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

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- LECTURER—John Boyd, Independence.
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- S. T. Kelsey, Hutchinson.
- John H. Edwards, Ellis, Ellis County.
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- W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, Ex officio.

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- PRESIDENT—Geo. W. Glick.
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- Comprising Johnson, Brown and Doniphan counties.

Kansas Agricultural and Mech'l Association:—

- PRESIDENT—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.
- SECRETARY—W. H. Chapin, Leavenworth.
- Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association:—

- PRESIDENT—B. F. Helper.
- SECRETARY—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.
- Comprising Bourbon and Crawford counties, Kan. and Barton county, Missouri.

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- PRESIDENT—R. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.
- VICE PRESIDENT—O. W. Bill, Manhattan, Riley co.
- SECRETARY—Fred E. Miller, Manhattan, Riley co.
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- Wm. Mitchell, Wabasha co.
- J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.
- A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.
- The President and Secretary ex-officio.

Agriculture.

NEWSPAPER CROP-REPORTS.

The newspaper crop-report is an individual expression, oftener than otherwise, of a villager rather than a farmer, in form as variable as the individuality of reporters, without reference to any standard of comparison, one with another, and without any certain means of exact interpretation. Thus, if one is indefinite in quantity and proportion, one hundred equally indefinite only make a chaotic aggregate. For example, from a long list of such reports, which cost heavily in "enterprise" and money, I try to calculate the acreage of a crop from its details of comparative area. "The number of acres is small," but the percentage of decrease may be 10, 30 or 50. "There is a great deal of corn planted," yet I must have a new "deal" before the winning card of ascertained acreage is secured. There has been "an increase in the number of acres," but no one can say whether it is large or small.

"More than usual has been sown," however much "more" may mean. "Farmers have put all in the ground they can possibly manage," which is the record of each recurring year, though circumstances greatly modify the mathematical import of "all." Some make exact comparisons; one returns one-half more than last year, another one-third, another still, a quarter, but rarely is the comparison more closely drawn; it appears not to be worth while, if 83 per cent. shall seem a unit too low to split the difference between that and 50; or if the increase is evidently a few acres, it might be undignified to say less than a quarter, or at least 10 per cent.

There are others who scorn to accept an increase less than the Dutchman's 1 per cent.; so if the area is not "thrice the former figure, it certainly must be "double."

If the present condition of a crop is sought, the information conveyed by these random reports is equally indefinite. I quote from models:

"Farmers think they have a good crop," "splendid prospects for corn," "wheat on dry land will exceed the average, on clays will be short," "rains are bringing corn along very fast."

The reporter fails to indicate the amazing rate of speed at which the rains are leading the maize; and when he tells us that "the corn crop will be heavy," we fail to see whether he expects it to weigh 70 pounds to the bushel, or yield 100 bushels to the acre. And if a full average is not expected, of course it is "half a crop," or if unwonted nicety of comparison is attempted, three-fourths of a crop. The exaggerated and slipshod expressions of conversation are carelessly pencilled, and the precious information probably sent by telegraph. And this is enterprise and a model crop report.

This use of language, which has no common measure of value, and may mean one thing to the writer and another to the reader, is not the only difficulty with these unsystematic reports. The ground covered by the report is equally indefinite; usually a township, often a county, sometimes a wide district is ambitiously included when any territory whatever is indicated. If a township, the increase stated at 50 per cent. may be correct, and yet the whole county have actually no increase, as has been tested in our recent experience. Then a third difficulty occurs in the different production of different counties, some of which produce a crop by millions of bushels, while others in the same State fail to yield as many hundreds of thousands.

Thus, with no definite expression of acreage in the separate reports, and these reports covering unknown areas of territory, or widely different in size, and differing quite as widely in amount of production, it is simply impossible to calculate or formulate an expression of the average meaning of the sum of such reports. It is the sheerest guess work to indicate from such data whether there is more or less than usual of a crop, unless the unanimity in one direction is almost absolute. The only thing to be done—the only thing that is done—is to read the whole jumble of conflicting matter and leap rashly to a conclusion which shall embody the general expression made upon the mind. It is a blind trust in intuition—often so blind as to overbear the

the result of mathematical demonstrations, which fails to establish its conclusions.—From the Report of the Department of Agriculture.

SOMETHING THAT PAYS.

After a season of almost unprecedented drouth, great damage by grasshoppers, and in many localities, still greater by chinch bugs, we all know that a very serious question with the farmer is, what will pay—not merely what will make a reliable staple—but what will pay at this crisis, what will bring the most money in the shortest time with the least outlay.

In conversation to-day with Mr. James McMillan, one of our best farmers, I learned some facts of his experience that seemed to me very valuable. Mr. McMillan formerly lived in Logan county, Ohio, where he made flax growing a leading product for fifteen years, but here, he has been paying more attention to stock and raising corn, until lately he has turned his attention to flax again until he is satisfied that this is a better country for it than Ohio.

This year he had 300 bushels on 24 acres. Ten acres were sown late and did not do well, but the balance yielded 18 to 21 bushels per acre, and a few of his neighbors that tried it had like success. It sold at \$1.25 per bushel, and he informs me, in the vicinity of oil mills, usually brings \$1.50.

Mr. McMillan intends to sow 100 acres next spring and his neighbors generally are going into it. It is a common practice for dealers to furnish a bushel of seed in the spring for one and a peck at harvest, and I am told there are now 1,000 bushels stored here to be loaned out in that way.

It takes half a bushel to the acre. The ground is prepared the same as for oats or wheat, only pulverize well with the harrow—cut with cradle or reaper—and it don't take twenty men and horses to thresh, but one man can thresh as fast as two can haul, which is done by spreading out on a clean place and running a common roller over it a few times.

Of course it will not take the place of corn and wheat, but our farmers need some other staple that will bear transportation better—and this seems to have some advantages over either, and some among them are the following:

It is a sure crop; takes less labor to raise it; less to harvest it; comes into market sooner, and always brings the cash; leaves the ground in good condition, so that wheat does as well after it as on a summer fallow—and chinch bugs won't look at it.

D. C. H. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Horticulture.

TREES AND FRUIT IN KANSAS.

A correspondent of the Blue Rapids Times says:

Less than fifteen years ago the wisdom of a certain Pomological society of Illinois, formally resolved that the open prairies of that state would never raise fruit successfully. The same society has lately resolved that the fruit business in Illinois is overdone. Three years ago this fall, I saw hundreds of bushels of apples in an orchard in Illinois on the open prairie, not for want of a market. We have seen like reports from the southeastern counties of our own state, even this year. We should doubtless have had peaches, plenty and cheap, grown in Marshall county this season except for the voracious locust. Fine apples as you ever saw have been grown in this vicinity for years past. The borer is one great pest, yet neglect has destroyed many more than he. Planting too late has been a common cause of failure. In other states with different soil and climate it little matters, but here a few weeks will frequently make success or failure as the case may be. Another frequent cause of loss, is lack of cultivation the first year after planting. Liberal mulching will sometimes do for cultivation but is not to be relied on. Stir the soil well the first part of the growing season, and then mulch and you will be most certain to get a good growth, and feel satisfied with your work. As a safeguard against the borer I would wrap the bodies of those kinds that suffer from it; ravages with some coarse hay or straw, or other material most convenient, soon after they are planted and see that it remains on through the year. The loose soil as to give them room to grow. It has in other parts of our state proved a remedy for the borer also for the sunscald or blister.

The Alton Horticultural Society.

At the October meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society, the cultivation of fruit trees was quite largely discussed. The question was asked, whether cultivation hastened or retarded the ripening of the fruit. The general opinion of the society seemed to be that it promoted a growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. That though the cultivation of the ground hastened the maturity of vegetables, it delayed the ripening of fruits—particularly peaches. All agree that as trees grow older, the fruit ripens sooner.

Mr. McPike spoke very highly of the Rulander grape, saying that without good leaves it was impossible to have good grapes, and that the leaf of the Rulander was almost proof against injury by insects. Another point of great interest which he mentioned was, that insects injured vines more when trained to a trellis than when grown to stakes.

Capt. Stewart said he would not disturb a strawberry bed later than this; that work done now would injure the rooting plants. The strawberry, from the fruiting season till about the first of September, remains nearly dormant; then the new growth begins, and then is the time to cultivate; and do not cultivate deep. Strawberries should be planted about the twentieth of October. But I have had them do well when planted the last of November. Mr. Muhleman asked what we should do with the strawberry borer. Mr. Stewart could not say; he had tried Paris Green with no effect. The insect was inside the plant, where external application could not reach him. The best thing he knew of, was to make a new plantation on fresh ground.

Mr. Holester asked the best time for planting blackberries and raspberries. His own experience had been in favor of spring planting. Capt. Stewart would plant in the fall; that gave the plants time to get ready for business earlier in the spring.

House Plants.

Perhaps every one is not aware that the coldest place in a room on a cloudy day or at night, is within a foot or so of the window, just where the plant stand is stationed. All dwellings cannot be new, and new ones are always proof against the insidious attacks of cold. In the old ones the windows become loose with the wear and tear of years; there are cracks and crevices where a small current of cold air penetrates, and where the frost creeps in stealthily and settles on the green leaves. To guard against this, I paste a narrow strip of paper (a color corresponding with the paint in the room) over every aperture that admits a passage from the air without. The unsoiled margin of newspapers is very good for this purpose, as the texture is light and thin, and adheres readily to the wood. Give it a trial and prove the fact, only do not select a cold freezing day for the business. It saves the trouble of moving the plants at night, and assures their safety when the mercury drops low in thermometer. Our climate is subject to sudden and unlooked for changes, and often one night will destroy a whole winter's care and ruin hopeful prospects, even as late as March, when we deem our security good. It is well to be prepared for these emergencies or caprices of our latitude. Some complain of their plants growing spindling and weak, and yielding no bloom. One fault is, too high a temperature, with too much water a portion of the time during the day, and too low a one at night. When this is the case they grow sickly, and we hear the often-repeated complaint, "I can't keep plants, they don't do well; what do you do to yours? You want strong but growthy plants to secure bloom and beauty. Every day when I water, I turn my plants and thus keep them even and shapely, by allowing every side the advantage of the sun. A slip will grow during the winter and be a large flowering plant in a four-inch pot, if judiciously watered and cared for. Earthen pots without glaze are best, as they are porous, and absorb superfluous moisture.—Ez.

The Assembly of Iowa has appropriated \$1,000 to be used for prizes for the best new apple that will keep in good condition until after April 1, and for a superior plum improved from native stock, the same to be a variety not now in existence, and superior to any in hardness, productiveness, and quality of fruit.

The Dairy.

Good Butter and How it is Made.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

The very first requisite in making good butter is to have good butter stock. Many native cows might be classed under this head, but it is best to select the best from your common herd, and then improve your herd by using a thoroughbred bull, of the breed that will answer your purpose best. The Alderney, Guernsey, and Jersey are undeniably the butter cows of this country, Guernsey especially so, as milk from that breed is richer than from any other breed known. They themselves are not such handsome animals, but they make up for lack of beauty by an increased usefulness as butter makers.

Having gotten the right kind of cows, the next thing to have is good pasture of natural green grass and white clover, with plenty of spring water where the animals can at all times have access to it. Many of our best dairymen give, in addition to the pasturage, about three quarts of good wheat bran each, daily. This keeps them in good flesh and also materially helps the flow of milk. No filth or dead animals or decaying matter are allowed where the cows run, but their pasture lands should be kept free from everything which might have a detrimental influence on the stock, and consequently upon the milk and butter.

The cows should be kept stable at night, and during the winter and the cold damp nights of spring and fall, and the stable kept clean and well supplied with bedding.

In winter a very good feed is made by cutting the cornfodder and the hay and mixing it in the proportion of one third corn fodder and two-thirds early cut hay, the greater the proportion of clover the better. This mixture, together with about four quarts of meal to each bushel, is put in a commodious mixing trough, scalded thoroughly and the lid shut down tight to make the whole mass warm and mellow. The meal that is put on the fodder and hay is one third wheat bran and one third corn-meal. Some lean heavy milkers may require more, while others may need less on account of too great a tendency to become over fat.

In all departments connected with the dairy houses, the utmost system and cleanliness must be observed. The milk house should be so arranged as to permit of the pans being set in troughs of cold, spring water in the summer, while a deeper trough should be set apart for the reception of the cream cans, as they require more cold to bring them to the proper temperature. Avoid sudden variations of temperature, and skim the milk about every thirty-six hours, when it commences to turn sour. Some of our best butter-makers put a little souring in the bottom of each pan to assist it to sour.

The churn should be kept pure fresh, and clean, by scalding it out after using, and then giving it a second washing with soda water. The milk pans and cream cans should be kept sweet and clean by washing them in warm water, scalding them out often and well, and then setting them in the sun to dry and purify.

It is better to churn at a comparatively low temperature than a high one, which is the trouble of many butter dairymen. From fifty-two to fifty-five degrees is about what we consider a good temperature. It of course takes longer to churn than if the temperature was higher, but then the butter comes harder and firmer, the butter milk nearly or all leaves it, and the butter goes to market in prime order—it carries well and gets into the consumers' hands firm, sweet and hard, which is more than can be said of nine-tenths of the of the butter put on the market weekly in very many sections of the country.

The butter is at once taken from the churn, after it has been well gathered, it is well worked over until the buttermilk is all out, when it is salted with Ashton salt one-half ounce to the pound and put into large shallow pans, which are floated on the water in the troughs for cream, and left until the following morning, when it is printed, at once put into clean, damp butter rags, packed away into packages and shipped to destination. By this means you will have saleable butter—



butter that will keep long in good order and which cannot fail to please the customers, and thus compel them to pay a very good price. There are very many apparently trivial points on which I have said nothing, on account of a want of space and time, which will not I hope, be the case in future articles to columns of this journal.

