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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. H. 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 county.  
SUP'T. 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.  
SUP'T. 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, Topeka.  
ASST. STEWARDS—J. B. Richey, Franklin co.  
CHAPLAIN—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa.  
TREASURER—H. H. Hays, Shawnee.  
SECRETARY—W. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.  
GATE KEEPER—W. H. Fletcher, Clay co.  
CLERK—Mattie Morris.  
POMONA—Amanda C. Rippy.  
LADY ASSIST. STEWARD—A. Richey.

#### Executive Committee.

F. P. Dunham, Jacksonville.  
E. B. Shaffer, Grasshopper Falls.  
W. P. Popejoy, Topeka.

#### State Board of Agriculture—Officers:—

PRESIDENT—Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.  
VICE PRESIDENT—E. H. Farnsworth, Carlyle.  
TREASURER—J. C. Wilson, Topeka.  
SECRETARY—Alfred Gray, Topeka.  
EXT. COM.—Joshua Wheeler, Pardee, Atchison co.  
S. S. Brodbeck, Wellington, Sumner co.  
J. O. Savage, Republic county.  
Major Crowell, Cherokee county.  
Levi Wilson, Leavenworth county.  
W. P. Popejoy, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
S. P. Kelsey, Hutchinson.  
John H. Edwards, Ellis, Ellis county.  
Thos. A. Osborn, Sec. of State, ex officio.  
W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, ex officio.

#### State Horticultural Society—Officers:—

PRESIDENT—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth.  
VICE PRESIDENT—D. B. Skeels, Oage Mission.  
TREASURER—J. Wellhouse, Leavenworth.  
SECRETARY—C. C. Brackett, Lawrence.  
TRUSTEES—E. Gale, Manhattan.  
H. E. Van Dornum.  
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—O. 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 Leavenworth and Crawford counties, Kan. and Missouri.

#### Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association:—

PRESIDENT—R. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.  
VICE PRESIDENTS—O. W. Bill, Manhattan, Riley co.  
Fred K. Miller, Manhattan, Riley co.  
SECRETARY—Jason V. Graham, Blue Rapids, Marshall co.  
TREASURER—J. F. Wyatt, Pavilion, Wabunsee co.  
EXT. COM.—James P. Shannon, Otter Lake, Pottawatomie co.  
J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.  
A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.  
The President and Secretary ex officio.

### FOURTH OF JULY IN KANSAS.

How! Which! Where! What!

Topeka will celebrate the 4th in her Park, with feasting, music, dancing, etc.

Osborne City, Osborne Co., invites all sections to join them with spirit worthy of the day.

The County Council of Atchison County and others expect a grand time at Monrovia.

White Rock, Republic Co., will picnic and dance, with many prominent speakers.

The farmers of Greenwood Co., have determined to celebrate the day in their respective localities.

Mound City intends, for the first time in her history, to go out and see the 4th as others have it.

Pleasanton and Farlinville hope to play the agreeable to the rest of Linn County.

East Cherokee County have an old-fashioned picnic at Brayles' ferry, on Spring river.

The Fort Band will drill telephore at Leavenworth on the 4th for the entertainment of the Patrons of the County and many prominent speakers.

Smith County celebrates with morning salute and fantastic march at Smith Centre, and picnic with music, speaking, etc., at the forks of Beaver Creek.

Ft. Defiance, Woodson County Patrons will appear in procession, hunting music and a picnic.

Cedarville, Howard County, will soar aloft on our national fowl and have domestic fowl for dinner.

Junction City, Davis County, cremates an ox.

The Good Templars of Lawrence, Leavenworth and Tonganoxie are expected to help those of Wyandotte treat resolutions to all things temperate and patriotic.

Cold victuals at your own expense at Independence.

Fredonia expects every farmer in Wilson County at its never-to-be-forgotten affair on the 4th.

Seneca, Nemaha County, and surrounding friends visit Hiawatha by railroad.

Alma is to have a concert, ball and fire works in Zarvanziger's grove.

La Cygne, Linn County, expects to surpass its heretofore noted celebrations.

A splendid time with the Odd Fellows at Salina, Saline County.

Grand Powwow and War Dance by Modoc and other Indians, Baxter Springs, Cherokee County.

A triumvirate of political Patrons will orate at Rutland Centre.

Substantials free, at Wetmore, Nemaha County, if you take them with you.

Patrons, with banners and in uniform, will celebrate the day at Wild Cat Creek school house, ten miles northwest of Manhattan.

At Sabetha, Nemaha Co., the dance, interspersed with supper, opens at 6 p. m., sharp; closes at — not quite so sharp.

Iola, Allen County, expects Humboldt and the balance of the county to join with it and have the largest celebration Allen County ever saw.

A number of Patrons of Wabunsee County will commemorate the Fourth in Wordy's grove, near Jaketown. A basket picnic will also be held in Bisby's grove on Antelope creek.

Burlington looks and hopes for everybody and his wife and children to spend the Fourth there.

Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson County, and vicinity will celebrate the day with very interesting and appropriate demonstrations.

Patrons, patriots and patriotic pyrotechnics, music, speeches, dancing etc., at Emporia, Lyon County.

Great Bend, Barton County, will have a picnic in its new court house.

Everybody, it is reported, will celebrate the 4th at Morgan City, Clay County. But those in the County who do not, will be at one of the best celebrations in the County, at Ryan's Grove, or at Wakefield, where all kinds of arrangements have been made; or at Exeter whose citizens generally will have a good time; or in the cool and beautiful grove of Hutchinson's, on Chapman's Creek, where they intend to dance in the evening; or at the old-fashioned barbecue in Spurrier's grove on Tansey Creek.

Usual routine for Fourth of July at Rape's Springs, Riley County, Patrons' picnic on the farm of John H. Saylor on the State road, between Oskaloosa and Perry.

Everybody is cordially invited every place.

### State News Items.

**LIGHTNING**—During the thunder storm last Sunday a current of electricity struck a tree near Mr. E. H. Nichol's residence, and passed from the tree to the house, knocking a door off the hinges, and severely shocking Mrs. Nichol and a gentleman, who were sitting near the door at the time. The subtle fluid also made a slight manifestation at Mr. Ward's, passing down the stove pipe, and making a loud report, similar to that of a gun. *Elk Falls Journal.*

There is considerable anxiety to hear the forthcoming report of the committee appointed by the Mayor to investigate the accounts of former city officers. The report will be submitted on the 30th of this month, and some queer and damaging facts will then be made public. *Leavenworth Times.*

Forty per cent. of the wheat in Miami county was winter killed.

A fatal distemper prevails among the work horses of Johnson county. *Independence Kansan.*

A vein of lignite coal has been discovered in a vain of lignite coal near Franklin. *Landmark.*

Wheat in Nemaha county is about ready to harvest; and from every quarter we hear nothing but the most flattering reports in regard to the crop. *Seneca Courier.*

The great pump has arrived. It is made of brass, and is a splendid piece of workmanship. Lakes of salt water will soon flow to the surface, and choice salt will be supplied by the celebrated Alma Salt Works. *Wabunsee County News.*

**RAIN AND HAIL STORM.**—Last Friday evening there was a heavy rain storm of about one and a half hours duration in the vicinity and west of the Kelley School House, while at Olathe we hardly got a sprinkle. At Gardner the storm was accompanied with hail, and much damage was done to the crops. The stones were very large, and corn fields over which the storm passed present the appearance of a hoop-pole nursery, the leafless corn stalks of a being left standing. Fruit trees were relieved of their rich abundance, grape vines torn from their stages and the grapes neatly halved and quartered, and the noses of persons who faced the storm were neatly peeled. Such are the facts and report of the storm as given to us. After the hail storm came a deluge of rain. The storm swept over a space about one mile in width and its course was from south-west to north-east. *Newsletter.*

Senator Ingalls has introduced a bill in the Senate to attach the Indian Territory to Kansas, for judicial purposes, and provides in the bill that two terms of court shall be held each year at Parsons. *Nesho County Journal.*

W. H. Horner, the representative from Barbour county, who is reported to have misappropriated some \$40,000, bonds and otherwise swindled the county, writes from St. Louis to the *Commonwealth*, denying any connection therewith. He says he had the bonds registered, but returned them to the chairman of the Board, April 15th.

The stock men of Allen county are driving their stock to Kansas City and shipping to St. Louis. The lowest rates they can get to K. C. is \$25 per car, and they can drive through three or four car loads for half that rate. No wonder the L. & G. is not a paying road when it will not compete with wagon line or driving. *South Kansas Tribune.*

The labor of the Kansas state penitentiary will be used by Kirby, Roach & Co., of Jefferson City, who get from 30 to 75 cents to boot shoe making, at fifty cents per day, for ten years. Alexander Cadwell and J. Waterman, get the remainder, to be employed in the manufacture of wagon's buggies, carriages, cars, &c. *Burlington Patriot.*

**SALT.**—Judge McIntire has taken hold of the salt springs at Remonto, and is making salt at the rate of 400 pounds a day, by evaporation only. They have sixty vats in running order and intend making as many more. Hereafter we expect to get all our salt from Remonto which will not only keep money at home, but secure the article at greatly reduced rates. *Arkansas Traveler.*

Large fields of corn in this county have already been entirely destroyed by the chinch bugs, and the crop in general will be seriously injured. *Newsletter.*

A superior quality of coal has been unearthed by the late floods, at the mill of Kennedy & Davis, at Glen Elder, on the Solomon river. The vein, it is thought, will yield an inexhaustible supply of fuel. *Washington Republican.*

The Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is to establish permanently its general offices, car and machine shops at Topeka. *Landmark.*

The Mound City cheese factory is turning out about 425 lbs. of cheese per day. *Wyandotte Herald.*

The records of the Kansas state university show that during the growing season from March 1st, for five years from 1868 to 1872, the longest intervals without rain were as follows: In 1868, 17 days; 1869, 10 days; 1870, 11 days; 1871, 8 days; 1872, 10. Observations were commenced in 1868. From these facts it shows that we have plenty of rain during the growing season. *Burlington Patriot.*

### The Agricultural Press.

**TETHER FOR A HORSE.**—In an old volume of the *Farmers' Register* is the following: The tether is simple in its structure. It consists of a pole 10 feet long, attached to a similar pole 8 feet long, by a chain with five stout links, the middle link having a swivel such as is common to trace chains. At the end of each pole is a piece of iron in the form of a loop, embracing two sides of the pole, and projecting a little beyond where the chain is fixed. At the other end of the long pole is attached a ring two inches in diameter, by a similar loop. This end is staked down, the ring allowing it to run freely around the stake. At the other end of the short pole is attached a smaller ring by a similar loop, to which a halter is tied until horses become accustomed to it. The halter should be what is called a nose halter. After a time, a collar around the neck will answer. *Prairie Farmer.*

There is no class of laborers in the land whose lot is so hard and thankless as that of farmer's wife. From daylight till long after dark, she cooks and washes and sweeps and nurses babies with no rest or recreation from January to December. It is no wonder that farmers' daughters look with aversion at the lot of their mothers; that they are eager to study the accomplishments that are supposed to capture the wealthy; that they turn a deaf ear to the warnings of their neighbors, sons, and jump at the first offer of the city fop. Their choice is usually a jumping out from the frying pan into the fire, but what are the poor things to do? What wonder that she does not prefer "to bear those ills she has, rather than fly to others she knows not of?" *New Jersey Granger.*

**FARMING IN VIRGINIA.**—A northern gentleman who four years ago purchased what he called a one thousand two hundred acre run down plantation in the Piedmont region of Virginia, thus speaks of what he is doing in the farming line in a letter to the *Country Gentleman*: "I have to-day in the way of crops one hundred and thirty acres of Fultz wheat, fifty of which judging from last year's yield, ought to thresh out thirty bushels, and the remaining twenty bushels per acre; an hundred and thirty acres of clover, two hundred acres of young clover and timothy on low lands, and eight thousand grape vines, mostly bearing. I have yet to put in one hundred acres of corn and twenty acres of tobacco. I have brought up my land chiefly by the free use of bone and plaster, and we can doubtless add a liberal use of brains and muscle.

**MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.**—We hope to see the spirit of reform infused into the management of our local societies. Some of them, to be sure, need it much less than others, but there are few probably that cannot be improved.

We think the practice of awarding so many insignificant money premiums is objectionable and comparatively useless. We prefer to see good books awarded, or something that shall endure and be a permanent memorial of the trial and triumph of skill upon the farm or in the orchard.

Some societies in our State have adopted the plan of giving the premium in its value in silver plate, which is worthy to be adopted by all our societies. However large or small these premiums may be, by this mode every family will have a memento, which by its daily use, and by its having the name of the donor inscribed thereon, is continually reminded of the giver, and the object of its existence.

In most cases when a small premium is awarded, the money received soon passes out of sight and of mind, with no permanent benefit to the recipient. Again, in many instances a premium is awarded to an individual who cares nothing for its value only as it tells that he received a high premium. And in such instances would not a diploma better accomplish the result desired. *Mass. Ploughman.*

**THAT DEAR BULL.**—The *National Live Stock Journal* says that the Englishman who bid \$14,000 for the 2d Duke of Hillhurst at the late sale of Col. King's stock, at Dexter Park, lost his bargain by delay in settlement. The *New York World* correspondent insinuates that there was no sale at all; that the Englishman represented a fictitious person, and that the failure to come up to time, in payment, was pre-arranged. These are serious charges, which neither Mr. Page, the auctioneer, nor Col. King can afford to ignore.

SOME remarks of ours in regard to railroads have been misunderstood. Our position is this: We believe railroads are financial and social necessities and would that more were built, but we desire to see them restrained by law from becoming monopolies, and from charging exorbitant rates for service performed. Also let all stock be recorded as real estate to prevent watering. Legislatures claim the right to supervise and control all employees that justice is done to the employers and the public, and there is no good reason why railroads should be left out of that category. Build your roads, invest your money if you see fit, but let them be governed by law. *Buckeye Farmer.*

**TRICHINAE.**—As several cases of this disease, trichinosis, have lately occurred, among others those recently mentioned by us as happening at Flint and South Haven, Mich., we again impress on our readers the necessity of seeing that pork is properly cooked before being eaten. Recollect that one mouthful of underdone pork may cook your goose. Here is an extract from the medical report on the cases mentioned above, by the Medical Society of Kalamazoo:

Eat no uncooked or half-cooked hog's flesh. The raw flesh of the hog, whatever its shape or condition, whether ham, bacon, or pork, salt or fresh, smoked or unsmoked, is liable to contain this parasite, full of a life and activity that may soon work a remediless mischief in the human body. Bologna sausage, if pork be in it uncooked, is as dangerous as any form of this meat. The heat that cooks meat utterly destroys the life and mischievous power of these vermin, and no one need fear any harm if this fact is observed. *Western Rural.*

### Scientific Miscellany.

RIVER water is composed of the contents of springs, rains that fall to be absorbed by the earth, and the melted snow waters. We do not consider them so directly injurious, because of the admixture of soft water so largely in their composition; and because of the constant activity of the river stream, which tends toward purification; but in street cleanings, out-house washings, dead and decaying animal and vegetable matter, washed in from the smaller feeders, the hard water from springs, the green-scummed offerings from marshes, sloughs, bayous, and other places, we find that in it we have not the purity we need for domestic uses. It might appear almost impossible for us to find that desideratum, but the all-wise Creator, in whose image we are formed, did not create a pure and perfect being without placing before him all that, if properly used, would prevent his ever degenerating, if he did permit him to be surrounded with temptations that will produce pain and disease.

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN TELEGRAPHY.**—The *Scotsman* reports a most important discovery in telegraphy, which enables the operator to send two messages in opposite directions through the cable at once. It has been actually used on a section of the Eastern Telegraphs' line, between Lisbon and Gibraltar, and Malta and Alexandria, and can be applied, the operators believe, to much longer sections. We sincerely hope it will, and that the public will at last get communication between England and India at reasonable rates. To business men price may make little difference, but to the public a rate of £4 for ten words is practically prohibitory. We want a communication at two shillings a word as the maximum rate of charge.

**NATURAL LANGUAGE.**—Common emotions, no less than tragic passions, have their proofs, although it is not every man to whom these proofs are legible. But it is no more follows that these proofs do not exist, because all men are not able to recognize them, than it does that there are not different species in botany or zoology, because all men are not able to distinguish one species from another. The common observer knows only a few different kinds of fishes. But had any dried bone belonging to any variety in any class of mammalia been shown to Cuvier, from the inspection of that bone he could construct the whole animal to which it belonged, and tell whether it lived upon flesh or grass.

**A NEW SIGN OF DEATH.**—At the moment of death there become disengaged from venous blood certain gases which are normally confined therein, and which form a pneumatoxis or swelling of the veins. This action in the veins of the retina, says M. Bonchut, is easily appreciable by the ophthalmoscope, and constitutes an immediate and certain sign of death. The pneumatoxis is indicated by the interruption of the column of blood, and is comparable to that observed in an interrupted column of a colored alcohol thermometer.

A GERMAN engineer proposes to combine hard ingots, or blocks of steel, in the process of casting, with laminae of soft steel or wrought-iron in such a manner that the latter, in undergoing the rolling process, may assume an internal position, thus combining a certain amount of elasticity, ductility, and toughness, in the interior, with a hard exterior to withstand wear and abrasion.

To avoid the errors which arise from weighing in the air, M. Deleuil, of Paris, has constructed a vacuum balance. It consists of a balance of the description enclosed in an airtight iron case, provided with glass windows, and suitable rods passing through stuffing-boxes. The vacuum is produced by an ordinary air-pump, and the weighings are very accurate.

