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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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State of Kansas—Officers.

GOVERNOR—Thomas A. Osborn, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
LIEUT. GOVERNOR—E. S. Stover, Council Grove, Morris county.
SECRETARY OF STATE—W. H. Smallwood, Wathens, Doniphan county.
AUDITOR OF STATE—D. W. Wilder, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.
TREASURER OF STATE—J. E. Hays, Olathe, Johnson co. Supt. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—H. D. McCarty, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
ATTORNEY GENERAL—A. L. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee county.
CHIEF JUSTICE—S. A. Kingman, Topeka, Shawnee county.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES—D. M. Valentine, Ottawa, Franklin county; D. J. Brewer, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
STATE PRINTER—Geo. W. Martin, Junction City, Davis county.
ADJUTANT GENERAL—C. A. Morris, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.
STATE LIBRARIAN—D. Dickinson, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
SUFF. INSURANCE DEPT.—Edward Russell, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.
SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE—Alfred Gray, Topeka.

Farmers' Organizations.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

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

Kansas State Grange—Business Officers:—
MASTER—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon co.
OVERSEER—Wm Sims, Topeka.
LECTURER—John Boyd, Independence.
STEWARDS—E. D. Smith, Jewell city.
ASS'T STEWARDS—J. B. Richey, Franklin co.
CHAPLAIN—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa.
TREASURER—H. H. Aray, Miller, Manhattan, Riley co.
SECRETARY—G. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.
GATE KEEPERS—W. H. Filcher, Clay co.
DEBTS—Mattie Morrie, Topeka.
FLORA—M. H. Charles.
POKONA—Amanda C. Rippy.
LADY ASS'T STEWARD—Jennie D. Richey.

Executive Committee.

F. H. Dumbauld, Jacksonville.
T. B. Shaffer, Grasshopper Falls.
W. P. Popejoy, Topeka.
State Board of Agriculture—Officers:—
PRESIDENT—Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.
VICE PRESIDENT—E. H. Funtion, of Carlyle.
TREASURER—J. C. Wilson, of Topeka.
SECRETARY—H. H. Aray, of Manhattan.
EXT. COM.—Joshua Wheeler, Fardeau, Atchison co.
C. S. Broadbent, Wellington, Sumner co.
S. J. Carter, Coffey county.
Major Growell, Cherokee county.
J. O. Savage, Republic county.
Levi Wilson, Leavenworth county.
W. P. Popejoy, Leavenworth county.
T. S. Kelley, Hutchinson.
John H. Edwards, Ellis, Ellis county.
Thos. A. Dehorn, Governor.
W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, ex-officio.

State Horticultural Society—Officers:—

PRESIDENT—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth.
VICE PRESIDENT—J. B. Skeels, Otago Mission.
TREASURER—F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth.
SECRETARY—G. C. Brackett, Lawrence.
TRUSTEES—E. Gale, Manhattan.
B. L. Kingsbury, Burlington.

State Bee-Keepers' Association—Officers:—
PRESIDENT—Hon. M. A. O'Neil.
VICE PRESIDENT—J. D. Meador.
SECRETARY—M. Cameron, Lawrence.
ASST. SEC.—O. Badders.

Northern Kansas District Fair Association:—
PRESIDENT—Geo. W. Glick.
SECRETARY—John A. Martin, Atchison.
Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.

Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association:—
PRESIDENT—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.
SECRETARY—C. W. Chapin, Leavenworth.
Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association:—
PRESIDENT—B. F. Helper.
SECRETARY—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.
Comprising Bourbon and Crawford counties, Kansas, and Barton county, Missouri.

Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association.
PRESIDENT—R. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.
VICE PRESIDENT—O. E. Miller, Manhattan, Riley co.
SECRETARY—Jason Yurann, Blue Rapids, Marshall co.
TREASURER—J. F. Wyatt, Pavilion, Wabunsee co.
EXT. COM.—James F. Shannon, Otter Lake, Pottawatomie co.
Wm. Mitchell, Wabunsee, Wabunsee co.
J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.
The President and Secretary ex-officio.

Kansas State Board of Agriculture,

FOR THE
TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION,
To be held in Leavenworth, September 7, to 11, 1874.

[Continued from page 161.]

CLASS I.—HORTICULTURE.

Superintendent.

LOT 39—GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Best and greatest display Garden Vegetables, by any individual \$25.00
Best Asparagus 1.00
Best display of Beans 5.00
Second best 3.00
Best display of Beet 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best Kale 1.00
Best Broccoli 1.00
Best Brussels Sprouts 1.00
Best display Cabbage 1.00
Second best 2.00
Best display Carrots 1.00
Best display Cauliflower 1.00
Best display Celery 2.00
Second best 2.00
Best display Table Corn 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best display Cucumbers 2.00
Second best 1.00
Best display Egg Plant 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best display Kohl Rabi, not less than six 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best display Lettuce 3.00
Best display Melons 3.00
Best display Muskmelons 3.00
Best display Onions 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best display Parsley 2.00
Second best 1.00
Best display Parsnips, half bushel 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best display Peas 2.00
Second best 2.00
Best display Peppers 2.00
Second best 1.00
Best display Radishes 2.00
Second best 2.00
Best display Rhubarb 2.00
Second best 1.00
Best display Salsify 2.00
Second best 1.00
Best display Spinach 1.00
Best display Squash 2.00
Second best 1.00
Best display Tomatoes 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best display Turnips 2.00
Second best 1.00
Best display Irish Potatoes 10.00
Second best 5.00
Best display Sweet Potatoes 5.00
Second best 3.00
Best Prepared Horseradish 1.00

CLASS J.—POMOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

G. T. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

LOT 40—ARTIFICIAL FOREST.

Best 5 acres Artificial Forest, not less than two years of age \$25.00
Second best 15.00
At the time of entry a full statement must be made of the kind of soil, how prepared, when planted, mode of tillage, and an accurate statement of cost of same. Entries must be made on or before July 1, 1874. A competent committee will be appointed, and a report will be made and the premiums awarded during the Fair.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

Best display of Nursery grown Fruit Trees Diploma and \$10
Best display of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs Diploma and 10
Best display of Nursery grown Evergreens Diploma and 10
Best display of Deciduous Trees Diploma and 10

FRUIT.

Best and greatest display of Fruit by any individual \$25.00
Samples to be distinct from the foregoing.
Best display of Apples, not less than 15 varieties and 3 specimens of each variety \$10.00
Second best 5.00
Best display of Fall Apples 8.00
Second best 4.00
Best display of Winter Apples 8.00
Second best 4.00
Best collection of ten varieties for family use, for cultivation in Kansas 8.00
Second best 4.00
Best one-fourth bushel Winter Apples 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best one-fourth bushel Fall Apples 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best collection Crab Apples 3.00
Best Maiden Bush 1.00
Best Lowell 1.00
Best Rambo 1.00
Best Genet 1.00
Best McAfee's Nonsuch 1.00
Best Winsap 1.00
Best Rome Beauty 1.00
Best Ben Davis 1.00
Best Jonathan 1.00

PEARS.

Best display of Pears, not less than 5 varieties \$5.00
Second best 4.00
Most valuable collection of Pears for planting in Kansas 8.00
Second best 4.00
Best collection Winter Pears 5.00
Second best 3.00
Best collection Fall Pears 10.00
Second best 5.00
Best single specimen Winter Pear 5.00
Best single specimen Fall Pear 2.00
Best Bourne d'Anjou 1.00
Best Bartlett 1.00
Best Belle Lucrative 1.00
Best Duchesse d'Angouleme 1.00
Best Flemish Beauty 1.00
Best White Doyenne 1.00
Not less than 3 specimens of each variety of Apples and Pears will be received for competition.

Best collection of Plums \$3.00
Second best 1.00

PEACHES.

Best display of Peaches \$5.00
Second best 3.00
Best six specimens Budded Peaches 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best six specimens Seedlings 3.00
Second best 2.00

QUINCES.

Best six specimens \$2.00
Best single specimen 1.00

APRICOTS.

Best six specimens \$3.00
Best single specimen 1.00

NECTARINES.

Best six specimens \$3.00
Best single specimen 1.00

GRAPES.

Best collection of Native Grapes, not less than four bunches of each variety \$5.00
Second best 3.00
Best collection of not less than five varieties, 3 bunches of each variety 5.00
Second best 3.00
Best display of any one variety 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best display on one cane 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best single bunch 1.00
Best and largest collection of Grapes 8.00
Best collection of Table Grapes 5.00
Best collection of Grapes 5.00
Best three bunches Concord 1.00
Best three bunches Delaware 1.00
Best three bunches Norton's Virginia 1.00
Best three bunches Iowa 1.00
Best three bunches Seedling 1.00
Best three bunches Catawba 1.00
Best three bunches Martha 1.00

VINEGAR.

Best specimen of pure Cider Vinegar, not less than one-half gallon \$2 and Diploma.
Best specimen of Grape Vinegar, not less than one-half gallon 2 and Diploma.

LOT 41—CONFECTIONERY, CANNED AND PRESERVED FRUIT.

Best Display of Kansas manufactured Candy, Diploma.
Best Preserved Quinces \$2.00
Best Preserved Peaches 2.00
Best Preserved Pears 2.00
Best Preserved Plums 2.00
Best Preserved Apples 2.00
Best Preserved Siberian Crabs 2.00
Best Preserved Blackberries 2.00
Best Preserved Raspberries 2.00
Best Preserved Strawberries 2.00
Best Preserved Currants 2.00
Best Preserved Citron 2.00
Best Preserved Tomato 2.00
Best Apricot Jelly 2.00
Best Cherry Jelly 2.00
Best Currant Jelly 2.00
Best Grape Jelly 2.00
Best Quince Jelly 2.00
Best Lemon Jelly 2.00
Best Orange Jelly 2.00
Best Wine Jelly 2.00
Best Marmalade of any fruit 2.00
Best Canned Apples 2.00
Best Canned Blackberries 2.00
Best Canned Currants 2.00
Best Canned Cherries 2.00
Best Canned Grapes 2.00
Best Canned Peaches 2.00
Best Canned Pears 2.00
Best Canned Raspberries 2.00
Best Canned Strawberries 2.00
Best Apple Butter 2.00
Best Peach Butter 2.00
Best Plum Butter 2.00
Best Peach Leather 2.00
Best Branded Peaches 2.00
Best Four Pickled Cucumbers 2.00
Best Sweet Pickled Cucumbers 2.00
Best Sweet Pickled Peaches 2.00
Best Pickled Cantaloupe 2.00
Best Pickled Tomatoes 2.00
Best Tomato Catsup 2.00
Best Gooseberry Catsup 2.00
Best Cucumber Soy 2.00
Best Mangoes 2.00

CLASS K.—FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. M. H. INSLEY, Superintendent.

LOT 42—FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

The following display will be awarded for the best Floral display, to include plants in bloom, foliage plants, cut flowers and floral designs, baskets, stands, etc.; flowers to be grown by the lady who exhibits them: An elegant Cut Glass and Silver Fruit Dish, valued at \$20.00
Second best, a beautiful Card Receiver, valued at \$10.00
Professional florists excluded.

PLANTS IN BLOOM.

Best collection of distinct varieties of Greenhouse Plants Diploma and \$30.00
Best collection of Asters 3.00
Best collection of Begonias 3.00
Best collection of Carnations 3.00
Best collection of Everlastings 3.00
Best collection of Fuschias 3.00
Best collection of Gladioluses 3.00
Best collection of Geraniums 3.00
Best collection of Heliotropes 3.00
Best collection of Lillies 3.00
Best collection of Pansies 3.00
Best collection of Petunias 3.00
Best collection of Pinks 3.00
Best collection of Roses 3.00
Best collection of Salvias 3.00
Best collection of Tuberoses 3.00
Best collection of Verbenas 3.00
Best collection of Wild Flowers 3.00

FOLIAGE PLANTS.

Best Colons, not less than three varieties \$2.00
Best Gold and Silver Palms 2.00
Best Variegated Maple 2.00
Best collection of Foliage Plants 5.00
Best collection of Cattases 3.00

ORNAMENTAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PLANTS.

Best Warden Case \$5.00
Second best 3.00
Best Rustic Flower Stand, made by exhibitor 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best Rustic Flower Stand, with living plants 5.00
Best Rustic Hanging Basket, made by exhibitor 2.00
Best Rustic Hanging Basket, with living plants 3.00
Best Fernery 2.50
Second best 2.50

LOT 43—CUT FLOWERS.

FLORAL DESIGNS.
Best Floral Temple \$3.00
Best Floral Arch 3.00
Best Floral Wreath 3.00
Best Floral Cross 3.00
Best Basket of Flowers 3.00
Best Original Design 3.00

ROUQUETS.

Largest and most tasteful Bouquet of choice flowers \$5.00
Second best 2.00
Best and most tastefully arranged pair Flat Bouquets 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best and most tastefully arranged pair Round Bouquets 2.00
Second best 1.00
Best single Bouquet 1.00

Dried Flowers and Leaves.

Best Bouquet of Everlastings \$2.00
Second best 1.00
Best design in Everlastings and Mosses 2.00
Second best 1.00
Best Herbarium, correctly named 5.00
Second best 3.00
Best arranged and correctly named collection of Forest Leaves 3.00
Second best 2.00

Vick's Special Floral Premiums.

For several years we have authorized the officers of many of our State Agricultural Societies to offer special premiums for flowers grown and exhibited by our customers. We have offered these premiums for the purpose of encouraging the growth of flowers and their exhibition, thus increasing the taste for this beautiful work and materially adding to the attractiveness of our flower shows. We thought the premiums offered for flowers ridiculously low, as compared with those in other departments, and therefore felt a pleasure in enlarging the small sums. They were also designed as a compliment and encouragement to my customers. There were grave defects in previous offers, which we have endeavored to rectify.