#### CHEESE MAKING IN KANSAS

A correspondent of the *Atchison Champion* writing from Centralia says concerning the Cheese Factory established at the above point.

In 1873 the Excelsior Cheese Factory was established by E. A. Waite, at this point. He was an experienced cheese maker, from the celebrated Western Reserve in Ohio. The cheese of this factory immediately took a high place in the market, and has maintained that place during this year. At the fair at St. Joe and Leavenworth it took the first premium over all competition, and from that time the demand for cheese from this factory has exceeded the supply. The work of the factory for the present year, has been as follows:

The factory began operations on the 18th day of May, with 1,000 pounds of milk. This amount of milk rapidly increased until the 20th day of June when 9,183 pounds of milk were received. The total amount of milk received during the season was 812,950 pounds, against 741,000 pounds for 1873. The total number of cheeses made was 1,809, weighing about 80,000 pounds, which will average 12½ cents per pound; thus realizing to the patrons of the factory the sum of \$10,000 for the season, extending from the 18th of May until the factory closed on the 31st day of October. There are also two other factories near here: one at Frankfort, which has made 30,000 pounds of cheese this year. The other at Beatrice, which has manufactured 50,000 pounds during the year.

#### CATTLE.

##### THE FEEDING PROBLEM.

We take the following extract from an address delivered by N. L. Rood Esq., before the Mitchell Co., Agricultural Society of Iowa.

A practical breeder who has spent his life in the business, cares for his stock as tenderly as though they were his own lambs, feeds liberally, dwells upon them with words of extravagant admiration, strokes them down with the hand of love, and sits by their stalls to see them feed, with extreme delight. Between these two forces we find the editors of the agricultural press, for the most part, playing the role of peace maker and trying to harmonize these conflicting opinions. To the beginner they say, "Come up and feed better," and to the old breeder and extravagant feeder they say emphatically, "Come down and feed less. You are ruining your cattle!" It thus becomes one of the leading questions of the day in cattle breeding.

It strikes to the foundation of this great interest, and meets the enterprising farmer, who is trying to improve his stock, at every turn and step of life. Whether he be at home in his easy chair, reading the current magazines of the day, or abroad visiting the herds of other breeders, or out amongst his neighbors talking cattle, the question is continually arising: Who is right on the feeding question; is it those who take the lowest, the intermediate, or the highest ground? I answer that I believe the old breeders are right. That any other course is suicidal to the development and improvement of this race of cattle, and that their history, which has been repeatedly written clearly bears me out in this opinion. To get at the foundation of this question, let us go back a little and look into theories and practice of the early breeders. We shall there find facts that point strongly to the conclusion of the whole matter, and leave little to doubt or speculation. The remarkable size of their cattle, the fineness of bone, the elasticity of hide and flesh, the exquisite richness of hair, and the wonderful aptitude to fatten, have all alike been the notable features of the far-famed race of Short Horns. Out of all the early breeders not one, to our knowledge, ever became distinguished that was not a good feeder. Robert Colling and his brother Charles gave to the Short Horn blood its first national notoriety, and did as much as all other breeders at that time to establish the intrinsic value of these cattle. Robert was in the business forty years, beginning with the year 1780, and his brother Charles thirty years from that date. "Were they great feeders," is a question that, happily, when asked can be answered. Enough appears to justify the assertion that they were the warmest advocates of high flesh, and that the art of feeding to produce the greatest results has been but little improved upon since their time. Happy was the ox bidden to the stalls of the Collings'. Before him was a manger full of the best, the richest, and most succulent food. When the allowance was consumed the faithful steward laid on again from the unfailing crib, and the heart of Collings rested in an alumnus of satisfaction when the sated animal could eat no more. These brothers laid the foundation for the best blood of all modern herds, and how much of their success was due to plentiful, bountiful, feeding, we can hardly estimate. That the Short Horn with scanty food, hard usage, and injudicious breeding will deteriorate, many a poor, improvident farmer has proved. The rule reversed while it is slower reaching acknowledged results, the patient work of years is equally true. None ever knew of a successful breeder who fed with a stingy, parsimonious hand.

#### HOW TO DETERMINE FINENESS OF BONE.

This fineness of bone reveals itself to the practiced eye in several ways:

1. The legs will be small below the knees and the hock joints.
  2. The tail will be tapering and very slender below the rump.
  3. The head will be small, the muzzle fine, the horns delicate.
  4. The whole body will be smooth, round and flowing in outline.
- I may add these points are of great significance especially as the fineness they indicate bears company with a proclivity for the speedy accumulation of fat. It is only by patiently comparing many coarse boned cattle with finer ones, or by comparing with each other cattle having varying degrees of fineness, that the feeder, at last, acquires a quick eye and an accurate judgment in these particulars.

#### OTHER POINTS IN HARMONY WITH FINE BONE.

With this fineness of bone and fullness of excellent flesh, we want a few other points each of which usually attends and indicates a propensity to fatten. For example the neck should be delicate at the throat, but broad at the base, tapering rapidly to meet a small head on the one hand, and growing deep and wide to join a well developed chest on the other.

That portion of the breast called the brisket also evinces by its breadth and depth superior capacity in feeding. An unusual development of this interesting appendage is regarded by experienced breeders as a proof that the animal possessing it, can easily reach and maintain a high condition. It should be broad, full, and deep, but not baggy. The enormous size which brisket attains in some of the Short-Horns, is by reason of its significance, reckoned as a beauty rather than a blemish.

Next, the eye of a genuine feeder is large, full, somewhat prominent, well opened. It is clear and bright but not glossy—mild and placid rather than restless. Such an eye gives evidence of the quiet disposition which helps the animal to fulfill its destiny. A small, dull, sunken, half opened eye is a serious defect.

Such breadth of forehead also may manifest a good sized brain is a point not without its value. Note further that length of limb in the bovine family is generally connected with lankness of body. The cattle of the South that wander perpetually to feed on the scanty grass are long-legged and light-bodied—the very opposite of good feeders. Short limbs are therefore desirable for our model Iowa steer and if in addition they give support to a body rounded out into full symmetry and having superior size and weight, then we shall have a harmonious union of all those desirable points which characterize the perfect beef animal and adapt the form to his fate.—*Farmers Journal*.

#### HORSE DEPARTMENT.

##### The Death of Gloster.

A telegram dated San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 30, purporting to be sent by Budd Dobie, announces the death of the bay gelding Gloster. This intelligence has not been corroborated by any later advice; and, on the other hand, neither has it been contradicted. However unwelcome the fact, we fear that the gallant Gloster, with his brilliant record of 2:17, is no more. Another luminary in the equine firmament has forever disappeared. Honored be his ashes. Mr. Dobie's telegram is very brief, and simply announces that Gloster was killed on his arrival at San Francisco, and died on the 30th ult. at the stables of the Bay District Fair Grounds Association, of Lung fever. Gloster, in company with Judge Fullerton and Commodore, was taken to California by Budd Dobie, and was to have been engaged in several forthcoming trots at Sacramento and San Francisco during the season, notably for the great trotting purse of \$5,000 between Occident, Fullerton and himself, on the 7th inst., at the latter city.

In the death of this famous gelding, Mr. Alden Goldsmith, his owner, has sustained an irreparable loss. He was one of the fastest trotters in the country, and had he lived, would unquestionably, in another season, have reduced his own brilliant record of 2:17, and it is only once in a man's life that his efforts in breeding fast trotters are crowned with such success. His great triumph at Rochester in defeating Red Cloud, Sensation, St. James, Gazelle and Camora in 2:18, 2:17½, 2:17, and 2:19, will not soon be forgotten, and a long time will elapse, we opine, before that performance will be equaled. Gloster was a large bay gelding measuring between 16 and 17 hands, and although beyond the desired stature for a trotter, was well proportioned in all respects. His strong, muscular frame, iron constitution and fine stamina eminently fitted him for the trotting turf, and his long stride, great speed and ambition rendered him at all times a dangerous adversary.

Gloster, bay gelding, was foaled in 1866; he was bred by Mr. James Roosevelt, of Hyde Park, N. Y., from whom he was purchased at an early age by Mr. Alden Goldsmith, of Blooming Grove, Orange county, N. Y., who has all the credit for developing his wonderful trotting powers. He was sired by Goldsmith's Volunteer, dam Black Boss, by Stockbridge Chief (son of Vermont Black Hawk) 2d dam by Manbrino Paymaster. Gloster has won a great deal of money for his owner, and could have been sold at a very high figure. Mr. Goldsmith has refused \$30,000 for him, and the same party, we learn, subsequently increased his offer to \$40,000, with no better success. Mr. Goldsmith has the sympathy of all American turfmen, who regard the death of the noble Gloster as a national loss.—*Turf Field and Farm*.

##### Horseback Riding.

We regard it peculiarly unfortunate that there is so little horseback riding in the North—especially the North-eastern—States and so few good riding horses. It is unfortunate, in our judgment, for the following reasons:

1. It is a most healthful and invigorating exercise for man or woman.

2. It is a graceful accomplishment to be able to ride well.

3. It is an easier and more economical mode of movement—easier for the horse, involving less costly equipments than where a harness and carriage must be provided, less loss of time in harnessing and unharnessing and caring for both harness and carriage, and is less dangerous to the rider, when the risk of breaking harness and buggy are taken into account.

4. It is more convenient for the rider, because he can go with his horse where he cannot drive with his carriage. He can open gates, let down bars, or scale fences and corn fields, and thus save time and distance, which it is impossible to save with a carriage attached.

Every farmer ought to have one good riding horse—that is, every farmer who keeps three horses or more. Even if he keeps but two, it is more economical to keep a saddle and use it whenever it can be used as a substitute than to wear and tear a harness and carriage over the miserable roads which are too generally found. A good riding horse can generally be purchased for a price of a good harness and carriage. The cost of keeping is scarcely greater if the utility and improvement in value of a well-cared-for horse is taken into account. We should like to see horseback riding, for both men and women, become fashionable. We would far rather see a young farmer well mounted on a good, strong saddle horse than see him riding in a sulky behind his fancy trotter simulating the air and appearance of a jockey. There is great opportunity for improvement of manners and general appearance to result from the physical exercise of horseback riding will give our young men and women. It would destroy much of the effeminacy which exists, beget a nobler and more graceful physique and carriage, and save a vast amount of time and money. Horseback riding were more generally substituted for carriage riding among our people.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker*.

##### Management of Horses.

An excessive quantity of food consumed at one time is very apt to produce immediate bad consequences, as colic, enteritis, laminitis, and occasionally, from the great distention generally present in such cases, rupture either of the stomach or intestines. Affections of this kind frequently occur amongst farm horses, from the large quantity of food consumed after protracted abstinence or from their getting loose during the night and gaining access to the corn crib. In such cases, food is consumed to an amount so unusually large that it is only partially digested; in this process it soon undergoes chemical change and becomes a source of irritation and the intestines endeavor to relieve themselves by violent spasmodic contractions, which from the characteristic symptoms of colic. The irritation is sometimes so excessive that unless natural or artificial aid be afforded, inflammation sets in. Frequently, too, the sensitive and vascular laminae of the feet become inflamed, constituting laminitis or founder.

Food is occasionally given to horses in a state of bad preservation. The common error of this nature is the use of heated or musty oats, corn or hay. Such food, by irritating the intestines, often gives rise to indigestion or diarrhoea, or, by stimulating the kidneys, produces diuresis and diabetes. If food is of a very defective quality, from bad preservation or other cause, and forms for some time the whole or a great part of the diet, it causes all those evils above noticed as resulting from insufficient food. Horses fed for a length of time on large quantities of rich and stimulating food, are liable to enlargement of the liver. Such food requires for its proper digestion large quantities of bile, and to meet this constant excessive demand the liver gradually becomes enlarged. From the stimulating nature of their food, brewers and distillers' horses are frequently affected with enlargement of the liver, and I have known of several cases in which the enlargement and softening of that organ were so great as to cause rupture and death. To preserve horses in good health and vigor, their food must be of sufficient quantity and nutritiveness; it must be given at short intervals, and not too large in quantity nor too rich in quality; it must be changed with care and by degrees, and always be in good preservation.—*Colmans Rural World*.

#### SWINE.

##### ADVANTAGE IN RAISING IMPROVED SWINE.

Mr. A. McGowan, of Brandon, Buchanan county, is a breeder of the Poland-China hogs, and a careful and reliable man. He had a very good show of hogs at the Buchanan county Fair, at Independence, in September. Mr. McGowan's favorite hog is the Poland-China, and in writing about them, he gives the following good ideas equally applicable to the raising of any good thoroughbred hog:

"No farmer can expect to make stock-raising profitable for any length of time, and continue to breed from the common scrub of the country; if he does he will be left behind. Especially is this true in breeding and raising swine, for there is no animal that deteriorates as rapidly as the hog, unless care and judgment is exercised in breeding. Our first step should be to secure a pure bred male; the purer the blood the greater their power to transmit their qualities to their progeny. It is generally conceded that like produces like in breeding animals, but this will apply with more certainty to pure bred animals than it will to those of a more recent origin and mixed breeds.

We should be careful from whom we purchase, as every hog that is spotted is not a well bred Poland-China, and there are unprincipled men who sell grades for pure bloods, and those who purchase them are disappointed, thereby bringing discredit on the breed. Breeders of pure bred hogs suffer more from this source than from any other. We have it from a trustworthy source that parties in Illinois have shipped pigs as pure bloods, and not akin, when the facts were they were the common scrub stock of the country, and nearly related. A pure bred pig, if purchased 8 or 10 weeks old, can be had for \$15 to \$20. This may seem extravagant to some, but really money cannot be invested in anything that

will pay a greater per cent. on a farm.