THE so-called vegetable wax of Japan and China is, in reality, the secretion of an insect about the size of a grain of rice. It receives its name because it is found on trees. After it is gathered, it is melted and strained; 3,000,000 lbs. were exported from China in 1870.



## Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## THE "TREELESS PLAINS."

BY C. W. JOHNSON.

Those who have criticised the views I have put forward under the above title seem to have misunderstood me upon two points, which I now desire to set right. First, they seem to think the theory a new one and that it has had its origin with me. In this they are mistaken. The theory will be found set forth at large in the Encyclopedia Britannica, under the article "America," accompanied with a map showing the correspondence between the forests and the course of winds blowing from the sea. Extracts from this article, endorsed as being "far more rational" than the theory which makes rainfall to follow the distribution of forests, will be found on page 714, chapter 44 of "Lyell's Principles of Geology, ninth edition."

I find that Humboldt, as far back as 1801 explains the paucity of vegetation on the table land of Mexico upon this hypothesis.

In Blodgett's "Climatology of the United States," in the chapter on the distribution of forests, he assigns atmospheric dryness, as the cause of the want of trees on these western plains.

Guyot, in his geographies, from the little "Lessons for Beginners to the Physical Geography," invariably explains the relative exuberance of vegetation and sterility of countries on this hypothesis.

Hugh Murray, in his "Encyclopedia of Geography," constantly explains the distribution of vegetation on this hypothesis.

In my articles I have done no more than array the evidences of this law, and present them all in one group and in their presentation I can now recall nothing new except some of the evidences, that this country is governed by this law, aside from the mere absence of trees; and in insisting that it is irrational to expect that a region which is confessedly too dry for any considerable vegetation should pass into a rich and fertile plain clothed with luxuriant vegetation by an abrupt boundary.

It seems to me that the common sense of any person who thinks, must teach him, that the sterility of the Sahara, which is universally conceded to result from excessive heat and lack of moisture, cannot abut upon a region as luxuriant as the valley of the Amazon, and that there must necessarily be an intervening belt, too dry for forests, and yet sufficient humid for grasses, to attain respectively luxuriant, medium, and scanty growth, from the forest towards the heart of the desert.

Of the evidences I have adduced so far, I believe the following are new: the fact that our trees are found growing exclusively along watercourses, and that the quantity, size of trees, etc., are somewhat proportionate to the volume of water in the stream, the course of the trough of the stream relative to our driest winds, and the amount of shelter afforded by the bluffs; and I may now add the further fact that our timber is invariably more favored on northern exposures than on southern.

In my rejoinder to Mr. Kelsey I called attention to another evidence of this law, in the fact that mountains, where extending to the snow line or near it, were always clothed with forests, to which I may now add, that these timber belts will always decline in two directions; where the mountains are skirted by a treeless region, first, down the mountain passing into stunted, scattered shrubs and dwarfed trees, which in turn give place to grasses and composite plants; second, up the mountain trees will decline also into low, scattered shrubs and dwarfs, ending in trailers, which give place at length to lichens and mosses, dotted with Alpine species; this decline results in these from cold, in those from diminishing humidity. I shall before closing this number give other evidences of the application of this law to the absence of trees from our plains.

The second error which I desire to correct is that which assumes that I have blindly closed my eyes to the evidences of success found in those beautiful young forests "scattered over the prairie, to support and encourage which our law makers have heretofore taxed the more profitable industries of the country. I think I have seen groves of timber (?) planted and nurtured by the hand of man, that will compare favorably with any my reviewers have called attention to. The question is, what may be expected of these groves in the future? These enthusiasts assume that because these trees have done well so far, that they will continue to do so; an assumption that is founded upon observation of trees in other and more favorable stations; while I assume that these groves will not greatly exceed natural groves of the same species in the nearest station which affords them. So far, then, as the solution of this question is concerned, there can be nothing but speculation on either side, and the experimenter must choose from the side which offers the greatest weight of probabilities.

To fully understand the view as I present it, it will be necessary to resort to some of those fundamental principles of vegetable physiology and meteorology which underlie the whole science and art of horticulture, and these I now proceed to state categorically, in a series of propositions:

I. A plant will attain its maximum development in its most favored habitat and station. Here it will attain its greatest size, longevity and quantity per acre; about this cen-

tre the plant will be arranged in an area limited absolutely on the north, by the line of minimum temperature which is destructive of its living tissue, and southward it is bounded by a line where excessive heat subordinates it to other species or renders it unfruitful. It is also limited, along a transcontinental line, by the hygrometry of the atmosphere; within this area the plant must decline in its "functional activity," and hence in size, quality, quantity per acre, age, etc., as the disproportion between the plant and its normal environment becomes greater. As many of the readers of this paper may not have read Herbert Spencer's writings, this term, "environment," may need explanation. This word has been used to express all the physical elements involved in the phenomena of vegetable growth; the air, the light, the heat, the humidity of soil and air, the electricity, and the mineral elements; the term is a general one, used to include the "medium" in which any organic being finds the elements for its support and reproduction. Of course there must be a limit, beyond which nonadaptation determines the existence of the species.

II. As a corollary of this proposition it follows that the size, age, shape and product of plants in any given station are an expression of the relative adaptability of the station to their requirements. A study of the environment in stations where plants attain their best results is essential to an understanding of the capabilities of any other station where it is desired to introduce the species.

III. It is a law of plants as of all organic beings, that there is a period of their existence when their vitality is greatest, at which period their ability to withstand the excesses of the environment is greatest. Infancy, manhood and senility pertain to plants as to man, and there is a corresponding accession and decline of ability to withstand the vicissitudes of the surrounding medium, such as excessive heat, cold, humidity and dryness.

IV. "No plant (or bud) can long survive in any station where the rate of evaporation of moisture considerably exceeds the rate of supply afforded by absorption and transmission."—Liebig's Resources on Endosmosis and Exosmosis, page 38.

The only feature of this law of special interest in this discussion is that I have indicated in parenthesis as applying to every bud, and I think it applicable to every cell.

V. The older a tree becomes, the greater becomes the disproportion between the top and the roots, the former becoming relatively larger. (Lindley's Horticulture, page 16, sec. 33). Hence, a young tree may live in a station too dry for an old one.

VI. The older a tree becomes, the more is the circulation impeded by the incrustation of cell walls with mineral and organic deposits. (Lindley's Horticulture, page 27).

VII. More force is required to project the sap to the top of a tall tree than to the top of a low one. Hence, if nature imposed no other limitation to the upward extension of a plant, gravity alone would finally establish a line of equilibrium beyond which the vital processes of a plant could not project an atom of matter.

VIII. Elevation above the surface of the ground rapidly increases the rate of evaporation from a given surface. "Mr. Howard found that an evaporation gauge placed near the ground gave a mean annual evaporation of 20.25 inches, while a gauge placed at an elevation of forty-three feet gave a mean annual evaporation of 37.85 inches." (Lindley's Horticulture, note to page 129). Hence, from the last four propositions, age and elevation continually tend to cut off the supply, which could render the formation of cells in very tall trees possible and every tree grows until the sum of the vital forces is equal to the sum of the resisting forces and they are in equilibrium. I call the "dead line" because it is in our climate marked by dead twigs and limbs, slightly above its average elevation, and stunted, crooked, knotty, warty, twigs and limbs slightly below its average position.

IX. Increase in the velocity of the winds rapidly increases the rate of evaporation from any given surface. "Mr. Daniels found that a surface which in a calm atmosphere would evaporate 100 parts of water, would evaporate 125 parts in a gentle breeze and 150 parts in a high wind." (Lindley's Horticulture, page 129). This was in England where the Kansas "gentle zephyrs" were unknown.

X. Increase in temperature rapidly, increases the capacity of the air for moisture, and though the absolute quantity in a cubic foot of air would remain the same, the heated air would be more drying. I here assert it to be a fact in the meteorology of our country that the temperature of our hottest months increases on the same parallel of latitude and the rainfall decreases with distance from east to west. Hence, our atmosphere, by its increased temperature, requires more moisture and has a less supply than stations in the same latitude nearer the Atlantic ocean. Thus, Girard College at Philadelphia, has a mean temperature for July of 73.8°, with a rainfall for the month of 3.55 inches, while Fort Riley, a half degree further south, has a temperature for July of 83.7°, and a rainfall of 1.08 inches. Eight grains of water would saturate a cubic foot of air at Girard College and it would require about twelve grains to saturate the same measure at Fort Riley. ("Blodgett's Climatology of the United States," preliminary tables for above data.

Notwithstanding this showing, it can be established on reason and authority that, tables of mean temperature and mean precipitation,

by distributing in the general average certain excesses and minima, and the total intervals of continued high temperature and lack of rain, are very imperfect indices of the true climatological character of a region with respect to its relation to vegetation, and is far less reliable as a guide than the evidences afforded by the geographical range of plants themselves, and by the size, age, longevity and aspect of indigenous species. The language of our stunted, starved, black oaks is more expressive of our climate than any table of means and averages yet compiled.

The eleventh proposition is, that as the heat of summer increases, and as the velocity of summer winds increase and as the summer rainfall and regularity of distribution decreases, the evaporation rate rapidly augments, and the dead line in some corresponding ratio is brought nearer the ground, and the capacity of a given area to support vegetation also diminishes in the same rapid ratio. This proposition embraces my answer to the question, What are you going to do with the fact that trees do grow, thrive and do well that have been planted in Kansas? Our excessive heat, and a few favorable seasons may and doubtless do stimulate our young trees, while in the full vigor of their age, to make rapid growth for a few years, but I know that this very excess must rapidly clog the cells of what in point of time should be young wood, but which while young in years has an undue amount of heart wood, and all rendered brittle by excessive incrustation of those cells; results that must necessarily follow excessive evaporation and circulation of sap. The sum of these influences must tend to keep these trees forever low, with spreading tops, which must in a few years of endurance of the extremes of our climate, make the trees planted and nurtured by the hand of man share the fate of those planted by the hand of God in the best favored of our local stations.

I look into the tops of our native trees; I see that they generally have dead limbs, and broken tops, which have yielded to the pressure of our climate; the upper twigs and small branches are small, knotty, twisted and distorted, with thick, corky bark, and a count of the rings of growth in some of the upper limbs of black oaks and black walnuts has revealed to me limbs that are over ten years old and less than two inches in diameter, and with all their snarly, blunt prongs weighing less than fifty pounds! I have counted the rings on a black oak stump, which by assuming the tree was the same height of its companions left standing showed the age to be over one hundred years in acquiring a height of thirty-five feet and a diameter of fifteen inches; and these rings show that nearly all the growth was made in the first twenty-five years, and that now such a tree, if standing, would be decaying faster on the interior than is compensated by the hair line deposits of new wood. Such I predict will be found to be the case with the companion trees of which this was of the group.

I regret that timber is so valuable in Kansas that it would require a small fortune to purchase the right to cut down a decrepid youthful tree in the cause of science, or I should make sections and measurements, accompanied by the wood, and pictures of the trees, for the Horticultural Society to enforce this argument by visible witnesses. Of course, some trees grow slightly taller in slightly more favored stations, and the range of the "dead line" has its mean elevation for different species, thus the cottonwood runs up above all competitors before the wind tears out the leading limb to let the water in to make a bee-gum or bear hole in the top. I think this answers what I mean by trees not being successful in Kansas, and here I have given the philosophy and the observations which lead me to the conclusion. The enthusiasts who follow in the wake of our great horticulturists who condemn all knowledge not acquired by grubbing and forking manure in some field of Pomona, may do well in counting the profits of tree planting, and in obeying the injunction to plant thick to heed a saying or two from Liebig. This great chemist and physicist found that all the wood that could be produced per annum from a Hessian acre, (26,910 English square feet), was 2,920 pounds, or within a few pounds of the equivalent of one cord of black walnut wood, which when dry weighs 3,044 pounds. He also found that all the carbon the same area could withdraw from the earth and air was limited to 1,124 pounds for cereals, 1,280 for beets, 1,111 for hay, and 1,109 for fir wood; thus an acre of beets will yield more fuel than an acre of fir. (Agricultural Chemistry, p. 14. Shall you plant thick or thin? Why, if these figures are true, that will depend upon how you will take your carbon; in a few trees, or in many.

In the course of my examination of the native trees and artificial groves of our country, some facts were observed which are worthy of notice in this connection, and from which I have deduced a principle of importance in a practical point of view, if not in a scientific sense.

The fact that trees in this climate incline towards the streams, has previously been adverted to, and the statement that trees invariably incline towards the water, was too general, and the statement of Mr. Kelsey in his reply that they always do so in any country is still more fallacious. I have since seen trees in the Missouri bottom standing in low, wet stations where water has remained during all, or the greater part of the year, actually bending away from the water in their lower course and towards it, as elevation has increased. I have seen sycamore and cottonwood trees

leaning towards the sun in their lower course and bending from it at greater elevation. I also have observed that south-western exposures are generally more heavily clothed with vegetation than northern exposures; as an instance of which the bluffs about St. Joseph, Mo., are a prominent example, showing sterility on the faces which receive the vertical rays of the sun at 2 P. M., and having heavier grass and some shrubs on their northern fronts. I have also observed that our artificial groves standing out free and fully exposed to the drying influences of sun and wind show taller and larger growth on the northern sides, and the weakest at south-western angles, especially if the inclination of the ground is such as to increase the angle of the incident rays of the sun; I have seen a tree planted at the north-east angle of a building lean over to get in the shade; and I have seen what doubtless others have observed, the fact that our exposed trees incline to the northward and on the north side have their larger limbs and make their principal growth—a phenomena usually ascribed to the pressure of the winds; I have observed that in humid climates and stations, trees (and for that matter, grasses and weeds within certain limits) growing taller, by a process of self pruning themselves of their lower limbs while in dry climates the same plants—if attaining their largest growth in humid climates—invariably head out low, and spread their limbs at right angles from the trunks. I have also learned that on mountains where, a priori—a humid atmosphere could be predicted, the plants shape themselves accordingly. And from all these facts and some others of minor importance, I have been led to the enunciation of a law of plant growth, which it seems to me has the full force of a physical axiom and would be deduced a priori on reflection, if the attention is directed to it. It is in fact but an extension of the application of the law "that plants attain their most favorable growth in those stations of their habitat most nearly conformable to their requirements," to each limb, twig, bud and leaf, and indeed to the whole cellular structure. For the purposes of "practical horticulture," the law then may be expressed as follows: *Vegetable growth (namely, the formation of cells) takes place most freely in any given situation in the direction most favorable to growth.* More scientifically, the law is but a form of a well known law of motion, where cells are the bodies projected forward, and atoms are swung in orbits instead of planetary worlds. The law then scientifically stated would be: *That cellular extension proceeds in plants, along the line of least resistance and the position of every molecule, is, when at rest, at that point in space where the sum of all the projecting forces becomes equal to the sum of all the retarding forces.*

This law is of importance, as it affords the means of determining at least, the climatic conditions most favorable to growth, or cellular extension. In a climate, for example, slightly too humid for any given tree, we should expect to find the positions towards which greater evaporation can be obtained, the direction in which the greatest development would be obtained. This being upward and toward the sun, the top bud of the leading shoot is the one which can overpower and suppress its weaker associates lower down and more shaded. Hence, such a tree in a station too humid for the perfection of the species would grow tall, with a long clear stem, free from knots and limbs in its lower course. In a station too dry, the highest buds would encounter greater resistance and lateral shoots would suppress its final extension.

If it is asked, why should not the lateral branches in this case spread laterally indefinitely, it will be sufficient to remember that the bending of these limbs by their own weight finally becomes a retarding force in that line of extension, by interfering with the flow of sap from the compression of the cells and the final breaking off of limbs by wind and weight.

Remembering what I have said of the final and permanent equilibrium established at a height which varies in elevation as the difference between the sum of the retarding forces and the projecting forces is greater or less, during the whole year, the contortions and general crookedness of the upper limbs of a tree are easily explained, and from being a mysterious instance of capricious power, they become an expressive tone in the universal harmony. The terminal bud of such a limb is extended until it reaches the dead line, and under a favorable impulse of some favoring period projects its cells slightly beyond the average position of this line; a period slightly less favorable follows in which the "functional activity" (life) of the cells is no longer possible, and their vitality ceases at the then current dead line; again follows a period in which this line of possible growth is projected higher. The terminal bud we have been following has perished and some ambitious lateral bud takes up the line of march to be in its turn killed or arrested, and from this another lateral bud starts, and in turn shares the same fate, and the process is repeated with multitudinous variety, until limbs are produced so crooked that when dissevered, they can scarcely find a position of equilibrium when thrown on a level floor.

Much more might be written on this subject, and if I yielded purely to the inclination of my own impulses, many more columns of the FARMER would be filled with extracts from excellent authorities supporting the positions I have advanced, but I am warned that the subject is already tedious to the readers of

the FARMER by the tone of those who sneeringly allude to the "idle vaporing of a briefless lawyer, whiling away the intervals between cases, by sitting in the easy chair of some public library," presuming to theorize on tree culture in the face of the eminent, practical horticulturists (?) of our State. Possibly I have mistaken the temper and intelligence of my readers, when I have assumed that each hamlet penetrated by the FARMER, contains some one or more readers who have learned somewhat of horticulture as a science, as well as an art; if so, it is probably too late now to lament that I did not yield to the time honored custom of publishing any views which attempt a scientific explanation of important phenomena in the transactions of some remote Academy of Science, instead of laying them directly before the people most interested in a practical point of view in their solution.