Best collection of Cut Flowers, from seeds grown or imported by me \$20.00
Second best 15.00
Third best 10.00
Fourth best 9.00

This offer is made to amateurs only. The money will be forwarded promptly to the officers of the Society directly, or to the persons obtaining the premiums, as may be deemed best, as soon as the awards are made. The awards to be made by the regular Judges on Flow-ers. Any one collection exhibited for the purpose. When only one collection is exhibited, the judges may award the first or any other premium, according to merit.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

CLASS L.—FINE ARTS.

Superintendent.

LOT 44—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[To be exhibited by the manufacturer or his agent.]

Best Grand or Semi-Grand Pianoforte Diploma.
Best Squash Piano Diploma.
Best Soudoir Piano Diploma.
Best Violin Diploma.
Best Upright Piano Diploma.
Best Church Organ Diploma.
Best Parlor Organ Diploma.
Best Melodeon Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Oil Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Watercolor Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Pencil Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Ink Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Pastel Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Engraving Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Lithography Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Photography Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Sculpture Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Architecture Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Painting Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Drawing Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Engraving Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Lithography Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Photography Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Sculpture Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Architecture Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Painting Diploma.
Best Piano Piece (from nature) in Drawing Diploma.

LOT 45—SCULPTURE, PAINTING, DRAWING, ETC.

Best specimen of Sculpture Diploma.
Best collection of Statuary Diploma.
Best Carving in Wood Diploma.
Best Piece of Statuary Diploma.
Best Life-Size Portrait in Oil Diploma.
Best Collection of Oil Paintings Diploma.
Best Church Organ Diploma.
Best Landscape in Oil Diploma.
Best Kansas Landscape in Oil \$5 and Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Oil Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Watercolor Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Pencil Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Ink Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Pastel Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Engraving Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Lithography Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Photography Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Sculpture Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Architecture Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Painting Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Drawing Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Engraving Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Lithography Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Photography Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Sculpture Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Architecture Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Painting Diploma.
Best Fruit Piece in Drawing Diploma.

LOT 46—PHOTOGRAPHY.

Best Photograph, contact print Diploma.
Best Photograph, solar print on albumen paper Diploma.
Best Kansas Views, 8x10 inches or larger Diploma.
Best Plain Print on Porcelain Diploma.
Best Colored Print on Porcelain Diploma.
Best Competition Photographs \$10 and Diploma.
Best Stereoscopic Views, Kansas subjects, a dozen or more Diploma.
Best display Photographs, all kinds, \$10 and Diploma.
Best Photograph colored in oil Diploma.
Best Photograph colored in watercolor Diploma.
Best Photograph colored in Pencil Diploma.
Best Photograph colored in India Ink Diploma.
Best collection of Ferretypes Diploma.
Best specimen of Ferretypes, 8x10 inches or larger Diploma.

LOT 47—JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

Finest workmanship and finish five articles or more of Jewelry (original design) made in Kansas \$10 and Diploma.
Superior workmanship, finish and design, 5 pieces or more, Silverware \$5 and Diploma.
Second best \$3.50
Best Flat Ware on hard metal, six pieces or more Diploma.
Best Clock, made in Kansas Diploma.
Best Watch, made in Kansas Diploma.
Best display of Watch Movements, exhibited for and on account of manufacturer Diploma.
Best display of Jewelry and Silver Fancy Hair Work, made in Kansas Diploma.
Best Engraving on Silver Plate Diploma.
Best Engraving on Glass Diploma.

CLASS K.—TEXTILE FABRICS.

Mrs. C. H. CUSHING, Superintendent.

LOT 48—MILL FABRICS, KANSAS MANUFACTURE.

[Wholesale price per dozen, pair or yard must be stated on entry card.]

ALL WOOL.
Best piece, not less than ten yards, all wool plain Cloth \$10 and Diploma.

Best piece, not less than ten yards, all wool Cassimere \$10 and Diploma.
Best piece, not less than ten yards, all wool Flannel \$5 and Diploma.
Best pair all wool Bed Blankets \$5 and Diploma.
Best pair all wool Horse Blankets \$5 and Diploma.
Best 12 pairs Machine Knit Socks Diploma.

MIXED COTTON AND WOOL.

Best piece, not less than ten yards, Satinet \$5 and Dip.
Best piece, not less than ten yards, Jeans 5 and Dip.
Best piece, not less than ten yards, Linsey 5 and Dip.
Best piece, not less than ten yards, Flannel 5 and Dip.

SILK.

Best display of manufactured Silk or Rib-bon \$10 and Dip.
Best sample of Raw Silk 5 and Dip.
Best sample Velvet 5 and Dip.

LOT 49—HOUSEHOLD FABRICS, KANSAS MANUFACTURE.

[All goods in this lot to be manufactured by the exhibitor, except in the "Best Display of Goods."]

ALL WOOL.

Best ten yards all wool Flannel Diploma and \$5.00
Second best 2.50
Best pair all wool Blankets Diploma and 5.00
Second best 2.50
Best display of Yarns Diploma and 5.00
Second best 2.50
Best display of Men's Socks Diploma and 2.00
Second best 1.00
Best pair Ladies' Stockings 2.00
Second best 1.00
Best pair Mittens 2.00
Second best 1.00

MIXED WOOL AND COTTON.

Best Cloth, not less than ten yards, Jeans Diploma.
Second best 2.50
Best piece, not less than ten yards, Plain Linsey 5.00
Second best 2.50
Best piece, not less than ten yards, Plaid Linsey 5.00
Second best 2.50
Best Carpet 5.00
Second best Diploma.
Best Rag Carpet \$5.00
Second best 2.50

FLAX.

Best display of Linen Goods Diploma.
Best Flax Sewing Thread Diploma.
Best Cotton Sewing Thread Diploma.

DISPLAY OF GOODS.

[The exhibitors to have the privilege of selling during the Fair, at the discretion and under the direction of the Superintendent of the Department.]

Best display of General Merchandise Diploma.
Best display of Dry Goods Diploma.
Best display of Hats Diploma.
Best display of Millinery and Mantua Maker Work Diploma.
Best display of Lady's and Gent's Boots and Shoes Diploma.
Best display of Gloves and Mittens Diploma.
Best display of Brushes Diploma.

LOT 50—Needle and Fancy Work.

[All goods in this lot must be exhibited by the manufacturer, and must never have taken premiums at any exhibition of this Society.]
Handsome and best made Dress Diploma and \$5.00
Best made Calico Dress 3.00
Best made and handsome suit of Underwear 5.00
Second best 2.50
Best made Shirt with Linen Bosom 3.00
Best made set Linen Collars and Cuffs 1.00
Best Plain Sewing, samples to embrace the different stitches used in household sewing and repairing 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best Worsted Log Cabin Quilt 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best Cotton patchwork Quilt, colored 2.00
Second best 2.00
Best Counterpane 2.00
Best Patchwork Silk Quilt 3.00
Best Hand Embroidery for underwear 3.00
Best Hand Embroidery, Handkerchief 2.00
Best specimen Floss Embroidery 2.00
Best specimen Silk Embroidery 2.00
Best specimen Worsted Embroidery 2.00
Best specimen Embroidery on Java Canvas 2.00
Best specimen Application Work 2.00
Best specimen Lace Work or Hemstitch 2.00
Best specimen Plain Knitting 3.00
Best specimen Plain Knitting by lady over 60 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best specimen Fancy Knitting 2.00
Best specimen Crochet Work 2.00
Best specimen Afghan Stitch 2.00
Best specimen Tatting 2.00
Best Wax Work 3.00
Second best 3.00
Best Hair Work 3.00
Second best 2.00
Best Worsted Flowers 2.00
Best Fire Clay 2.00
Best Crape Work 2.00
Best Shell Work 2.00
Best Bead Work 2.00
Best Leather Work 2.00
Best Paper-work 2.00
For the prettiest thing of any name or nature 3.00

CLASS L.—NATURAL HISTORY.

PROF. FRANK H. SNOW, Superintendent.

LOT 51—BOTANY, GEOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

Best collection illustrating Botany of Kansas \$5 and Diploma.
Best collection of Minerals 5 and Diploma.
Best collection of Fossils 5 and Diploma.
Best Ornithological collection 5 and Diploma.
Best Taxidermical collection 25 and Diploma.
Best Conchological, not less than fifty specimens named \$5 and Diploma.
Best collection illustrating the Entomology of Kansas \$10 and Diploma.
Best Entomological collection injurious to the fruits, grains and vegetables of Kansas \$10 and Diploma.
Best Flagstone Diploma.
Best Building Stone Diploma.
Best Freestone Diploma.
Best Ochre Diploma.
Best Fire Clay Diploma.
Best specimen of Coal Diploma.
Best Parlor Aquarium Diploma.
Best display of Hair Jewelry and Fancy Hair Work, made in Kansas Diploma.
Best Engraving on Silver Plate Diploma.
Best Engraving on Glass Diploma.

CLASS M.

J. B. SCHAEFFER, Superintendent.

LOT 52—FLOWING MATCHES.

[To commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, September 10, and continue at the discretion of the Committee.]

First Premium Diploma and \$10.00
Second Premium 5.00

BOYS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE.
 First Premium..... Diploma and \$10.00
 Second Premium..... 5.00
 Third Premium..... 2.50
 The plowing will be in old ground, and competition open to the world. The name of the plowman must be given, as well as the kind of plow to be used, at the time of entry.

RULES FOR FLOWING.
 1. The quantity of ground for each team to be one-fourth acre.
 2. The time allowed to do the work will be two hours.
 3. The width of the furrow to be eleven inches, and the depth not less than six inches.
 4. The furrow slice in all cases to be lapped.
 5. The teams to start at one time, and each plowman to do his work without a driver or other assistance.
 6. The Premiums offered by the Society will be awarded to the individuals who in the judgment of the Committee shall do their work in the best manner; provided the work is done within the time allowed for its performance.
 7. No person, except the Viewing committee, will be permitted to enter upon the ground after the work is commenced, until the Committee leaves it.
 8. Each plowman to strike his own land and plow entirely independent of the adjoining land.
 9. Within the fourth of an acre plowed, each plowman will be required to strike two back-furrows, and finish with the dead furrow in the middle.
 Best Subsoil Plowing, by gang-plow..... \$10.00
 Best Trench Plowing, by gang-plow..... 10.00
 (To be done under such rules as the Awarding Committee may prescribe at the time.)

CLASS N.—HONEY.

M. A. O'NEIL, Superintendent.

LOT 53.
 Best average yield of Honey..... \$10.00
 Second best..... 5.00
 Best display of Honey..... 10.00
 Second best..... 5.00
 Best lot of Extracted Honey, not less than five pounds, with a written statement of hive and treatment of bees..... 5.00
 Best lot of Honey, not less than five pounds, with written statement of hive and treatment of bees..... 5.00
 Best Contrivance for Extracting pure Honey from old and new comb, without breaking or injuring it..... Diploma and 10.00
 [The exhibitor of Honey shall be required to give the weight or amount of honey left in the hive for wintering, and the increase of stock during the season.]
 Best Bee Hive..... Diploma.

CLASS O.

Superintendent.

LOT 54—FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS OLD.
 Best lot of Chickens..... \$3.00
 Best lot of tame Rabbits..... 1.00
 Best lot of Doves..... 1.00
 Most attractive cage of Animal Pets..... 1.00
 Greatest number of Natural Curiosities..... 1.00
 Best piece of Mechanism by a boy..... 2.00
 Best specimen of Ornamental Work by a boy..... 2.00
 Greatest collection of Insects, by boy or girl..... 2.00
 Best collection of Vegetables by a boy..... 2.00
 Second best..... 1.00
 Greatest collection of Dried Plants, by boy or girl..... 2.00
 Best loaf of Bread by a girl..... 2.00
 Second best..... 1.00
 Best loaf of Cake by a girl..... 2.00
 Second best..... 1.00
 Best Plain Sewing by a girl..... 2.00
 Second best..... 1.00
 Best Quilt by a girl..... 2.00
 Second best..... 1.00
 Best work on Canvas..... 2.00
 Second best..... 1.00
 Best work on Railroad Canvas..... 2.00
 Best Hemstitching..... 1.00
 Best Sewing Machine Work by a girl..... 2.00
 Best Crochet Tidy, Cotton..... 2.00
 Best Crochet Tidy, Worsted..... 2.00
 Best Crochet Trimming, 5 yards..... 2.00
 Best piece of Fancy Work of any kind..... 2.00
 Best pocket of Trinkets..... 2.00
 Best Hand Sled made by a boy..... 2.00
 Best Kite..... 1.00
 Best Bow and Arrow..... 1.00
 Best Calf Yoke..... 2.00
 Best Broken Yoke of Steers..... 15.00

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL Session of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, held at Grasshopper Falls, on the 24 and 25 Days of June, 1874.

BY F. WELLHOUSE.

The Fourth Semi-Annual Session of the Kansas State Horticultural Society was organized at the Methodist church, at Grasshopper Falls, on the 24 day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

President Howley in the chair.
 Meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Wilson.

A committee consisting of Prof. McCartney, Dr. Stayman, Mr. Cowan, Prof. Gale, and Mr. Williams, were appointed to arrange the order of business.

The Canning of Fruit was taken up while the committee were out.

The President opening, by calling attention to the importance of providing for taking care of and preserving the prospective abundant fruit crop, at the same time exhibiting a fruit canning machine for which he claimed great merit. Subject postponed to a future time.

The Committee reported the order of business. Report adopted.

The Prospects of the Pear Crop was discussed. Mr. Wheeler stated that owing to blight he feared the pear crop would be a failure.

Mr. Williams states that blight had already appeared in his orchard on apple trees, but none yet on the pears.

Mr. Grubb: no blight on my trees yet, I give careless cultivation to my pears. My subsoil is heavy clay.

Mr. Elliott has some young pear trees growing; has given thorough cultivation and has had no blight. Thinks there is no blight about Grasshopper.

Mr. Hall has pear trees and has had some blight, and gives his views as to cause.

Mr. Wellhouse thinks the discussion of the cause of blight will prove very unprofitable and unsatisfactory and asks that the discussion on it be confined to facts.

Senator Winters has two pear trees under the shade of an oak, that promise full crops and no sign of blight, but considers pear culture a failure in Kansas.