We should select the largest, thriftiest, and best formed sows of our common stock to cross with; we then get half bloods, which do very well for feeding purposes. Now instead of keeping one of those half bloods for a boar, castrate them at 6 or 8 weeks old, for by breeding from them the work of deterioration commences and we soon lose what we have already obtained. Then select the largest and thriftiest of those half blood sows for breeders, and purchase another boar of no kin to the first. Your first one can either be castrated or sold to other parties; in either case he will bring nearly if not quite his original cost. We may thus work into the improved breeds at a very small outlay, that will add 100 per cent. to our sales in the fall. Let us figure a little. Suppose we fed 25 pigs of the common scrub stock 20 bushels of corn each, they eat 500 bushels of corn, and weigh 8,000 lbs.; if good prime hogs sell for \$3.50 per cwt. We cannot get more than \$3.00 which amounts to 90 dollars for our pigs, or 18 cents per bushel for our corn. Now if we had the Poland-China or their cross we could have made from 12 to 15 lbs to the bushel, but we will say 10 to be safe; we have then 5,000 lbs. of prime hogs which at \$3.50 per cwt. makes \$175, nearly double. Corn thus fed brings 35 cents per bushel, showing a balance in favor of the improved breeds of \$85.

Our next step should be to adopt a better system of feeding and treatment. A little attention on these points makes a great difference in profit or loss. It is the worst possible policy for a farmer to put a large number of pigs in a pen or small yard where they will suffer from the cold, mud or scorching sun, and throw a little corn in the mud or sand, and pour a pail of water in a trough half filled with dirt. Such treatment is ruinous to the pig as well as to the pocket of the feeder. The great secret of profitable pork making is 1st, Secure a good breed; 2nd, Keep the pigs growing until they are fit to kill. In order to do this they should be provided with comfortable quarters; they require cool, dry and clean quarters in the summer, and warm comfortable quarters in the winter. We should commence feeding them when they are 18 to 20 days old, providing a separate trough where the sow cannot get at it, and they will soon learn to drink milk. Then provide them with abundance of shelled corn, soaked; there is nothing better that can be provided as cheap as this and it is astonishing what an amount of it they will eat before weaning. We should now remember that there is no time during the life of a pig when it pays to keep them on short allowance, except breeders. We cannot expect a pig to grow rapidly, and mature early, without the requisite food, no more than we can expect a stove to throw out heat without the requisite fuel.

As has been stated, it requires a certain amount of food to sustain life, and the profit comes in by feeding in excess of this; if by good care and liberal feeding, we can hurry up the growth and process of fattening to that extent that a pig will weigh 350 lbs., at ten months old, we save 30 to 40 per cent. of food to what we would if we fed twice that time to attain the same weight, from the fact the pig will not consume more than 60 to 70 per cent. as much in 10 months by liberal feeding, as he will in 20 months by poor feeding. It is certainly poor economy to try to economize by the poor treatment and half feeding system, when there is no domestic animal kept on the farm that will repay good feeding, nice care, and judicious breeding equal to the pig.—*Iowa Live Stock Gazette*.

##### A correspondent of the New York Tribune.

who last year lost fifty hogs by what is known as "cholera," has this year succeeded in preventing any appearance of disease by administering the following medicine. He procured 1½ pounds sulphur, 6 ounces saltpeter, 4 ounces black antimony, 6 ounces copperas, and 2 pounds soft soap. A number of troughs 10 feet long, 8 inches wide, and 5 inches deep were also obtained. A quantity of bran and shorts sufficient to give a small feed to each hog was placed into a box and moistened with water in which the copperas had been dissolved; the other solid ingredients were then powdered, and with the soft soap were evenly mixed with the bran and shorts. The whole was then distributed in the troughs and given to 100 hogs once a week. Not only was cholera prevented, but the hogs were kept in a hearty and thriving condition.

##### For the Kansas Farmer.

##### FEEDING WHEAT TO HOGS.

When corn was a drug two years ago, western farmers in some sections found it to be the cheapest fuel they could get, and accordingly burnt it. Western farmers are now in the same predicament with their wheat, only it will not do for fuel.

Wheat is now selling in our market, Hiawatha, at from 55 to 70 cents per bushel, which is below the cost of production.

Seeing the situation the first of September, with old corn all gone and 36 head of hogs, averaging 150 pounds, worth delivered in Hiawatha 2½ cents per pound; and 300 bushels of spring wheat worth delivered in Hiawatha 55 cents per bushel, I resolved to try the experiment of feeding wheat to hogs, and arranged my barrels for soaking wheat, which I soaked until by pressure between the thumb and finger it would mash.

I fed the 300 bushels of wheat to the thirty hogs in 70 days, then sold my hogs delivered

in Hiawatha, averaging 310 pounds, at 5 cents per pound, or \$15.50 per head. Same hogs worth September 1st \$3.75 per head; 10 bushels of wheat worth 55 cents per bushel, \$5.50, add to that \$3.75 making \$9.25 the price of the stock and the 10 bushels of wheat; that taken from the \$15.50 leaves a net profit of \$6.25, and that number multiplied by 36, the number of hogs fed, gives a net profit of \$187.50. So, I conclude that it does pay to feed cheap wheat to cheap hogs.

S. C. AMEND.

Grand Prairie, Brown County, Kansas.

#### SHEEP AND WOOL GROWING.

##### NATIVE BREEDS OF SHEEP.

The United States possess every facility and requisite for the production of a great variety of sheep. Instead of importing wool of any kind, with our splendid facilities for producing both cheap and costly wool, we ought to export more than any other country. There are some coarse wools cheaply produced that may be made more profitable with us than the finer wools, yet we are trying to raise foreign breeds of sheep that deteriorate rapidly under the process of acclimation, and qualities of wool that are not in demand. Many a farmer has found the few fleeces of Cotswold or Leicester wool that he has had on hand almost unsaleable, because no country mill had the machinery for carding long wool. At the same time our markets are flooded with the poorest kinds of mutton, oily, greasy, and fat, or ill flavored and lean, because farmers have been tempted to raise sheep for which their pastures are totally unsuitable. Before there can be any success in this business, it must be entered upon and carried on with judgment. No farmer who has not the best facilities both of feeding and marketing sheep and disposing of the wool should try to raise pure Cotswold, Leicester or Lincoln sheep, especially the latter two. Indeed these sheep do not seem to be profitable under any circumstances, except in the hands of the more skillful shepherds. The Cotswold grades, or Cotswold-Merino crosses, furnish the best of early lambs and the best mutton for the markets of large towns and cities. But early lambs cannot be shipped long distances, and farmers situated more than 300 miles from a good market cannot raise these lambs for that purpose. Where lambs and mutton are produced, wool becomes a secondary consideration, but where long wool can be sold readily the large bodied sheep which will yield a fleece of 8 or 9 pounds of wool will be the most profitable under certain conditions. And this is the most important consideration. To raise these sheep successfully, the pastures must be dry, healthful, fertile and carry a good bite, and the soil and its culture must be such as to produce heavy crops of roots and green forage. It would be all the more satisfactory if the climate were such that late feeding upon rape, turnips, or other roots upon the ground, and early feeding dry, clover, and other green crops could be practiced. This would enable the farmer to make a great saving, and yield a proportionately larger profit than the yard feeding through half the year upon crops harvested and stored at great cost. For instance, in the greater part of Virginia, parts of Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and some other localities, similarly situated with regard to climate, hurling sheep upon green or root crops might be practiced to a large extent, and the cost of their feeding reduced to a minimum. Under these circumstances the Cotswolds might readily be made the basis for a very profitable class of sheep, different varieties of which might occupy different localities as became the most suitable. But it will surely result, that there will be failure and loss, if in all localities, however diverse they may be in soil, climate, and other conditions, the endeavor is made to keep up and produce any one particular type of sheep. In other places in the East and North, where hurling cannot be practiced, the extra price to be procured for early lambs and choice mutton in the great city markets, will make the house or yard feeding of sheep upon crops grown upon richly manured land equally profitable. But there are many localities still where it is difficult to keep sheep that require abundant pasture and roots for winter feed, but where mutton may yet be raised with profit.—*American Agriculturist*.

#### THE APIARY.

##### Success in Raising Honey.

We have often spoken of the business of Bee Keeping and Raising Honey as one of certain profit when conducted as it should be.

An apian should have a taste for Honey Raising, he should have a practical knowledge of the business to go into it on a large scale, so as to make a business of it. It is very easy to keep a few hives, but to conduct business on a large scale requires a person of mind, for the study of the habits of this little wondrous creature is a most truly interesting one, and at the same time a most gratifying one, and when understood, the business can be made very profitable.

The largest apiaries in this State are at San Diego and at Los Angeles, the southern counties are very favorable for the raising of bees and making honey, as many wild flowers and bee feeding trees, shrubs and plants are found there in great abundance.

Very recently we had an interview with Mr. J. B. Harbison, the well known apian, for-



merly of Sacramento, but now permanently located at San Diego, where he is carrying on a very large and very successful apilary. Mr. H. was in this city with three car loads of his honey destined for Chicago and the East. Mr. H. had already sent six car loads, and anticipates sending six car loads more this season, thus making twelve car loads of honey from one apilary, this looks like business.

We remember well the early days when Mr. Harbison began the bee business with a very few hives, brought here via the Isthmus, at heavy cost, at a time when a hive of bees sold quiet at \$100 to \$150 each.

Mr. Harbison has now at San Diego two thousand hives of bees, these are principally the Italian bees, as they are much superior to the black bee.

In addition to the large amount of honey raised by Mr. H., and it is about 100 tons, Mr. H. makes 1,000 lbs. of beeswax. Mr. Harbison went east with his late shipment, taking it in his own charge.

A. G. Clark, Esq., formerly a partner of Mr. Harbison, has also a very large apilary, nearly as extensive as that of Mr. H.

For a person of the right turn of mind and a very little capital, we know of no occupation or business more interesting, or one more certain to make good returns than that of raising bees and making honey. There will always be a market for good honey here, and a certain fair return for it when shipped abroad. All that is needed to insure a complete success is a little capital, intelligence, a willingness and readiness to be as industrious as the bee, and success is sure.

We would commend our lower counties, San Diego, Los Angeles, and all along that line of country.

We can always give valuable information on this subject, as we are practically in it in this city, where bees do remarkably well, as we can show.—*California Farmer.*

## Patrons of Husbandry.

### CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. F. POPPENO.

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.

As most of us will have a special meeting on December 4th, it being the anniversary of our organization, we would most respectfully urge each and every Grange in the eastern portion of the State, to set that day apart to make donations to our destitute brethren. We certainly cannot celebrate the day in a more appropriate manner. Let each and every one when they go to their meeting that day take something with them to assist in relieving the necessities of the needy. Anything in the shape of clothing that will assist in keeping men, women or children warm, will be thankfully received. A sack of flour, or meat, beans, hominy or a dollar in money. Make your collections and let us know what you have and we will instruct you where to send it. We are in correspondence with persons in all parts of the State and will be glad to receive such donations and distribute them where we think they will do the most good.

Brethren, let us speedily do all we can, as many must suffer unless relieved soon. See the terrible snow that is falling this day (27th) and remember the poor and destitute.

The following notice was by some oversight mislaid and omitted:

Sister W. W. Clark, Ceres, wife of G. W. Clark, Master of Lynn Creek Grange and daughter of G. W. Berry, died September 3d, aged 21 years.

In her early death the Patrons have lost a valuable member and a working officer, society an ornament, and the young husband a noble and amiable companion. He, as well as her other relatives and numerous friends, has her sincere sympathy. Her loss to him is irreparable, but she died happy, and he feels that his loss is her gain. F. B.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

BY W. S. HANNA.

The time will soon be here when we shall have to elect our officers for a whole year, and it needs our careful consideration. True Patrons will lay aside all prejudices and mere friendship, and seek to put the right person in the right place. A mistake, such as putting an illiterate, blundering or inactive person in for Master would be almost fatal to the Grange.

In most secret orders the following law governs the selection of officers: 1st, Intelligence; 2d, Experience.

An intelligent, faithful officer is always promoted. The stupid blundering Master will destroy all the vitality and life of any Grange and you should not make a mistake by re-electing some one who has never done anything or performed any part of the work of the Order, and you "guess he will make a good officer."

You should know that he can fill the place by his actual work, and most orders require that a person must pass the chair regularly, that is, he must have held a lower office before he can hold a higher office, and this is generally right, yet exceptions may be made when a person has superior qualifications for some particular office.

Patrons will not endanger the best interests of the Order by voting for mere friendship or indulging in a promiscuous scramble for office. As the Grange is the only farmers' organization that has had any permanent success we cannot afford to fail.

A legal election requires that those who vote have their dues paid and a disinterested Patron is soon known, as he allows his dues to fall behind.

The three most important officers in a Grange are the Master, Secretary and Lecturer, and we write their general duties first and suggest that the Lecturer read these articles to his Grange, and then his Grange will vote more intelligently.

### THE MASTER.

The Master's position brings some honor but much more responsibility and hard work. It was intended to reward him for performing the arduous duties of his position by conferring on him the privileges of a Past Master.