In conclusion, let me anticipate any criticism which may discover by research in the current scientific literature of the day, that the above principles and conclusions are not new. Some years ago it was the fortune of the writer to read the works of Mr. Spencer, especially some of his preliminary essays on "Biology," also, Darwin's "Origin of Species," and his "Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," also a translation of the "Positive Philosophy" of Comte. In addition, I have made some effort to keep pace with the rapid progress science has made of late years, in the solution of intricate problems of nature, by the application of the new methods and discoveries. It is probable that the principles I have enunciated in this article have wholly, or in part, been better said in the writings of those masters especially in the Biology of Spencer; time and the lack of access to those writings at this time, have compelled me to write without "rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," as I should do under different circumstances.

No. 23 is just received, containing the experience of Mr. Breymann in tree growing. Will Mr. B. cut and cord an acre of his beautiful forest, and tell us how many cords he has made per annum? Possibly his trees have not yet reached their maximum vigor and growth, but that they will do so in a few years without becoming giants of a forest, seems to me as certain as the coming of the transit of Venus this year; that they will then gradually fall off in the annual increment of wood and attain a period when it is less than the annual loss by breakage and decay at the heart, is as certain as that he and I will not be here to count the hair line rings of growth a hundred years hence, if they should stand so long. Let whoever doubts me in this, go to the nearest valley where may be found growing naturally the same species, measure the height and diameter, and count the rings in a cross section, or show some logical reason consistent with all the facts why the native trees in these valleys may not be taken as the measure of our success in artificial tree growing.

Hilawatha, Kan.

## The Agricultural Press.

WHEAT HARVEST.—In the latitude of St. Louis and south of it, the harvesting of wheat has commenced in good earnest. The crop has been materially damaged by the chinch bugs. In southwest Missouri, in many places there will not be as much wheat harvested as was sown. Farther north, the crop has not suffered as much. We think it advisable, in southern Missouri and Illinois, to put in the crop early—say the first of September—sow chiefly the Early May variety; and if that can be procured from Tennessee, so much the better. Then with neat farming, a good yield can be obtained. The fence corners must be cleaned out and all trash removed. The stalks must be fed out or burned. Burning over fields where weeds and trash abound, is essential. The chinch bug lives over winter, and no place on the farm should be left for it to find harbor. As we have traveled over the country, we see the first depredations are around the fences or old shocks of corn where the bug has remained all winter, and they multiply with such astonishing rapidity that soon the whole field falls a prey. Slovenly farming won't do when the chinch bug is about.—Colman's Rural World.

WESTERN FARMING FOR PROFIT.—That's it—for profit—we've been farming too long merely for occupation, the time was when that was well enough, but the times have changed, the world moves faster in this age of railroads and telegraph, and it costs more to even live on a farm than in the olden time, but still so many of our farmers stick to the old way of farming—raising little else than corn and scrub stock, and if it is a good crop year they have corn to sell but the price won't pay for raising it, and if it is a poor crop it is all required for feeding the scrub stock.—Western Agriculturist.

PERMANENT RELIEF NECESSARY.—\$78,000 Needed by Patrons in this State.—The number of granges in this State needing permanent relief is estimated at sixty-five; in each grange there are twenty families averaging six persons to each family, making in all seven thousand eight hundred persons to be fed and otherwise provided for until they produce something from their farms. Without grain for their teams they will certainly lose them from starvation. Our brother Patrons in the grain growing districts can contribute grain instead of money.

Heretofore, our farmers depended on commission merchants for supplies to make their crops. Our merchants now are either unable or unwilling to advance as in former years, and the only hope left is the aid that will be forwarded by those who are in more favorable localities. Ten dollars to each person seems a very small amount, but even with this amount it would require \$78,000 to give the aid necessary to avert the threatened famine among the members of our Order.

The sugar crop in many sections is entirely gone. The cotton crop, owing to the lateness of the season, will be uncertain, and the only



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hope is in such crops as will furnish food; and we would advise our brothers to use all their efforts in the cultivation of such crops. We feel certain that the brethren who are able will respond liberally, and send on such aid as will enable all who are in trouble to weather the storm of affliction that is now so sorely oppressing them.—N. O. La. Rake.

**GARDEN WALKS WITHOUT GRAVEL.**—A correspondent in Kansas, writes that no gravel can be obtained in this locality, and there are many places thus circumstanced. In such circumstances how is a road to be made? The object of stone in the bottom of a road or walk is mainly for drainage, and the gravel is to make a dry surface. Perhaps good drainage can be secured by some other loose material; if not, a pretty deep drain, made of any material that can be secured even if it is wood, will have to answer. Coal ashes will make a dry surface; sand will do well, except in very dry weather, when it is unpleasant. A composition of tar and sand makes a tolerable surface. If nothing but the natural soil is to be had for the roads, make them high, and well rounded up in the center, so that surface water will pass off rapidly. Such roads will be comfortable, except early in the spring.—Vick's Floral Guide.

**STRANGLES IN COLTS.**—The New York Tribune says:—"This complaint, known commonly as distemper, is nothing serious. The swelling which appears at the junction of the jaws and throat will in time break of itself and disappear. The only treatment necessary is to give the colt soft feed, with bran mash, and no medicine at all. The appetite, which falls off while the fever accompanying the disorder remains, will return as soon as the abscess has broken. If the enlargement increases to such an extent as to threaten partial suffocation, it may be opened with a lancet and discharged. No poultices should be applied to the swelling. Sometimes, when the abscess refuses to break or is slow in suppurating, it may be hastened by rubbing it with a little ointment, composed of one part Spanish flies and six parts of lard.

**TWIN HEIFERS.**—At the sale of short-horns, the property of W. S. King, Esq., recently held in Minnesota, two twin yearling Princess heifers sold for \$5,500 each. The fifty-eight females in the herd brought \$101,510—an average of \$1,750 each, and the twenty-one bulls \$35,415—an average of \$1,210.

**Geo. Cartwright** was in town this morning. He carries his arm in a sling and his hand is puffed up like a family cushion. This is the way it came about: Noah Cameron loves to increase the number of the busy bees, and to gather honey all the day from every opening hive. Of course he works among his bees with perfect unconcern. Geo. Cartwright also loves bees and has a fondness for honey. He was invited by Noah to enter his ark and examine some of the most docile and best behaved bees ever seen since the flood. Together the gentlemen visited the hives, expatiating learnedly upon the unceasing labor and kindness of all bees, but of the Italian bee in particular. Confident and confiding, the two gentlemen progressed. Finally a hive was opened by Mr. Cameron. Unfortunately, however, something had offended the bees, or perhaps the queen was out of humor at the disturbance. Whatever the cause was, they made a vigorous attack upon the lovers of busy bees, and swarmed over them in a hurried manner, pierced in every vulnerable point. This accounts for Mr. Cartwright's swollen hand. Mr. Cameron was badly stung. He is puffed up to about six times his usual size and the door of his house will have to be enlarged before he can appear to the outer world. This is as much, perhaps, on account of his indignation at the bad behavior of his pets before and to a stranger, as anything else.—Lawrence Standard.

## 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. Spruozon, 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. Spruozon, 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. F. FOWLER.

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

**I. H.**—Let us show our faith by our works. There is no doubt but there are thousands of persons in the south that had all swept away by the overflow of the Mississippi, and they must receive help or there will be a great deal of suffering. If every Subordinate Grange in Kansas would contribute from one to five dollars, we would be able to send out a respectable donation. The Western States are all contributing through their Granges, let us follow their laudable example. We acknowledge the receipt of \$5 from Elm Creek Grange, No. 567, and \$3.00 from Snowflake Grange, Osage County.

**G. P.**—Councils are independent bodies at present and can purge their own body as any other assembly, and have the power to admit or reject, we should say, until the ratification of amendments to National Grange Constitution.

It is the duty of the Master to allow any and all proper motions (that have been duly seconded) to be brought before the house. He is only the presiding officer, elect, and should be careful not to show partiality; should be dignified himself and not stoop to any little wrangling with members, or allow it; should be courteous to all and allow all to be heard, from the least to the greatest, whether he differs from them or not. This, certainly is right.

**W. E. P.**—A Grange cannot close a regular meeting, and call a special meeting the same day or evening, to confer degrees. Neither can they, lawfully, confer more than one degree on the same person on the same day or evening. Only one meeting, either regular or special, can be held the same day. See Parliamentary Guide, National Grange, section 2.

**Meetings.**—At special meetings no work can be done but conferring degrees. You cannot open a Grange without a quorum. Councils are not working under authority of the State Grange, only permitted to work. They will be a part and parcel of the work when the amendments to the Constitution are ratified by a majority of State Granges.

**P. O.**—The Executive Committee of the National Grange has decided that the Master being absent, the position shall be filled by temporary elections. The chair at any time may be filled by a Past Master, if present, in absence of the Master. The Master at any time can, if he wishes, invite a Past Master to fill the chair, and it is usual, if there is a Past Master present, for the Master to invite him to fill the chair if the Master wishes to speak or leave the chair temporarily.

The Master should arise when he puts a question to the Grange. See section 5, Duties of Master.

**E. P.**—Question—Does not membership in the Order cease upon the refusal to pay monthly dues?

Each Subordinate Grange can make By-Laws to govern themselves in regard to this matter, only they must not conflict with this rule, that a Master must not give the A. P., to any member of his Grange unless he is satisfied he is in good standing. This means, clear of the books, and that will clear any and all delinquents when this time comes around. If you wish to take action before that time, you can do so.

**T. F. B.**—The Assistants, at all regular meetings, should take up the A. and D. words, as all regular meetings are to be opened in the Fourth Degree, and of course, none others have any right to remain. If they are not correct, report them to the Master, and if it is found they cannot work in the Fourth Degree they must retire.

**Z. J. D.**—If part of a Grange should object to a question being debated, claiming that it has a political or sectarian tendency, and calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the Grange, the Master should stay the proceedings and carefully examine the question himself, and see if he would not be going contrary to the Constitution, to allow further debate on that subject. If, so, rule it out of order. The Master should be very careful not to allow any such question to be discussed, and it is to be presumed that any brother that has the good of the Order at heart, will not attempt to introduce or discuss any question that is offensive to members of the Grange. It is a new rule, that when a question is voted down that the minority should be heard, by being allowed to debate it afterwards. Up here, when the vote is taken, that ends the debate.

**E. P.**—You are expected to report the six cents per capita, to the State Grange, for all members, until they are suspended or expelled. Intemperance would undoubtedly be cause for action against a brother. Let us aim to elevate. If we fail in this you would be justifiable in removing such a person from your Grange. We do not wish ourselves and family to continue to associate with any one that persists in coming intoxicated to our social meetings, and by so doing destroy our peace and happiness and deprive us of the enjoyment, socially, that we anticipated in coming together.

**Ellenwood.**—Question—Our Grange was organized about six miles from another Grange. They have been taking members from our jurisdiction without our consent, have they any right to do so?

They have not.

**Question.**—Do we not have a right to claim the fees?

You have.

**Question.**—Whose place is it to take care of the Manuals, each officer, or should one person have charge of them?

Master Hudson, in rule 20, says: "The Rituals should not be distributed among the members or officers, but are to be kept by some officer of the Grange." Our Assistant has charge and is always on hand. Visitors are entitled to wear regalia and should always be provided with it, by the Gate Keeper.

### Patrons' Celebration.

The Patrons of Lyon, Morris, Greenwood, Chase and other counties are united to join in the Celebration of the Fourth of July at Emporia.

A basket picnic, speeches, music, grand procession of Secret Societies, &c., will add interest to the occasion. The Granges will meet in front of the Normal school building at 10 o'clock sharp. The marshmallows will report at Odd Fellows Hall at 9½ o'clock. It is expected that half fare rates will be reduced on all railroads.

Come with your Banners, And come with your Songs, and enjoy the glorious Fourth at Emporia.

### The Patrons' Hand Book.

We have received from the secretary of Lone State Grange, in Sumner Co., Bro. B. F. Scarborough, the following very kind letter:

I have just perused the contents of the Patrons Hand Book and consider it a perfect gem with-

its self. I consider it one of the most valuable works that has ever been gotten up on that subject. It contains more real valuable and practical information on the subject to which it is devoted than any book I have ever read.

It is a book which should be in the hands of every Patron of Husbandry in our land, for it gives such information as every Patron should not be without and is hard to obtain elsewhere. It consolidates, condenses and systematizes the whole practical workings of the Order the secret work excepted, thereby making it plain, clear and comprehensive in all its departments. I would heartily recommend it to every Patron in the land.

## Letters from the Farm.

We have traveled all over Davis County and think it is one of the roughest out of the forty counties visited; yet it has some of the richest valleys, where they raise forty bushels of wheat and eighty bushels of oats to the acre. John Davis has a fine nursery on his upland farm, about two miles west of Junction City. He is a very energetic, ambitious man and is a wholehearted farmer.

While Davis County has received few settlers, Morris County has been settling up very fast. Here are the homesteaders and the herd law—two elements of success for the poor man. It is a beautiful sight to pass through this County at this season of the year, for there are some of the finest fields of golden wheat and bountiful harvests for all, and it will prove very fortunate to the hundreds of poor industrious settlers who are struggling for a home.

We stopped at the Kaw Valley lands which are among the finest in the State. About seven miles below Council Grove they are trying to start a new town, called Valley Point, and the settlers flock in like bugs to hear whether Col. Phillips' bill for the reduction of the price of their desirable lands will enable them to buy. A large group of farmers scattered around the only dwelling in town, all which reminds one of the early days of Kansas. Politics are talked over and the leading ideas seemed to be true men for office regardless of party, and farmers first, last and all the time. Editor Maloy spoke encouragingly and favored the Grange Movement, advising the farmers to stick together. The settlers had sent for the Hon. P. B. Maxon, who was the original defender of the Kaw lands, to come up and rejoice with them over the prospects of obtaining this land for a home. He spoke well, and the settlers declared he was their candidate for Congress, and that they were going to nominate a representative immediately. But wise counsels prevailed.

At Emporia we found Charles E. Paine, Grange Agent, unloading a car load of agricultural implements for the Grangers. The chinch bugs are destroying a great deal of wheat in Lyon County. There is a fine prospect for fruit. We passed the orchard of Simon Bucher, which had nearly 4,000 bearing peach trees, all of which were loaded. W. S. H.

The Seapo Salt, Petroleum and Coal Mining Company of Republic County, have sunk one well to the depth of one hundred feet with a flow of strong brine, and are about to sink other wells for the purpose of manufacturing salt in Republic County. D. C. G.

Golden Rule Grange, No. 290, does hereby invite the neighboring Granges to join them in a 4th of July basket picnic at Cold Spring, near Samuel Allen's. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. JOHN P. DOLE.

We feel like one just meeting an old friend, for it has been our misfortune to be deprived of your friendly visits for several months and, really, it seems as many years. Among your many contributors we recognize our ever loved Prof. Frank H. Snow, who taught our young ideas how to shoot when occupying the old State University building. Also, Mr. Noah Cameron, Dr. A. G. Chase and "Who's your Girl," will help make the FARMER an ever welcome visitor to its subscribers. In our opinion the FARMER has risen from a good representative of Kansas enterprise to be second to no agricultural publication on this beautiful continent. You have labored under very discouraging circumstances and have built up for us a paper that we are proud of. Here we find more valuable reading for the practical farmer than in any other journal we have seen, not excepting the ever welcome American Agriculturist.

In "Oak Hill Farm Notes," of May, we find much valuable information and many very good suggestions. We hope the FARMER will so increase in interest that every farmer in the State will become a subscriber for it and that many and useful will be the communications sent in for publication.

The weather in this part of the State has been very favorable for corn, but oats, wheat and rye have suffered somewhat on account of the dry weather. The chinch bug has made very extensive ravages and inroads upon our wheat, rye and corn and the two former will not pay for their cutting in this neighborhood. A very large acreage of corn has been planted and two of our neighbors have in 110 and 120 acres respectively in each field. Many have from forty to ninety acres, so that they can be plowed in one land.

Spring wheat has been abandoned in our neighborhood, with the exception of twelve acres put in by your informant. Oats are

heading out nicely and promise a fair yield. Flax has made a much better growth this year than last, and is very free from weeds and a large acreage of this crop has also been sown.

Clover that was sown this spring with timothy, has made nearly twice the growth that some we sowed last spring. We like the hobby Lowe-land farmer rides and had more ridden this same hobby two years ago we would have saved many head of cattle. It has been demonstrated that clover, timothy and blue grass can be grown successfully and we hope people will farm less, do what they can thoroughly and sow more down in tame grasses.

While on a trip to Osage County recently, we stopped at Topeka a few hours and visited the capitol building, KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka fire engine house and the poultry yards of Dr. E. W. Davies and G. W. Houghs. At Dr. Davies was demonstrated the fact of raising large beautiful fowls with the same ease as we do our common twenty cent chickens. Many farmers pay from \$300 to \$1,000 for fine blooded stock in the way of horses, cattle, bulls, etc., and not one farmer in one hundred has any fancy or really profitable fowls. A trio of dark Brahmas, Buff or Partridge Co. china, Black Spanish, Leghorns or Creve Coeurs will greatly improve the attractiveness of a well kept poultry yard.

We were highly pleased with our visit to the FARMER office, and found every body busy as bees. We were will pleased with the general management and appearance of things in sanctum, press and composing rooms, and every thing betokened thrift, enterprise and economy. Through the kindness of the editor we received many favors and would thank him for his courtesy. Here we met Hon. John G. Otis, State Agent P. of H., and were surprised at the amount of business transacted and the thorough business organization of this agency.

In our next we hope to have some news of interest to all and we bid the FARMER God speed, and may it be the means of raising our farmers to a higher and nobler standard, and while we build houses that decay, may we all be preparing a place in the Paradise of Heaven. J. W. FISHER.

Prairie View Farm, Atchison County.