Dr. Stayman confirms Sen. Winters in regard to the failure of pears in this State, and thinks blight is caused by sudden atmospheric changes on the surface roots. Has cut all the

surface roots on his trees, and with the best results.

Dr. P. P. Crook had discovered minute insects by aid of the microscope, on blighted limbs, and asks if that was not the cause.

Dr. Howley considers theories as necessary as facts; wants always to know the reason why.

Meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION—FIRST DAY.

Dr. Howley continued his remarks at length on the cause of blight and urging the use of iron as a remedy, saying that all soil having an abundance of that material was clear of blight.

Sen. Winters criticised the remarks of Pres. Howley as to theories as compared with facts, reiterating that Kansas, in nine cases out of ten as to pear culture, is a failure.

Mr. Wheeler endorsed President Howley's views.

Dr. Stayman can point to places where the soil is full of iron, and yet the pear blight is as bad as where there is no iron.

Secretary Brackett read an essay on pruning, showing the necessity of pruning early, doing the necessary cutting and shaping of the tree while the trees are small.

Mr. Wellhouse stated that the best pruned orchard he had seen was that of Secretary Brackett, and asked that he give his modus operandi.

Secretary Brackett: "My plan is to have in my mind the shape I want the tree, and then train it to that shape."

Mr. Wheeler had pruned scarcely any, had seen no bad results.

Mr. Grubb: "Mr. Reagan told me once, when I went to pruning, the first thing I should do was to throw my knife in the well and then go to work with my thumb and finger, and pinch off all buds that should not grow."

Dr. Stayman: "Nature is the best pruner I ever saw. Man had no right to dictate to nature the form it should take."

Senator Winters had trees that were nearly killed by severe pruning.

Mr. Grubb had always let the entire top of trees on when transplanting, and out of one thousand had only lost about ten.

Senator Winters is a convert to Dr. Stayman's theory of pruning, and thinks thousands of trees are seriously injured by close pruning.

Prof. Kelsey does not prune severely, but cannot get along without some, but would not cut off limbs larger than his finger. Both extremes should be avoided.

Mr. Wellhouse would avoid allowing limbs to grow too close at the base.

Mr. Eshelman agrees with Dr. Stayman, but would go farther and raise trees from the seed without grafting. Has seen seedling trees that produced very fine fruit and were the most profitable trees he had ever seen, being extremely hardy and very productive.

Dr. Howley controverted Dr. Stayman's theory as to non-pruning; young orchard will bear almost any kind of treatment, bear fruit and thrive without pruning. Would prune moderately and only when it was really necessary.

Mr. Yurann had seen a cottonwood telegraph pole growing in Topeka that had been pruned at both ends, both top and roots being cut off.

EVENING SESSION

was devoted to the interchange of courtesies, opening with delightful music from the Grasshopper band, followed by an address by Mr. Crosby, cordially welcoming the members of the State Horticultural Society to the hospitalities of the city and hoping the exchange of sentiments, experiences and ideas would benefit all concerned, and that the people of Grasshopper as well as the members of the State Horticultural Society would long remember this meeting as a pleasant, as well as profitable period of their lives.

President Howley followed in a short but feeling reply, thanking the citizens of Grasshopper Falls for their very courteous hospitalities. He wanted no other evidence of the sincerity of their welcome than the beautiful floral decoration of the church and the filling of the seats with the best citizens of the place, both ladies and gentlemen.

The President then delivered his semi-annual address, giving at length his views on pomology in Kansas.

Prof. Kelsey followed, giving his experience in south western Kansas, speaking very highly of that part of the state; has at least a half million trees of different kinds growing out there on the great American Desert, and his trees were doing as well as here in Eastern Kansas, or any where else. He said there are thousands of fruit trees growing there and the prospects for fruit are most flattering.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, a committee consisting of Mr. Johnson, Dr. Stayman and Prof. McCartney was appointed to examine and report on a collection of fruit on exhibition from the Solomon valley by Mr. Taylor.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lewis.

Prof. Gale gave some very interesting experiments made by him in root grafting, in regard to the length of root and scion. Had used roots from one-half inch up to seven inches in length and could see but little difference in growth or number living between the long and short roots. Had used scions from two inches to three feet in length. The short scions made but little growth and lost forty per cent. The long scions made a very

fine growth and ninety-eight per cent. lived. Had the best results with medium length roots, say five to six inches, and long scions, the longer the better.

Prof. Kelsey said we should be careful how we deprive the tree of roots. A tree will not live for any length of time deprived of either root or top.

Mr. Wellhouse thinks the experiments of Prof. Gale upset the theory of an equalization of root and top when trees are transplanted.

Secretary Brackett read a very interesting essay on meteorology, by Prof. Hawa. Essay received and ordered printed.

Committee on fruits from Solomon valley and flowers on exhibition, made a report detailing the flowers and hot-house plants on exhibition, also speaking very highly of the exhibition of the Solomon valley fruits, showing the constant enlargement of the fruit field of Kansas.

Mr. Taylor, delegate, read an interesting report showing the condition of the North Western Horticultural Society. Report received and ordered printed.

The coming fruit crop was again taken up.

Mr. Grubb thinks we will have a full crop in Brown county.

Prof. Kelsey said there are no trees in the Arkansas valley old enough to bear, but prospects ahead are very promising.

Mr. Williams said Jackson county is all right, and will have an abundant crop.

James May said we will have a good crop in Jefferson county.

Mr. Plasket said the prospects were good for all kinds of fruits in Douglas county, except strawberries.

Prof. Gale reports trees of all kinds, up at Manhattan, as being full.

Mr. Cook gives a good account from Atchison county.

T. Edgerly reports Doniphan county right side up, except strawberry and Rawley's Genet apple.

Mr. Hall says the trees in the central part of Jefferson county are full.

Mr. Beard, western Leavenworth, reports strawberries a failure, but all other small fruits very promising.

Dr. Stayman said the prospects generally good around Leavenworth. Grapes very promising. Strawberries a failure.

G. Y. Johnson, east Douglas, reports every thing in the shape of trees loaded down, on hill and in valley.

Senator Winters, Salt Creek valley, Leavenworth county, reports wine-saps medium, Rawley's Genet half crop, other apples fair crop. Peaches good; gooseberries, currants and plums very promising; no curculio yet. Early Richmond cherry very good.

The subject of drying fruit was taken up.

Senator Winters spoke at length on the necessity of preparing to dry our coming crop of fruit.

Dr. Stayman was in favor of the Alden process of drying fruit, and spoke enthusiastically of its advantages.

Mr. Wellhouse had used fruit dried by the Alden process and spoke favorably of its merits.

Mr. Grubb spoke favorably of Mr. Reagan's process.

Mr. Hall said one of his neighbors had a very good dry-house.

Mr. Yurann described another process.

Mr. Ashley thought he would turn his smoke-house into a dry-house and believed it would be as good as any.

Dr. Howley said the objection to the Alden is the heavy cost of the machine, but spoke favorably of a machine made at Leavenworth, that cost fifty dollars. He thinks he can make a good one for twenty-five dollars.

Mr. Maxwell preferred the poor man's kiln, namely, the old-fashioned flat stone plan; can dry three bushels per day.

Mr. Grubb had used this kiln successfully in Indiana, but the stone would burst here, and he had failed.

Further consideration of the subject postponed.

Canning fruit was next declared in order.

Mrs. Cowen, of this place, has been trying Dr. Howley's machine and reports that it gives satisfaction.

Dr. Stayman thinks the machine a good one if we had no better, but he rather made fun of Dr. Howley's patent machine. He uses glass jars for rhubarb and other very acid fruits, as tin cans cannot be used more than once with safety.

A letter was read from C. B. Lines, in regard to a claim he has against the society. Referred to a committee to report at December meeting.

A letter from Mrs. VanWinkle regretting her inability to attend the meeting and calling attention to the importance of educating our daughters in the science of Pomology, was read. A letter was also read from Mr. Vandeman, regretting that he could not be with us and saying that the fruit prospects were promising in southern Kansas, but that the rose chafer was doing serious damage to the grapes.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION

opened with music.

The varieties of apples best suited for cultivation in Kansas was taken up, and after an animated discussion was postponed to the December meeting.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the citizens of Grasshopper Falls for the beautiful floral decoration of the church during the session, for the fine music and for the very cordial welcome and hospitalities extended to the

society. A vote of thanks was also given to the railroads for favors in the reduction of fare. After which the society adjourned, to meet at Emporia on the first Tuesday of December next.

Farm Stock.

Hogs Eating Sulphur.

We find the following paragraph floating among our exchanges, without credit, and present it to our readers because we believe what it says about sulphur to be true, and exceedingly well put. We must dissent, however, from the proposition that any part of the carbon contained in coal can be assimilated in the stomach of the animal and appropriated to the same purposes in the animal economy as carbon in some other forms of combinations. If it could be, it would be far cheaper to introduce pulverized coal and cordwood as a part of the regular diet of animals now sustained upon more expensive provender. The system requires carbon, it is true, and without it life could not be sustained, but that carbon must be obtained in certain definite forms before it can be assimilated in the peculiar laboratory of an animal's stomach.

"Whether hogs require sulphur as an essential to their health, or whether it is sought by them as a condiment, may not be discovered; but one thing is sure, they devour it with greed whenever it is to be found. It is for this purpose, probably, that they eat large quantities of soft coal, which contains a large amount of sulphur. Perhaps this is the most economical method of supplying hogs with sulphur during the winter, when they require a good deal of carbon; but in the summer it is better to feed it to them in substances which contain less carbon, on account of their producing less heat. Mustard is one of the best things for this purpose, and some of it should be sown in every pasture into which hogs are turned. If hogs are kept in small yards, it is well to supply them with the wild mustard that grows in the fields or highways, or to cultivate some of the better varieties for them. They will eat its leaves, its flowers, seeds, and stalks."—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Churning.

In the *Milch Zeitung*, published in Dantzic, Ger., the following conclusions are arrived at from experiments made by Mr. Peterson to determine the causes affecting the yield of butter, viz:

The churning of whole milk is, as a rule, little known. It is, however, often resorted to in Holstein, where cheese is not made. The general mode of procedure is self evident: instead of being skimmed, when it is ripe enough, the whole of the milk is worked in the churn.

All the experiments I have made to determine which method yields the most butter, have been in favor of churning the whole milk, when other circumstances have been equal.

To obtain the greatest amount of butter, in churning cream, it is necessary, 1st. To be in a position to control the temperature at all times of the year.

2d. To be able always to perform the skimming at the right time.

3d. Such a daily supply of milk as will yield enough cream to allow it to be churned before its yield of butter is damaged by standing too long.

These conditions cannot be complied with in all dairies, and the less so the smaller the establishment. The greater number of dairies depend on three or four cows, and the yield of butter is often considerably lessened by the cream standing too long, owing to the quantity not being sufficient to churn.

In churning whole milk I always proceed as follows:

The evening milk of one day and the morning milk of the next are churned together. The former is placed in a tub directly after milking, and the latter added to it the next morning. In summer the milk is allowed to stand, at most, two feet high in the tub; in the winter about 2½ feet. In very hot weather the morning milk is cooled down to 16° or 20° R. before it is added to the evening milk.

Under these circumstances the milk is nearly always ripe for churning when the evening milk has stood 36 and the morning 24 hours. The temperature of the milk when being churned should be from 1½° to 1° R. warmer than when cream is churned.

The churning itself should be hurried as little as possible, since the butter globules being more widely separated in milk than in cream, rather more time is needed for them to collect.

In churning whole milk there is an increase in labor, owing to the necessity for more frequent churnings, but this is far outweighed by the other advantages resulting from it.

Feed Fowls a Little and Often.

It is a very careless method of feeding fowls which we see so often adopted, where the feed is thrown down in great heaps on the ground or floor. It is not only wasteful, but injurious to the fowls, because they get over-fed, and it is in an important respect contrary to their habits. For their nature is to "scratch." Watch the old hen with a brood when she is just let out of the coop. She hardly stirs from the spot, but as soon as she has realized her freedom down goes her claws into the soil, and afterwards, whenever you see her, she is at it. Always feed, then, no more than can be eaten at once, and take care that this is so scattered amongst some light rubbish, that they may have the luxury of scratching for it. If feed is buried in fresh earth, then they get, with their mouthfuls of grain, something of use to their peculiar digestive organs. Grain, however, should not be allowed to come in contact with the filthy tainted soil too often found in the poultry-yard.—*The Poultry World.*

Value of Sheep.

The high price of wool this year, and the great demand for sheep or lambs for meat, has made many a farmer wish he had a flock of sheep. The price of wool for a few years back has been so low and fluctuating that it has led the farmers to kill off their sheep and just the same results follow that have in years before, they find, when wool advances, they have no sheep on hand. We have advocated high prices for wool, advising the farmer if he had any and could afford to hold it, not to

sell. Although there has been a little depression in the market, we still adhere to the view that the woolen mills during the coming year will be large buyers of domestic wools; and we notice the reports from foreign markets show great firmness abroad, arising from the same causes that prevail in this country—shortness of supply. Nor do we think, the growth of business in our country, the supply will, for several years to come, exceed the demand for a medium grade of wools, which are the staples grown here.

The question of raising sheep for their meat is not an unimportant one; with the growth of the country the consumption of estates increases, and the favorite meat now, and that which brings the highest price, is lamb; and with an increasing interest in it, as the most wholesome and palatable of all meats, it is already getting so scarce and high that it has to be purchased only as a luxury by those who can afford it. We have spoken thus far of the demand of wool and mutton at a price that will pay largely for sheep raising. Their value to the farm is not, perhaps, understood. It is an old proverb, "Whenever the foot of the sheep touches the land it is turned into gold." Sheep will enrich the land faster than any other animal. On the mountain pastures they are valuable in clearing up the land, freeing it from weeds, shrubs and briars, and bringing it to clover and nutritious grasses. They are easily raised and cared for both in summer and winter. The risk of loss by death is small and if well managed, sheep will not die in debt to the owner. If it dies at birth it has cost nothing. If it dies the first year, the wool and pelt is worth all it has cost up to that time. Sheep husbandry has a value to make the land more profitable, more productive, at less expenditure than any other animal kept on the farm.—*New England Home Stead.*

Animals that Chew the Cud.