Much of the peace and prosperity of the Grange depend upon him, and in accepting the office he should resolve to devote himself to the performance of the important duties of this station. He must at all times preserve proper decorum and quiet in the Grange, and never allow interruptions of the proceedings at any time by the members. He should be well informed about all the laws, rules and usages of the Order, that he may be ready and just in his decisions, and act without fear or favor, proving that he is a master. Under the most trying circumstances he must keep cool and be firm. Let him devote all his leisure moments to prepare himself for the work. He can become well informed by studying such books as *The Patrons' Hand-Book*, by J. K. Hudson, *The Grange Illustrated*, by the Grange Publishing Company, of New York, *Cramer's Manual*, the *Iowa Patrons' Monitor*, the *Parliamentary Guide*, all of which ought to be thoroughly read by every Master. He shall enforce at all times a strict adherence to the laws and usages of our Order, as they apply to his own Grange, without hesitation or evasion, and is expected to judge of every transaction that may come before him while presiding as Master, without prejudice. He shall see to it that the song books, manuals and charter are properly kept, as he is the legal custodian of all secret work, and that all committees perform their work fully and properly. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Grange, when demanded by three members, but his decision on constitutional points shall be final, subject to an appeal to the Master of the State Grange. He may advise and speak on subjects of a general nature for the good of the Order, and should call the Overseer to his chair when taking part in a general debate, or in any case where he is personally interested.

### THE SECRETARY.

This is one of the most useful and responsible situations in the Grange: This important post is seldom well and faithfully filled. A correct record of the proceedings of all meetings is most desirable. All bills, reports, statistics and forms require familiarity, a quick comprehension, rapid writing, and a systematic method of recording. The minutes should be written in a condensed form, yet omitting no important part of the business. Frequently matter of the greatest importance must be decided by a reference to the minutes of the proceedings. A good way is to have them read and corrected near the close of each meeting. Although the Secretary has no authority, yet his opinion has great weight on all past transactions, which he is expected to be able to prove from his book. His record should be correct and impartial. He should write all letters and communications ordered by the Grange or Master, and he should maintain sufficient correspondence to have some useful information to communicate at each regular meeting. All should be read or offered to be read to the Grange. He should fill up certificates, cards, etc., securely keep the seal, and the other papers should be properly filed in his office—he needs a large tin box of his own. He signs all orders of the Grange, and furnishes the State Grange with a correct report of members initiated, etc., the National Grange with crop and stock reports; keeps the roll book in proper form, and requires each candidate to sign the degree roll in the ante-room when initiated. He keeps a complete roll of fourth degree members, and notifies delinquents for dues before they are dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues. He receives all money and pays it over to the Treasurer before the close of the meeting and takes his receipt for the same. Any member in good standing has a right to inquire and be informed in regard to any business that may have been transacted. He should inform the neighboring Granges, County Grange and State Grange, of all suspensions, expulsions, or names dropped from the roll. These are invaluable services in the work of the Order, and in order to secure a faithful performance each Grange should arrange a by-law for paying the Secretary a small salary.

### SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE P. OF H.

There will be a grand anniversary re-union of the Grange at Severance on the 4th of December—our Order's birthday. Come, Patrons, far and near.

The State Master, State Agent, State Insurance Agent, State Deputy Members of the Executive Committee and other prominent members of the Order are invited.

The above named brethren are real live Patrons, it will do you good to see and talk

with them. They believe this Order to be the best and most popular order in the world and will tell of the good done and the way to make it a benefit to all.

Bring your baskets full, as we don't want to send them away hungry.

Meeting opens precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Committee, W. D. RIPPY, Chairman.

### THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS ON THE ELECTIONS.

From whatever standpoint one approaches the late election results, it is plain to be seen that they mark an era of reform. A party that has conducted the affairs of the government in nearly all their ramifications for fourteen successive years, is suddenly brought face to face with an overwhelming opposition, that changes the entire complexion of the national House of Representatives, and the legislatures of a large majority of the States. We have said that this marks an era of reform. Both the republicans and their opponents claim this, and both claim to be satisfied with the result. All admit that there had grown up in the dominant party hideous measures of corruption, presided over by unscrupulous leaders, who were bringing reproach upon the party and ruin upon the country.

The late popular vote has put the seal of condemnation upon salary grabs, Sanborn contracts, credit mobiliers, custom house frauds, carpet-bagging and third term aspirations; and it has decapitated the managers of those gross outrages upon political morality. If republicans, outside the personally defeated and their immediate friends, do not rejoice at this consummation, at least their chief organs so express themselves. The members of the opposition, call them democrats, reformers, independents or what not, are justly jubilant at the success of their efforts. To us all it shows that the people of the country are sound at heart, and that when they rise in their might to suppress wrong they are irresistible and unflinching.

We claim, moreover, that the farmers of this country have greater cause than all for rejoicing at this time, for it was their movement that set this ball in motion. Public attention was arrested by their meetings, their resolutions and discussions. Opposition then began to take on form and gather force. The result is well. We shall have more wisdom and more honesty in the administration of national, state and local affairs.—*Practical Farmer.*

Leaders are wanted in numerous places and positions all over the land and world. Many nations and governments have incompetent leaders—such as prove a curse rather than a blessing or benefit—and hence want men of intelligence, principle and nerve at the head of affairs. Wise and conscientious statesmen are wanted to aid and advise presidents, kings queens and other head centres in the management of vast republics, kingdoms, provinces, states, etc., to prevent wars or restore peace and otherwise maintain or secure the prosperity and happiness of various peoples and nations. For upon the wisdom and discretion of those in authority largely depend the very existence of many nations and the progress of civilization throughout Christendom.

In our own country the right class of leaders is wanted almost everywhere—for in nearly every department there are some vacancies. Not that we have no good men at the head of national, state, municipal and other affairs, for we have—some; but the incompetency, dishonesty, corruption and general demoralization so alarmingly prevalent clearly demonstrate what is wanted to secure the prosperity of the people and the perpetuity of the republic. The old political cry or axiom of "Principles, not Men," will not suffice for the people (or any party) now—for we need not only principles, but men of pure principle at the head, and as members of all our governmental and legislative bodies—national, state and local—and in all corporations, institutions and organizations designed to promote the mental, moral and material interests of the body politic.

Aye, "a leader is wanted"—one who is judicious, wise, exemplary—in almost every school district, town, village, city, county and State in the Union—and that leader's efforts for good should be seconded by all who have at heart the welfare of the community. Verily, the people want the right kind of leaders—those possessing ability, integrity and stamina—in every department of official, business and private vocations, from the highest to the lowest. As officials—governors, legislators, judges, preachers, teachers, etc.—indeed in every position of responsibility where there is lack of capacity or dereliction of duty, there is necessity for a leader.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

So far as the industrial interests—the anti-Monopolists—are concerned, the result is not significant any farther than it goes towards breaking up the republican organization. The republican party is a unit in fighting the anti-monopoly movement. It is governed by Wall street and the interests of Wall street, and with them the producing classes are not in accord. Backed as this party is and has been by the patronage of the General Government, it makes a fearful organization.

Many of the men elected under the Democratic organizations are among the most determined monopolists in America. The new Governor of New York is one of that class. He is, par excellence, a representative of Wall street. Wall street made him his fortune, and gave him his business reputation. The same may be said of several prominent members of Congress, both in New York and Pennsylvania. By preserving their organization intact, the industrial reformers, with a platform that must command the attention and support of more than three-fourths of the producers of the country, will soon have the justice of their principles recognized and sanctioned by the people. If the people will not combine to protect themselves, then there can be but little hope of their capacity for self-government.—*Industrial Age.*

## Educational.

### PUNISHMENTS.

BY J. B. HOLBROOK.

Not one teacher in a thousand is attached to corporal punishments. Not one teacher in a thousand can conduct a school of any size successfully without using corporal punishment. Why?

Teachers as a class are not geniuses. They are ordinary mortals with a fair share of defects in their intellectual natures. No doubt it is a misfortune that a certain proportion of humanity was not created without any defects so that moral-suasion teachers could be obtained to train the rest of their kind up to perfectness.

We have heard a great many teachers glorify moral suasion, and indirectly—some directly—exalt themselves because they had obtained that professional plateau where the rod—save Solomon's—was not necessary to the cultivation of ideas.

We heard one teacher expatiate in such glowing language on moral suasion, in such denunciatory terms on corporal punishment that we counted ourselves a brute, a professional monster, who was ruining the rising generation by incompetency to govern a large school by moral power; for we had been in the habit, when other means had failed, of using different kinds of corporal punishment.

As long as that teachers' association lasted—it was a State association—we feasted our eyes upon that teacher, and even imagined a kind of halo around his brow after the manner of the only perfect Teacher. We would love to have conversed with him and have learned more minutely of his system of school ethics; but felt so unworthy that we preferred to wait till some Saul had become Paul to expound the principles of the new philosophy.

But after returning to our own school and trying with purblind intelligence to rise out of the practices of the old school founded by David's first wise son, we became discouraged by continual failure, and determined to go down and sit at the feet of the new philosopher to learn more certainly of his methods. The first forenoon of the school passed off very pleasantly till recess, when we noticed that thirteen pupils did not pass out with the rest, but kept their seats with books before them, and during the recess they did not communicate or move from the desks. The windows were let down from the top for the ventilation of the room, the door stood open for a like purpose; the good teacher and his visitor stood over the register and conversed while the hot and cold air struggled for mastery of our bodies; some of the pupils began to look blue, others became restless, one sneezed, another coughed, then the windows were partially closed, the door shut and, and the visitor soon got warm again.

At noon we noticed the same pupils did not pass out with the rest, but after. Anxious to get every item of the new method we were on hand before the afternoon session had begun. When the pupils were coming in the pupils whom we had noticed in the morning again attracted our attention, for, instead of standing around the room and conversing, they went immediately to their desks on coming in and remained in them the rest of the afternoon except when on the recitation benches. At the close of the afternoon recitations, reports were taken of the department of the pupils. After this was done the good teacher announced: "No. 42 will be deprived of privileges for ten days; No. 42 will rise. Do you know why this is necessary?" No. 42 answered, "No, sir, unless it is because I fell on the stairs. I didn't mean to; I stumbled." "If that is the case," said the teacher, "the time will be shortened to five days. As the case was reported by the monitor, I supposed it was carelessness. Be more careful in future. I do not think it necessary to even stumble."

Another pupil was deprived of privileges for three days. Three pupils were restored to privileges, and school dismissed.

We took the train for our own field of labor that evening; and, as the cars rattled along, our thoughts ran a faster gallop over and through this moral suasion method of governing a school.

These thoughts we reserve for a future article.

### SPELLING TEST.

We recommend the following test to those who pride themselves on their aptness at spelling.

"The most skillful gauger I ever knew was a mangled cobbler, armed with a poniard, who drove a pedler's wagon, using a mullein-stalk as an instrument of coercion, to tyrannize over his ponyshod with calks. He was a Galilean Sadducee, and he had a phthisical catarth, diptheria and the bilious intermittent erysipelas. A certain Sibyl, with the sobriquet of Gypsy, went into ecstasies of cackinnation at seeing him measure a bushel of peas, and separate saccharine tomatoes from a heap of peeled potatoes, without dying or singeing the ligitible queue which he wore, or becoming paralyzed with a hemorrhage. Lifting her eyes to the ceiling of the cupola of the capitol to conceal her unparalleled embarrassment, making a rough courtesy, and not harassing him with mystifying, rarefying and stupefying innuendoes, she gave him a couch, a bouquet of lilies, mignonette and fuchsias, a treatise on mnemonics, a copy of the Apocrypha hieroglyphics, daguerreotypes of Mendelssohn

and Koscusko, a kaleidoscope, a dram-phil of ipecacuanha, a teaspoonful of naphtha, for delectable purposes, a ferrule, a clarinet, some floorice, a sundridge, a carnelian of symmetrical proportions, a chronometer with a moveable balance-wheel, a box of dominoes and a cat-eelism. The gauger, who has also a trafficking rectifier and a pariahonier of mine, preferring a woolen sturtout (his choice was referable to a vacillating, occasionally occurring idiosyncrasy), wofully uttered this apothegm: 'Life is checked; by schism, apostasy, heresy and villainy shall be punished.' The Sibyl apologetically answered: 'There is a reliable and allegable difference between a conforable ellipses and a trixyllable diersis.' We replied in frolics, not impugning her suspicion.'—*Rhode Island Schoolmaster.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits.

THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMEN, are prepared with express reference to these things:

1. What the student knows when received;
2. The time he will remain;
3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.

The FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make every student a Master of the English Language, and an Expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Business Law and Industrial Drawing.

In addition the special object of the FARMERS COURSE is to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure, Growth and value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and Animal Growth; of Economic Zoology, and particularly of Practical

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, including such Instruction and Drill in the Field, in the Handling of Stock, in the Nursery, and in the Wood and Iron Shops as will enable the graduate to Perform Readily each of the varied operations of Actual Farm Life.

In the other courses, the special studies are equally determined by the requirements of the proposed vocation. To MECHANICS, applied mathematics and industrial drawing are given instead of botany, chemistry and zoology, as above; and Shop Practice in place of Practical Agriculture.

The instruction in CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS is fully equal to that of the best eastern institutions, including Practice in Laboratories, and

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mineralogists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals. Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of Kansas are being made as rapidly as possible.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices:

1. CARPENTRY.
2. CABINET.
3. WAGON.
4. BLACKSMITH.
5. PAINT.
6. SEWING.
7. PRINTING.
8. TELEGRAPH.

THE COURSE FOR WOMEN is Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music. Each student is required to take not less than one Industrial and three Literary studies.

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE, and no contingent fees, except for use of planes and organs.

Boarding ranges from \$2.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed.

The NEXT TERM begins August 20, 1874, when New Classes will be formed. For further information apply to

J. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

### The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

OFFICERS—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M. E. Hudson, Master of State Grange; Wm. Sims, Overseer; W. J. Poppeno, F. H. Dambard, J. B. Shaeffer, Executive Committee: A. Washburne, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

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

In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$3 00

On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15 00

A policy fee of.....\$1 00

which amount is paid in advance

The Patrons Association rates are,

A membership fee of.....\$1 00

On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25 cents on each \$100.....\$2 50

Total cash paid.....\$4 00

A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 3 years of.....\$3 00

Total cost of insurance for 3 years.....\$7 00

The premium note is liable to assessment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 the cost is as follows:

Membership fee.....\$1 00

Premium for first year.....\$1 25

Total cash payment.....\$2 25

Note for remaining two years.....\$5 00

Total cost for three years.....\$7 25

Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock company rates, and only a small part of the premium required to be paid in cash.

Address S. H. DOWNS, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

### PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

#### Price Reduced.

That every Patron in the State may have the benefit of a copy of the Patrons' Hand-Book, we have determined to reduce the price within the reach of every grange in the State. It will be sent to any address, postage paid, for

\$2.00 PER DOZEN.

Let every grange read the high endorsements from officers of the National and State Granges, particularly from those of our own State. The Hand-Book contains, in the most condensed form, a Complete Compendium of Grange Literature, valuable alike to every member of the grange.



## The Kansas Farmer.

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

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$3.00  
 One Copy, Weekly, for six months, \$1.80  
 Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$8.00  
 Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$12.00  
 Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$20.00

## ADVERTISING RATES:

One insertion, 25 cents per line, nonpareil type.  
 One Month, 15 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.  
 Three Months, 10 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.  
 One Year, 10 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.  
 Special Notices, 50 cents per line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

## SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeding, Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5.00. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 50,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.  
 GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.  
 DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.  
 S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.  
 MRS. CONA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.  
 "JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.  
 MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.  
 MRS. BOULDER.  
 "RAMBLER."  
 "BETTY BADGER," Freepot, Pa.  
 DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth, Kan.  
 JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.  
 JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.  
 P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth, Kan.  
 R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.  
 W. MARIOTT, Manhattan, Kan.  
 NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.  
 C. W. JOHNSON, Kawatha, Kan.  
 "OLD CENTRE."  
 "W. P. POPP," ALPHEI 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. These live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmer's work, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

## THE LEGITIMATE SPHERE OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

Since the election Maj. J. K. Hudson is devoting his entire attention to the KANSAS FARMER, which, barring its politics, is one of the best agricultural papers in the country. We wish the FARMER much success, and as one of its friends hope that it will soon cease to take sides against any political party. Its field or usefulness, as a purely agricultural journal, is large and inviting. Long may it and its gentlemanly editor prosper in the legitimate sphere for which the good old KANSAS FARMER was established.—North Topeka Times.

## ANSWER.

Who is to determine the legitimate sphere of any journal? The religious press discusses everything from religion to politics, the scientific periodicals, the newspapers, the agricultural, the mechanical, fashion and illustrated periodicals, all take in the wide range of science, politics, literature and art. On November 15th, 1873 we purchased the KANSAS FARMER, since which time it has been just what we designed it should be—a first-class farm and family journal, giving full and ample discussions on all the departments of the farm, with an educational feature, a home and literary department, a scientific column, full recognition of farmers' organizations and editorials upon general politics, etc.

In the first article we wrote for the FARMER in November 1873 we said, concerning the KANSAS FARMER for 1874:

"It will be a live exponent of the Material, Social, Political and Educational interests of farmers and laboring men. While it shall never be the organ of any clique, ring or political party, the FARMER will presume to utter in no uncertain sounds such opinions upon public affairs as it deems of interest to its readers."

Upon the important questions of Reform now agitating the Farmers of the West, we invite correspondence and discussion. Every organization, whether Grange, Farmers' Club or Co-operative Association, which has for its object the better protection of the rights and interests of Labor, of making better farmers and farming, developing the resources of the State, and securing the Agriculturalists of the State against corrupt and class legislation, shall find in the FARMER a warm and cordial supporter. Without permitting these columns to be used for personal abuse, or for the elevation or aggrandizement of any individual, the FARMER will claim the right of independent criticism upon public men and measures, if found in opposition to the rights and the will of the people."

We believed then, as we do now, that a journal which is an exponent of the rights and interests of agriculture and agriculturists, should include in its scope and character more than the technical rules for plowing and planting. We believed then, as we do now, that the great underlying general cause of the present depression in the business of agriculture arose from want of intelligent co-operation on the part of farmers in protecting their rights and interests. That farmers needed to think more and to work less.

Bro. Wilson, what has been the politics of the FARMER? Has it not been during the last year to urge men who went to the polls to place behind their vote their judgment and their conscience, to vote for sober honest men? We have first, last and all the time condemned trading and trickery to secure nominations and promising, buying and subsidizing to secure an election? Is this wrong? We have asked that morals and decency and honesty be among the qualifications of every man who is

given a high, important public trust.

Those who have read the FARMER know this to be the position we have assumed and consistently maintained without regard to party.

Whatever may have been the failings of the editorial articles of the FARMER, they have had the virtue of being the earnest, honest convictions of the editor. What we have urged for temperance and morals and decency in public affairs in the past through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER will be more strongly and persistently done in the future. The FARMER is not in the interest of any individual, ring, clique, party or sect, and its utterances in the future will be unmistakable and without fear or favor for the principles of political independence and the reforms it has advocated in the past. To trundle to the rings and to flatter and to fawn upon the asses and the accidents who happen to hold office, has been so long a custom, that many independent voices are taken for opposition and treason.

The crime of the KANSAS FARMER has been in the past, and will continue to be in the future, that it has not nor will it pass over silently the political venality and corruption, which exists in Kansas and that it does not panders to those in power to secure their re-election or support. The KANSAS FARMER is the people's paper, and will stand between them and the thieves, gamblers, embezzlers, bribe givers, bribe takers and drunkards who have given to Kansas the merited name of "rotten commonwealth." This is our platform, and sink or swim, we propose, without compromise, to fight it out on this line.

## THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Eighth Annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be held in the city of Emporia, Lyon County, Tuesday, December 15th, and continue three days. The citizens of Emporia will furnish a suitable hall, and their hospitality and cordial welcome are extended to all attending the meeting.

The friends of horticulture throughout the State and abroad are most earnestly invited to meet with the Society and aid in making the exercises both interesting and profitable, not only to those present, but through the published transactions—to those who from various causes are prevented from meeting with us.

Bring specimens of new or valuable varieties of fruit for comparison, or a correct nomenclature.

Men prominent in horticulture will address the meeting upon subjects of interest, and discussions will be freely allowed, in which all will be permitted to participate.

The A., T. & S. F., M., K. & T., K. P., and Midland railroads will grant liberal reductions in fare. (Call for tickets to the meeting of the State Horticultural Society, when you buy.) DR. WM. M. HOWSLEY, G. C. BRACKETT, President. Secretary.

## OUR PRESENT STRAY L.W.

There is not to-day upon our statute books a more practical and useful law than our present stray law.

It would be almost impossible to devise any system of advertising the strays of the State in a manner at once so economical and thorough as under the present law.

Under its provisions the KANSAS FARMER is the medium selected for publishing the strays of the State for which it receives fifty cents for each stray thus advertised. In return for this, the FARMER is placed on file in every county clerk's office in the State without cost to the counties or to the State. The stray is published three times in the FARMER at less than half its advertising rates, thus placing it every week before more than 20,000 readers throughout the State. Every man in the State has access to the FARMER on file in the various county clerk's offices without cost, where he can see at once the strays taken up throughout the entire State.

It has always been conceded that the law is wise and economical in all its provisions, the only question being as to what journal should publish them. As the FARMER circulates very much more among the farmers of the State than any other journal published in the State, it would seem especially proper to continue the publication of the list where it will reach the largest number of persons interested, to do the most good.

If strays were advertised only in the counties where taken up, the time and expense of men looking up the publications in the various counties of the State would render the law valueless. For instance: A, who lives in Brown county, in the western part of the State, loses a valuable animal and finds it in Bourbon county, in the southern part of the State, without loss of time or money, under the present law, by referring to the general record of all the strays published in the FARMER on file with the clerk of his county. If however the strays are only advertised in the counties where taken up, as is advocated by some, the owner who lives in Brown county, would in all probability be unable to find his stray in a remote county without more cost and trouble than the stray is worth. If representatives look to the interests of the people who have the bills to pay, they will favor measures which secure the greatest good to the greatest number, for the least money.

## Minor Mention.

The Agricultural Prices upon the Elections.—We publish elsewhere extracts from our agricultural exchanges showing that other agricultural papers besides the KANSAS FARMER believe that there should be something else in a farmer's paper besides the technical suggestions about plowing and planting. We are glad to see the agricultural press of the country boldly and independently throwing their influence in favor of political reform.

Rice County.—The Herald, published at Peace, Rice Co., says all the late subscribers to the Herald are taking the FARMER.

Crowded Out.—Many farm letters and important communications are crowded out this week for lack of space.

Flaxseed Wanted.—A correspondent writes from Ellsworth county asking where he can secure 100 bushels of flaxseed at lowest cash rates.

Persons who have seed of any kind for sale will find among the twenty thousand readers of the FARMER a most certain sale for it.

## State News Items.

Several Osage county farmers have raised peanuts with great success this year. Some of the Marais des Cygnes valley have quite a large quantity. The crop will pay to look after.—The Staff.

The factory at Centuria made 80,000 pounds of cheese this year; the one at Frankfort, 30,000 pounds, and the one at Battle 51,000 pounds.

A four foot vein of cannel coal has been discovered on the farm of Kinnere, near Ottawa. A man in Osage county, canned over two hundred cans of peaches this year.

John Alter, of Sedgewick county, raised 600 bushels of peanuts, and sold them at 10 cents per pound.

Messrs. Legler, Hasty & Company, keep flour whether they can grind or not, and supply their customers at all times. They have just received a car load of good flour which they sell low. Best fall wheat flour \$3.25; spring wheat flour \$1.90 per cwt.—Grasshopper Falls Era.

Many Saline county farmers are buying sheep, and propose to make sheep raising an important part of their business. Sensible farmers. Keep on and you will have a woolen mill started in Saline in a few short seasons. Saline is just the place for the mill, and when wool enough is produced the mill will be started.—Saline Journal.

Garnett has a pork packing establishment with a capacity of 50 hogs per day.

When this snow fall and prospects were, no mischance should intervene, our next wheat crop would be unparalleled in Kansas. Good figures set the crop chances at double those of any former year in our history. And here has come this beautiful blanket of snow right stop of the rank growth of wheat, while yet there is no frost in the ground. Better it could not be.—Lawrence Journal.

Mr. Fleischer proposes to add four acres to his eleven-acre vineyard, north of the city. He has met with splendid success in the cultivation of the vine, and says that ultimately he will increase the size of his vineyard to forty acres.—North Topeka Times.

Snow has fallen to the depth of two feet at Wamego, Kas., and nineteen inches at Wyandotte, Kas., eighteen inches at Kansas City, Mo. More snow fell in this section of the country yesterday and day before than has fallen in that length of time for many years.—Leavenworth Times.

Meat is now cheaper in this market than ever before. Provisions of every kind are cheaper than usual. The best flour Phantom's White Cloud, sells at only \$3.00 per cwt. Five or six years ago a much poorer quality of flour sold at \$3.50 and \$7.00, while porter house steaks, which now sell at eight and ten cents per lb., then sold at eighteen and twenty. Everything in the clothing and dry goods line is selling at pretty near same-old prices.

KANSAS POSTAL AFFAIRS.—Postoffice closed in Kansas during the week ending November 21, 1874, furnished by Wm. Van Vleck of the postoffice department.

## OFFICES ESTABLISHED.

Monitor, McPherson county, Morris S. Buckman, postmaster.

## NAME CHANGED.

Park's Fort, Trego county, to Trego.

## POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Augusta, Butler county, Mrs. Mary S. Harrington; Barry, Coffey county, Freeman Gillet; Douglas, Butler county, David Young; Indianapolis, Butler county, Luman A. Harper; Lake Sibley, Cloud county, John Tate; Quilley, Butler county, Alvias Adel; Rosalia, Butler county, John M. Stevens; Wabunsee, Wabunsee county, John C. Isbell.

Mr. Hiram Mitchell, of Spring Hill has perhaps the largest Corn Crib in Johnson county, at least it is the largest one we know of. The crib now contains about 10,000 bushels of corn, is 200 feet long and shaded on both sides, and has troughs along both sides for the cattle to feed. It also has a solid wall of masonry the north side, making an excellent shelter for hogs under the crib. Mr. Mitchell this year raised over 300 acres of good corn.—Olathe Mirror and News Letter.

Maj. Bruner informs us that the taxes are being paid up promptly as usual. The amount paid up to Nov. 27, was \$11,000. The law requires only one half to be paid by the 20th of Dec., and allows a rebate of five per cent on the last half of all full payments. This amounts to \$215.83, showing that about four fifths of the tax paid up to the present, has been paid in full.—Spring Hill Johnson County Progress.

ONE packing house in Garnett kills over 100 hogs daily and has 1,000 head on hand.

ECONOMY and retrenchment is the demand of the day. We know we shall be pardoned for a practical suggestion. We have devoted sleepless nights to the question and have come to the conclusion upon a close calculation, upon the assumption that there is a population in Kansas of 550,000; that there are 300,000 dogs. We estimate that 25,000 of these dogs are actually serviceable as hunters and trained dogs; 100,000 of the remainder are tolerated because, barking at random, they once in a while indicate to powerless where to drop their poison, and that the remaining 175,000 are only good to kill sheep, defile goods exposed at the doors of city warehouses or pull down weak stock pasturing on the prairie. We assume these figures, but realize the proportion is not far from correct. Won't the Grange or the Reform party or somebody take time to pay attention to the serious problem that the dog nuisance presents.—Lawrence Tribune.

WYANDOTTE County has been blessed with reasonably good crops of grain, whilst many of the frontier counties are in a destitute condition. Will our citizens render some assistance to their less fortunate brethren on frontier? Remember it is more blessed to give than to receive. Let us try the extent made to the destitute in the western part of the state. Who will lead in this laudable undertaking?—Wyandotte Herald.

BOURBON county cannot only live through, and furnish considerable aid to more unfortunate sections, but will all the time continue to grow and increase in population, in business and wealth.—Fort Scott Pioneer.

PROBABLY no more improvements have been made in one year's time in any part of the county, outside of Salina, than at New Cambria. The farmers of that neighborhood are well to do and among the most thrifty in the land.—Salina County Journal.

An unusual amount of game is to be found on the prairie and in the woods this fall. A herd of twelve deer were lately seen in Sleeth's woods. Flocks of turkeys, hundreds of geese and ducks on the Arkansas; chickens and quails can be seen any day.—Traveler.

THE Columbus Courier has changed to a patent issue, and been enlarged to double its former size.

THE election of a state printer will develop on the legislature this winter, and Geo. W. Martin, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election. We have never had a public printer who performed his duties so economically and in such a workmanlike manner, and he will, very likely, be selected for a second term.—Burlington Patriot.

## FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS

nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nerve properties, especially adapting it to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness, or neuralgic pains. Mr. G. W. Seymour, druggist, of Canton, N. Y., writes Dr. Pierce as follows: "The demand for your Favorite Prescription is won, and one man stated to me that his wife had not done a day's work in five months, when she commenced taking your Favorite Prescription, took two bottles and is now on the third bottle, and is able to do her household work alone and milk fourteen cows twice a day." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicines.

## SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT.

Thomas H. Butler vs. G. W. McMillin.

Error from Neosho County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

I. A trial should be completed, so far at least as the introduction of testimony is concerned, at the term at which it is commenced. When a trial has been commenced at one term, the testimony of the plaintiff and part of that of the defendant introduced, and then the trial stopped by reason of the close of the term, and the case continued from term to term till the third ensuing term, and at such third term the trial is resumed over the objection of the defendant, and the defendant concludes his testimony, and there is nothing further offered except evidence in rebuttal; H. B. that a finding supported by the testimony offered at the last term would not be disturbed, nor could any enquiry be made at the instance of the plaintiff into errors alleged to have taken place in the rulings of the court on the trial at the first term. All the Justices concurring.

E. T. Carr et al. vs. George O. Catlin et al.

Error from Leavenworth County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

I. Where one member of a partnership dies intestate, and the administrator of his individual estate gives the second bond required by the Statute, and takes possession of the entire partnership property for the purpose of settling up the partnership estate, and thereafter converts such property to his own use, an action can be maintained against him, and the sureties on said second bond, by any partnership creditor without any allowance of such creditor's claim in the Probate Court, or any settlement of the partnership affairs in such court.

II. The citation to the surviving partner, provided for by sec. 49 of the Executors' Act of 1859, Comp. Laws, p. 380, Gen. Stat. p. 487, sec. 35, only serves to bring such partner into court, and if without any citation he comes into the Probate Court and files a written refusal to close up the partnership business, the court has jurisdiction to direct the administrator of the decedent to give bond and take charge of the entire partnership assets, and the bond given in pursuance thereof is valid.

III. Every instrument must be construed in the light of the circumstances under which it was executed, and sometimes these circumstances will make perfectly plain the otherwise doubtful intent of the party executing it.

IV. No form is prescribed for the refusal of a surviving partner to give bond and close up the partnership affairs, and a statement that he "refuses to continue the business of the late firm and requests the administrator of the decedent to take charge of his interest in the property of said firm," is sufficient.

V. The bond in this case given by the administrator on taking possession of the partnership property is held to be good, notwithstanding it specifies in greater detail than required by the Statute, the obligation of the administrator.

VI. No action accrues against an administrator in his individual capacity until there has been some violation of his trust, nor against the sureties on his bond until there has been some breach of the conditions of the bond, and then the statute of limitations begins to run from the date of such violation and breach.

All the Justices concurring.

John C. Gates et al. vs. Charles Sanders.

Error from Saline County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

I. Where "A" sues "B" before a Justice of the Peace and at the same time obtains an order of attachment, and thereafter the order of attachment is discharged by the Justice, and judgment rendered on the claim in favor of "A," and "A" intending to appeal files an ordinary appeal bond reciting the judgment, but neither reciting nor referring to the attachment or its discharge, H. B. that the proceedings on the attachment were not taken up to the District Court for re-examination or review but were ended by the decision of the Justice.

II. While the District Court may permit the amendment of an appeal bond insufficient in form or amount, it may also in the exercise of a sound discretion refuse to permit any amendment.

All the Justices concurring.

The State vs. Isaac Potter.

Appeal from Atchison County.

REVERSED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

I. On a trial for murder it is error to permit the State in the first instance to introduce evidence in rebuttal of testimony showing the character or reputation of the deceased as a quiet and peaceable man.

II. Where the deceased and defendant had two affairs at the same time, the interval between which was about an hour, and during such interval

were out of the sight and hearing of each other, though driving along the same road on the way to their respective homes; H. B. that the second affair was not a continuation of the first to such an extent as to make a competent evidence of the statements of the deceased or his comrades, in such interval and in the absence of the defendant as to what had happened, or what he thought the intentions of the defendant were.

III. In order to establish that a homicide was committed in self defense, it is not essential that the defendant show that deceased actually had a deadly weapon; it is sufficient in that respect if he show that the conduct of deceased was such as to induce a reasonable belief that he had one.

All the Justices concurring.

John Q. Watkins vs. Levi Parsons et al.

Error from Wyandotte County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

I. Where a party both receives and uses a check the presumption is that he realizes the full amount thereof and if thereafter he seeks to recover that amount from the drawer, it is incumbent on him to show that he did in fact fail to realize.

II. Where "A" is engaged in doing work under a contract with "B," and at the time both parties have funds on deposit in the same bank, and in payment of said work "B" draws his check on said bank to the order of "A," which "A" receives, endorses and deposits to his own credit, and where "B" has at the time standing to his credit on the books of the bank an amount larger than the amount of the check, and where five days thereafter the bank suspends, owing "A" on a general balance of account a sum less than two-thirds the amount of the check, and where no testimony is offered showing what transactions if any took place between "A" and the bank during those five days; H. B. that "A" could not recover the amount of such check or any portion thereof from "B" even though it appears that the bank was insolvent at the time of the drawing of the check, and that "B" was aware that it was embarrassed, while "A" was wholly ignorant of its condition, and though the proprietor of the bank, while conducting the bank as an individual matter, was also interested as partner in the business of "B" on account of which "A" was working and the check drawn.

All the Justices concurring.

Thomas Tallman et al. vs. E. M. Jones.

Error from Bourbon County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Valentine, J.

I. Where the court below gives an instruction to the jury which is good law in the abstract, but which is irrelevant and not applicable to the case, and the jury, in obedience to the instruction, find for the plaintiff, the court does not commit such an error as will require a reversal of the judgment, unless the irrelevant instruction may have misled the jury or unless it may in some way have prejudiced the rights of the plaintiff in error.

II. Any married woman, under section 4 of the married woman's act, (Gen. Stat. 659), whether she is or is not a co-owner of the premises, or whether she is or is not engaged in any trade or business, and for the purpose of carrying on such trade or business may purchase on credit such property as is necessary to carry on her trade or business, and may hold the same as her sole and separate property.

III. The mere fact that one person mortgages goods to another does not authorize any person except the mortgagee or some person claiming under him to take the property from the mortgagor, and if any such person other than the mortgagee or some person claiming under him does so take said property, he is liable for more than merely nominal damages.

All the Justices concurring.

Lawrence Gannon vs. John Stevens.

Error from Neosho County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Valentine, J.

I. A court may erroneously allow irrelevant testimony to be introduced on the trial, and may also erroneously allow leading questions to be asked of witnesses, and yet in some cases such errors of the court may not be of such a substantial character as to require a reversal of the judgment of such court.

II. Where a party has no direct evidence to prove a certain fact in issue, but has to resort to circumstantial evidence to prove the same, great latitude must be allowed in the introduction of the evidence, and what would otherwise be irrelevant, will in such a case be both relevant and competent. For instance, where it becomes necessary as in this case to show by circumstantial evidence who killed a certain horse, it is competent to show that the party charged with the killing had a motive as well as opportunity to kill the horse, by showing that the horse was in the habit of trespassing and did immediately before the killing trespass upon the corn crop of the party charged with the killing.

III. A direct question put to a witness, although it may be leading in form, although it may be answered by yes or no, or by a simple affirmative or negative, if it is upon some preliminary matter merely introductory to something else, and does not call for an answer which will tend to prove or disprove any issue in the case, is generally not leading. For instance, where it has been shown on the trial, as in this case, that a witness, Mrs. Patrick Gannon, previously testified in chief and on cross examination on a former trial of this same case, and that she has since died, and where the following question was then asked the witness, to wit: "Do you recollect her testimony in chief on the trial of this case?" Answer, "Yes." H. B. that such question is not leading. But even where nisi prius courts allow leading questions to be asked, still, as such courts have such a wide discretion in allowing or disallowing leading questions to be asked, appellate courts can seldom reverse their decisions for allowing such questions to be asked. It can only be done where the nisi prius courts have manifestly abused their discretion.

IV. The court below permitted the plaintiff below (defendant in error) to put the following question to his own witness and allowed the question to be answered, to wit: "Do you recollect testifying at Erie that your uncle had an axe on his shoulder when he was leading the horse?" Answer, "I do not recollect." H. B. that the court below erred in permitting this question to be asked or answered, but that the testimony embodied in the answer is not sufficiently prejudicial to the rights of the plaintiff in error (defendant below) as to require a reversal of the judgment of the court below.

V. Where it is simply shown that a certain person, Mrs. Patrick Gannon, now deceased, (testified) as a "witness" on a former trial of this same case, that she was examined in chief and cross examined, and that her "testimony" was received by the court, H. B. that where the point is made specifically for the first time in the Supreme Court, and was not made on the trial of the case, it was not necessary to show more specifically that Mrs. Gannon's testimony was given under oath or affirmation.

VI. Mrs. Gannon's death was probably sufficiently shown before any evidence of what she had formerly testified to was introduced and hence the court below committed no error on that account in allowing said evidence to be introduced. But even if it was afterwards and during the trial shown by evidence that proved the same beyond all doubt, and hence it became wholly immaterial whether the court erred in allowing said evidence to be introduced or not.

VII. It was sufficient to prove the substance of what Mrs. Gannon testified to on the former trial and not necessary to prove her exact words.

All the Justices concurring.

John H. Pugh, Administrator of the estate of John L.

Hunter, deceased, vs. Calvin Leonard, Administrator of the estate of Robert Ferguson, deceased.

Error from Franklin County.

REVERSED.

By the Court. Valentine, J.

I. Where a record of the proceedings of a court of general jurisdiction shows upon its face that the court had jurisdiction of both the parties and the subject matter of the action, and where the whole of the record is introduced in evidence, all presumptions from silence on the part of the record should be construed in favor of the regularity and validity of the proceedings of the court and not against the regularity and validity of such proceedings. Therefore where the law of Alabama provides that "Where any Judge of the Circuit Court [that court being a court of general jurisdiction] is incompetent to try any case standing for trial, by reason of relationship to parties or of having been engaged as counsel in the cause, or for any other reason, the parties to the suit must, when the same is







## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## A PRISONER'S LAMENT.

"Sometimes I fancy that sweet breast of thine  
Gives nightly rest to other heads than mine;  
Sweet wife! lost wife! so sweet! so lost to me!  
If this be true, I would not I were free.  
So dear I loved thee, darling, ah! so well,  
That here, forsaken, in this dreadful cell,  
I could wish only good, yes, any good, to thee!  
I would not have thee live alone, as I,  
Nor in such solitude as mine to die.  
Thou wouldst not know me if to-day I stood  
Freed from my shackles and my solitude.  
I can, in fancy, see the tender grace  
With which thou wouldst avert thy pitying  
face,  
Nor think one moment of the mournful truth,  
Nor deem such wreck the lover of thy youth!"

"This bent and shaking form, this whitened  
hair,  
This brow o'erwritten by the hand of care,  
And pale with such unspeakable despair  
As leaves death's livid impress there;  
These cheeks with hollows scooped by scalding  
tears  
And the slow famine of the heart for years,  
In which no humane voice, no light of day,  
Pierced the dim dungeon in whose depths I lay,  
This is the story nothing else can tell  
Like the stern rigors of the prison cell."

"There was a time, long since, I raved,  
And night and day unceasing craved  
For death to reach me in this tomb  
Of loneliest silence, rayless gloom.  
But humane love, nor tears, nor prayers,  
Can enter here, or hence depart;  
There is but One who knows or cares  
For this forgotten breaking heart."

"But now the dreadful strain is passed;  
O dungeon, thou must yield at last!  
Would, dearest, thou wert gone before,  
To meet me on life's further shore;  
But yet, whatever change betide,  
True hearts forever true abide,  
And somewhere in that blessed life  
We shall be sure to meet, sweet wife!"

## CHILDREN CRYING FOR BREAD.

Can any words more deeply move a mother's heart?

The thought of our own little ones asking for bread when we might have none to give them, quickens every impulse in a mother's nature; we feel we would work day and night, that we would beg or even steal to save them from starvation; but notwithstanding the intense feeling the bare idea excites, it is utterly impossible for us, in the midst of plenty, to appreciate such a terrible situation, or to believe there is any danger that we may ever be brought to such a strait, and no longer ago than last spring when Kansas gave promise of abundant harvests of all kinds, it would have been equally as hard for us to believe, that thousands of our citizens, in any part of the State, would be in the midst of a famine before Christmas.

But insidiously the drouth of the summer crept over us and increased into a devastating simoon, scorching up half our growing crop; then, unheeded, the locusts came and took all that was left in the regions of the State which they first attacked, leaving our frontier settlers utterly destitute. The first effect of this scourge was to depress the spirits of the whole community, but our State is immured to hard ship and severe struggles, and a quick reaction sent forth the almost universal cry that "Kansas would take care of her own poor." It was a proud and patriotic as well as a generous impulse, that prompted the words and their echoes gave hope and courage to the farmers who had seen their whole year's sustenance waste away. We have no fault to find with the sentiment if it is only proven by deeds. The season of frosts and cold and searching blasts is here! The Kansas poor have waited uncomplainingly for us to extend our charity and make good our boast. Have we done it? Or will we do it? Mr. Otis, the State Agent of Patrons of Husbandry, arrived at home last Saturday night from a trip through some of the western counties, and he says we have not imagined the urgent needs of thousands of families in the devastated regions. He visited personally hundreds who have nothing to eat but unground wheat, and nothing to burn but corn stalks. He saw sick and shivering children crying for something to eat and mothers clad in thin, tattered calico dresses which they said was all they had, many of them, without underclothing of any kind and with a scant supply of bed clothes. One of the family had to feed the fire continually with their poor fuel, to keep the rest from freezing.

Very few of us have witnessed such scenes as these, very few of us have felt the pangs of hunger, and very few of us have realized that it was necessary, for us individually, to do anything to help the Kansas sufferers; but such facts should arouse us every one. The winter is but just begun and we must have four months of it, and it will be six months before these poor people can raise anything to sell.

Mr. Otis says if you have given away everything you could afford to, send these people what you were going to throw away. Almost any kind of a garment is better than nothing; anything edible is better than hunger; if every comfortable family in Kansas would contribute each one article of clothing—if every family living in luxury would give generously, and if, from out of the abundance which we call "hard times," every one will spare a mite for our suffering brothers and sisters, the Holidays may find Kansas relieved and thankful.

How small an effort it would take on the part of many of us to cover the aching limbs of one little child, or make the mother com-

fortable by a few garments out of our own wardrobe; how many families in the eastern part of the State would give a few bushels of breadstuffs and never miss it.

Contributions of all kinds will be thankfully received, speedily forwarded and conscientiously distributed by the State Agency of the Grange in Topeka. If each town and each prosperous neighborhood would send a small box, the glad tidings might soon go forth that the Kansas famine was no more. We hope to see Kansas women do a noble share of this work, and if our words inspire one woman to collect contributions to fill one box we shall rejoice.

Think of the tears of gladness it would call forth in one of those cold barren homes, and remember it is always "more blessed to give than to receive."

## GERMAN ECONOMY.

If any of us flatter ourselves that we are economical, we may read with profit this short sketch of German life, by William Howitt. We wonder sometimes, that the Germans who emigrate to America, are almost invariably prosperous in business, and particularly that a German family can make a living and accumulate money off of a piece of ground where an American family would starve; but when we remember that they have been trained for many generations in the mother country to such frugal habits, it is not surprising that they thrive here. He realizes that a penny saved is two earned, and can grow rich on what an American wastes.

"Each German has his house, his orchard, his road-side trees, so laden with fruit, that if he did not carefully prop them up and tie together with woolen clamps, they would be torn assunder by their own weight. He has his corn, his plot for mangel wurtzel, for potatoes, for hemp, etc. He is his own master, and he therefore, and every branch of his family, have the strongest motives for constant exertion. You see the effect of this in his industry and his economy."

In Germany, nothing is lost. The produce of the trees and cows is carried to market. Much fruit is dried for winter use.

You see wooden trays of plums, cherries, and sliced apples, lying in the sun to dry. You see strings of them hanging from the chamber windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook where the grass grows, by roadside, and river, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home on the heads of the women and children, in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of any kind that can possibly be made of any use is lost. Weeds, nettles, nay, the very good grass which covers waste places, is cut and taken for the cows.

You see the children standing in the streets of the villages, in streams which generally run down them, busy washing these weeds before they are given to the cattle. They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh-grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even, if other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlands. One can not help thinking continually of the enormous waste of such things in England of the vast quantities of grass on banks by road sides, in openings of plantations, in lanes, in churchyards, where grass from year to year springs and dies, but which, is carefully cut would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

To pursue still further the subject of German economy. The very cuttings of the vines are dried and preserved for winter fodder. The tops and refuse of the hemp serve as bedding for the cows; nay even the rough stalks of popples, after the heads have been gathered for oil, are saved, and all these are converted into manure for the land. When these are not sufficient, the children are sent into the woods to gather moss; and all our readers familiar with Germany, will remember to have seen them [coming] homeward with large bundles of this on their heads. In autumn the falling leaves are gathered and stacked for the same purpose. The fir-cones, which with us lie and rot in the woods are carefully collected and sold for lighting fires.

In short, the economy and care of the German peasant are an example for all Europe. He has for years—nay ages—been doing that, as it regards agricultural management, to which the British public is but just beginning to open their eyes. Time, also, is as carefully economized as everything else. The Germans are early risers, as may well be conceived, when the children, many of whom come from considerable distance, are in school at six in the morning. As they attend their cattle or their swine, the knitting never ceases and hence the quantities of stockings and other household things which they accumulate are astonishing."

## Medley Picture.

For the foundation of the picture take bleached muslin; draw over one inch on the back of the frame, then tack fast; with a pencil draw a margin to paste to; if a common centre is desired, paste around the outer edges first, till the centre is reached; if a plain view is desired, begin at top, passing in rows from left to right across the foundation; if a square frame is used, select a picture suitable for each corner; the upper row looks best with sky displayed. Distance is better displayed by pasting only the lower half of the pictures; when the pictures are all pasted they will not appear in rows, as they vary so much in size; each row should lay more or less on each pre-

ceding row.

In tacking pictures for a "medley," one's own taste should be consulted; if some individual is selected, it would look best but close to the outline of the face and head.

I find flour paste preferable to gum arabic or glue. To prepare it, take cold water and flour stir smooth to the consistency of cream; place upon the fire, stir while boiling, until cooked smooth and thick. When made in this way it adheres better than when made in the ordinary way. —*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

## NURSERY GRANGE No. 1.

A Story for Little Patrons.

BY E. P. G.

## CHAPTER II.—GRANDMAMA'S STORY.

Grandma's chair had been moved back from the table. Eager listeners had gathered about her, and were ready to enjoy the promised story. Uncle Robert had thrown himself lazily upon the grass close by; and the "onery" members were mostly busying themselves in clearing away the table. It was surprising how long it took them to do nothing. I wonder if they were trying to listen while they worked. But, as you see, everything was in readiness, and thus grandmama began:

"Well, children, it was more'n fifty years ago that it all happened, and I was eight years old coming nine in the autumn."

"My father had just moved into the new and cozy paragon at Mayhill. It was on the western side of the beautiful green, with its rows of great maples and elms, in the midst of which stood the old town-house with its dingy yellow paint mocking the golden sun light through the trees."

"At the eastern end of the broad turnpike stood the white church, with its green blinds and rows of sheds about; and with its great bell in the tall old belfry, to ring out grand and clear on Sabbath mornings."

"All around at convenient intervals, stood white cottages, homes of the village people, farmers and mechanics, who were, to a man, honest and industrious, no idlers or profane among them all."

Just across the road from the paragon stood a large brick dwelling house, quite in contrast with the small white cottages about. It was surrounded by a large yard, filled with walks and shrubbery, and grand old trees. Canary birds sang in cages on the porch and in the hall; a parrot sunned his gay plumage in the tall trees; and a magnificent Newfoundland dog lay upon a soft rug, at the open door for his noonday nap.

"All this I could see from the open window of our modest little home. But more attractive than all this to me, were the merry romps of a little girl about my own age, with a pet lamb. In and out among the flowers and shrubbery, hiding behind the great trees, racing up and down the walks, for hours together they were, sometimes, then, curling down side by side, for a rest after their merry frolics."

"In due time little Agnes came with her 'grown up' sister to call upon us, and we very soon became fast friends. Many a frolic did I have with Agnes and Tabby in the pleasant grounds of the rich lady, till the lamb became so fond of me that his little mistress was obliged to wind her slender arms about his woolly neck to keep him from following me when the time came for me to go home."

"At length the summer term of school commenced, and every morning a half dozen children trudged merrily over the road that led to the little brown school house, for the academy had not been built as yet. One mile away it was up the smooth, shaded road leading westward out from the village."

"At half the distance stood the great red farm house of old Deacon Palmer, who had ever such a genial word for the children, that they made ready to laugh as soon as they saw him approaching. One evening in early June as we were passing the big gate at the old farm house, the good deacon, who stood leaning on the weather-beaten old structure, called to us and 'wondered if we knew that the early harvest apples were ripe down in the orchard.'"

"'Agnes knows where the trees are,' added the dear old man; and away we started on a run in search of the ripe yellow apples."

"Presently he called after us, 'I expect you'd better fill your dinner baskets, perhaps the folks at home would like a taste. They're good eatin, them harvest apples, they come so airy in the season.'"

"Well, children, it fairly makes my mouth water now, to think of that delicious feast. But I must make haste, for, sure enough, the sun will soon be down and I shall not be half through with my story. Ah, well, there's so much to remember about those old days, so far away, and yet so near to me to-night."

"As we started out from the orchard gate, homeward bound, at last, there stood the good deacon with a beautiful little lamb in his arms. Placing it carefully in mine he said, 'Somebody told me you wanted a pet lamb too and here it is at last. Its mother won't own it and it's most starved; but you must feed it warm milk two or three times a day, and it'll be all right in a day or two.'"

"Well, it was all so unexpected that I don't believe I ever thanked the giver of this precious pet, I could only exclaim: 'O, you pretty, pretty creature! mine, mine, all mine!' and Deacon Palmer must have known that I was a very happy little girl."

"Well, Agnes and I nursed the little crea-

ture, and in a few days she was as merry and lively as a cricket. After much deliberation we concluded to call her Nanny, and Agnes said she 'should bring Tabby over the first holiday to get acquainted.' The little lambs soon became fast friends, and learned to call each other across the street as well as to run away if perchance the gates were left ajar and they could slip through."

"About this time old Muffy surprised us one day by bringing out from under the manger, where black Charley stood, a brood of thirteen downy chickens, all lovely and musical as you please. They were placed in a tiny coop in the back dooryard and were carefully fed and watered for two weeks."

"However, we were greatly surprised, one morning to find that during the night a large hole had been dug under Muffy's house, and the poor mother of our little brood had been devoured by some wicked prowler. There were her feathers strewn the ground, and thirteen distressed voices filling the air with their 'peep, peep, peep,' confirmed the sad tale and told us that they were motherless. Then, such a commotion as there was! Who is going to take care of them now? This was the unanswerable question asked by each member of the household who came out to view the situation and to console with the little orphans. However, their breakfast was scattered about as usual, and their basin was filled with clear spring water."

"We added two extra meals that day, and it passed without any unusual disturbance to the motherless little brood. But when night came they filled the air with their piteous calls and ran about bewildered with their loneliness and grief. Into their tiny domicile they would go and try to settle down content with each other; then out again, and round and round they went unable to decide what to do."

"The sun was quite down and evening shadows were beginning to creep with mysterious solemn quiet over the homeless. Nanny had quaffed her nice warm supper of milk, and had curled quietly down on her warm rug in a box turned up against the side of the house. Seated upon a low stone not far away, I watched the little chicks as they went one at a time, slowly and slyly, and tucked their tiny heads under the rings of wool which Nanny wore."

"At first the little lamb raised her head and shook it with a show of defiance which quite frightened away the little intruders. But for a moment only, for they would quickly return, evidently satisfied with their chosen quarters, and determined to stay at all hazards. In ten minutes Nanny had dropped her head again and our motherless little brood were safely and quietly domiciled with her. Tucked away on every side, only their heads out of sight, their low, soft notes indicated that they were really quite happy with the new mother they had found."

"From that time Nanny seemed to comprehend the situation entirely, and assumed her new duties gracefully and patiently as became her. She would let her foster children sip milk from the side of her dish while she drank; allow them to quarrel over the coziest corners on her rug at night, or the biggest curls of wool under which to tuck their drowsy heads, nor ever utter a protest, save an occasional shake of her beautiful head, the while she looked at them solemnly with her great dreamy brown eyes. There was nothing ominous in this, for they came to regard it no more than the soft sighing of the breezes that lulled them to sleep every night."

"Thus the weeks passed away, when we called our chickens, Nanny would come dancing along in the midst of them, and always tried to taste their food, which, however, she could never learn to relish."

"When Nanny was called she never answered the call alone, but came leading the noisy troop of chickens. At length the summer glided away while our pet lamb performed the offices of guardian and protector to our motherless little brood, till one by one they slipped away from her, after the manner of other children I have known, in search of more congenial life and companionship."

"At length the autumn came, with its wealth of golden harvest, its rich coloring of leaves and flowers and its exhilarating breath. One evening Agnes came to see me, looking very sad indeed, and there were traces of tears on her cheeks. In few words her grief was told. Tabby's horns were getting troublesome, and mamma had said he was so mischievous, he could no longer be allowed to remain about the house. They were going to shut him up in the old orchard on Clover hill, and would I not let Nanny go too, to keep him company. Every evening we would pay them a visit, and would not let them forget us. 'So it was all arranged as Agnes desired, and we went together to see our lambs shut in with the richly laden orchard trees and fragrant clover blossoms.'"

"They skipped and danced about, quite unmindful of our sad parting; and not knowing what heavy hearts two little girls bore, walking slowly back to their homes."

Here grandmama stopped and sighed a little in memory of her childish griefs.

"And was that the last you know of your little lambs, Grandma?" said Nelly Price.

"And 'is this a really true story, Grandma?' called out another little girl."

"Yes, quite true," said grandma. "But not much more did we see of our little friends, for they drifted away from us, growing strange and wild; and at length when the winter came they were taken away to a warm fold, and we lost sight of them altogether."

"Well," exclaimed Charlie Noice, "I could never have guessed who the little mother was." "Nor I," echoed a half dozen voices. Thereupon Uncle Robert, who had been quite forgotten, jumped up and proposed "a vote of thanks to grandma for her pleasant story."

"All in favor of it say 'I,'" he continued, and "I" eagerly shouted a score of voices.

Then, as the teams and drivers were waiting patiently at the gate, a few kind and hasty good by's closed the second regular meeting of Nursery Grange.

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

**Alaska Agriculture.**—A visitor to this far off region writes: There is a general impression that nothing will grow in Alaska, and that it is a region of hostile winter and savage icebergs, all of which is extravagant nonsense. On open land and along the streams, succulent grasses grow luxuriantly, and sometimes to a height of three feet and a half. Red top and wild timothy abound on the islands, and on the main lands something very like Kentucky bluegrass grows very extensively. Considerable hay has been made this year, the haying season being nearly the same as in Oregon. Heretofore the government has been paying \$70 a ton for imported hay, in gold, but this year the natives are cutting and storing native hay for about \$30 a ton in currency. Barley was raised last year, and it yields as well as elsewhere. Potatoes, turnips, onions and the like have all been produced on the islands, and generally turn out as in other places.

**Diversified Agriculture.**—The advantages of a diversified industry in agriculture are illustrated by facts which may be interesting to our farmers. It stated that at an agricultural meeting in Valenciennes, France, a triumphal arch was erected bearing the following inscription: "The growth of wheat in this district, before the production of beet root sugar, was only 976,000 bushels; the number of oxen was 700. Since the introduction of the sugar manufacture, the growth of wheat has been 1,168,000 bushels, and the number of oxen 11,000."

**What Alcohol Will Do.**—It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that alcohol, regularly applied to a thrifty farmer's stomach, will remove the burden from the fence, let cattle into his crops, kill his fruit trees, mortgage his farm, and give his fields with wild oats and thistles. It will take the paint off his building, break the glass out of the windows and fill them with rags. It will take the gloss from his clothes and polish from his manners, subvert his reason, arouse his passions, bring sorrow and disgrace upon his family, and topple him into a drunkard's grave. It will do this to the artisan and the capitalist, the matron and the maiden, as well as to the farmer, for, in its deadly enmity to the human race, alcohol is no respecter of persons.—*Temperance Worker.*

**The Patrons of Kankakee county, Illinois,** have resolved to establish an agricultural implement agency in Kankakee, hoping to successfully compete with the established agencies, and obtain their farm tools and machinery at much lower rates. They will also obtain their groceries, etc., through the agency.

**The Secretary of Lagrove Grange, Arkansas,** writes: "We have made arrangements with Mr. Katz to store and ship our cotton for ten cents per bale, and to receive and store all freight for us at five cents per package. He is also to sell us goods at ten per cent. over cost, producing the original bills when demanded. Business continues brisk at the Indiana State purchasing agency. Last week sales comprised feed cutters to two counties, sewing machines to seven, several two horse wagons, stoves, churns and feed baskets to two counties, coffee and sugar by the package, boots and shoes by the case, and kerosene by the barrel to twelve."

**Wheat buyers in St. Croix, Wisconsin** district, recently met and agreed not to give over 78 cents for wheat. The granges met and appointed agents to buy at 90 cents from Patrons who could not hold. Immediately the aforesaid buyers agree to give 95 cents.

THE STRAY LIST

**BY AN ACT** of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1874, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds \$500, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certain description and appraisement, 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."

Strays for the Week Ending Nov. 25, 1874.

**Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by H. O. Rogers, Elmora tp., one dark bay or brown mare, 14½ hands high, some roan hairs star in forehead, small streak of white extending half way down nose. Valued \$40.

**Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by W. H. McPherson, Center tp., a brown cow, crop in left ear, half crop in right ear, point of right horn off, switch of tail off, about 6 years old. Valued \$12.

**Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**  
COLT—Taken up by L. C. Price, Oage tp., a black mare colt, left hind foot white, one year old. Valued \$15.  
COLT—Taken up by J. Barrett, Oage tp., a dark roan grey mare colt, black mane, tail and legs, one year old. Valued \$20.

**Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.**  
COLT—Taken up by S. Slater, Hamilton tp., Nov. 2, a light bay mare colt, 2 years old, some white on left hind foot. Valued \$30.

**Cherokee County—E. McPherson, Clerk.**  
MULE—Taken up Oct. 24, in Lowell tp., a bay mare, 12 hands high, with saddle and harness marks. Valued \$10.

**Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by G. H. Markel, Oct. 20, Salt Springs tp., a bay mare, 10 or 11 years old, 16 hands high, small white spots on breast, small nick in upper back part of right ear, a sunken place about one inch in diameter and half inch deep in lower left side of neck collar and tag marks. Valued \$40.  
MARE—Taken up by G. C. Cramm, Madison tp., Nov. 8, one light roan grey mare, upper and lower jaw crooked, had die and harness marks, 6 or 7 years old, 14½ hands high. Valued \$20.

**Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.**  
COLT—Taken up by J. A. Patterson, Okaloosa tp., a small bay mare colt, 3 years old. Valued \$15.

**Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by W. Stewart, Burr Oak tp., Nov. 8, a sorrel mare, 2 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.  
HORSE—Also, one sorrel horse, 1 year old, star in forehead, white hind feet. Appraised \$25.  
HORSE—Also, one cream horse, 4 years old, white star in forehead and white on nose. Appraised \$15.  
HORSE—Also, one bay horse, 2 years old, white star in forehead and white lip. \$15.

**Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Danks, Olathe tp., a bay horse, 11 years old, 15½ hands high, saddle and harness marks on hind.

**MULE—Taken up by S. Coker, Monticello tp., Oct. 26, one black mare mule, 8 years old, 15 hands high. Valued \$30.**  
COLT—Taken up by J. Williams, Olathe tp., Nov. 1, one black horse colt, 4 years old. Valued \$12.50.  
COLT—Also, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead. Valued \$12.50.

**Linn County—F. J. Weatherlie, Clerk.**  
MAKE—Taken up by Allen Cooter, Sheridan tp., Sept. 12, one black mare, pony built, 14½ hands high, 3 years old. Appraised \$20.  
FILLY—Taken up by A. F. Whitton, Valley tp., Oct. 1, one light bay filly, 2 years old, black mane tail and legs. Appraised \$30.

**MARE—Taken up by G. W. McClure, Lincoln tp., Oct. 24, one sorrel pony mare, 18 years old, about 14 hands high, stripes in forehead, right hip down, some saddle marks.**  
FILLY—Also, one 2 year old sorrel filly, star in forehead, white on fore foot and right hind foot white. Both appraised \$30.

**COW—CALF—Taken up by David Snyder in Potot tp., Nov. 8, one red cow, 3 years old, with red and white bull calf 6 months old, the cow has a little white in forehead, two white spots on bracket and white spot on the side back of left fore leg and white belly. Appraised \$16.**

**Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by R. H. Mahan, American tp., Oct. 20, one bright mare, star in forehead, 16 hands high, 6 years old. Appraised \$75.

**MARE—Also, one light bay mare, star in forehead, one hind foot white, 15 hands high. Appraised \$50.**  
HORSE—Taken up by Wm. White, American tp., one brown horse, left hind foot white, 8 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$60.

**Oage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. S. Seaman, Burlingame tp., Oct. 17, one white sorrel spotted mare, 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, branded (J P) on left shoulder, one white or glass eye, star on left hip.  
HORSE—Also, one sorrel horse, 8 years old, gray or white saddle marks on back. Appraised \$25.

**Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by G. H. Hattburn, Raymond tp., a black cow, branded W on right hip and 800 on left side 11 years old.  
HEIFER—Also, one black yearling heifer, no brands.

**Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by Chas. Carlson, Jackson tp., Oct. 12, one roan pony (gelding) about 14 hands high, 8 years old, branded on left shoulder F C, had on leather halter.

**Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by J. Finch, Neosho Falls tp., Nov. 18, one yearling steer, dirty white, right ear cropped, split and notch in under side. Valued \$10.  
HORSE—Taken up by J. D. Smith, Owl Creek tp., Nov. 2, one dark roan horse colt, 2 years old. Valued \$25.

**Wyandott County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.**  
MULE—Taken up by J. S. Thorp, Quindaro tp., Sept. 29, one bay mare mule, 6 years old, 16 hands high, collar marks on top of neck, second rib from hip on left side has been broken, slightly stringhalt in right hind leg, left shoulder has some appearance of swellings. Valued at \$30.

Strays for the Week ending Nov. 11th, 1874.

**Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.**  
MULES—Taken up by A. B. High, Kaploma tp., one mare mule and one horse mule, about 5 years old, bright bay, rope around the neck of one. Valued \$75 each.

**Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by J. W. Wright, Marmaton tp., a red breasted steer, 4 years old, US on right side, crop with split about the middle of left ear, some white under belly, looks like Texas stock, rather heavy set. Valued \$45.  
FILLY—Taken up by F. G. Skinner, a claybank filly, spotted about the middle of left ear, black mane and tail, also, a dark bay filly, same age, spot in the eye. Alred \$30 each.

**Clay County—F. M. Huston, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by Wm. Hemphill, Five Creeks tp., Oct. 19, a mare pony, black mane and tail, left hind foot white dark streak along back, about 5 years old. Valued \$30.  
PONY—Also, by the same, same time, a light dan mare pony, silver mane and tail, mane cropped, ends of ears split, blind in left eye, left hind foot white, scar on right hip, white stripe in face, age unknown. Valued \$35.

**FILLY—Also, by same at same time, a light grey filly, 2 years old, white face. Valued \$25.**  
Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.  
MULE—One mare mule, 8 years old, dark brown, 15 hands high.  
MULE—One horse mule, roan color, 14 hands high, H on left shoulder, piece rope around neck. Both valued at \$50.

**Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.**  
COLT—Taken up by A. Nichols, Baker tp., a bay mare colt, about 14½ years old, left eye gone, left hind leg white above the hoof.  
COLT—Also, one bay mare colt, about 14½ years old, very scrubby and small, right leg swelled above the hoof.

**Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by C. S. Montague, Fall River tp., Sept. 14, a brown mare, black mane and tail, white stripe in the face, both hind feet white. Valued \$40.  
HORSE—Taken up by W. B. Harts, Madison tp., Oct. 24, one white horse, one year old, one white and one black and white horse. Valued \$20.

**Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.**  
HORSES—Taken up by Jesse Ray, Union Centre tp., Oct. 12, 3 horses, about 6 or 7 years old, bay color, fair condition, bare feet, the smaller one has a very small white spot in the face, the other with star in face, about 14½ hands high, saddle and harness marks on each, smaller one paces in saddle. Valued \$55 each.

**Linn County—F. J. Weatherlie, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by A. Conger, Sheridan tp., Sept. 12, a black pony mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high. Valued \$20.  
FILLY—Taken up by A. F. Whitton, Valley tp., a bright bay filly, 2 years old, black mane, tail and legs. October 1. Valued \$20.

**Morris County—H. W. Gildemester, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by A. W. Hinchman, Valley tp., Oct. 12, a red sorrel mare pony, 18 hands high, about 6 years old, white stripes in face. Valued \$30.

**Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by Henry Neta, Blue Rapids tp., Oct. 12, a dark brown horse, about 4 years old, all feet white, stripe in face. Valued \$30.

**Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by O. H. Cook, Miami tp., Sept. 27, one dark bay horse, colt marks, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$30.  
MARE—Taken up by F. J. Potts, Paola tp., Oct. 26, a light bay mare, sore on back, lump on back, 15 hands high. Valued at \$40.

**MARE—Also, a dark bay mare, one front tooth broken off, collar marks on top of neck, 15 hands high. Valued at \$30.**  
FILLY—Taken up by M. Striker, Marysville tp., Oct. 19, a dark bay filly, left hind foot white, small white spot in forehead, neat and trim made, 14½ hands high. Valued at \$25.50.

**Republic County—Chauncey Perry, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by R. Swan, Farmington tp., Sept. 24, a roan mare, 14 hands high, star in forehead, little white on right hind foot, scar on right hip, 4 years old. Valued at \$40.

**Stray List for the Week ending Oct. 25.**  
Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by W. N. Bond, Diamond Creek tp., Sept. 14, a chestnut horse, 16 hands high, 12 years old, hind feet white, white in forehead, saddle marks, lump front of right fore leg, scar just below and in front of left hock. US on left shoulder some what defaced, had on halter when taken up. Valued \$30.

**Coffey County—Job Treckmorum, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. Klock, a light bay mare, 6 years old, right hind foot white, H on left shoulder, 7 on left hip. Valued \$12.  
PONY—Taken up by P. H. Smith, June 8, a black mare pony, 4 years old, white stripe in face, left hind foot white, had a leather halter. Valued \$30.  
PONY—Also by the same a bay pony mare, 10 years old, star in forehead, H on left shoulder, 7 on left hip. Valued \$35.

**Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by W. Branson, Crosswell tp., a brindle cow, BB on right side. Valued \$10.  
COW—One white roan cow, ends of horns broken off. Valued \$12.  
BULL—One roan bull. Valued \$10.  
COW—One black and white speckled cow. Valued \$10.  
COW—One red and white speckled cow with a calf mostly red. Valued \$14.

**Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Sharp, Longton tp., Oct. 7, one bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, ringbones on hind feet, small white spot on right hip, white in forehead, saddle marks, had distilla, little thick winded. Valued \$40.  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.  
MULE—Taken up by D. