kansas Loan and Trust Co.

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CAPITAL, - - \$100,000.

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

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

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

FREE instruction is offered to all, with reasonable compensation for student labor, on the farm, in the nursery and shop.

Winter Term begins Jan. 1, 1874, ends March 25. Spring Term begins April 2, 1874, ends June 24. Inquiries relating to the sale of School Bonds or Nursery Stock should be addressed to the Secretary, J. A. ANDERSON, Pres. 10-12-ly E. GALE, Sec.

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