Ruminating animals gather their food rapidly, give it a few cuts with the teeth and swallow it. It goes to an inferior receptacle, where it is moistened; this is very essential, if it be dry hay. When the animal has filled himself, he masticates the food thus stowed away in his stomach, raising it cud by cud. When a portion is completely masticated, it passes to another receptacle, and the progress of digestion goes on. Thus an ox left to himself, will raise and masticate all his food thus stowed away in his stomach. If he is pushed and worked hard, and does not have time to masticate, he falls of his flesh, his health is poor, his digestion incomplete.

The horse on the contrary, however much in a hurry he may be, must masticate each mouthful before he swallows it. A hungry ox, let him into a meadow, will fill himself in twenty minutes, while a horse would want at least an hour and twenty minutes to take the same amount of grass. The ox, deer, sheep, goat, chamois and rabbit, being the natural prey of ferocious beasts, are endowed with the extra stomach in which hastily to stow away the food for mastication. This may, perhaps, be regarded as a wise provision of Nature, enabling them to sally forth where the food is plenty, and in a short time fill themselves and retire to a place of safety to ruminate their food at their leisure.—*Rural Home Visitor.*

Raising Calves for Milk.

A recent number of the *American Agriculturist* has the following judicious remarks on this important subject:

It is not sufficient that we save all the good calves from the knife of the butcher, but we must give them wise and judicious treatment. Having chosen the animals to be raised, it is necessary to feed with generosity, and at the same time, with caution, that a well-built frame may be established. A young animal intended for the dairy may be spoiled in the outset by improper feeding; or one that has been mistakenly selected will take on fat in spite of all care, and may be discarded. It is not fat that we want. We want growth of bone and muscle, and all fattening food must be avoided. Good pasture through the summer, and feed of which wheat or rye-bran and buckwheat meal are the principal constituents are all that are needed besides a regular supply of salt and free access to water.

At the season when pasturing is over, the period has arrived which makes or mars the young beast. The cold rains and piercing winds of autumn have arrived, and one exposure to them will give the calf a check which can be overcome only with much care.

The Agricultural Press.

ONE of the good effects of farmers associating in Granges, is the bringing together, in intimate relations, democrats, republicans, etc., and teaching the prejudiced that men are men, after all, no matter if they don't happen to be of the same party or church. This intimate relation of men of diverse political sentiments, bound together by common sympathies and interests, will tend to break down partisan feeling, and purify the politics of the country generally. Farmers from the north and south, the east and west, are beginning to study their interests, free from partisan bias and the influence of shrewd and unscrupulous politicians, who have so long led them blindfold by cunning appeals to prejudice and passion. The good resulting therefrom is already apparent, and will eventually culminate in the total breaking up of the political as well as other rings, devised for the gain and advantage of the few at the expense of the many.—*Colorado Agriculturist.*

THE defeat of the three million bill ought therefore to be interpreted as the deliberate verdict of the country against the proposed world's fair in 1876. But we observe with surprise and regret that the managers of the Philadelphia scheme hastened to announce that they were sure the people couldn't mean it, and that "the work essential to the due celebration of the centennial anniversary by an international exhibition has been commenced, and will be proceeded with without delay." Yet these very gentlemen had urged that this plan could not succeed without government aid, and that the nation ought not to be willing to be made ridiculous through the half-way success of so ambitious a scheme. So that either there was no need of the appropriation asked for, or we are on the brink of an ignominious failure. In either case public opinion ought to pronounce so unambiguously against the attempt that the most obstinate manager would heed its voice. The arguments against a world's fair have been so often and so forcibly put that they should not

need recapitulation. The successes of our hundred years of self-government cannot be shown in any crystal palace nor numbered in any catalogue.

It is well enough to gather up the evidence of our material comfort or natural wealth. Our ores, our vegetables, our machinery, our native wine and native silks and native wools, are the visible proof of our energy, our ingenuity, our desire of the refinements of life, and are thus interesting. But our real worth among nations must consist in the type of manhood we have evolved, the love of learning, of morality, of humanity we have evinced. And on this, our hundredth birthday, we shall do well to search ourselves and see how much of our boasted progress is superficial and coarse.—*Heath and Home.*

SHALL we longer tamely submit to this stand-and-deliver policy inaugurated by the horde of bandits which the party lash has compelled us to place in power? Is it not high time that the people of this country rise in their might and end this dynasty of freebooters? We speak not in the interest of either of the great political parties of the present. Both parties have shown their gross unfitness to be intrusted with the government of the country. Neither the Jacksonian traditions of the one, nor the boasted loyalty of the other in time of peril, can palliate the present misrule of either. Boasting undying fealty to the State while robbing its treasury, or singing perpetual peans to liberty while enslaving the masses, will never inspire confidence in the minds of intelligent and honest people. Our form of government is practically as susceptible of corruption as any other, and it is only through honest and economical administration that we can hope to be better governed than other nations. Shall we have better government?—*North-ern Granger.*

WHEN we see a young man who is just starting out for himself buying splendid carriages and horses, spending his time in riding about the country, lounging in the village store, or what generally proves more ruinous to fortunes than idleness—going about the country with some agency or patent right, while the management of his farm is entrusted to hired help, we expect to see his fields ornamented with stones, briars and weeds, mowing machines and other utensils standing out of doors all winter, fences poor, the neighbors' and his own cattle eating his corn, trampling his oats, and digging his potatoes, his cattle or once in a while one of his fine horses breaking their legs by stepping through rotten floors, and matters and things about the farm generally running from bad to worse until a mortgage on his farm is foreclosed and he goes to the city to work in a shop or stand behind a counter, declaring that "farming don't pay," and we are seldom disappointed in this expectation.

All attempts to make a business pay without attention prove failures.

We come now to one of the liveliest months of the whole year, full of joyousness and sweet sights and sweet sounds. All animated life seems to be astir and to revel in hopefulness and progress and growth. The "perfect days" come then if ever and the days lengthen out to give us all the sunlight we may need. It is a very busy month withal and especially so this year.

Many farmers will get behind with the planting and the hoeing the best they can do. The spring was late and the ground in many places was not in a condition to work as early as usual and that put back everything. And then towards the end of the month the haying will begin on many farms in downright earnest. It is important, therefore, to keep everything up square, and to do so will require thought and a good deal of careful planning. In the midst of it all the garden must not be neglected. That is of the very first importance and if anything is to be left undone it had better be some part of the farm work rather than the garden. Vegetables of all sorts demand their place and a knowledge of how to grow them, and it is poor economy to let them take care of themselves.

In such a season as this the advantage of thorough fall plowing is apparent to all, and where this operation was neglected the difficulties in getting on rapidly with the spring's work were very much increased. Land plowed deeply in the fall can generally be worked earlier and so time is saved, and when the spring is wet and backward it is fit to plant a few days earlier, and every day that can be gained now is of the greatest importance.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

IRON DAMS. The Elmira Gazette urges a new departure in constructing dams, saying: Masonry is out little better than earthwork when opposed by rushing water. What is needed, is material which will not crumble or break up when attacked by rushing water. A dam may be constructed with a frame work of iron held by subterranean guys anchored beyond the reach of the water. The foundation could be planted in a rock bed, or in the absence of rock, against a system of piling so as to be absolutely immovable. Thus strength would be attained. By planing the iron frame and covering the latter with earth or cement, tightness would be secured. This system would achieve one end at least. In case of a break in the dam no disaster could follow to the region below, as only a small portion would give away and the water would escape slowly. The anchors could be so disposed as to render a complete giving way impossible, or at least improbable. The matter of cost and the process of rendering the iron durable as against rust, are matters for engineers and iron makers to consider. We believe for dams as well as for bridges, iron is destined to come into use.—*Boston Cultivator.*

LET each Grange require every member to plant one or more fruit trees or grape vines (which duty might be held as a debt against the member until the proper season occurs). If the custom is permanently fixed, that there shall be as many fruit trees set out as there are meetings of the Grange, it will convert even fence-corners into places of profit, and supply an immense amount of fruit to the country without feeling it peculiarly or otherwise. On old fields where scarcely anything else will grow, peaches and grapes, plums and cherries may be made to yield in prodigal profusion. By all means the fence-corners around the farm should be devoted to this purpose. At present they are usually given up to briars and bushes, and form uncouth borders to our farms.—*Rural Sun.*

PROPERLY transplanted and cultivated, Peach trees will, in most cases, come into profitable bearing in from ten to twelve years—many in seven or eight years after setting out. There are not many varieties of the pear that will do better.—*N. O. Home Journal.*

THE West has overdone in two directions. First, by raising such quantities of grain, cattle, and hogs that these have to be forced on the market at prices that barely pay cost of production, after paying cost of transportation to distant parts. Secondly, by bringing supplies that are manufactured in localities remote from us, where corn, wheat, and meats are worth twice what they bring in the West. Thus, those who manufacture our boots, shoes, and numberless other things consumed in every household pay transportation a long distance and several profits on what they eat and feed to their live stock. The expenses incurred in producing for us are greatly enhanced by the remoteness of the mechanic. Virtually we stand the immense drain growing out of transportation both ways, and no accumulation can possibly reward the Western farmer while this double drain—to say nothing of the tithes we pay to County, State, and National government—goes on. We hope there are many farmers who can say that this will not apply to them—that they are receiving a fair return for capital invested and labor employed in legitimate farming. But we have reason to believe that a small portion will answer in this way: That the majority of those engaged in growing farm produce to sell will not be able to point to such accumulations about them as the industrious man and his household are entitled to.—*Western Farm Journal.*

LOVE AND BUSINESS.—With women, love is a business; with men, business is love. This does not mean that women are mercenary in love, or the men deal in the spirit of love in their ordinary business. It means that love is to women, yet more than to men, an occupation, absorbing, that fills and uses much of life; that to men, business fills and uses much of their life in much the same way. As human life is at present ordered, this apportionment of activities is unavoidable and appropriate.—*Old and New.*

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

BY W. P. POPEHOE.

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.

R. D.—Question.—Will I be a Past Master if we consolidate with another Grange? I was elected last December and installed in January.

You will not. You were elected for one year and if you join with another you will not have served out the term for which you were elected. Article 15 of the By-Laws of the National Grange Constitution says: "Past Masters are Masters who have been duly elected and installed, and who have served out the term for which they were elected." This certainly is plain and is our highest authority. If you wish the honor of Past Master, do not consolidate until the term for which you were elected expires. That will be the last meeting in December next.

Golden Rule.—Make the printer responsible for all mistakes in our department. Friend Spalding, the superintendent, is a clever fellow and has agreed to shoulder all inaccuracies and mistakes. I meant to say, that a new Grange could not interfere with the territory of an old established Grange, that is, it could not receive applications for membership from persons living within two and one-half miles of the old Grange, without its consent.

This is the ruling of the Executive Committee at their last meeting. Heretofore it was allowed, when new Granges were organized by permit or otherwise, nearer than five miles of another Grange, to allow them to accept application, if the persons resided nearer than an older organization, but it created dissatisfaction, so the rule was established, that a new Grange must seek its membership outside of the two and one-half mile limit of other organizations.

1st. At special meetings for conferring degrees, do you open the Grange according to the Manual, the same as at regular meetings? Yes. Open and close in the regular way. After opening, instead of reading the minutes, the Master should state the object of the meeting and proceed to work.

2d. Open in the degree that you wish to work in. Close in the manner laid down in the books, and, of course, in the degree you have been working in.

3rd. The Overseer must know all are correct by the report of the S., and L. A. S.

Letters from the Farm.

MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE BORDER TIER COUNTIES OF KANSAS.

In my previous letter I endeavored to write concerning the natural resources of Wyandotte, Johnson and Miami Counties. Following the line of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad, the next in order is

LISS COUNTY,

one of the first settled in the State; possessing a combination of resources which, when de-

veloped, must make her one of the wealthiest. The soil of this county is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, etc., and off the large tract of uncultivated land, a good quantity of hay is annually made, and fed to Texas cattle during the winter months, or baled and shipped to eastern markets.

A great detriment to the general prosperity of the county has been a sectional quarrel over the location of the county seat; removing it from one town to another, every few years. About a month ago it was removed to Pleasanton, by a majority of 666, at which place it is generally conceded to be permanently located.

The stations along the line of railroad are La Cygne, Barnard, Pleasanton and Prescott, from which were shipped during the year 1872, 422 car loads of coal; 375 of live stock, and 367 of grain.

On a bluff of the Marias des Cygne river, at the village of Barnard, within a few feet of the railroad track there is located a quarry of very superior sand stone, susceptible of the highest polish, and which can be taken out in pieces twelve feet in length, ranging from two to four feet in thickness. It has been shipped to Chicago, St. Joe, Kansas City, Fort Scott and other cities, where it has been used in building fronts and corners. It may be seen in the front of the new post-office building in Kansas City, erected by Matt. Foster during the spring and summer of 1874.

About half a mile north of Pleasanton, near the railroad track, Judge J. W. Babb has opened a quarry of paving and curbing stone, which can be taken out in slabs ten feet in length and from four to six feet in breadth.

Persons desiring information regarding the Barnard stone can obtain it by addressing the proprietor, Dean S. Kelly, La Cygne, Kansas.

Three miles south-east of Barnard station, on the farm of Jem Pennock, there has lately been discovered a vein of superior coal four feet in thickness, which is reported to be the best yet found in the State of Kansas. Parties from St. Louis have visited the mines and made partial arrangements for their purchase, which, if consummated, will result in the building of a branch railroad from the line of the Gulf railroad to the mines.

Near Pleasanton and Prescott the land abounds in coal mines, the products of which form one of the principal commodities of that section of country.

Along the banks of Mine creek, about two miles south east of Pleasanton, on the high lands a mile and a half northeast of the same city and at a point three miles east of Mound City, organized companies and individual parties are mining lead. The Potosi Mining and Smelting Company operating upon the banks of Miami creek, has been very successful and will soon commence the erection of smelting furnaces for the reduction of the ore. The Continental company has leased some two thousand acres of land and is prosecuting mining operations on an extensive scale. The Home Mining, Smelting and Manufacturing company, organized six weeks since, commenced work with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The citizens of this county are a wide-awake energetic people, and determined upon the development of her mineral resources.

BOURBON COUNTY

is also one of the first settled counties in the state, and since the opening of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad has gained an enviable position in the commercial world by the superior quality of coal mined within her border, large quantities of which have been shipped to every city in the west.

The stations along the line of railroad are, Osage, Ft. Scott, Godfrey and Pawnee; coal being shipped from every one except Osage. The following number of car loads were shipped during the past year: Ft. Scott, 1,025; Godfrey, 4,607; Pawnee, 1,955. Fort Scott also shipped 500 car loads of live stock and 69 car loads of flour.

Fort Scott is the largest city in Border Tier Counties, and destined soon to take rank with the prominent manufacturing cities of the west. At present she has in successful operation three large flouring mills, a first-class foundry, Messrs Crawford and Lutz proprietors, at which all the machinery used at the Joplin lead mines is manufactured, cement works, which have been superintended by Dr. B. F. Hepler for several years. The cement manufactured at these works was recently selected by G. W. Pearsons, Chief Engineer of the Kansas City water works company, to be used in the erection of works in that city the present season.

The following table will show its value when compared with cement manufactured in other cities:

CEMENTS.	Alumina	Peroxide of Iron	Carbonate of Lime	Carb. Magnesia	Loss at 210° Fahr.	Keels or Loads
Rosendale	18.52	2.18	1.37	43.30	28.05	20
Akron	30.77	3.91	.96	38.90	19.20	14
Louisville	30.77	3.91	.40	30.52	32.96	24
Fort Scott	24.30	4.18	.62	36.13	20.00	10

The following is a table showing strength of mortars, made in balls 1½ inches in diameter, and immediately put under water to set; at the age of three days, placed on a smooth surface and subjected to a gradual pressure until broke:

Rosendale cement, breaking w't.	26 lbs. pressure
Louisville "	32 lbs. pressure
Akron "	30 lbs. pressure
Fort Scott "	136 lbs. pressure

This city has also a castor oil manufactory, and a woollen mill in process of erection. contracts have been completed for the erection, during the summer, of a large opera house, and a number of business houses and private residences. Marble and roofing slate are found in abundance in the County, as well as timber, shenna and all other ingredients for the composition of an excellent mineral paint. The soil produces corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, flax, cotton, castor beans and all the vegetables, and seems admirably adapted to each. Water is abundant, the principal streams being the Marmaton, Osage, Mill Creek, Pawnee, Yellow Paint and Moor's Branch, along the banks of each are excellent belts of timber.

The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company owns about 35,000 acres of land in this County, which will make cheap and desirable homes for immigrants. The County has a population of about 15,000, and is very fertile and productive. The railroad land being about all there is for sale except farms already under cultivation, which can only be purchased for cash at very high figures. The three southern townships of Bourbon County, one tier, belong to the celebrated Neutral Lands, the north line of which is at Godfrey Station.

The office of Gen. John A. Clark, commissioner of the Land Department of Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, is located at Fort Scott, from whom all information concerning the land mentioned can be obtained.

I am glad to chronicle the flattering prospects of the farming community of Republic County. With a good market at their doors for all home produce, money is now plentier than it has been for sometime past, and under the promises held forth by the Grange they hope to be able to live easier, save more money, or rather save money, and feel independent than in by-gone years. Much of the heavy machinery of the farm, will from this time forward, be purchased through the Grange business agency. And the farmers hope to be able before fall, to establish a system of storage, by means of warehouses or otherwise, to enable them to procure more even prices for grain. As it now is, a farmer hauls a load of wheat to market, and getting a good price for it, his neighbors try their hand with a few loads, when down goes the market and they must sell at a great depreciation, or haul their grain home to run the same chance again. All this through the connivance and contrivance of a few grain sharks, who regulate the market price to suit themselves. One dollar per bushel for wheat, paid a few grain men during Saturday afternoon, will cause a score of farmers, perhaps to send loads of wheat to market on Monday and Tuesday, and the rush enables the modern grain merchant, to drop the price to seventy-five or eighty cents and to chuckle over his shrewdness. Had the farmers a warehouse to store grain at reasonable rates, no such fluctuations in the market would injure them.

The Grangers propose to remedy this evil and to protect the farmers from those parasites.

What I know will be good news to the FARMER and its readers, is news from the salt beds of Seapo, Republic County.

A company has been formed at this place and has forwarded an application for a charter to enable it to prosecute the business of boring for salt, petroleum and coal at this place. Already at a depth of sixty feet a flowing well of strong brine is found, and the drill and auger will continue its work until these developments are made.

Some of our heaviest capitalists are in the company and it bids fair to prove a grand success.

Prof. Mudge has promised much of wealth from the salt of Seapo, and should everything here prove a success, the farmers of the northwest will realize the value of home manufacturing.

An excellent opportunity is afforded here for several classes of business men. G—

Crops are splendid, but begin to need rain. The fruit prospect never was better; there are but few apple trees that are bearing as yet, but there are a great many fine orchards set out in this locality. There will be an abundance of peaches. I noticed in the FARMER of May 20th of Gov. Osborne setting out an orchard of 500 trees; that does very well, but not so well as one of my neighbors who has set out this spring 700 fruit trees of the varieties, occupying about fourteen acres. How is that for the frontier? I think the FARMER fills the bill completely.

S. N. McCONWELL.

As requested I will send you the market reports, corrected weekly, of Cherokee, Crawford County. Union Central Council was organized the first of January, 1874, and immediately proceeded to purchase one half interest in and to the Excelsior Mill and Elevator of Cherokee, Crawford County, Kansas. In purchasing the mill and elevator, the Patrons have placed themselves in a position to handle the coming wheat crop through their own agency, this being the central point of the great wheat producing district of south-eastern Kansas. The prospects in some localities are very fine for a large yield of wheat, while in other places, the chinch bugs are doing considerable damage to the growing crop. Parties wishing to purchase flour, wheat, oats, corn, beef cattle or hogs, would do well to correspond with this agency. M. W. LEWIS. Agt. P. of H. Cherokee, Crawford Co. Kansas.

The Patrons' 1

The most Valuable Grange yet Pul

Every Patron who wishes to be up regarding the history, character, laws, decisions and work of the Order, these books. It contains everything pertaining to the secret work. There is no other work like it in extension members of the Grange, or to those who want to know more.

The principles and character of the organization and objects are fully set forth, and the made for the want of definite information are, and completely answered.

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

The Manual of Practice as recommended by the Executive Committee is made from the Iowa Monitor and well known forms and usages of the Grange room. It is authoritative, coming as it does from the highest and most trustworthy source. **How to Organize a Grange.** This alone will be worth many times its cost to the new Granges of the State. The careful preparation of this part of the Hand-Book was given to Mr. W. P. Popehoe, a member of the Executive Committee, who has long been one of the best informed officers of our State Grange. In a clear and concise manner he has explained away many of the difficulties which have heretofore attended the organization of Granges.

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

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

Insurance. On the subject of Insurance, Mr. S. H. Downes presents the claim of Mutual Insurance. The subject of Life and Fire Insurance have, as yet, been but slightly understood by the general public. That the immense insurance corporations which have glided palaces, monuments of their power and wealth, have taken extraordinary sums of money from the people for the slight benefits returned, no intelligent man can doubt. We express the hope that the near future will see this subject most thoroughly investigated, and as far as the farmers are concerned, such a system of mutual insurance will be adopted as to protect them from the rapacious maw of these corporations.

The Grange Directory. This important feature of the Grange commences with the Officers of the National Grange, Masters and Secretaries of State Granges, State Business Agents, Officers of the Kansas State Grange, Deputies of the Kansas State Grange, County Business Agents, Number and Name of all Subordinate Granges in Kansas, reported up to April 15, (over 300) together with the name Secretary and post office address. The post office is given of all the above officers giving over 1400 OFFICERS and POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

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Practical Suggestions.

Manual of Practice, recommended by the Executive Committee of Kansas State Grange.

Parliamentary Practice, from Cushing's Manual, Free.

Ultimate Organization.

Quorum.

sas Farmer.

tor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

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For one year, \$3.00
For six months, \$1.50
For three months, \$1.00
For one month, \$0.50
For one week, \$0.25
For one day, \$0.10

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For one line, 15 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.
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For one line, 5 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.
For one line, 2 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

For the Breckers, Nurserymen and Seedmen's Directories, we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$3.00. We will give a circulation to the card of nearly 500,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

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C. W. JOHNSON, Hawatha, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. F. POPE, ALFRED GRAY, Prof. SNOW, Prof. KEDZIE, Prof. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.

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

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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.

THE POMEROY CASE.

Whether Mr. Pomeroy is guilty, or not guilty, of the charges against him, conjecture *nolle prosequi*, newspaper talk and street gossip, will not determine. There is but one course which will give to S. C. Pomeroy reparation for the criminal charges under which he now rests. There is but one course which will determine whether he is guilty or not, and that course is a fair and impartial trial. If all the blatant professions for reform in Kansas mean anything, we should begin somewhere to practice the principles of all our platforms and resolutions. All office holders, and office seekers, all parties of whatever name and color are vying with each other in their eagerness to declare the most ultra reform doctrines. No man in Kansas can be found who does not express most vigorously his determination to labor for political reform. The question naturally arises—what does reform mean?

In general our resolutions and platforms are bunkum and mean nothing. Like our spread eagle 4th of July orations they sound well, are full of hyperbole and pretention but innocent of any serious intention to change for practical reform. We pass resolutions and make platforms because it is an old custom. Three years ago the largest defaulter this state ever knew, was by petitions and political machinery of one kind and another white-washed with a *nolle prosequi*. To-day the same processes are being used to declare the Tweed of Kansas a martyr. We confess to having little patience with the flimsy hair splitting, arguments to prove whether Mr. Pomeroy first offered Mr. York the \$7000, or whether Mr. York promised his vote before money was promised him. Let the evidence in the case determine the facts and if it is proven that Mr. York received this historical \$7000 under false pretense then try Mr. York. This is a state case, one that concerns every citizen, and the moral effect of a dismissal of the case would be that justice and trials of criminals are reserved for small offenders. There is an impression prevailing and we believe it is founded on fact that money and political influence will in one way and another in most cases defeat the ends of justice. If there is a shadow of truth in this, a very practical reform would be to make laws and public opinion so that even handed justice would be meted to all rich or poor, high or low. The judge who should presume to order a *nolle* in this case upon the petition of a dozen or two of the citizens of Kansas without consulting the remaining 600,000, would assume a responsibility which would require considerable explanation. It would be the old, old story that has rested like a curse upon the state since its birthing, viz: Covering up, smoothing over, and declaring all fair and lovely, when it is black and rotten.

LATER.

The District Court of Shawnee County, Judge J. T. Morton presiding, convened to-day, Monday, June 8th. The case of the state of Kansas against Sam'l C. Pomeroy, charged with bribery, was called. County attorney Ryan and attorney general A. L. Williams appeared for the prosecution Martin and Case and Alfred Ennis for the defense. Mr. Ryan stated he was ready to proceed and wished a day fixed for the trial as early as possible. Mr. Martin stated for the defense that although they could not go to trial to-day, they were willing and would agree to proceed to trial at a day during the present term that might be agreed to upon. Mr. Martin suggested July 27th, which was agreed to.

It is now certain that the case will be promptly called on that day when, it is to be hoped a fair and impartial trial will be had for the distinguished accused. All further efforts looking to the discontinuance of the case upon the many thin and flimsy reasons heretofore made will only make more certain the conviction in the minds of most people that the trial should for the sake of justice go on. One point we wish to make clear, viz: That the taxpayers of Shawnee County who are laboring upon their farms and in their shops for the money to pay their taxes are willing to help pay their portion of the tax necessary for this trial. The hue and cry against the expense of this trial does not come from those who have the hardest time in getting their tax money. The PEOPLE want this trial to go on—on the other hand, the POLITICIANS want the saintly old sinner whitewashed.

FLATTERY.—ITS RELATION TO THE PRESS.

The American press has no greater weakness than its excessive use of flattery. The English language has been so robbed of its superlative adjectives in descriptions of the most insignificant objects and events that temperate and plain statements of heroes or heroines are too tame for the sensational taste of the period. Eulogy to be of value must be of the most intense character. The public taste demands sensational writing of the red-hot kind. Whether the press or the people are most to blame we are not now trying to determine, only stating the fact, that there exists to-day in American journalism a system of nauseating flattery that is as abusive as it is uncalled for. The announcement that Mr. B. has received a new stock of goods brings forth a detailed account of his many public and private virtues, and from the free dinner bestowed upon the local editor up through all branches of trades, professions, amusements, churches, etc., to the first offices of state, the highest eulogies are demanded for the most trivial services. A moderate putting of the virtues, vices or achievements of men is looked upon as an adverse opinion, put in the mildest manner. There is extended to those in power, having official patronage to dispense an amount of servile laudation, which in many instances is only the result of custom, but is so frequent that its absence is considered opposition. A fair, temperate and merited criticism upon a public officer or a party is taken for hostility and a declaration of war is straightway made against the ill-fated journalist.

The journal that fails to puff every little officer in his county, is in danger of losing patronage, the presence of which makes possible the existence of his paper. We are not making the assertion in this, that this is the fact with all papers, but unfortunately custom has made independent journalism in the average county papers almost an impossibility. There is not only in Kansas, but elsewhere, apparently a breaking away from this servile bondage and a growing independence of thought and expression that is encouraging. So long as a press preserves its independence and integrity it is of value to the readers as a beacon and a safeguard. On the contrary when it becomes the abject tool of an office seeker or a County, State or National ring, it is of no more value to the people as a friend and supporter of their rights than an advertising circular. What seems most peculiar in all this, is that those who publish columns of flattery concerning Hon. A. B. or C. labor under the impression that the public do not understand its true value. The man who is denounced to-day as an incompetent underhead is by sudden success made a dispenser of official favors, and to-morrow the same journal declares him a statesman of profound learning and a most worthy and competent representative.

This indiscriminate flattery of asses and wise men has destroyed confidence and made the receiver of a well merited compliment an object of suspicion.

No more pitiable scene can be imagined than a journal whose moral responsibility to its readers demands of it the conscientious consideration of public men and affairs, fawning and licking the shoes of senators, congressmen and governors for the sake of some petty office. While the people are hungry for manly outspoken sentiments and just criticism upon public men and measures, so many papers are bowing to flattery in the most abject terms those whom fortune or accident has elevated to office, uttering these unnecessary eulogies and thus assisting in covering up the dishonest trickery of unprincipled men and rings that they turn away sick at heart because those whose duty it is to guard their rights, fail them in the hour of danger. When a journal has lost its power, to speak plainly, its sentiments upon public issues, it is no longer valuable to its readers. What the peo-

ple of Kansas to-day demand from her journals is manly, outspoken independence upon all subjects affecting their interests.

Shall Kansas Have a State Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?

In most of the Eastern States there is not only a state Humane society but auxiliary societies in all large cities. We believe there is a wide field of labor in our own state for such an organization, and suggest for the consideration of those in sympathy with the idea to organize local societies and that a meeting of delegates be held at Leavenworth on the third day of the State Fair which will be September 10th, where a state organization can be effected. We further suggest that in counties where local associations are not formed before the holding of the state fair, that the county agricultural society through its executive committee, appoint some friend of this movement to meet at Leavenworth to assist in forming the state society. A live organization of this kind could secure needed legislation for the better protection of dumb animals and assist in making a public sentiment which would see present laws enforced. We shall urge the importance of the subject though the farmer before the holding of the State Fair and hope to meet with such co-operation and support from the friends of the dumb animals, as to enable us to form an State association at that time. Send reports of any local societies that may ever be formed and we will gladly publish them. Who will report the first local organization?

CRAMER'S PROMOTION.

We acknowledge a call from J. A. Cramer, first lecturer of the Kansas State Grange, who is on his way to Colorado as special contributor to the paper recently started at Lawrence by the Kansas Pacific Railway. He goes to Colorado to rusticate and work among the Granges of the State, we understand, in the interest of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The railroad company has secured a valuable co-worker. We shall watch with interest the contributions of Bro. Cramer to railroad literature. *Non sum quidam eras.*

LAWRENCE KANSAS, June 8th 1874.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:

DEAR SIR.—Will you please correct the above by stating in your next issue that J. A. Cramer is not employed by the Kansas Pacific Railway to work among the granges of Colorado, but is only employed by H. M. Cramer & Bro. as a special correspondent and agent for the Western Tourist, a paper published by them in the interest of the Kansas Pacific Railway and oblige. Yours Respectfully,

H. M. CRAMER & BRO.

The above explanation of the former explanation needs a further explanation explaining the *las* explanation. EDITOR FARMER

AMERICAN JOURNALS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. Steiger, German book publisher of New York who received a medal at the Vienna Exposition for his collection of American periodical literature, proposes to issue for use of Europeans, a catalogue of important American publications in English French and German languages and through his agency to secure subscriptions. The Kansas Farmer will appear in the catalogue as follows.

2093. The Kansas Farmer. E. 8 | 14x21.

W. 5 | 200. Agr., Ho., Live Stock, Bees,

Forestry, Entomology, Veterinary Science,

Dom. Econ.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

TOO MANY EXCURSIONS.

Perhaps the most influential and least wealthy body of men in Kansas is found in the editors' and publishers' association. They work hard and keep poor in striving to build up the towns and counties they live in, to encourage immigration to the State and to promote the general welfare as they understand it.

It seems hard to deprive such men and their wives of the pleasure of a free railroad ride once a year—to shut them off from the "Annual Grub Hunt." And yet we think there have been too many editorial excursions and that they are doing more harm than good. The free-ride is wrong. Their poet at the late convention, said, he could not go on the excursion to St. Louis because he never rode on a railroad pass. He had been a soldier; came to Kansas and took a claim on the Neutral Lands; the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in favor of the railroads left him homeless; he had then made up his mind that he would never take any thing from a railroad unless he paid for it. Of course this is an exceptional case. Most editors give railroads tenfold more than they receive in return, and the deadheading is really done by the railroads. The editors suffer in pocket as well as in independence, and the day is not distant when self-respect will control, and this system cease. While it lasts, however, the editors will be unjustly called the pensioners of the railroads, and the articles they publish in favor of the roads, will be said to be the result of the free passes which editors carry in their pockets.

The other reason for a change in the present plan of holding conventions in the different towns of the State, is the fact that the conventions are really burdensome to the towns. No town has said so, and none will. The towns invite the editors to come, mainly for the purpose of being freely, generally and copiously advertised. But after the quill-drivers have

gone, it is found that the expense was heavy and the equivalent somewhat unsubstantial.

When the Illinois editors visited Topeka last year, a few persons found that the bills they had to pay were very heavy, and the consideration very light. When the Nebraska legislature came to Topeka, the State footed the bills. In return, the Kansas editors were invited to the capital of Nebraska. They went and there was a great foment the moment they arrived, one of the landlords saying our jaykawkers could not stop at his house unless they paid their bills. A great little row it was. But a meeting of the city council was called and the difficult adjusted. The citizens of Lincoln were the very soul of hospitality, but the disturbance at one hotel really caused a good deal of annoyance and displeasure. The fault was not with the people of Lincoln, nor even with that independent and just landlord. It was a protest against the deadhead and free lunch system.

The conventions at Lawrence, Emporia, Atchison and Fort Scott, have cost those cities not less than three thousand dollars each. They paid it without a whimper, and gave in addition everything that could contribute to the comfort and pleasure of their guests. But think of the labor there was in appointing committees, making arrangements and raising the funds! Is it not asking too much even of the overflowing hospitality of a Kansas town? We do not wish to find fault, but we have arrived at the belief that it is better "to pay as you go;" and that it is not well for any class in the community to allow itself to be placed in such a position that the title of deadhead can in any manner apply to it.

HENRY.

Meteorology.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

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

Showing Daily and Monthly Mean of Barometer and Thermometer, Monthly Velocity of Wind, prevailing Direction of Wind, and Amount of Rainfall for the Month of March, 1874.

DATE.	BAR.	AV. TH.	AV. HUMID.	RAIN.
1 Friday	29.33	72	61	
2 Saturday	29.30	69	70	
3 Sunday	29.74	51	87	
4 Monday	30.06	55	49	
5 Tuesday	30.07	59	55	
6 Wednesday	29.96	54	45	
7 Thursday	29.96	68	48	
8 Friday	29.83	74	50	
9 Saturday	29.69	67	57	
10 Sunday	29.71	66	73	
11 Monday	29.93	69	47	.02
12 Tuesday	30.06	70	61	.03
13 Wednesday	30.00	65	80	.72
14 Thursday	29.94	67	81	.44
15 Friday	29.99	61	55	.05
16 Saturday	29.99	66	66	
17 Sunday	30.02	65	59	.35
18 Monday	30.04	66	45	
19 Tuesday	29.81	73	56	
20 Wednesday	29.96	66	59	.01
21 Thursday	30.01	62	67	.02
22 Friday	29.81	72	87	
23 Saturday	29.69	70	53	
24 Sunday	29.67	83	38	
25 Monday	29.89	74	56	
26 Tuesday	29.80	81	53	
27 Wednesday	29.78	82	58	
28 Thursday	29.62	70	63	
29 Friday	29.99	78	73	
30 Saturday	30.00	83	70	
31 Sunday	29.94	76	55	
Monthly Means..	29.86	67	60	1.60

Highest Barometer, 30.15; Lowest Barometer, 29.17; Range of Barometer, 1.00 in.; Highest Thermometer, 84°; Lowest Thermometer, 41°; Range of Thermometer, 43°; Prevailing wind, South; Average Direction, North; Maximum Velocity, 27 miles per hour. Total Number of Cloudy Days, 9; Rainy, 9; Fair, 7; Daily probabilities were verified in this section of the country twenty-four times during last month. The mean thermometer for May is four degrees higher than for the corresponding month in last year. This month is characterized as being unusually dry, the mean moisture and rainfall being less than any previous May on record in this office.

EDGAR MCGOVERN, Observer.

Hygiene.

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE STOMACH

BY JAS. HANWAY.

Dr. John Hunter used to say in his lectures "Some physiologists will have it, that the stomach is a mill; others, that it is a fermenting vat; others, again, that it is a stew-pan; but, in my view of the matter, it is neither a mill, a fermenting vat, nor a stew-pan—but a stomach, gentlemen, a stomach."

MEDICINE FOR HYPOCHONDRIAC. The eccentric Dr. John Abernathy was accustomed to give advice gratis to those persons who called at his office between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, A. M. The room was generally crowded, but the doctor would hurry through an astonishing amount of business in a short time, and was also a man of but few words.

Noticing a woman who had been there several mornings in succession and the hour of ten had arrived, he called her back as she was about leaving. "Madam," said the doctor, "what is your trouble?" The woman commenced to tell a dream, she had the night previous swallowed a large spider—she could feel it gnawing her insides.

"Indeed, Madam, and you really believe you swallowed a spider? Open your mouth wide, shut your eyes close," in the meantime stepping to the window he catches a large fly, and puts it in the lady's mouth, and with an authoritative tone orders her to swallow it immediately—she did so. "There, Madam, that spider won't trouble you any more—they prefer flies." The woman recovered and a few weeks afterward returned to thank the doctor for his kindness.

Lane, Franklin Co., Kansas.

State New Items.

Mr. WILDER has made a capable, honest and fearless officer, and the people are not going to put any one else in his place. The Republican party cannot afford to nominate any one else for that position, and it has no disposition to do so. Mr. WILDER has done his whole duty, regardless of consequences. The people appreciate his merits, and the fidelity and ability with which he has guarded the interests of the state. They do not mean that the services of such an officer shall be dispensed with. The political schemers want some one they can use for their own selfish purposes in Mr. WILDER's place. They cannot use him, as they long ago discovered. But the people of the State, who intend to take a full hand in the Convention this fall, do not propose to gratify the anxious individuals who want to supersede Mr. WILDER with a pliant tool.—*Atchison Champion.*

EVERY town has its share of "good fellows," and Iowa is not an exception to the rule. To be sure our "good fellows," are rather above the average, and we have not a very large crop of them; still one does not have to remain in any crowd without hearing some one remark "that Z. is a lazy whelp, don't know much, nor amount to any thing, but he's a bully 'good fellow.'"—*Iowa Register.*

THE rose chafers are doing great damage in this county. Farmers, gardeners and nurserymen tell us that they do not confine their depredation to grapes alone, but that they attack other fruits and, in some instances, even garden vegetables. It is to be hoped that though they are here in unprecedented numbers, their time will soon have expired and a limit be put to their destruction of fruit. There have been thousands of them killed in every vineyard, orchard and garden in the county. The garnet fly is that all were not destroyed.—*Garnett Plaindealer.*

WE intend to put in our "best licks" to make a good county paper and in so doing we believe we shall earn every cent that our patrons in the kindness of their hearts are pleased to give us. It is not fame and glory that we are working for. These commodities don't keep the wolf away from the door, neither do they pay printer's bills. Hence we make the flat-footed assertion that we are after the money, if there is any in the business.—*Humboldt Union.*

QUITE a number of the Miami Indians residing in this vicinity departed for Leavenworth on Tuesday, where they appear before the clerk of the U. S. District Court, take the oath of allegiance to the Government, and become citizens of the United States.—*Lacygne Journal.*

PEACHES will be almost if not quite a complete failure. The trees save in exceptional places are dying. Apples in the western part of the county are being devoured by a bug which the farmers call the rose bug. At or about Mound City we have not seen them, but in some sections they exist in countless swarms. The apple crop will be poor if the bug don't die or migrate. Whole orchards are literally devoured by them in the western part of the country.

Cherries look well, and there is no end to the quantity of gooseberries. The hot weather nearly ruined the strawberries, but since the late rains they are beginning to grow and ripen. The dry weather however spoiled the crop. The baby crop promises well, and unless there is a general drawback, it will continue a perpetual crop.—*Mound City Sentinel.*

In the mean time we shall have to content ourselves with a building of a first class inland city—the future great city of Kansas will spread herself on both banks of the raging, turbid Kaw, where sits the beginning of the capital of the prairie commonwealth—TOPEKA—and thus we replied to the puzzling query of our old time friend Fishback of the *Democrat*.—*Morris County Republican.*

WE are informed that the apple crop will hardly be as heavy as was expected as a great many are falling off. The peaches, however, are all holding on.—Wherever there was a blossom there will be a peach, and the crop is going to be very large. So with grapes and most all other fruit.—*Doniphan Co., Republic.*

THE valley farmers will be in the midst of wheat harvest next week, and by the week following most of the upland farmers will be pretty well along with their cutting. The chinch bugs will have to commence soon to do the wheat any material damage.—*Wilson County Citizen.*

THE board of Trustees of the insane Asylum met on Thursday. Among other business transacted, they audited the Steward's accounts, and also awarded the contract for supplying the Asylum with water from the Mariasdes-Cygnus and a spring half a mile distant to Mr. FOLEY, of Atchison. Mr. FOLEY will go to work on this greatly needed improvement next week. Besides Mr. FOLEY, SHAW & BUCHER, and D. AUSTIN & Co., of Kansas City; Col. TREEDALE, of Topeka, and the Fort Scott Foundry Company, of Ft. Scott, were bidders for this contract.—*Miami Republican.*

WE have been told by several farmers who know of what they speak, about wheat in this county. The time to cut it is just after the grain leaves the milk and is beginning to make dough. At this time the head and stem will be almost green, having turned very little yellow. If any, shock it up immediately and put two good caps on it, and stack it as soon as dry enough and the strength in the stem will be ample to fill the head perfectly. It is just about this time that the bugs begin to work on the wheat and ruin it; and by cutting and shocking, it is out of the way of their ravages.—*Parsons Sun.*

THERE will be over two hundred and fifty bales of cotton raised this season on the vicinity of Baxter Springs, and a little enterprise on the part of our business men can make a cotton gin this season beginning of extensive cotton manufactures on Spring River.

THERE is no reasonable doubt of the success of cotton in Cherokee county—the growing crop is very promising, and with proper facilities at home for ginning and baling this, a large average of cotton another year, is certainly secured.

Fort Scott proposes to gin the cotton for the farmers of Cherokee and Crawford counties, and if facilities are not furnished here, then our cotton will go, and there instead of here, will be the future great cotton factories of the southwest.—*Baxter Springs Republican.*

EXCITEMENT over the fraudulent issuing of \$50,000 funding bonds in Barbour county, Kansas, is gaining strength. Two hundred armed citizens are in pursuit of the renegade and fleeing county commissioners.—*Burlington Patriot.*

The Patrons' Hand-Book.

Small copy, plain marble binding, 25 cents; full cloth, 40 cents. At this low price no person interested in the Grange movement can afford to be without it.—*Neosho Valley Register.*

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS,
SUPREME COURTD. W. POWERS, et al., vs. AMOS KINTZ.
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 either 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, and with the consent of both the parties, such apportionment is valid. 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 jurors while the jury are thus 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 condition 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 process of the Court; and 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.

A description of the district court of Cloud County as the "seventh judicial district court sitting in and for the County of Cloud," is not a misdescription, though perhaps unnecessarily full.

VI. Section 154 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 election, 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 BARTLETT 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 assumed 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 a sufficient 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 to harvest oats, where the petition alleges that by reason of such breach the oats were entirely 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 ever made.

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 a 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 replevins 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.
AFFIRMED.

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 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 for.

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, and where the reasonable doubt over material fact necessary to be proved in the case, and every essential element of murder in the first degree, the verdict will not be reversed by the Supreme Court, merely upon the ground that it is not sustained by sufficient evidence.

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 contained a condition 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 is provided that the partners should at once transfer to trustees named certain specified property in trust for said creditors; that the trustees should proceed without delay to convert the same into money, and after paying the expenses of the trust, pay the same in full 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 trustees 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 the 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 thereon that the parties by that agreement intended something different from the plain import of its language may, at least when there is no claim of mistake, fraud or imposition, be disregarded.

III. A count, 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 a provision has been made as specified in the agreement, has no right to describe, may maintain an action thereon, without first returning the money received from the trustee and not credited on the note, or releasing, assigning and conveying the property and interest he may have in the property transferred to such trustee.

V. The fact that the property conveyed to such trustee was 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. ADAM 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 the 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.
AFFIRMED.

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 completely, 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 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, vs. ABRAHAM 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.

[SEAL.] Witness my hand and official seal hereto day of June A. D. 1874.

A. HAMMATT,
Clerk Supreme Court.

Business Notices.

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Thursday, July 23d, 1874,
at the farm of Wm. Warfield, near Lexington, Ky.

WM. WARFIELD,
E. L. HARRISON,
LESLIE COMBS, JR.,
B. W. SMITH,
J. G. KINNAIRD.

This is one of a series of sales, all easily accessible, as follows: Hughes & Richardson, Lexington, July 23; B. F. & A. Vanmeter, Winchester, July 24; V. Grigsby, Winchester, July 25; L. O. Robinson & Co., Winchester, July 27, etc., etc.

LARGE SALE

OF

SHORT-HORNS

THE ENTIRE HERD OF WM. T. HUGHES & W. T. H. RICHARDSON will be offered at Public Sale, at "ELKHILL," 8 miles from

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

ON

Wednesday, July 23d, 1874.

The herd consists of about 80 head, of which 60 are females, the get of the 24 Duke of Geneva 5523, 4th Duke of Oxford 5551, 2d Duke of Oxford 5552, 4th Duke of Oxford 5553, 2d Duke of Oxford 5554, 4th Duke of Oxford 5555, 2d Duke of Oxford 5556, 4th Duke of Oxford 5557, 2d Duke of Oxford 5558, 4th Duke of Oxford 5559, 2d Duke of Oxford 5560, 4th Duke of Oxford 5561, 2d Duke of Oxford 5562, 4th Duke of Oxford 5563, 2d Duke of Oxford 5564, 4th Duke of Oxford 5565, 2d Duke of Oxford 5566, 4th Duke of Oxford 5567, 2d Duke of Oxford 5568, 4th Duke of Oxford 5569, 2d Duke of Oxford 5570, 4th Duke of Oxford 5571, 2d Duke of Oxford 5572, 4th Duke of Oxford 5573, 2d Duke of Oxford 5574, 4th Duke of Oxford 5575, 2d Duke of Oxford 5576, 4th Duke of Oxford 5577, 2d Duke of Oxford 5578, 4th Duke of Oxford 5579, 2d Duke of Oxford 5580, 4th Duke of Oxford 5581, 2d Duke of Oxford 5582, 4th Duke of Oxford 5583, 2d Duke of Oxford 5584, 4th Duke of Oxford 5585, 2d Duke of Oxford 5586, 4th Duke of Oxford 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2d Duke of

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

DAISY.

BY THOMAS W. HEATLEY.

I met the other evening
A maiden young and fair,
A wealth of radiant beauty
In her soft and nut-brown hair.

And in her lips provoking
To kisses warm and sweet,
And in her cheeks where blushes
And cozy dimples meet.

And in the chastened outlines
Of her pure and modest face,
Where lurks a smile so joyous
No pencil e'er can trace.

And in the music of her voice,
And in her laughing eyes,
Of such a rare and pretty blue—
The color of the skies.

And in her snow-white bosom
And softly rounded arms,
And in her life unsullied—
The greatest of her charms.

Into my life has fallen
The beauty of my theme,
I've found a loved ideal
Have realized a dream.

And could I now but win her love
And those red lips but kiss,
My life would lose its every grief
And quicken into bliss.

Troy, Kansas, 1874.

SUMMER DIET.

We have almost passed the season of greens and radishes, for which we may be truly thankful; there is no vegetable eaten that is more nearly indigestible than the radish, and we believe that in many instances it causes stomach and bowel complaint that last all the season; a fresh, crisp, young radish is a very tempting relish, but beware of them all ye who are inclined to be dyspeptic.

The most delicate and delicious of all our summer vegetables, peas, are just now in their prime and if cooked when fresh and without grease are wholesome and easily digested. It is strange that some people think such things must be cooked with bacon or fat meat of some kind, when they thereby lose nearly all of their flavor and are filled with fat and salt. If we like young beans and beans and peas and turnips why not cook them in pure water with a little salt and have them just as near perfection as they can be made? They are so much sweeter and richer than any other way and if dressed with a little cream, or milk and fresh butter, they can be eaten by many people who otherwise cannot eat vegetables at all in hot weather. And indeed milk is an antidote for many of our ills and a preventive of many troubles if we would only use it freely, fresh and uncooked, as well as in dressings and plain puddings and custards. If for our dinner we would drink milk one day and lemonade another, instead of coffee every day during the hot weather, many a spell of sickness would be avoided we think. Of course there are people who cannot use milk and others who cannot drink lemonade but both instances are rare and we believe it to be a very apparent need of American people to cultivate a taste for plainer food if we hope ever to make a nation of robust, industrious and intelligent people; we must learn to eat more ripe fruit and vegetables and more bread, and perhaps more cheese, a great many people are saying so just now, but we are not quite settled on the cheese question yet. Children should be weaned on bread and milk and taught to like it and depend on it for their principal diet for the first five years of their lives, instead of being fed on meat and coffee and warm bread as soon as they have a tooth.

Few of us can realize that meat of any kind is considered a rare luxury among a larger part of the European peasantry, and that they really do not have it oftener than once a month many of them, yet they are strong and enduring almost beyond our comprehension. Germans tell us that it is nothing unusual for peasant women to get up at four o'clock in the morning, walk two or three miles to a clover or grass field and cut and carry home in a bundle on their heads, enough hay to feed several cows, milk the cows before breakfast and then go to the field and do a hard day's work, fetching more grass and milking again after sundown; but they are not handsome! they are large and angular and brown; our national ideal of a beautiful woman is very fair and fragile, we can very rarely even admire our good looking cousins the English women, with their ruddy cheeks and well developed busts and limbs, but a large majority of us can appreciate the need of more strength, and for our children's and our nation's sake we should make some effort to secure better health, take more out door exercise, spend less time on dress and live on plainer diet. We think hard working people must have meat to give them strength, but this great strength of the old world peasantry disproves the theory that it is a necessity and shows more plainly than any thing else, we think, the need of more cold wholesome bread. Of course the Germans think that their sour wines do a great deal to preserve health and prevent disease, but the same acids could undoubtedly be supplied to the system in a still more wholesome form by eating ripe fruits. It certainly is a great mistake to be teaching ourselves that women to be beautiful must be delicate, and the sooner we undo such pernicious notions the better. It would be

just as reasonable to admire a weak man or a blasted tree or a blighted flower as to imagine that a pale woman is more lovely than a healthy one; there is no greater blessing than good health, let us be sensible and cherish it.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:
OR
Mrs. Dallis and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

CHAPTER IX.

George discovers his verdancy.

Who is there that lived fifteen years of their life in the country before taking their first ride on a railroad that cannot ever after remember the peculiar sensations of that eventful day; and the laugh that comes in with the remembrance is pleasanter, heartier and has a much cheerier ring to it than the one that accompanied the experience.

George Stearns looked forward to the ride on the cars with more pleasure, if possible, than to any thing else connected with his going from home. "Because you see, Mother, with the whirl of going along so fast, the sights I shall see, and the newness of the whole thing, there will be not a moment to get home-sick in. But when I get settled down to study, and every-day life, then I am afraid I shall get the blues and want to see you all."

The day dawned at last in which he was to take leave of home, and his first ride as far as Chicago, where Mrs. Ela was going to spend a week or so at home, and then going on to Connecticut to her father's.

We will spend no time at the parting, it was so like all partings under similar circumstances, a vast amount of excitement among the smaller ones, a great deal of calm, deliberate forethought upon the part of pater familias, tender, anxious solicitude upon that of mater familias, who smiled in such a peculiar manner that all know the tears lie just behind them.

"It is as good as a Sunday-school celebration," Dora and Hattie agree—for the whole family are to accompany George to the depot, nine miles away, and in due time they arrive there, some two hours in advance of train time—for Mr. Stearns was "determined not to miss the train at all events."

Mr. Owens has arrived at last, (greatly to the satisfaction of George who began to apprehend something had changed their plans) with Mrs. Ela, who looked, the children all thought, "sweeter than ever," in her traveling suit.

The train came trailing in, there was a moment's confusion, good-bys, kisses, etc., of course, although George would have forgotten these entirely if he had not been reminded by those he was about to leave behind. Katie clapped her hands in perfect rapture to see George thrust his head out of the window and toss kisses back to her as the train moved slowly away from the depot—slowly at first, as if loth to leave its shade—but it soon increased its speed, and goes skimming over the prairies.

George thinks to himself that it was very strange that in the paper he had picked up at the depot the only article he had seen should have been one headed in flaming characters—

RAILROAD CATASTROPHE!
SAD LOSS OF LIFE.

He wished he had let that paper alone, and wondered that publishers would print such terrible things in their papers; where was the use, people must travel, even if thus warned of the danger that awaited them and the warning only made them more than ever nervous. What if the train should run off the track, or "Mercy! what was that?" and our inexperienced hero with one bound in the aisle clinging frantically to his seat, turning a look of horror round to Mrs. Ela, who was composedly drawing off one of her gloves and laughing right merrily (how could she help it?)

"Only the car door slamming after the conductor, who has come for our tickets," she yelled—or George thought she tried to, though he could just catch her words; a glance along the car at the many smiling faces and the merry peal of laughter from a brown-eyed maiden only two or three seats removed from there, that reached his ears although she had endeavored to smother it in the tiniest of gauze handkerchiefs were sufficient to show George that his fright was a source of amusement to the most of the passengers, so he crept back into his seat opposite Mrs. Ela, and "brown eyes" very much mortified, smiling a grim smile which was but the merest shadow of a ghostly attempt, and had not the least atom of heart in it, indeed he would have given a quarter to have had a good cry. Seeing and realizing—which are two very different things my dear readers! the utter inconsistency of such a proceeding—he folded his arms and looked out of the window, and soon felt to thinking again of the account he had that day read of a whole train being thrown off the track and down a steep embankment—of the number killed and wounded, etc.; just now the track, from some cause quite unknown to us, was very siding, the direct consequence of which naturally was that the coaches leaned suddenly very much to one side—also just at that particular moment Mrs. Ela essayed to take something from the traveling satchel at her side, in doing which the satchel rolled to the floor, she making a spasmodic effort to recover it—George feeling the coach tip so alarmingly to one side, and at the same moment catching a side-long glimpse of the falling satchel, and Mrs.

Ela's downward movement, instantly thought the whole train was following the example of some of its predecessors and was turning a somersault over some bank or other—he uttered a wild scream threw both arms around Mrs. Ela, his eyes fairly starting from their sockets with horror, and shouted at the top of his voice; "hold on to me! don't pitch your head out of the window, you will surely be killed!"

When lo! with a look of mingled astonishment, and suppressed mirth, the lady recovered her truant satchel, and sat up all quiet and composed, saying—

"Why, dear me, George! you are as nervous as a girl—there is nothing in the world the matter—you must get used to the tilting and clatter of the cars if you are going home with me."

Poor George! if he had been mortified on the other occasion, he was quite crestfallen now, and did not venture ever so swift a glance around the car, not even at the brown-eyed girl, who did not laugh this time—but said to her father—"poor boy it is his first ride I know—how handsome he is! brown as a nut—some country fellow I expect."

George sat himself well back in the corner of the seat, determined that in the future if the whole train went to smash he for one would make no sign of having discovered the fact until the rest did the same—and with the exception of a few little starts—hardly perceptible to any one but the girl who watched him with great interest—he managed nicely—and by the time he had rode an hour or so he had grown quite accustomed to the clatter and din of the cars.

[To be Continued.]

For the Kansas Farmer.

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 20.

BY RAMBLER.

Regent's Park is a delightful spot, in the northwest part of the city, covering nearly four hundred acres, ornamented with sculpture, flowers, lakes and pretty villas. It derives its name from the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. In the centre is the botanical garden, around which there is a fine drive also around the whole park nearly two miles in extent. On the north side of the park are the famous Zoological Gardens, owned by the Zoological Society of London, founded in 1826. This collection is said to be the finest in the kingdom. There are over two thousand specimens of animals and a large collection of birds and reptiles. Our attention was attracted by a very fine, large sea lion, that was being fed by its attendant. He would call by a whistle, when it would come dashing through the water of the lake or pond, to the shore and crawl on its short, stumpy feet, or more properly speaking, fins, to where the keeper stood, and receive the fish from his hand, and then dive back again into its native element. It was a beautiful creature and seemed very affectionate towards those having it in charge. Most of the animals were very thin in flesh and bore the marks of cruel treatment and poor care.

From London to Sydenham, which is about sixteen miles, we take the cars at London Bridge station, and, after a short ride of thirty minutes through a very interesting country, we arrive at the far famed Crystal Palace. It is situated upon rising ground, so, that look which way you may, one sees before him a broad, handsome landscape, rarely equalled even in Great Britain.

The surroundings are delightful; beautiful walks, serpentine streams, statues, fountains and lawns render the view lovely in the extreme and unsurpassable, perhaps, in the world.

The building well deserves the name of Crystal Palace. It is composed entirely of iron and glass, and is of immense proportions, but we could find no one who could give us the exact dimensions of the structure.

On entering the palace, we proceeded through the department of natural history, and took a stand near the centre of the nave; from this point we have a splendid view of the whole inside of the building.

There is a portion of the building appropriated to tropical trees and plants, to groups of Egyptian, Greek and Roman sculpture, to courts of Assyria, Alhambra, Germany and Italy; copies of the master pieces of all the great sculptors of both ancient and modern times. Immense halls filled with the productions, both natural and mechanical, of Africa, Asia and America; picture galleries, museums and refreshment rooms, in fact, everything to please both the eye and the appetite. It has the appearance of being a vast bazaar for the vending and sale of all sorts of goods, wares and merchandize. Truly, these English are a nation of shop-keepers, and know well how to persuade the stranger to part with his lucre.

Returning to London late in the evening, we made preparations for a visit next day to Windsor, which is about twenty miles south east of the city; and is the residence of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and has been the favorite seat of all the sovereigns of Great Britain for the past eight centuries.

Windsor Castle was founded during the reign of William the Conqueror, and to our American eyes, looks very much like some State Prison. It is rather of the Grecian order of architecture, but very faulty, and the grounds are enclosed with a high stone wall, and sentinels on duty along the entire top. We were not permitted to explore the interior

of the castle, as the Queen was at home and strangers are not admitted at these times.

There was to be a grand review of all the home troops of the British army, by Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia, that afternoon in the park and we contented ourselves with the fact that we would have a chance to see her Majesty then. Strolling through the town for an hour and then out to Windsor Park, which is about a mile from the town, we saw that preparations were already made for the review. Posts had been set in the ground and chains run through them to keep the crowd back, and about ten feet in the rear was a long line of carriages and vehicles of every description backed up side and side with each other, to be occupied as seats by the owners when the hour should arrive for the grand assembly.

At three o'clock the troops commenced marching in and taking position. Forty-three thousand of the flower of the British army, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry. They are magnificent to look at. Every regiment has its standard high and breadth of chest for its men, they are not allowed to wear the beard long, but cut close—not shaved. The cavalry, like the infantry, are all picked men, due regard being paid to their height from the saddle up. Even the horses are matched as to size as well as color for every squadron.

Our attention was called to the celebrated Queen's Own, by some enthusiastic Englishman at our elbow, as a remarkably fine body of men. We remembered them well as being the same regiment that did such good service in running away from a handful of undisciplined Fenians at Fort Erie, Canada, in 1866. We ventured a hint to our friend of this fact, but strange to say, he had never heard of the incident. We then ventured the remark that they were splendid home-feathered soldiers, when our friend immediately began to elbow his way out of the crowd, muttering between his teeth something that sounded very much like *blasted Yankee*, and we saw him no more. At four o'clock a gun from the castle announced the departure of the Royal Family, and in a few minutes they appeared in sight preceded by the Royal Horse Guards. Then came the Duke of Cambridge and staff. He is commander in chief of all the British forces and is a fine looking old officer, and in personal appearance very much resembles old General Scott, of Mexican war fame. Next came the Shah of Persia and the Prince of Wales, both on horseback. The Prince wore the uniform of a colonel of cavalry, and the Shah was dressed in a plain black suit, with a magnificent regalia hanging over the left shoulder, which was literally covered with diamonds. In person he is tall and of very dark complexion, almost black, about six feet two inches in height, well proportioned and makes a fine appearance in the saddle, being a graceful rider. Then came an open carriage drawn by four horses with postillions. On the front seat sat the Princess of Wales and the young Duke of Edinburgh and on the rear seat was Her Majesty, the Queen. The crowd took off their hats and cheered as she passed up the line and took a position near the centre. The troops then marched by *en masse*, and we had a good opportunity to see all the occupants of the royal carriage as they were immediately in front of us. The Queen looks to be about sixty years of age, with hair slightly gray, and dressed in plain black with no ornaments whatever. She is very fat and red-faced, carrying evident marks of good living and altogether is a very homely old woman, but then every body says she is a good woman and a wise ruler, which probably is more than they could say of most of her predecessors on the throne of England.

For the Kansas Farmer.

ORTHOGRAPHY OF FAMILY NAMES.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

Henry Fielding, the novelist, being in company with the Earl of Denbigh, with whose family his own was closely connected, his lordship asked the reason why they spelled their names differently—the Earl's family doing it with the *e* first (Feilding), and Henry with the *i* first (Fielding)—"I cannot tell, my lord," answered the great novelist, "except it be that my branch were the first that knew how to spell."

DISAPPOINTED.

Have you, my dear reader, ever lost your way on our expansive prairies? Is so, you have experienced that state of mind, when doubt, uncertainty and expectation make you feel perfectly dumbfounded—perfectly childlike.

Last summer, coming to a forked road, I took the wrong one (of course). I found my mistake after an hour's travelling. Ascending an eminence which commanded a view of the country, I observed in the distance what I supposed to be a body of men grouped together. Starting in the direction across the rolling prairie, and keeping my eyes well fixed on the object of my expectations, I soon became convinced in my opinion, that it was a funeral, which had drawn these men together. As I came to them, I found how deceitful appearances were at times. They were only a dozen or two farmers working on the public road, leaning on their hoe handles, spades and shovels—that was all.

Lane, Franklin Co., Kan.

Our Boys and Girls.

The Pine.

The mountain owns its oread, and the stream its naid; lo, the dried of the Pine!
How stern and lofty! sorrow, how divine
Its murrings speak! but let the lightnings gleam
Around it, and the storm hold fearful reign,
Lo, the proud warrior! with what disdain
He braves the utmost fury! all forgot
His sorrow, for great souls remember not
Their trials when great troubles come; they call
The poised soul up; and great hearts do not bow
To tempests, but with calm uplifted brow
Dare the wild worst; dark stormy troubles fall
Upon the strong to try them; weakness bends,
Strength grows more strong, and vain the storm its
fury spends.
—Alfred B. Street.

Shall we Withhold the Smiles?

Allie is a sturdy little fellow, four years old. He is not particularly gentle in his manner, and not a bit given to sentimentality; but he is an observing boy, and evidently ponders a good deal upon the ways of the world; and underneath his brusque exterior, he has a warm, affectionate little heart.

The other day while at play in the doorway, some ladies passing by smiled at him. He ran into the house exclaiming, "Mother, what made those ladies smile at me? Was it because they loved me? Mother, do people all ways love me when they smile?"

All the little boys and girls do not speak their thoughts about smiles, as Allie did, but perhaps their little souls are as susceptible. Shall we withhold the smiles?—Our Dumb Animals.

The Humming Birds' Courtship.

A writer in the *Naturalist* gives this description of the love-making of these tiny creatures:

When catching the ephemera that play above the water, the tail is not expanded; it is reserved for times of courtship. I have seen the female sitting quietly on a branch, and two males displaying their charms in front of her. One would shoot up like a rocket, then suddenly expanding the snow-white tail like an inverted parachute, slowly descend in front of her, turning round gradually, to show off both back and front. The effect was heightened by the wings being invisible from a distance of a few yards, both from their great velocity of movement and from not having the metallic lustre of the rest of the body. The expanded white tail covered more space than all the rest of the bird, and was evidently the grand feature in the performance. While it was descending, the other would shoot up and come slowly down expanded. The entertainment would end in a fight between the two performers; but whether the most beautiful or the most pugnacious was the accepted suitor, I know not.

The Snow-flower.

A very remarkable account is admitted into *Les Mondes* of a so-called snow-flower, said to have been discovered by Count Anthoskoff in 1868 in the northernmost portion of Siberia, where the earth is continually covered with a coating of frost. This wonderful object shoots forth from the frozen soil the first day of the year, and reaches a height of over three feet, blooms on the third day, remains open twenty-four hours, and then returns to its original elements. It shines for a single day, then the stem, leaves, and flower are converted into snow. The leaves are three in number, and about three inches in diameter, covered with a kind of microscopic ice, developed only on that side of the stem which is turned to the north. The flower, when open, is star-shaped, its petals of the same length with the leaves, and about half an inch wide. On the third day the extremities of the anthers, which are five in number, show minute glistening specks, like diamonds, about the size of a pin's head, which are the seeds of this astonishing flower. Count Anthoskoff collected some of these seeds, and hastened with them to St. Petersburg. They were there placed in a pot of snow, where they remained for an entire year, but on the 1st of January, 1864, the snow-flower burst through its icy envelope, and displayed its beauties before the eyes of the imperial court!

A CHAMELEON PLANT.—A puzzle, says *Land and Water*, for horticulturists has been forwarded to the French Bishop of Canton to the Jardine's Acclimation in Paris, in the shape of a plant which is a conspicuous specimen of the wonderful art possessed by the Chinese of leading nature astray. Not content with improving on the human foot, and producing pollard oaks, apparently of hoary antiquity, in China bowls, they have succeeded in growing a plant which changes color three times a day.

Children Badly Trained.

Is it not apparent that cruelty is often encouraged by parents in early training, or rather neglect of training? Nothing is easier than to make a child fond and careful of its pet kitten or puppy, yet who has not often seen a wretched little kitten at the mercy of a mere baby, whose chief amusement consisted in throwing it on the floor or pulling out its fur, encouraged by "mamma," who would really only think it "funny." The chief of police of New York says: "Boys are much better than the careless parents, who, seeing habits of cruelty in their children, have never given it sufficient consideration to reprove or correct them." I remember once hearing a mother, tired of the teasing and crying of a spoilt boy, tell him to "run away and stone the little lame chicken in the yard." Now what could be expected from a child brought up under such precepts?

Now that the subject of animals' rights, for they have rights, although disregarded, is being agitated throughout the civilized world, a great reform may be looked for and realized, especially from the system of introducing humanity in schools and among the young, as a part of education. Surely the lesson is more easily impressed in the earlier stage of youth, and to whose part should it most naturally fall than to parents to impress this lesson of gentleness and kindness towards the weak and helpless, in the hearts of their children, influencing their after lives by the infusion of sentiments of mercy and refinement of feeling, which is the true essence of manliness, and without which woman loses her greatest charm.—*Mentor, in Georgia Constitutionalist.*

THERE is something that touches the heart in the last moments of a dog that died in Lansingburg, N. Y., the other day, at the age of twenty-four years. The old fellow had hardly stirred from his rug for some days; he rose stiffly, crawled with difficulty up stairs, visited every room in the house, seemed to bid farewell to all familiar objects, came back to his master's feet, and died without a struggle.

Patrons' Hand-Book

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

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

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

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

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

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

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

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

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

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.

Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

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

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

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

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

Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

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

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

From 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 is Grange with a mass of the most valuable information, which he would in vain look for elsewhere and the style and accuracy of its typography would do honor to the press of any of the Eastern States. I do not doubt that your enterprise will receive 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.

Permit me to congratulate you on your success in compiling so valuable a work. I rejoice too that we are getting this farmers' paper in Kansas.

E. A. HODGE, Deputy, Monroe Co.

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

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

W. J. F. HADLEY.

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

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and address of officers, constitutions and aims of the organization, and much other information. It seems to be a work which all Patrons who desire to be posted in their Order should at once obtain. Much care has been bestowed upon the book to make it reliable in all its statements. — *Chanute Times*.

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

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POLICY BOARD OF REGENTS.

Extract from Minutes of the Board of Regents, September

8, 1873.

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

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

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

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

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

5. 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 and Telegraphy are contemplated. Correspondence solicited from persons desiring such special instruction.

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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. 10-12-17 E. GALE, Sec.

Kansas State Agricultural College,

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

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Machines, Pumps, Washing Machines, Wringers, Fan

Mills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Cultivators,

Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Marsh Harvesters, Victor

Scales, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, Spades, Shovels and Gar-

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Rustic and Terra Cotta Ware, Vases and Hanging

Baskets.

Aquarias, Gold-Fish,

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