Foaled, May 16th, at Guy Miller's, Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., Miss Monroe, a colt foaled to Rydyk's Hambletonian, Miss Monroe (sister to Monroe with a four year old record of 2:41½), by Miller's Iron Duke, son of Rydyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam by Galloway's Guy Miller, also a son of Rydyk's Hambletonian; 3d dam "Saline"—thoroughbred—by Pamunkey son of American Eclipse, dam by Sir Archy. This colt has eighteen near crosses of Messenger; four through his sire Hambletonian; five through Iron Duke; four through Guy Miller, and one through the dam of American Eclipse, besides having three crosses of Rydyk's Hambletonian.

We learn from Mr. Lee that this colt is to be his future stock horse, and that he is said to be a fine, good sized foal and is named "Saladin".

Permit me through the columns of your widely calculated and influential journal to say a few words in reference to the great west, and the inducements offered to men of capital to come and develop its resources. After several years experience out on these broad and fertile prairies I have learned something as to what is necessary to success in the west. It has been too much the case among some of our News Papers and Real Estate men to make it appear that this country abounded with every facility as some of the other states. With that view, thousands have immigrated here without even means to carry them through one year, thinking they can get employment if necessary to aid them to go on and improve their land; finding this to be a sad mistake they soon become disheartened and out of means, and as a consequence, sell their claim for what ever they can get, leave, and give the country a bad name, while at the same time the fault is not in the country. What this country wants is men of means that are able to go on and develop its resources. To such men there never was offered greater inducements; there is not an acre of land in the west but can if properly managed be used to some good purpose. The bottom lands are admirably adapted for agricultural purposes. The uplands for grazing. For cattle raising there is not better country, it fact stock of all kinds do well here. To my opinion this country will excel Texas or any other state in stock raising, from the fact that native stock very seldom are diseased as is so often the case with those raised in a more southern climate. While I believe this is one of the finest prairie countries in the world, I am not at liberty to recommend men of all classes to emigrate respective of means or position, in life. Kansas is well supplied with mechanics, laboring men of every description, and enough poor people living along the border in dugouts and sod houses.

There are thousands of acres of as fine land as ever laid out of doors, along the A. T. & S. F. R. R. handy to market, inviting men of capital to come on and develop it. Those who desire to open a larger farm than 100 acres can secure any amount of land from the R. R. Co., To carry on farming successfully it will require means, as well here as in the Eastern States. Parties in coming to this or any other new country must not expect to find things as in the olden states. This country settles up very rapidly. It requires two or three years before settlements are formed and school houses erected. Those who have the

standing to hold on will in a few years be surrounded with every facility that other states afford. In my opinion, Kansas is destined to be one of the finest states in the union.

Respectfully, AUSTIN B. SMITH. South Haven, Kan.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

IN ITS Twelfth Year.

Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.

The FARMER no experiment, but a well established and Prosperous Journal.

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

Letters from the Farm

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

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

A Column of State Local news,

bolting down the consistency of facts, also a column of general news, being

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches

and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports,

made by the Signal Bureau of the War Department will present tabulated statements of observations, and facts interesting to all readers, and contributions showing the character, scope and value of this service to agriculture and manufacturers, will be published from an authorized description of instruments used, of the manner of making observations, etc., of the growth and general value of the science of meteorology, are promised.

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

Scientific Miscellany.

Members of the Academy of Science, distinguished in their specialties, have consented to give occasional papers, which will assist us in making this new feature an agricultural literature appreciated and sought for.

The relations of the various sciences to agriculture, and the discussion of purely scientific subjects, will find a ready and appreciative readers among the farmers of the West.

Patrons of Husbandry

and other farmers' organizations, we shall have the latest official orders, circulars, changes and reports of meetings presenting fully the growth and character of the great farmers' movement. The organization of this movement in other States, and in fact all information bearing upon the subject will be presented from week to week. A Journal thus honestly and earnestly working for the promotion and support of the farmers becomes a power in the various parts of the State. The FARMER will maintain an independent and outspoken position upon public measures affecting the interests of its readers.

The Literary and Domestic Department,

conducted by our own "gude wome," will be specially devoted to giving the family circle an entertaining and pleasant evening's reading. "Our Little Folks" will not be neglected, and by their own letters and contributions their department will become one of great interest to them.

The Official Stray List.

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

The Supreme Court Decisions.

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

The Market Review

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

New Improvements

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

We take pleasure in saying that the farmers of the state have taken a commendable pride in giving the FARMER the substantial support necessary to its prosperity. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money, the increase in subscription has been made by thousands and this important feature will be more than has heretofore been promised.

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

First. To give a premium to every subscriber would necessitate an additional charge upon present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, flashy dainties called premiums, without artistic merit or finish, can be got at from 15 to 20 cents apiece, we deem the giving of such a premium as of no practical utility or benefit to the subscriber, whom it would be necessary to charge 25 cents to pay for the same and the additional trouble and expense of doing a picture business.

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

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

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

Advertising Rates:

Special Rates for Large Contracts: Brokers', Nurserymen's and Seedsmen's Directories, we will print a Card of 3 lines for one year, for \$5.00. This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 100,000 during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

Terms of Subscription:

CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year.....\$ 2 00 One Copy, Weekly, for six months.....1 00 Three Copies, Weekly, for one year.....5 00 Five Copies, Weekly, for one year.....8 00 Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year.....15 00

Has become a necessity to Kansas agriculturists.—Garrett Plaindealer.

We observe that "part of the design is a ke-marked 'elbow grease' rolling out of a horn of plenty. This 'elbow grease,' which is another name for industry, is displayed on the number of the FARMER before us, and is Maj. Hudson's best hold.—Junction Union.

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

The best agricultural paper in the west, and we commend it to the people of the county as well worthy of a kind reception and admission to their households.—Miami Republican.

It is a valuable paper to any farmer.—Washington Republican.

Devoted to the interests of agriculture, containing much valuable and interesting reading, and is well worth the subscription price.—Olathe News Letter.

The paper is a large eight page newspaper, the mechanical execution of which is not surpassed in the state. It is the old reliable farmers paper of the state, and we want to see it well patronized.—Garrett Journal.

It makes a very handsome appearance. Brother Hudson may well be proud of the growth of his paper, and the substantial basis which it has attained.—Kansas Democrat.

Now the cheapest, neatest and most ably edited agricultural paper in the state. Mr. Hudson is a practical farmer and a man of energy, enterprise and acknowledged ability.—Olathe Mirror.

It is very neatly got up and will prove a valuable addition to the agricultural periodicals of the day. Maj. Hudson is well qualified to conduct such a publication, as he knows both the theoretical and practical agriculture.—Coville County Telegram.

It is a valuable paper, and ought to have a large circulation.—Atchison Champion.

It is now equal in appearance to the handsome agricultural journals in the country. Its new editor and proprietor, Maj. Hudson, is a live man, and will make his paper worthy of the support of every farmer in Kansas.—Topeka Times.

Will be wholly acceptable to our rural population.—Western Spirit.

Will eventually supersede all agricultural publications in the patronage of Kansas farmers.—Seneca Courier.

Under his control we expect to see it grow in popularity, and increase in circulation.—Sumner County Press.



# The Kansas Farmer.

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

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

## ADVERTISING RATES:

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

## SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

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

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.  
 GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.  
 DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.  
 S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.  
 MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.  
 "JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.  
 MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.  
 MRS. SOULARD.  
 "RAMBLER."  
 "BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.  
 DR. A. G. CLARK, Leavenworth, Kan.  
 JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.  
 JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.  
 P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.  
 R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.  
 W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.  
 NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.  
 C. W. JOHNSON, Haverhill, Kan.  
 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENO, 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 card, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. Soular, Agents Wanted ..... 205  
 J. A. Stewart—Stolen ..... 205  
 N. M. Carter—Blooded Stock ..... 205

## PUBLIC SALES.

Hughes & Richardson, Lexington, Ky. .... July 22  
 Wm. Warfield, Lexington, Ky. .... July 23  
 B. F. & A. Vanmeter, near Lexington, Ky. .... July 24  
 Kentucky Sale of Short Horns—see advertisement—  
 from ..... July 22 to August 1.  
 Sugar Tree Grove Herd, Sullivan, Ind. .... Aug. 12.

## State Fairs for 1874.

STATE.	PLACE.	TIME.
Illinois	Peoria	September 14-19.
Ohio	Columbus	September 7-11.
Indiana	Garnett	September 21-24.
Iowa	Keokuk	September 21-24.
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	September 7-11.
Nebraska	Omaha	Sept. 23 to Oct. 2.
Michigan	East Saginaw	September 11-19.
Minnesota	St. Paul	September 8-12.
Kansas	Leavenworth	September 7-11.
California	Sacramento	September 22-26.
Colorado	Denver	September 22-26.
St. Louis Fair	St. Louis	October 5-10.
West Virginia	Clarksburg	September 14-19.
New Jersey	Elizabeth	September 14-19.
New Hampshire	Manchester	September 29-30.
Kansas City Exposition	Kansas City	September 14-19.

## County Fairs in Kansas for 1874.

COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.
Allen	Iola	October 7-10.
Anderson	Garnett	September 16-19.
Atchison	Atchison	September 14-17.
Butler	Butler	September 14-17.
Coffey	Burlington	September 23-26.
Crowder	Winfield	September 1-3.
Chester	Hastings	September 1-3.
Dickinson	Enterprise	September 23.
Franklin	Ottawa	September 23-26.
Greenwood	Franklin	September 23-26.
Harvey	Newton	September 3-4.
Jackson	Holt	September 22-25.
Lyons	Emporia	September 22-25.
Miami	Paola	September 22-25.
Mitchell	Paola	September 22-25.
Ottawa	Minneapolis	September 22-25.
Pottawatomie	Louisville	September 22-25.
Riley	Manhattan	Sept. 23, 29, Oct. 1, 2.
Republic	Manhattan	September 16-18.
Shawnee	Topeka	September 23.
Sumner	Oxford	September 23.
Wabancuse	Alma	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.

## THE WHEAT CROP.

Our returns are scarcely sufficiently definite to enable one to form an exact judgment as to even the relative size of the wheat crop. There is no doubt whatever but it will be very much the largest ever grown in the state; at the same time we believe it will fall far short of the earlier prospects as well as the exaggerated popular estimates. The increased volume of the crop in due to the fact of there being very much larger breadth sown and not to its specially heavy yield. Sanguine estimates of extraordinary yields are usually mere guess work and may be safely cut down from one to two thirds. The wheat in many places was injured by winter killing and stood thin on the ground. In other localities the extremely dry weather just before it began to head out injured it, but the still more serious drawn back has been the ravages of the chinch bug. This pest has been more serious wherever the experiment of raising spring wheat has been tried. Its presence is not confined to one locality as we have heard of it in most sections of the state. In some localities the destruction has extended to oats millet and corn. One thing seems to be thoroughly demonstrated and certainly should be of advantage to the farmers of the state in the future viz: to sow spring wheat is to certainly invite the chinch bug. Until reports can be heard from other states, and more accurate returns from our own as to the yield of wheat, it is useless to speculate upon the prospective market value. This we may venture however that the prospects indicate that those who have wheat to sell will receive a remunerative price.

Mr. Johnson's contribution to the discussion on treeless plains which occurs in this number gives evidence of much reading and thought and the facts he brings forward well as his theories merit earnest attention. We are in possession of Mr. Johnson's reply to Mr. Kelsey which we will publish very soon.

## THE REMOVAL OF COL. C. B. LINES.

The old citizens of Kansas who have known Col. C. B. Lines since '51, and who have known him in every capacity as honest and upright and one of the most respected citizens, will learn with surprise and regret of his removal from the Pension office. Col. Lines, was one of the few, the very few, good civil appointments among the more prominent offices, that the State of Kansas can boast of in the past twelve years. We understand that this removal was made against the wishes of the Department at Washington, where his efficiency and worth have been appreciated.

We have nothing to urge against Capt. Allen, who was appointed in Col. Lines' place. He was not, as stated in our issue of last week, a former member of the Legislature. The appointment, we believe, is Senator Harvey's. Whether it is for past political services or for what is to be done in the future, we are not informed. No friend of Capt. Allen's pretends to say he is competent to fulfil the duties of the office, nor does any enemy of Col. Lines doubt that he proved by long years of faithful service that he was thoroughly competent.

Appointments, from the petty twelve dollar post office to the highest office in the gift of representatives, have become the power upon which representatives build their hopes of a continuance in office. The price of an appointment is not unfrequently to do the servile bidding of those who bestow the distinction. We hope to see the day when every officer will be elected by the people and thus the humbug and fraud of doling out petty offices for political services be done away with.

If patronage is become a synonym for bribery the sooner the whole system gives way for the more popular and just manner of selection by the people, whose work they are to do, and whose money pays their salaries, the better. Political subsidies are demoralizing alike to the people and those who dispense them.

## A PLAN TO AID FARMERS IN RECOVERING STRAYED OR STOLEN LIVE STOCK.

### A Protective and Detective Association for the Recovery of Strayed or Stolen Animals.

It is well known that under the present stray law, which we believe to be the best to be found in any State, there is very great carelessness in the description of strays. If the law was carried out to the letter, strays promptly posted and accurately described, there would be few if any animals lost in the State. The KANSAS FARMER, which is officially designated to publish strays, is placed on file in every County Clerk's office in the State, where the farmers of the Counties can at any time consult the stray list. The trouble is, however, that strays taken up are not in very many cases posted within the proper time; being kept a year before being posted, when the description will materially vary from that of the same animal at the time it was lost. Now, while this, in the spirit and letter of the law is nothing more or less than stealing, it is done so frequently and with so little criminal intent that it is passed without notice. The result is, that a heavy loss is entailed upon the farmers which can, and ought to be obviated.

Another source of loss which the stray law cannot reach is from thieves, running stock off from pastures and selling again in remote parts of the State. For these kinds of losses we want to suggest a plan by which the Patrons of the State may co-operate and prevent theft in a great measure, or at least recover a large proportion of the stock which is stolen. Every Grange should have a bulletin board on which members should post a correct description of all stock taken up by them. This would, however, only reach to the members of the Grange, and in order to give the information to all the Granges of the State in the cheapest possible manner, we propose to open a column for the Granges to advertise stock, strayed or stolen, in. For every animal described in this column we will charge fifty cents. To further encourage this project we will offer the FARMER to every Grange at \$1.50 per year, which is twenty-five per cent. less than our regular rates to single subscribers. The advantage of this would be to give to every farmer in the State a chance to reach more than 20,000 readers every week, for only fifty cents.

If the secretary of each Grange will post the regular stray list and also the Grange column of strayed or stolen animals on their bulletin board at every meeting, the plan would be complete, and thus every part of the State would be notified of all strays regularly taken up and descriptions of strayed or stolen animals lost by the owners. This plan would simply give the patrons an opportunity to get information to every part of the State for less money than they could write a dozen letters. The rates we offer are about one-fourth our regular rates and we believe the plan can be made as practically successful as it is economical.

## A Southern View of a Question long since Settled.

The United States should pay for all property unconstitutionally taken from the Southern people. Until it does so, it will class "Uncle Sam" among the thieves. Slaves were property under the constitution of our country, and to liberate them without compensation to their owners, was a clear case of robbery.

The Southern war was a war for liberty—it was war to stop John Brown's soul from marching on through our entire country, despoiling the homes of the rich and the poor, and murdering at midnight the wives, and mothers and daughters of our countrymen—it was a war against the "Civil Rights Bill" which was to

elevate the negro, bring him in competition and contact with the white man to degrade his family—it was a war of all the people against anarchy, ruin and death.

Let us then, all join in advocating a policy which will relieve the thousands of our noble widows, whose husbands' bones lie bleaching on a thousand hills. They may have had but few slaves, but the value of these will brighten their homes, and bring upon the dejected orphan's face the glorious smiles of auld lang syne.—Georgia Star and Cultivator.

We beg leave to submit to our brethren of the South that as long as they continue to enunciate such absolutely ridiculous doctrines as the above and with as much bitterness as this extract contains they may as well discontinue urging Northern men to come and settle among them. Throughout the South where the whites have had sense to accept the situation, looking upon the confederacy and its bygone theories, as settled by that long and bloody contest and have gone to work to rebuild their fortunes by the sweat of their own brows, success of the most flattering character has crowned their efforts. We believe the greatest curse that the South has labored under since the war, has been unprincipled political shysters who have gone South from the North to take advantage of the unsettled, and disorganized condition of affairs to be found there. While the good people of the North deplore this evil, we say most distinctly to our Georgia friends, that there are tens of thousands a North here who scored four years and over in that war, who do not propose to make martyrs out of the slaveholders who brought on the war against the protestations of the whole civilized world.

No, no, gentlemen go to work, it is the best panacea for whining ever invented, besides, it helps towards earning an honest living.

## Ex-Senator Ross Retires from the Editorial Chair of the Spirit of Kansas.

Mr. Ross on account of failing health from long years of hard mental and physical labor felt compelled, we are sorry to learn, to relinquish his interest in the Kansas Spirit. Mr. Ross is one of the oldest and best newspaper men in the state, a vigorous, able and independent writer. He has done yeoman service for reform in the past and merited a competence for old age. Whatever may be the emoluments and advantages of an editor's life, large pecuniary reward is not among them, and the experience of our friend we are sorry to say is no exception to the general rule. While the loss, to the Spirit we think, is one irreparable one, we hope the change may bring Mr. Ross a substantial and successful return.

## THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The new postage law goes into effect Jan. 1, 1875. It provides that publishers of papers prepay all postage at the rate of 2 cents per pound. We believe the principle of the law right but think the rate will prove quite burdensome to publishers. We send now, for instance 1,000 pounds of KANSAS FARMERS this would make a postage, bill, \$20 per week or \$1040 per year. Had the rate been made one cent per pound we believe the receipts to Government would have been increased and the law worked no hardship to publishers. One beneficial effect of this law will be to establish a cash system for subscriptions and advertisements and cut off all sorts of dead head business. This will no doubt be to the interest of publishers and subscribers.

## CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

As the time approaches for the conventions where the selection of men to fill our public offices of trust and honor will be made, we find ourselves inquiring what manner of men do we want for our officers. It is true that there is no law forbidding any citizen from having an ambition to be voted for. In our own State here, there is an office-seeking contagion which came in with its boring, that mocks all proprieties and possibilities, attacking without regard to sex or previous condition. We don't propose finding fault with individuals who want office, we only hope they will have the manhood and courage to say so in plain English, and not wait until "their friends" have to force them to become possible candidates for every imaginable and impossible position. We suppose the people will nominate a ticket, as usual, we mean the half dozen fellows who always control the township, County and State conventions. After it is nominated and before voting it, we propose to have each of the nominees answer the following little catechism:

Is he honest?  
 Is he competent?  
 Is he a temperate and moral man?  
 Is he a professional politician and trickster?  
 Can he make an honest living at something else besides office seeking or office holding?  
 When he fails to answer satisfactorily, we shall strike his name off the ticket. We confess to having voted our straight ticket every time heretofore without scratching. We shall vote for men hereafter and not tickets. It is time that voters demanded honest, competent men; if conventions by combinations and intrigues give us unworthy men, every voter may at least show his independence and preserve his own self respect by not voting them into office, when they deem them unworthy and incompetent.

REPORTS of the commencement exercises of the agricultural College at Manhattan, reached us too late for publication this week but will appear in one next issue.

## KELSEY AND THE DESERT.

Mr. S. T. Kelsey, the Forester of the A., T. & S. F. R. R.; sent to this office specimens of wheat and rye grown by him on his experimental grounds far out in the heart of the Great American Desert.

The wheat and rye are both as fine specimens of grain as we have seen this year, without a sign of weakness, rust or disease. We are informed by Mr. Kelsey that when he planted his experimental fields the ground was so hard from the tramping of countless herds of buffalo for generations upon generations, that a six mule team could scarcely break the ground. Now he claims a spade can be pushed by the hands alone, two feet into as rich, black soils as can be found in any country.

Kelsey knows all about the great Arkansas valley, and this big desert. He would inspire an Egyptian mummy with enthusiasm over the possibilities of that valley. How all his crops and trees grow, only Kelsey can tell. He makes everybody feel sorry they can't have several miles of his desert just for the fun of seeing everything grow where everybody said they would not. We cannot pretend to give Kelsey's stories. If you want to feel bad that your lot was not cast in the great Arkansas valley, ask Kelsey to tell you his story; it is stranger than fiction and more interesting than a dime novel.

## HELP FOR THE PATRONS OF THE SOUTH.

We have called attention to the Patrons of the State to a charity which should appeal to every member of the Order. In the overflowed districts in Mississippi and Louisiana it must be remembered that the farmers, large and small, will be unable to raise sufficient to keep the wolf from the door. It is a practical and worthy test of the brotherhood of the Order. In all the States where the Patrons are organized noble responses have gone forth and proven to the Patrons of the South that there is an earnest sympathy for those who suffer and are unfortunate. It is to be hoped that the Executive Committee will vote from the State Grange treasury some fitting amount, and show the people of the South that Kansas, that fights hard in time of war, will promptly and generously meet the cry for help from whatever source. Let each Subordinate Grange vote a small sum from their treasury and forward it to Bro. Popenoe, who will acknowledge the receipt through the FARMER. We will keep the acknowledgments standing in the FARMER that the Patrons may see who gives and how much, and will, when it is forwarded, show the disposition made of it. Remember, Patrons, you have abundant crops, and those we wish to help, have none.

## PATRONS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Patrons' Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas has been admitted in the Insurance Department and their certificate of authority, which says, "The Patrons' Mutual Insurance Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, whose principal office is located at Topeka, has complied with all the requirements," etc., and further, that, "the said company hereby is authorized to transact business as a Fire Insurance Company within the State of Kansas." This certificate of authority, issued by the Insurance Commissioner, enables the company to proceed at once to business. The applications, policies and all the necessary papers for doing business have been scrutinized by competent insurance men and pronounced good. This association is destined to be one of the enduring monuments of the Patrons of Kansas. Conducted with care and economy it will furnish the farmers of Kansas safe and reliable insurance at a very slight cost.

## HOW SHALL I FIND MY STOLEN STOCK?

The first questions which arise in the mind of a man who has lost stock is, how shall I find it; what are the first steps and what will be the cost? Fifty or a hundred handbills reach only a comparatively few people; following up trails in many cases proves a fruitless as well as an expensive course, and telegraphing in every direction is resorted to at considerable outlay. In the majority of cases, these efforts fail. The question we now urge is the adoption, through the Grange, of some practical and economical plan by which we may reap the benefit of our organization and protect our property. If a better plan can be developed than the one here proposed, let us hear it. What we want is to stop this great drain upon the farmers' resources. It may be urged that the plan we suggest is to benefit the FARMER. To which we have no hesitation whatever in saying that we hope it will add a new and reliable feature to our paper and in return for which we would secure to the farmers the most valuable and economical advertising of their losses ever offered them, and save to them a large amount of property. While the gain would be mutual, the outlay on the part of those losing stock is insignificant.

Our breeders, seedsmen and nurserymen's directory, presents the names of a large number of the prominent and reliable men who will answer enquiries of those wishing to purchase pure-bred stock &c., of any kind. Readers of the Farmer in replying to advertisements of any kind in the FARMER will confer a favor by stating the fact in their communications to advertisers.

We are authorized by a friend of Mr. Horton who is thoroughly acquainted with the facts to say that Mr. J. C. Horton who it was stated in last week's issue had signed the petition to nolle the Pomeroy case that he has pre-emptorily refused to sign any and all papers concerning this case. We do not wish to misstate facts and cheerfully make this correction.

## PICNIC.

On the Fourth of July, a picnic will be held in the beautiful grove near William's school house on Tecumseh creek. All are invited to come with their baskets well filled, and have a rousing good time.

In reply to a correspondent we would state that the Blanchards Sons churns are for sale by Cheever, Sarchard & Co. St. Louis, and Deer, Mansur & Co. Kansas City.

## Osborn's Grain and Seed Cleaner.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of this celebrated machine. In order to get them well introduced at once, Messrs. Osborn authorize us to say that they will deduct five dollars on one machine for each county from this date until July 20th. Farmers sending in the first order for each county at the discount price will receive the machine. Price \$35, cash. Flax seed apparatus \$3, extra. Discount, price \$30 and \$33. This opportunity will not be offered after July 20th.

## THE PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

The unusual success which has attended the introduction of this little work, arises from two causes; first, it is a compilation from every available source just what every Patron in the country has at one time or another, wished for, and has been unable to obtain, and secondly, the price is so very low as to place it within the reach of everybody who has the slightest interest in knowing anything about the history, growth or principles of this Order. The 10,000 edition which we printed is rapidly disappearing, not only going into every part of our own State, but into every State where the Order has been established. We will send a large circular, giving the table of contents, opinions of Masters, Secretaries of State Granges, the press, etc., free to all applicants. It would be money well invested for every Grange to place a dozen or more in their library for the use of their members. This has been done in many instances and given good satisfaction.

Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, who always talks sense about what concerns farmers, and what concerns their welfare, says:

"The history of the world and its present condition has established this fact—that all countries are poor which export crude, raw material, and import the manufactured article; and the tendency of the people is all the time towards a condition of dependence. To this there have been no exceptions, and we would do well to heed the warning, and escape the doom." Where the great industries—Agriculture and Manufactures are equally developed, there general prosperity is assured.

## Every Granger

Should have the oil chrono, 19x24 inches, faithfully representing the inner workings of a Grange. Can be used as a certificate of membership, or as a work of art is valuable as an ornament for any parlor. A copy can be won at this office. Single picture, fifty cents and postage, or 12 copies for \$6.00 delivered to any point. Address the American Oleograph Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

It may be that the principle of some other churn is as good as the Blanchard, but it is certain that no other is made of as good material or as faithfully. "Get the Best." They are made only by Porter Blanchard's Sons, Concord, N. H.

"COGGIA'S" COMET. The comet now approaching the earth was first discovered at the observatory of Marseilles, France, by Mons. Coggia, assistant astronomer there, on April 17. Its position at nine o'clock last night was 7h. 20m. right ascension, 09 deg. 58 m. north declination. The tail, resembling a half open fan, is about half a degree in length but as the course of its progress is not directly towards the earth it is anticipated that in four weeks from the present time this appendage will show to much greater advantage. When the atmosphere is free from clouds stars can at present be distinctly seen through the nebulous haze surrounding the head of the comet and forming the tail. Though visible to the eye unaided by any instrument, its precise position must be seen, be very accurately determined. This may be arrived at by adopting the following process:—

PROFESSOR DUDLEY'S DIRECTIONS. Draw an imaginary line from Gamma in "the Dipper" through Alpha in the same constellation, continue it for twice the distance intervening between those two points; draw another line through Beta of the "little Bear"; at the intersection of those lines, which should be about thirty degrees above the horizon, the comet may be seen at nine P. M.

A good telescope or binocular can be availed of as a very material aid, care being first to bring the instrument to a proper focus by previously trying its power on any fixed star and adjusting it thereby to the requirements of the sight. The comet is at present surrounded by a number of ill defined stars forming the breast of the "Cameleopard," which render it, even with the aid of an astronomical telescope by no means easy of detection. But as it is nightly exhibiting increased brilliancy and magnitude and will continue to do so if it follows the path already traversed for nearly two months to come it is expected that many valuable and interesting features of such erratic visitors may be observed and recorded.

The position of our present visitor is on Proctor's map just above the small arm west of stars forty-two and forty-three of Camelus (the Cameleopard).



## SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS,

SUPREME COURT.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY vs. J. B. McCLARY.  
Error from Jefferson County.

REVERSED.

By the Court.

VALENTINE, J.  
The amount of the salary of each county superintendent of public instruction is to be determined from the number of children of school ages within his county; but all incorporated cities, including cities of the third class, are to be excluded in taking the enumeration of the school children for such a purpose. (Laws of 1873, page 174.)

All the Justices concurring.

LUMON H. REED vs. JOSEPH C. WILSON.  
Error from Labette County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

BREWSTER, J.  
An averment in a petition to vacate a judgment, that certain glaring errors occurred at the trial, that the trial closed on the 3rd, and the term of court on the 5th of the same month, and that owing to their press of business these errors were accidentally omitted by counsel from the motion intended to be made, does not disclose any "unavoidable casualty or misfortune" within the meaning of the statute.

All the Justices concurring.

C. C. FOOT, SUSAN FOOT, and SAMUEL COOPER, vs. D. V. SPRAGUE.  
Error from Pottawatomie County.

MODIFIED.

By the Court.

VALENTINE, J.  
I. Where an action is brought upon a promissory note indorsed by the payee thereof to H. and then endorsed by H. to the plaintiff; and after the trial, answer and reply, the defendants ask leave of the court to allow them to amend their answer by verifying the same so as to put in issue the indorsements on said note, but said defendants do not make any showing of diligence, or merits, and the court refuse to allow amendment.

II. In an action on a promissory note against two persons who executed the note as joint principals, but who were in fact one principal and the other his surety, and where the pleadings show this fact, and the petition asks for a judgment against the surety only as a surety, and no issue is made upon the subject, and the surety does not ask the court to render a judgment against himself only as a surety, and it does not seem that the attention of the court was ever called to the fact that the surety was only a surety, HELD, not error for the court to render judgment against the makers of the note as though they were both principals.

III. In an action on a promissory note and to foreclose a mortgage given to secure said note, it is not error for the court to render a personal judgment against a defendant who is both a party to the note and mortgage, (Laws of 1870, page 178, Sec. 13.) although the petition merely asks that the mortgage be foreclosed, and the mortgaged property sold to pay the debt, costs, etc., and that execution issue for the balance. Where the prayer of the petition is no more defective than this it may be amended at any time, without costs, so as to make it formal, and upon petition in error it will be considered as so amended.

IV. Where a mortgage contains a stipulation that the mortgagor shall pay not only the debt secured by the mortgage and interest thereon, but also the costs of foreclosure the costs and fifty dollars as liquidated damages for the foreclosure of the mortgage. HELD, That the stipulations for the payment of said fifty dollars as liquidated damages is void. (Kurtz vs. Spangler, 6 Kas., 389.) and that a judgment rendered under such a stipulation for fifty dollars as attorney's fees is erroneous. (Stover vs. Johnnycake, 9 Kas., 357.)

All the Justices concurring.

C. M. ALBINOSON et al. vs. J. ROBERTS.  
Error from Cloud County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

BREWSTER, J.  
Where a judgment of a justice of the peace is taken to the district court on error and reversed, and the case retained for trial, and no order for pleadings is entered, and the amount in controversy is less than \$100, it is not error to overrule a motion to dismiss the case for want of a petition.

All the Justices concurring.

JOHN S. HOOK, J. S. SPRINGER, ELIAS PENNY and BOLIVAR BEELER vs. WILLIAM N. BIXBY.  
Error from Doniphan County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

VALENTINE, J.  
I. Where lumber is sold on the 19th of February, 1870, and the debt thereby created becomes due on that day, but is not paid, the party to whom the debt is payable may bring his action thereon on the 19th of February, 1870.

II. In such a case the time within which the creditor may commence his action is computed by excluding the first day and including the last. (Code of Civil Procedure section 72.)

III. Where certain persons purchase lumber on credit from a firm composed of three persons, and afterwards one of the members of the firm dies, and another member of the firm becomes the owner of the partnership assets, including said debt for lumber, and the last named member of said firm sues the purchasers of said lumber for said debt, HELD, That the purchaser of the debt may testify in such suit in his own behalf concerning any transaction or communication had personally by such defendant with the deceased member of said firm. (Code of Civil Procedure section 322.)

All the Justices concurring.

## Business Notices.

## Patents.

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

## GRANGE STORE.

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

REITH &amp; BILLINGSLEY.

## GRANGER PRICES.

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

## SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS,

SUPREME COURT.

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

AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

BREWSTER, 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 growling 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 only the proportion of the damages given by such apportionment; HELD, That such party has 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.

BREWSTER, J.  
I. In an action upon a forfeited recognizance, given upon the continuance of a criminal case 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 hearing, 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 whether the crime charged is a felony or misdemeanor, will be held sufficient.

II. 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.

III. A description of the district court of Cloud County as the "twelfth judicial district court sitting in and for the County of Cloud," is not a misdescription, though perhaps incorrect, and is 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.

BREWSTER, 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 two years before, the returns showed that the latter place had received a majority of the votes without any explanation of the delay in the application, and where it also appears that immediately after such election and before any canvass of the votes the district court had in a pro or proceeding issued a restraining order enjoining the canvass, the proclamation of the result and the removal of the county offices, on the ground that such parent 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 decision 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.

BREWSTER, 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 usurped certain offices, there is no defect of parties plaintiff.

II. In such a case, when the offices into which said persons have unlawfully intruded are the offices of Mayor, Police Judge and City Council of a city of the third class, the State has such an interest in the subject matter of the action that the action may be prosecuted in the name of the State as plaintiff.

III. And in such a case, where the action is prosecuted in the name of the State, the county attorney may commence and prosecute the action for the State.

All the Justices concurring.

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

AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

BREWSTER, J.  
I. In an action to recover damages for the breach of a contract to harvest oats, where 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, and 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 officer, and said officer does not set up 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 costs is erroneous and 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, and the evidence does not show where it will be presumed that the purchase was made under laws similar to our own.

VII. A married woman may purchase horses with her own money if she chooses to do so.

All the Justices concurring.

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

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

By the Court.

VALENTINE, J.  
I. In the absence of any judgment against a county treasurer on his official bond, the Board of County Commissioners cannot remove such county treasurer from office and fill his place by the appointment of some other person.

II. Where a county treasurer by his 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 only by title only 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.

BREWSTER, 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 the defendant has paid a receipt, and which is not produced, and whose loss or destruction is not so accounted for as to admit secondary evidence of its contents.

III. The court is under no obligation to repeat the laws given in the general charge, in the special instructions asked by counsel.

All the Justices concurring.

THE STATE OF KANSAS vs. HILLARD 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 is sufficient to show the defendant's guilt is sufficient if it were not contradicted by other evidence, and if it were allowed to have its full force and effect to prove beyond all reasonable doubt, every necessary element of murder in the first degree, the verdict will not be disturbed 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.

BREWSTER, J.  
I. A firm composed of four members was incorporated under the laws of this State, and the creditors signed an agreement which commenced with a recitation that they made with the members of the partnership "the arrangement following for the settlement of the claims respectively against said partnership and its members." It then recited that the partners should at once transfer to a trustee named certain specified property in trust for said creditors; that the trustee should proceed without delay to convert the same into money, and after paying the expenses of the trust, pay the same pro rata to the creditors "until the satisfaction of their claims," and the residue return to the partners; and that one of the partners agreed to extend the time on certain specified property to said trustee in trust for the creditors, conditioned that he would in three equal annual payments pay said creditors, or said trustee for said creditors, "any and all claims of the creditors which the said property and assets and the proceeds thereof should be insufficient to pay," and then closed with this stipulation: "The foregoing conditions shall be 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, and no creditor could maintain his action against the firm for the unpaid portion of his claim.

II. Where a contract is clear and unambiguous in its terms, and the evidence of the intention and agreement of the parties is clear and unambiguous 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, in an answer to an action on a promissory note, which alleges that the plaintiff has received from a certain trustee large sums of money in part payment of the note and in excess of the amounts credited, and that the amount thus paid is unknown to defendants and known only to the trustee and the plaintiff, should be set aside on demurrer although no amount thus paid is specified.

IV. A party holding the note of a firm, for whose payment and security such provision has been made as specified in the agreement of the parties described, may maintain an action thereon, without first returning the money received from the trustee and not credited on the note, or releasing, assigning, or returning all right, title and interest he may have in the property transferred to such trustee.

V. The fact that the property conveyed to such trustee was and is of value sufficient to pay all the expenses of the trust, as well as all the indebtedness of the firm, constitutes no defense to an action on such indebtedness.

All the Justices concurring.

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

AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

VALENTINE, J.  
I. An injunction may be granted by the judge of the district court at chambers; and a charge for the violation of such injunction may be heard and determined by such judge at chambers.

II. Where such a charge is tried by the judge of the district court at chambers, and no jury is asked for, and no objection is made, nor exception taken to the action of the judge in trying the case without a jury; HELD, That such judge does not commit error in trying said charge without a jury.

III. Where an injunction is issued against a railway company, its assigns, agents, employees, and any one acting by its authority or in its behalf, but not against the present defendant by name; and the present defendant is the president of the railway company and owns a majority of its stock, and has by contract with the railway company full control of all the property, franchises and privileges of the railway company, and where the present defendant, after notice of said injunction, does what the company is prohibited from doing; HELD, That he may be prosecuted for a violation of said injunction.

IV. The proceeding for the violation of an injunction is a summary proceeding, and the charge may be tried upon the original affidavit filed in such proceeding, and not upon any formal pleadings.

All the Justices concurring.

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

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

By the Court.

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

BREWSTER, 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 and reasonable, and the requirements, may provide that a failure to seek compensation in that manner shall be deemed an absolute waiver of all claims therefor.

II. Where on the day of the meeting of the viewers, in proceedings to lay out a public highway, the mother of the owner of one of the tracts through which the proposed highway runs was taken suddenly sick, and in consequence thereof such owner failed to attend the meeting of the viewers, or present any claim for damages; HELD, That such failure was a waiver of all claims for damages.

All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS, }  
SUPREME COURT, }  
I. Abram Hammatt, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the laws given in the general charge, in the special instructions asked by counsel.

Witness my hand and official seal hereto [SEAL] affixed, at my office in Topeka, this 3rd day of June A. D. 1874.

A. HAMMATT,  
Clerk Supreme Court.

## New Advertisements.

For T. S. Arthur's Great Temperance Book, Six Nights with the Washington Insignia. Agents wanted. Outfit sent for \$1.50. Address W. W. SCULLAR, Publisher, 198 West Madison st., Chicago.

## Stolen! Stolen!

FROM the subscriber, on Monday night, May 23, 74, ten miles north of Topeka, a dark gray brown mare, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, star in forehead, black mane and tail, black on legs as far as the knee, collar marks, heavy set, brad breasted and in good order; shod on four feet. An information leading to the recovery of the mare will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES A. STEWART,  
Council Grove, Morris co., Kansas.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON or about the last of May, from the subscriber, living five miles southwest of Topeka, on the Topeka and Burlington road, near F. R. Fister's, a light bay mare, about 14 hands high, two white hind feet, heavy black mane and tail, star in forehead, black mane and tail, black on legs as far as the knee, collar marks, heavy set, brad breasted and in good order; shod on four feet. An information leading to the recovery of the mare will be liberally rewarded.

H. R. CLARKE.

## Means What He Says.

Though "confirmations strong as proofs of Holy Writ" and as numerous as the sands on the sea shore, were produced to prove that the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is in earnest, and means what he says, when he offers \$500 reward for any case of Catarrh which he can not cure, yet there would be some skeptics and fogies who would continue to shout "Humbbug!" "Humbbug!" "It cannot be, because Dr. Homespun says Catarrh cannot be cured." Now, this Dr. Homespun is the identical good natured old fellow who honestly believes and persists in declaring that this earth is not round or spherical, but as flat as a slap-jack, and did not turn over, otherwise the water would all be spilled out of Deacon Bascom's mill pond, but astronomical science has positively demonstrated and proven that Dr. Homespun is wrong in supposing the earth to be flat and stationary, and medical science is daily proving the fact that he is no less mistaken in and behind the times in regard to the curability of Catarrh.

In short it has bin positively proven that this world moves, and that medical science is progressive—the opinion of Dr. Homespun is the contrary notwithstanding. That Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure Catarrh thousands who have used it attest.

Then buy it and use it, in doubt do not stand. You will find it in drug stores over the land.

From the Catskill Recorder of Nov. 15 1873.

## A GOOD REMEDY

We invite attention to the advertisement of Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Our readers will bear us witness that we never knowingly commend humbugs of any name or nature, and a large portion of patent medicines may safely be classed as impositions upon public credulity. But having witnessed the beneficial effects of Sage's Remedy upon the members of our family and others in Catarrhal cases, we unqualifiedly pronounce it a valuable medicine, entitled to public confidence. The proprietor could easily obtain in Catskill many certificates of its merits.

## Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER.  
TOPEKA, KAN., July 1, 1874.

## Topeka Money Market.

BONDS.

	Offer.	Ask.
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, May and Nov.	55	60
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, Jan'y and June	55	60
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, June and Dec.	55	60
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, Feb. and August	55	60
Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 11.	55	60
Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 12.	55	60
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortgage	75	80
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe L'd G't Bonds	50	55

## LOCAL SECURITIES.

Kansas 7 per cent Bonds	55
Kansas 5 per cent Bonds	50
State Warrants	per Money on ap'd sec.
County Warrants	per month
County 7 per cent rail-road Bonds	50
County 10 per cent improv'm't Bonds	92 1/2

## GRAIN MARKET.

WHEAT—Fall No. 2, \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.00; 15 No. 4, \$1.00	30
Spring, Red, No. 2, 80c.	
White, No. 1, 85c in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 80c	
Oats—No. 1, 55c in bulk.	
RYE—60c.	
BARLEY—No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 55c.	
Flour—Wholemeal's Millers' rates—No. 1 Fall, \$3.75; No. 2, \$3.25; No. 3, \$3.00; Low Grades, \$2.50.	
CORN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, \$2.00; Bulk, \$1.50.	

## PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

**PLUTE AND PROVISIONS.**  
 White Navy, hand picked, extra choice, \$2  
 00; Common, \$2 00; Castor, \$1 40 1/2 0.  
 —Nominal at 25c.  
 —Butter, Choice, 17 1/2c; Common Table, 10c; Medium  
 8 1/2c.  
 —Eggs, 12 1/2c.  
 —Hominy, \$1 25 1/2 per barrel—200 pounds net.  
 —Lard, Kettle rendered, 10c; 9 1/2c; tin cases, 9 1/2c; 10 1/2c.  
 —Country, 8 1/2c.  
 —Early Rose, \$3 00—1/2 per bushel; Peach-  
 —Cabbage, 8 1/2c per head; Beets, 40c per doz.  
 —Carrots, 10c per doz. bunches; Gooseberries,  
 25c per doz.; Raspberries, 25c per doz.  
 —Chickens, \$1 50 per doz.—Dressed 63 1/2  
 per key, \$3 00 per doz.—Dressed, 64 1/2c per  
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## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## SOME DISAGREEABLE WORDS.

In an agricultural paper we saw, not long since an article entitled, "Sheep-husbandry," and it reminded us of how much we dislike to be called a housewife. Not that we do not believe in women being good housekeepers, for we think no woman is entirely qualified for a good wife unless she knows how house work ought to be done and how to do it, and we think it the duty of mothers to give their daughters instruction in every thing pertaining to the keeping of a house and the children; such knowledge does a great deal towards securing not only domestic comfort, but happiness too, after the daughters are transferred to a house of their own; we would like to add for the benefit of some young men however, that it is not always the fault of a young lady if she don't know how to cook and bake, sweep and iron, and that it is not absolutely necessary for her to know these things before she is married. If she is sensible she can and will learn them afterwards if she has not had an opportunity before; it is no compliment for a man to tell his wife that he fell in love with her, or married her because she was a good housekeeper; indeed we consider it the farthest thing from a compliment, he hires a good servant for the same reason; he may congratulate himself and his wife too, on her good housekeeping qualities, but nothing will ever keep the spirit of the house in order but love, love that when you fell into it was blind to faults and accomplishments alike. Learning these things after marriage, by experimenting alone, will be a much more expensive apprenticeship than learning them under a mother's care, and we hope the day will come when such knowledge will be just as much demanded of a young woman before marriage as the ability to make a living is of a young man.

At present we feel like giving the rich girls who are not taught the worth of such education, a chance to make good wives as well as those who have not had the instruction in accomplishments. But after they have learned how to keep the household machinery moving regularly and economically don't call them housewives.

It is a pity if the English language cannot afford two words to represent what we consider the dearest and most sacred of all earthly relations, those of husband and wife. The derivation of the word "wife" is undoubtedly weave, or web, but since that is forgotten, why is it necessary to connect with it some other kind of labor? Let us have a word which means the holiest and highest position a woman can fill, and which cannot be perverted to any other use. There are plenty of words to denote proficiency in our work whatever that may be.

In the original word "husband" there is no such excuse and we do not see why husbandry should be made to mean general farming or why a man who raises sheep should be called a "sheephusband," it certainly is not suggestive of a very desirable kind of husband.

Our language has so many words that mean different things, that it constitutes one of the greatest obstacles to its perfect acquisition by foreigners, and all words should be used to express one idea only but of all other words we think father, mother, husband and wife might be kept inviolate.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

## TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN KANSAS.

An article in the KANSAS FARMER of May 27th, entitled, "Some Incidents of the Temperance Movement in Topeka," has brought to light a new field of thought and action for those women of our State, whose hearts have not been in entire sympathy with the new movement and yet who are secretly praying and waiting for something to do in furtherance of this humane and christian work.

Although I have been for years an earnest worker in open and secret temperance organizations, and, being a mother, with sons and daughters growing up around me, cannot do less than work faithfully and pray earnestly for the overthrow of the demon which has strewn the world with wrecks of home and happiness, of body and soul, I have still doubted the efficiency of the new style of labor in the cause, where there is a balance of intellectual and moral power, on the side of the existing evil.

I do not know that this is the case in Kansas, but the civil law of the State is inefficient, plainly indicating that there has been heretofore a lack of thorough organization and earnest effort in the temperance cause.

One has truly said, "After all, spiritual is stronger than brute force, and rules the world." The inspired Leader of God's ancient people, wrought up to an unwavering faith in divine power, smote the rock with a simple wand, and lo! there gushed forth fountains of water, to refresh the suffering multitude. But out here in Kansas, it takes something besides faith and a staff to bring water out of a rock.

The law is a lesson to evil doers, it is also a bulwark of defense about the good; and has been an undoubted wall of protection about these praying women, shielding them most thoroughly from insult and defeat, and giving them greatest success in those States where the civil laws were most stringent. Does any one suppose that the noble pioneers in this great movement would have undertaken the

work had they not known that they had the moral support of the community about them? Nay, verily! even our blessed Savior, with the fullness of divine power in His lowly human form, tarried until "a messenger had prepared the way before Him." And ever since, in each new advent of Christ (Truth) on earth, the earnest workers have had to make straight a path, and throw up a highway for our Lord.

What, then, have we to do here in Kansas? Our editors has informed us of some work already inaugurated by young women, to whom we say, "God speed you in your noble mission. Your power for good is actuated by the right spirit, you do not understand and cannot fathom."

There are needed in our State more stringent temperance laws, an effort for the attainment of which was made in our legislature last winter, but without avail. Some earnest words were spoken in behalf of the temperance bill by wholesome, devoted men, whose places we trust will not be vacant in our legislative halls until truth triumphs and the battle is won.

That more temperance men shall be sent to our legislature this coming winter, it is already true that sentinels were posted in every town and hamlet throughout the State, organizing, numbering and strengthening our forces, and winning votes for temperance men at the coming fall elections. Surely here is a field where woman may work in a quiet womanly way. Ladies of every village in Kansas, lady members of Granges in the country, organize without further delay! Appoint your committee to call upon every man and woman within the jurisdiction of your Grange and farther, if necessary; let your Secretary report to your County Council, and reports from these be sent to some one, who will see that they are used when and where they will do most good.

Friends of temperance, I have but hinted at the work before us. Who will give us a uniform Pledge and Declaration of Principles?

And, will the editor of the KANSAS FARMER give us a small space in his paper that we may bring this great work before the masses of our people; and in the strength of united effort attain to complete success? E. F. G. Butler County, Kansas.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 22.

BY RAMBLER.

The inhabitants of Paris have long considered themselves at the head of European civilization, and if such eminence can be obtained by mere external polish, they perhaps deserve it. In matters of dress and fashion the lead may be conceded to them by unanimous consent. In manners they have a native politeness and frankness of expression about them that is found in no other nation of people. None succeed better, not only in practicing the agreeable arts of life, but even in benevolence the outward decencies of society. Beneath the surface, however, a strong and polluted current is perpetually running and there is no part of the world where the virtues are more rare or where so much dissoluteness exists among all classes of society, and within such narrow limits as in this far famed city of Paris, and it has also been considered the handsomest city in the world. If magnificent, broad avenues with long lines of large shade trees, elegant public buildings, beautiful parks and flower gardens filled with the choicest flowers and statuary, can make it so it certainly deserves the credit. It is indeed a city of surpassing loveliness. No wonder that the true Frenchman adores Paris, it is the life and soul of the nation, all other cities in France sink into insignificance when compared with this Queen of the Hemisphere.

In order to get a good view of the city from some elevation, our first visit was to the Tower of Saint Jacques (St. John). This monument is situated about a hundred yards from the ruins of the Hotel de Ville, on the Rue Rivoli, one of the handsomest streets of Paris. It is in the centre of a small square of perhaps two acres of ground handsomely laid out with shade trees, gravel walks and flower beds, and enclosed with a wrought iron fence of a curious and unique pattern. In this square, in the latter part of May 1871, 300 members of the Commune were shot, under a decree issued by the chief of the executive power. Their bodies were buried in a trench dug on the west side of the monument and were afterwards removed. The monument itself is square in shape and is composed of brown trestone, 156 feet in height and beautifully ornamented with sculpture and carved mouldings of a floral design.

The Rue Rivoli terminates in the Place de la Bastille, in the centre of which stands the Colonne de Juillet (Column of July). It is a Corinthian capital composed of bronze, weighing over 103,000 pounds. The top is surmounted with a gilt globe on which stands a figure representing the Genius of Liberty. It was dedicated in 1840 when the remains of the victims of 1830 were deposited beneath it. This monument is an elegant specimen of modern architecture and for some unknown reason escaped destruction by the commune.

The Palace of the Louvre was originally about 2,500 feet in length, in the form of an oblong square and extending from the Rue Rivoli to the Seine. The style of architecture is mixed. The first or lower floor columns are Ionic, the second Corinthian, and the third Composite.

The Palace of the Tuilleries stood parallel with it over half a mile distant. Napoleon I conceived the idea of uniting the two, but political events prevented his carrying out his designs. His nephew, however, Napoleon III, finished this stupendous undertaking, and now a part of this new Louvre with the whole of the Tuilleries is a shapeless ruin, nothing but the bare walls remain, a monument to the vengeance of an infuriated mob of uneducated people, exasperated by the spendthrift wastefulness and prodigality of royalty.

The garden of the Tuilleries is over half a mile in length and a quarter wide. It has two terraces running the whole length. The centre or principal avenue is skirted with splendid chestnut, elm and palm trees and is beautifully laid out with shrubs and flowers and adorned with statuary. In the centre is a large fountain which spouts gracefully a heavy volume of water to a height of thirty feet. At the time of our visit, six o'clock in the evening, we found this garden filled with the elite and all the gayest of the society of the capitol, as well as a sprinkling of old men, nurses and children.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

OR

Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STANTON BEERS.

## CHAPTER X.

Glimpses of the beyond.

After George had retired Mr. Ela told his wife he overheard George say to himself, and expressed his belief very heartily that George would one day be a forty-second cousin of whom she would have no need to feel ashamed. "But Sade I am more and more convinced he was never intended for a minister, talk that notion out of his head." "Why Horace? you always have such queer notions."

The next night found Mr. Ela and his wife and George at the opera. The latter could scarcely believe his eyes and ears, the elegance of the building, the entrance hall, the sea of heads confused him, the wondrous newness of it all enchanted him.

Some time in the course of the evening, looking about him, his eyes met the laughing brown ones belonging to the girl who had laughed so merrily at his first blunder upon the train the day before. At the instant their eyes encountered each other, she bowed and tossed a tiny bouquet towards him which instinctively he caught, bowing as he did so, and then quite abashed at the whole proceeding he instantly offered the bouquet to his cousin.

"No indeed," said she laughing "it was intended for you, it is a peace offering from Miss Browneyes for having laughed at your expense I suppose—put it in your buttonhole and bow again to her."

George did as he was bid, and thought he never had seen so beautiful a face as the one that smiled back at him. Mr. Ela and the gentleman who sat with the girl, and who was the same that had accompanied her on the train, exchanged bows and Mr. Ela said, "That is N. O. Browning, Sadie, one of our wealthiest men, and one of our best."

"Is that Mr. Browning? well I declare George, it is a feather in your cap to be noticed by Mr. Browning's daughter, but don't forget Maud Daille in this romance."

"Not I!" he blushing replied, but wondered to himself why he had not thought of her before in all that evening so full of delights.

The next day he spent with Mrs. Ela in the city, and lived a great deal in the hours in which they called from one house to the other; Mrs. Ela took him into an artist's and had him sit for some photographs, but he grudged even the very moments required for the sitting, he wanted to wander round the room and look at the many paintings and other pictures which hung in such profusion upon the walls, and was sorry when Mrs. Ela was ready to go; when the night came he confessed to her that he never was more tired at home after a hard long day's traveling behind the plough.

The third day he went with Mr. Ela to visit Lincoln Park. It was not then what it is now, but it was a glimpse in another world still to our George. Mr. Ela left him at the park while he went on beyond to see one of his clients for he was a lawyer, (have I forgotten to tell you this?) thinking it would be pleasanter, and so it was, George thought, and he went roaming here and there wishing from the depths of his unselfish heart that he could transport the whole family of Stearns into that same beautiful place, and share with them the pleasures that crowded so fast upon him.

"How little I imagined all that was in store for me!" he thought, almost audibly as was his wont when thinking deeply; he stood on a bridge which spanned a miniature river; upon the water below him swam several beautiful swans, round and round, now dipping their graceful necks into the limpid stream and then fluttering their huge white wings. He was gazing intently at these birds, when close beside him a musical voice exclaimed "Well I do declare!" and looking up he met again the laughing eyes of the girl of the bouquet. "We're bound to meet, so let us be friends," she said extending her hand which was warmly shaken, in real country fashion by George, who acted upon the impulse of the moment, blushing immediately after, and feeling that he had not done just the thing, may be.

"How long have you been here Mr.—" "George Stearns is my name; I have been here an hour or more I should think."

"My name is Abbie Browning, just plain Abigail, but it was my mother's name and so I think it is beautiful;" a shade of sadness crept over the pink and white cheeks, rendering them more than ever pleasant to look upon.

"Is your mother not living?"

"No! I can just remember her kissing me with oh, such cold lips, and then they told me she was dead, there is just papa and I, and aunt Rue and Dane; Dane—that is my cousin you see, and he is studying medicine. Where do you live?" "Near Elgin."

"I thought so. Papa and I were just coming from there when we met you upon the train." The quick flushing of George's face made her instantly regret having mentioned their first meeting, but with true womanly tact she continued.

"There goes the rest of the band I think, now we will have some music, I like the music out here sometimes better than I do the opera. Shall you stay at Mr. Ela's long? You see I know where you are. Papa employs Mr. Ela whenever he has any lawing to do, and knows him in a business way."

"Not very long; in a week or so Mrs. Ela and I are going to New Haven, Conn. I shall remain one year at school."

"Going so soon as that, and for so long—a year seems an eternity to me almost. Have you sisters?"

"Yes indeed, I have three."

"How old are they, and what are their names?"

"Hattie the oldest, is nearly thirteen, Dora is just ten and little Katie has eyes just like yours and is four, she runs away and frightens us all almost to death, and talks so many funny things;" and George laughed as heartily and as freely from embarrassment as he would have done talking to Maud Daille.

"It must be splendid to have sisters though I would prefer having a brother seems to me, and the two chatted right merrily until Abbie saw her cousin approaching. "Yonder comes my cousin I will introduce you, you will like Dane he is splendid."

Dane Roberts was a tall dark eyed fellow who cordially shook hands with George when Abbie introduced him, who pointed out several places of particular interest in the park, and bade George good-bye in a very pleasant way as they left him standing on the bridge gazing after them, dreaming an entirely new dream. Of a beautiful home, with elegant belongings, of days of hard earnest mental labor, and long quiet evenings and a sweet smile into his own looking out of great brown eyes—that were not at all like Maud Daille's blue ones.

## Polite Children.

"Thank you, Charlie," said Mrs. Brown, as her little son handed her a paper he was requested to bring.

"Thank you, Bridget," said the little fellow a few hours after, as he received a glass of water from his nurse.

"Well Mrs. Brown, you have the best mannered children I ever saw," said a neighbor. "I should be thankful if mine were as polite to me as yours are to the servants. You never spend half as much time on your children's clothes as I do, and yet every one notices them they are so well-behaved."

"We always try to treat our children politely," was the quiet reply.

"This was the whole secret. When I hear parents grumbling about the ill-manners of their children I always wish to ask, 'Have you always treated them with politeness?'"

Many parents who are polite and polished in their manners toward the world at large, are perfect bores inside the home-circle. If a stranger offer the slightest service, he is gratefully thanked; but who ever remembers to thus reward the little tireless feet that are traveling all day long up stairs and down, on countless errands for somebody? It would be policy for parents to treat their children politely for the sake of obtaining more cheerful obedience, if for no other reason. The costless use of an "If you please," and "I think you," now and then, will go far to lighten an otherwise burdensome task. Say to your son, "John shut that door," and with a scowl, he will move slowly toward it, and shut it with a bang. The next time say, "John, will you shut the door, please?" and he will hasten with a pleasant smile to do her bidding.

**GREEN CORN PUDDING.**—Take one dozen large ears of sweet corn, and with a sharp knife cut down the centre of each row, carefully scraping out all the milky pulp. Put the cobs into cold water enough to cover them; add a little salt, and boil for half an hour. Add the crushed corn, and boil another half hour. Pour in three pints of sweet milk, and boil for fifteen minutes. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Rub two tablespoonfuls of corn starch or common wheat flour into three tablespoonfuls of butter; add to it enough of the warm soup to moisten it into a thin paste, and stir it into the soup. Beat three eggs thoroughly; turn into the soup tureen, and pour the boiling hot soup over them, stirring rapidly so they will not curdle. One person must stir the soup while the other turns it upon the eggs. The eggs might be added while the soup is on the fire, only they would be apt to curdle and ruin it. This is a very appetizing and satisfying dish, going far towards the making of a good dinner.

**STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE.**—Take one large cup of sour cream; add to it a level spoonful of saleratus, dissolved in boiling water. When it foams well, stir in one quart of sifted wheat flour, and knead up, like saleratus biscuit. Roll out thin, and bake on two dinner plates. When well browned, split the cakes in halves, and spread each half with butter. Lay a layer of them on each half, piling it on the other until the third one is covered. Lay over that the best browned half, and put it in the oven for five minutes. Served with thick, sweet cream, "it is a dainty dish is to set before one's king."

## Patrons' Hand-Book

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

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

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

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

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

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.  
From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange.

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

Schoolcraft, Mich., May 4, 1874.  
J. K. HUDSON, Esq.: Dear Sir and Bro., I received your letter and also a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." I have carefully examined the volume and have been much gratified with its perusal. It contains much valuable material 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 Farmer of Husbandry, for it provides each 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 don't not that your enterprise will receive its full recognition from the Order to which it is well entitled. That it may do so, is the sincere wish of your obliged friend.

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

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

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

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

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The place for a book is destined to fill, in Kansas, is one greatly less than in Nebraska.

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

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

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

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



## THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, which was amended by an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, strays exceeds tendollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

## Stray List for the Week ending July 1, 1874.

**Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. M. Maychom, Walnut, tp, one bay pony mare, three white legs, white stripe in face, harness marks and saddle marks, about 12 hands high, about 8 years old, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Taken up by J. A. Koss, Marion, tp, one brown pony mare, about 8 years old, hind foot white, small white spot in forehead, small harness and saddle marks, about 12 hands high, shod in front. Appraised \$15.

**Davis County—C. H. Trott, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by P. E. Weston, Jackson, tp, June 6, one light dapple gray mare, white stripe on left side of nose, figure 11 on left shoulder, 14 hands high, 5 years old, had a short piece of rope around the neck. Appraised \$30.  
**Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.**  
STALLION—Taken up by E. V. Horton, Lane, tp, May 11, one sorrel stallion, 3 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

**Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by E. Williams, Richmond, tp, June 8, one strawberry roan stud pony, small white stripe in forehead, 4 years old. Appraised \$25.  
**Republic County—Chauncey Perry, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by Z. M. Emery, white Rock tp, May 23, one bay mare, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, 12 hands high, branded on left hip and shoulder but not described. Appraised \$75.  
MARE—Also, one black mare, 6 years old, scar on right hip about six inches from foot, splints on fore legs. Appraised \$75.

**Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by C. Yeager, Washington, tp, May 18, one bay mare, 7 years old, right hind foot white from pastern joint to hoof, white stripe on left side of nose, branded on left hind shoulder. Appraised \$25.  
**Stray List for the Week ending June 24.**

**Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by W. F. Moore, Franklin, tp, one four year old pony mare, dark iron gray, small spot in forehead, left fore foot white, collar mark slightly and saddle marked, fetlocks shorn, tip of tail white, about 12 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.  
MARE—Taken up by A. B. Crosby, Marion, tp, one bay mare, about 10 years old, hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

**Coffey County—J. Throckmorton, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by S. P. Evans, Avon, tp, March 30, one dark bay horse pony, about 10 years old, shod on fore feet, harness marks.  
HORSE—Also, one gray pony horse, about six years old, shod before, branded with letter B on left shoulder, harness marks. Appraised \$30.  
HORSE—Also, one black pony horse, about 5 years old, had on headstall, white spot in forehead, harness marks. Appraised \$20.

**MARE—Taken up by G. W. Price, California, tp, Jan 9, one dark bay pony mare, white hind feet, Texas brand on left shoulder, and on headstall with F W Oswald cut on it. Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Taken up by H. Clapper, Key West, tp, April 21, one dark brown mare, four white feet, face white, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.  
MARE—Taken up by G. Willoughby, California, tp, Apr 25, one dark iron gray work mare, about 4 years old, scar on left hind leg, collar marks. Appraised \$30.**

**STEER—Taken up by M. W. Brown, Okmuna, tp, Feb 5, one with 2 year old steer, with red head and neck and white face. Appraised \$15.  
STEER—Also, one dark red steer, small star in the forehead, white legs and belly, 1 year old. Appraised \$12.  
**Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by C. S. Baker, Baker, tp, one roan mare, 10 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, brand on left shoulder.**

**MARE—Also, one sorrel mare, 6 years old, 14 hands high, white face, left fore foot white to pastern joint, hind feet white nearly to hock joint, brand on left shoulder. No appraisal.  
**Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by E. Warren, June 9, Eudora, tp, one chestnut sorrel mare, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$30.  
**Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by J. Calvin, Gasshopper, Falls, tp, June 1, one bay pony horse, star in forehead, small white spot or saddle mark on left side of back, 13 hands high, 8 or 9 years old. Appraised \$30.**

**Johnson County—Joseph Martin, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by T. O'Neil, May 22, one light bay mare, 3 years old, blaze or white face. Appraised \$35.  
PONY—Taken up by M. W. O'Neil, May 22, one bay pony with black mane and tail, about 13 1/2 hands high, about 7 years old, white spot in forehead, white saddle and collar marks, branded with diamond-shaped on right hip, fresh shod all round. Appraised \$30.  
PONY—Taken up by J. Davidson, Monticello, tp, one dark brown mare pony, 13 1/2 or 14 hands high, about 10 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15.

**Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by R. Morrison, Vermillion, tp, May 30, one small bay pony mare, star in forehead, white spot on nose, right hind foot white. Appraised \$20.  
**Morris County—H. W. Gildmeister, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by W. Matthews, Rolling Prairie, tp, May 25, one bay mare, 3 years old, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.  
**Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by A. H. Conover, Grant, tp, June 3, one sorrel pony horse, supposed to be of Texas stock, 7 years old, both hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

**Sedgewick County—John Tucker, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by G. M. Goldsmith, Eagle, tp, one black pony mare, 12 hands high, about 12 years old, branded with a circle on left hip, with the letters D O in the center, blaze in face, white hind feet, shod all round. Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Taken up by C. W. Summers, Keehi, tp, one bright bay mare, 14 hands high, 11 or 12 years old, collar marks on left fore shoulder, supposed to be stiff-bent in right hind leg. Appraised \$15.

**Stray List for the Week ending June 17.**  
**Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by I. P. Sutton, Waker, tp, May 26, one strawberry roan horse, supposed to be 7 years old, small size, branded on left shoulder and left hip with letters M S. Appraised \$30.  
**Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by W. Wood, Agency, tp, May 10, one horse (shod), large size, gray color, about 10 years old, blind in left eye, black mane and tail, branded S C O on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.  
GELDING—Also, one large gelding, shod, flea bitten gray color, about 10 years old, branded S on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

**COLT—Also, one 3 year old gelding, bay color, small size. Appraised \$40.  
Cherokee County—E. D. McPherson, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by W. Dunbar, Polson, tp, May 1, one horse (shod), large size, gray color, about 10 years old, blind in left eye, black mane and tail, branded S C O on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.  
GELDING—Also, one large gelding, shod, flea bitten gray color, about 10 years old, branded S on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

**COLT—Also, one horse, 4 years old, black, one hind white, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.  
Cowley County—M. G. Traup, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by R. R. Turner, Otter, tp, one sorrel horse, 14 1/2 hands high, saddle and collar marks, right fore foot white, blaze face. Appraised \$25.  
**Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by D. Robb, Washington, tp, one bay pony, about 9 years old, small white spot on face, about 13 hands high, no brands. Appraised \$25.

**Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by William Etherington, Backeys, tp, May 17, one dark brown pony, lump on left side of face, small white spot in forehead, one hind foot white, harness marks. Appraised \$35.  
**Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by W. J. Allison, Cutler, tp, April 23, one black horse, 6 years old, saddle marks, rope around neck, small arrow round left fore foot, lame in same foot, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$42 50.  
MARE—Taken up by T. P. Tyle, Harrison, tp, May 22, one gray mare, about 12 hands high, 14 hands high, front feet shod, scar on shoulder. Appraised \$20.

**MARE—Taken up by R. H. Stewart, Ohio, tp, May 12, one bay mare, about 4 years old, very thin in flesh, hoofs look as though she had been shod all round, some slight harness marks, 15 hands high. Appraised \$40.  
Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by A. Oakley, Liberty, tp, May 4, one dark chestnut mare, about 4 years old, small white spot in face, small white spot in right side, collar marks on top of neck. Appraised \$30.

**Lincoln County—W. C. Buzick, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by T. M. Hedrick, Colorado, tp, one light red Heifer. Appraised \$12.  
**Marion County—T. W. Brown, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by E. Munger, Branch, tp, one chestnut sorrel mare, 12 hands high, left eye out, left hind foot white, 12 years old, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$35.

**Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by —, one bay horse pony, about 6 years old, white hind feet, slight scar on side of back representing saddle marks, branded with a heart on left shoulder, and on right hip W 7, blueish in right eye. Appraised \$25.  
PONY—Also, one black horse pony, about 6 years old, right hind foot white half around, scar on inside of left thigh, left ear cropped, branded M N K on left hip. Appraised \$17.

**Washington County—G. W. Pasko, Clerk.**  
FILLY—Taken up by H. S. Haynes, Clifton, tp, May 5, one 2 year old brown filly, black mane and tail.  
COLT—Also, one brown bay horse, Colt, one year old, black mane and tail.  
COLT—Also, one roan bay horse, Colt, sorrel mane and tail.

**Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by Ben Prosen, Union, tp, one steer black Texas, about 4 years old, top of left ear cut off and underlone of right ear. Appraised \$25.  
STEER—Also, one light red Texas steer, about 4 years old, white face, underfoot of each ear, crop of left ear, dim brands on left side and shoulder. Appraised \$25.  
HORSE—Taken up by D. M. Carthens, Freedom, tp, one bright sorrel horse, 3 years old, left hind foot white up to hock, white stripe in forehead running down and covering right nostril, no brands. Appraised \$25.

**PONY—Taken up by A. W. Pratt, Freedom, tp, one gelding, pale sorrel, 13 hands high, few white hairs in forehead, right hind foot white above pastern joint, few white hairs in mane caused by collar, saddle marks, no other marks or brand. Appraised \$25.  
MARE—Taken up by J. F. Emek, Drywood, tp, one 3 year old sorrel mare, blaze face, three white feet, both hind feet white almost to knees, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.  
**Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. O'Sullivan, May 27, Clinton, tp, one 2 year old mare, iron gray, 14 hands high, small white spot in face, few white hairs and apparent scars on left neck. Appraised \$35.**

**COLT—Taken up by Henry Harold, May 25, Eudora, tp, one 3 year old dun mare, Colt, scars all over its body and legs, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.  
Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by T. D. Young, Valley, tp, one brown horse, 4 years old, hind foot white, 13 hands high, hind leg in right eye, some white in forehead and nose, taken up May 21. Appraised \$30.  
**Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by C. E. Ellis, Caney, tp, May 2, one bay pony, 4 years old, no marks except a burn or scar on the right fore ankle, about 15 hands high. Appraised \$10.

## Breeder's Directory.

**G. G. MAXON, "Riverdale Farm," Schenectady, N. Y.**  
Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application.

**THOMAS KIRK, Washington, C. H., Ohio, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application.  
H. N. MOORE, "Botna Valley Place," Red Oak, Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire and Magic Hogs. None but thoroughbred kept on the farm.  
W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure bred Short-Horn Cattle of unfashionable pedigrees—seventeen years old—available for the show ring and shambles.  
M. H. COCHRAN, Hillsdale, Compton, One, Canada, breeder of Short-Horn and Yorkshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.**

**GLEN FLORA STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill., breeders of pure bred Short-Horns of approved and fashionable pedigrees. Catalogues sent on application. Address, C. C. PARKS.  
L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.  
GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky., breeder of improved English Berkshire swine and Short-Horn cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.**

**ANDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.  
THEODORE EADS, "Maplefield," Corning, Adams co., Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Berkshire hogs, Light and Dark Breeds, and Yorkshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.  
LUCIUS DESHA, Cynthia, Kentucky, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.  
IRLAND STOCK FARM—J. B. COOLIDGE & SON, Breeder of Thoroughbred Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Animals warranted as represented. Sale of Stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois.  
W. RIEHL, "Berkshire Swine," breeder of improved Berkshire Swine. Prices low. Stock guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.**

**H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Poultry, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Pigeons. First Prize, 1873. Young Poultry for sale in season.  
JAMES HALL, Paris, Ky., has on hand at all times, at private sale, Pure Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs of late importation, and of the purest blood.  
AK HILL STOCK FARM, Kellogg, Jasper co., Iowa, M. Briggs, proprietor. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Stock at all times for sale. Catalogues sent on application.  
MATHEW RYAN, Leavenworth, Kansas, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Have now two (2) young bulls and three (3) fine heifers for sale. Pleasant View. P. O. Leavenworth, Mo.  
S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, Iowa, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Nice Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.  
COOK, Iowa, Allen Co., Kan., breeder, importer and shipper of pure Poland China Pigs and Short-Horn Cattle. Send for Price List.**

**J. FIERY, Emporia, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.  
B. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millersburg, Illinois. Breeders and Dealers in Improved American Morino Sheep. We defy competition. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.  
J. B. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. Address: J. B. STEVENSON, Glenwood, Kan.  
JANTRY, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS. Stock at all times for sale. Catalogues sent on application.  
YANDER W. BABBITT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, breeder and shipper of pure Chester White and Land China Hogs. Send for Circular and Price List. Jantry.  
M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, breeder of dark Brahms and Buff Cochins Fowls. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Chickens for sale. Address: J. M. Gaylord, Paola, Kansas.**

**A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas, Importer and breeder of thorough bred herd book Berkshire Cattle. Heifers and bulls for sale at eastern prices.  
Beekeeper's Directory.  
BEEES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND Appliance supplies. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

## Seedsmen's Directory.

**PLANT SEED COMPANY—Established 1845—Incorporated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable seeds. Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.  
KERN, STEBER & CO., SEEDSMEN, 211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.**

## Nurserymen's Directory.

**NORMAN & INGHAM, Hutchison, Reno Co., Kansas, Dealers in Forest and Fruit Tree and Garden Seeds in bulk.  
LLEN'S NURSERY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ALLEN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale.  
KANSAS CITY NURSERY, GOODMAN & SON, PROPRIETORS, southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bedding Plants, Nursery Stock very low. Sep-15-73.  
LATHE NURSERY, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN. A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Catalogue free. E. F. DIERL, Proprietor. Yards south of the Depot. E. F. DIERL, Proprietor.  
YLOTT KNOB NURSERY, D. C. HAWTHORNE, PROPRIETOR. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail. 10-17-73.**

## First-Class Poultry.

**WHITE and Partridge Cochins, Dark (Todd stock) and Light Brahmas. Orders received now for Chickens to be delivered after July 15. NELSON R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kan.**

## NOTICE.

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

## PUBLIC SALE

OF IMPORTED AND OTHER

## PURE SHORT-HORNS, AND A SLENDID WELL IMPROVED BLUE-CRASS FARM,

IN about half an hour's ride from Lexington, Ky., near Pine Grove station, on Big Sandy Railroad, and four miles west of Winchester, on Lexington turnpike road. Also

## 40 Head Good Yearling Cattle.

The Short-Horns consist of 51 females and 13 bulls, making in all 74 HEAD, all of which have superior pedigrees, with many crosses of the best Dutch, Booth, Mason and many other popular strains of blood. Many of the cows are in calf to the imported Booth bull, Royal Richard, 15,415, A. H. B.—not a first-class show bull, but a splendid breeder—and the noted 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750, S. H. R., which we think has no superior in the world. Others of the cows are in calf to different bulls of the Rose of Sharon and other famous families. Including the "Entire Reserve Avonion Herd," together with about one half of B. F. Vanmeter's Stockpile Herd, making a collection of pedigrees better than usually offered for sale. Catalogues with description of "Avalon Place," and pedigrees of cattle furnished on application.

## Sale, July 24, 1874.

Conveyance will be furnished at Pine Grove station for passengers from a distance, morning of sale. Sale to be held one mile north of Pine Grove station, Big Sandy Railroad, 14 miles east of Lexington Ky. B. F. & A. VANMETER, Winchester, Ky.

## JOINT PUBLIC SALE

## OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE

THE subscribers announce that they will make a Joint Sale of Short-horn cattle, embracing about 100 Females and 20 Males, including representatives of the best families, viz.: Rose of Sharon, Lonnas, Young Avonion, &c., &c., on

## Thursday, July 23d, 1874,

at the farm of Wm. Wardell, near Lexington, Ky. WM. WARFIELD, E. L. DAVIDSON, J. V. GIBBEN, J. C. GIBBEN, JR., J. B. SMITH, J. G. KINNARD.

This is one of a series of sales, all easily accessible, viz.: on July 23d, at Lexington, Ky., on July 24th, B. F. & A. Vanmeter's, on July 25th, J. V. Gibben's, on July 26th, J. C. Gibben's, on July 27th, J. C. Gibben's, on July 28th, J. C. Gibben's, on July 29th, J. C. Gibben's, on July 30th, J. C. Gibben's, on July 31st, J. C. Gibben's, on Aug. 1, J. C. Gibben's.

EGGS for sale as follows: Dark Brahms, Partridge and White Cochins, (Todd's stock), \$3.00—Light Brahms, White Leghorns, Grey Dorkins and Houdans, \$2.00—Eggs of the above breeds, fresh and true to name. Address NELSON R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kan.

## SHORT-HORN BULL

FOR SALE, for want of use. Is 4 years old, large, is now open for business, and will breed. Has never served more than twenty cows in all. Is a sure calf-getter. Pedigree good—grand dam imported, and pedigree in English Herd-Book runs back from 11,425 to 173. This is one of the best chances ever offered in the State for parties wanting to improve their stock to so with one of the best strains of blood in the country. For particulars address or call on THOS. GEORGE, Hamlin, Brown co., Kansas.

## PUBLIC SALE!

OF THE ENTIRE

## "SUGAR TREE GROVE HERD."

80 HEAD

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND

## 30 HEAD COTSWOLD SHEEP,

AT

## SULLIVAN, Sullivan Co., INDIANA,

Wednesday, August 12th, 1874.

THE Short-horns that are old enough, are all recorded in the American Herd Book. Among the animals are Zealots, Beauty, Lady, Barriacosta, Red Lady, Red Roses, and other good families. Sullivan, the county seat of Sullivan Co., is on the E. & C. R. R. just half way between Terre Haute and Vincennes—25 miles each way. The E. & C. R. R. runs four trains daily each way. Leave Terre Haute and Vincennes in the morning, reach Sullivan in time for the sale.  
Catalogues on application.  
Red head and white face, bred by Jan-1-1873, on sums of \$100 and over. Five per cent. discount for cash.  
JOHN GILES, Sullivan, Ind.  
\* On the day following this sale, CLAUDE MACKEY will sell about five-sixths of his entire herd at the Fair Grounds, adjoining Terre Haute, Ind.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the 15th day of April 1874, a three year old red calf, white face, white on the right side, with one or two weeks of calving at the time of leaving. About one hind is broken off of one of her horns. A liberal reward will be given for information that will lead to her recovery. W. R. MOORE, Hoyt Post Office, Jackson County, Kansas.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ONE bright bay pony horse, about five years old, four white feet and white face, marked with a heart on left hip.  
Also, one bay mare, about 9 years old, stiff from founder, with collar marks. Any one finding the same and leaving it at O'Reilly & Wright's livery stable, in Junction City, or giving any information that may lead to their recovery, will receive a liberal reward. C. W. CONVERSE, Junction City, Kan.

## STRAY NOTICE.

STRAYED FROM the subscriber, near Prairie City, Kan., on Sunday, May 31, a dark bay mare, 14 1/2 hands high, six years old last spring, rather light built. Had head halter on, and on the right side of her neck a small collar mark on left shoulder, and one on top of neck. Any information leading to the recovery of the mare will be amply rewarded. When last heard of was going west on Santa Fe road. COLUMBUS LEWIS, Prairie City, Kan.

## ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A PETITION will be presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Shawnee County, Kansas, at their July session, asking that a road be located as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of section 4, township 11 Range 13, running east one-half mile, thence north to the centre of the section; thence east one-half mile; thence north to the north east corner of section 31; thence east to the south east corner of section 31; thence north to Kansas Pacific Railroad; thence east to the town of Rossville, Rossville June 2 1874. GEORGE ALLEN, Principal Petitioner.

## THE KANSAS VALLEY BANK OF TOPEKA.

Capital, \$100,000.

BANKING in all its various branches promptly transacted. Interest Paid on Time Deposits. Money to Loan on approved security. The business of Farmers, Merchants, Banks and Individuals solicited. Drafts drawn and Collections made on any part of world. We have extra facilities for buying and placing all kinds of Kansas bonds. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. CHAS. N. RIX, Cashier. THOS. L. KING, Pres.

## Farm Stock.

## 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 22d, 1874.

The herd consists of about 80 head, of which 60 are females, the get of the 2d Duke of Geneva 552, 4th Duke of Geneva 751, 11th Duke of Geneva 864, 14th Duke of Thordale 831, 2d Duke of Oneda 926, 4th Duke of Oneda 1179, Royal Oxford 517, Royal Duke of Oxford 687, 2d Earl of Oxford 708, Trent Gloster 731, Minna Dole's Aldrie 858, Chaplet's Duke 630, Mustaston 707, Magic 1253, Mayflower 1049, and the Booth bull imp. Robert Napier 875. Brindle 1431 and Royal Briton 914; with Grand Commander 1263 and Treble Duke 1446 at the head of the herd. The herd is composed of the following popular families: Louans, Mazurkas, Minnas, Constances, Gwynnes, Jubilees, Miss Willys, Vellums, Lady Bates, Gems, Lady Wilhams, Young Marys, Phyllises, and 4 imported cows whose pedigrees will be given in the Catalogue. We consider this one of the best herds of cattle ever offered at public sale in Kentucky. Catalogues will be ready by June 15th, and will be sent to all applicants. Address

## HUGHES &amp; RICHARDSON,

Lexington, Ky.

\* This sale will be followed, on successive days, by ten others, all easily accessible, viz.: on July 23d, Davidson & Wardell's; on July 24th, B. F. & A. Vanmeter's; on July 25th, J. V. Gibben's; on July 26th, J. C. Gibben's; on July 27th, J. C. Gibben's; on July 28th, J. C. Gibben's; on July 29th, J. C. Gibben's; on July 30th, J. C. Gibben's; on July 31st, J. C. Gibben's; on Aug. 1, J. C. Gibben's.

## Short-Horn Cattle

## WARNOCK &amp; MEGIBBEN'S, CYNTHIANA, KY.

ON Tuesday, July 28th, there will be a

## PUBLIC SALE

of the Entire Herd of Short-Horns of Warnock and Megibben.

The herd consists of about 80 head of pure bred Short Horn Cattle and as the term of partnership between the parties offering the cattle has expired, the sale will be as already intimated, a closing one without limit or reserve. The Herd comprehends representatives of all

## The Most Popular Families

In the United States, for instance there are Rose of Sharon, Mazurkas, Philipps, Josephines, Young Marys, White Roses, Adalides, as well as of others, details respecting which will be given in the Catalogue. There have been bred in this Herd since its establishment some of the finest

## SHOW ANIMALS

In America—animals which have taken premiums both at state and national fairs. And from amongst the bulls which have been in use on the herds, we may mention Second Duke of Oneda, Fourth Duke of Aldrie, Thordale Duke, Second Geneva Lead and Financier.

## BULLS NOW IN USE:

Three bulls now in use are Second Duke of Oneda, Thordale Duke and Second Geneva Lead. Besides, we have bred out to Fourteenth Duke of Thordale, Fifth Duke of Geneva and Climax.

## PATRONS' COMMISSION HOUSE

—AND—

## County Business Agency.

THE Shawnee County Agency Patrons of Husbandry will be open for business, and will sell on commission all kinds of Farm Produce. Vegetables, Flour, Bacon, Hay and Grain constantly on hand.

The Agent will also order for Patrons and persons not members of the Order, Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Lumber and Building material, Sewing Machines, Organs, &c., in large or small quantities, upon which the very best figures can be given.

**NEW American Sewing Machine** can be seen at the State Agency, two doors north of the Teft House. Under the late order of the Executive Committee the State Agency was authorized to purchase for all parties, whether members of the Order or not, implements or machines such as the Agency are handling, charging those not members a higher commission.

Terms Cash. Rooms 230 Kansas Avenue, near corner of Seventh, east side. Warehouse on Eighth st., near A. T. & S. P. R. R. Depot.

By order of the Shawnee County Grange Patrons of Husbandry. Address R. A. RANDELL, Co. Agt. P. O. H., Topeka, Kan.

## NEW IDEA.



## PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. DON'T BUY

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

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

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

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

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

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

The "Patrons' Hand-Book," published by Brother J. K. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer*, has been received, and is a complete and accurate of local information and advice. It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and addresses of officers, constitutions and aims of the organization, and much other valuable information. It seems to be a work which all Patrons should have in their hands, and it is to be hoped that it will be in the hands of every Grange in the State. —*Chautauque Times*.

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

I received the "Patrons' Hand-Book," sent, and expect to send you orders for a large number of copies. I can see no reason why it should not be in every Patron's library in the land. It will be a success.  
J. L. BLAIR, Deputy, Doniphan Co.

Please accept my thanks for the "Hand-Book" just received. I think it a perfect success, and do not need to say more. It is a very valuable work, and will be in the hands of every Patron. —*Chautauque Times*.

We have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," which contains the Constitution, By-Laws of the National Grange, History of the Grange, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Directions, etc., of value to every member of the Order, and to those wishing to become informed upon the subject. —*Kansas News Era*.

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and addresses of officers, constitutions and aims of the organization, and much other valuable information. It seems to be a work which all Patrons should have in their hands, and it is to be hoped that it will be in the hands of every Grange in the State. —*Chautauque Times*.

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

A HANDY BOOK.—We are indebted to our friend, Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a very valuable work, and will be in the hands of every Patron. —*Chautauque Times*.

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

Mr. J. K. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer*, sends us a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a very valuable work, and will be in the hands of every Patron. —*Chautauque Times*.

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the *Kansas Farmer*, but as we have not yet received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," we cannot say more. It is a very valuable work, and will be in the hands of every Patron. —*Chautauque Times*.

The Patrons' Hand-Book, for the use and benefit of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, is received from J. K. Hudson, the author, and contains a very complete and well-arranged compendium of Grange laws, rules, decisions and general information which must be valuable to Grangers. —*Chautauque Times*.

The work is one that has long been needed, both by members of the order and others who desire to become acquainted with its principles. It is a very valuable work, and will be in the hands of every Patron. —*Chautauque Times*.

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

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

It contains a vast amount of information to officers and members of Granges. —*Chautauque Times*.

Patrons' Hand-Book.—J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, (a paper, by the way, which is worth three times that of any other paper in the State), has just published a very valuable work, entitled "The Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a very complete and well-arranged compendium of Grange laws, rules, decisions and general information which must be valuable to Grangers. —*Chautauque Times*.

She Quia Non.—This can truly be affirmed of the Patrons' Hand-Book, issued by J. K. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer*. It is simply an indispensable requisite to those belonging to or desiring to learn the workings of the order. It is a very valuable work, and will be in the hands of every Patron. —*Chautauque Times*.

Every Patron in the state should have a copy. —*Southwestern Kansas Advertiser*.

The work contains what is usually spread over a 200 page book. —*Chautauque Times*.

We have received from the office of the *Kansas Farmer* a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a very valuable work, and will be in the hands of every Patron. —*Chautauque Times*.

The "Patrons' Hand-Book," published by Brother J. K. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer*, has been received, and is a complete and accurate of local information and advice. It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and addresses of officers, constitutions and aims of the organization, and much other valuable information. It seems to be a work which all Patrons should have in their hands, and it is to be hoped that it will be in the hands of every Grange in the State. —*Chautauque Times*.

We return our compliments to J. K. Hudson, proprietor of the *Kansas Farmer*, for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," received last week. The work is a very valuable one, and will be in the hands of every Patron. —*Osborne Times*.

We are under obligations to J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a very valuable work, and will be in the hands of every Patron. —*Chautauque Times*.

From the press of the *Kansas Farmer* we receive a work of much value. "The Patrons' Hand-Book," for the use and benefit of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. —*Lawrence Standard*.

We are indebted to J. K. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer* for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a very valuable work, and will be in the hands of every Patron. —*Chautauque Times*.

We have received from the publisher, J. K. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, a copy of this book. Its list of National and State Granges, State, County and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Directions, etc., of value to every member of the Order, and to those wishing to become informed upon the subject. —*Minneapolis Independent*.

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

J. K. HUDSON, of the *Kansas Farmer*, sends us a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a very valuable work, and will be in the hands of every Patron. —*Chautauque Times*.

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We have received from the publisher, J. K. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, a copy of this book. Its list of National and State Granges, State, County and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Directions, etc., of value to every member of the Order, and to those wishing to become informed upon the subject. —*Minneapolis Independent*.

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POLICY BOARD OF REGENTS.

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

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

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

2. Upon this basis, the Faculty are requested to submit to the Regents three courses of study, each requiring four years for its completion; the first to be especially designed for those who wish to become farmers; the second for those who desire to become mechanics, or industrial artists; 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.

CALENDAR:

FALL TERM.—September 11—December 24, 1873; 15 weeks.  
WINTER TERM.—January 1—March 25, 1874; 12 weeks.  
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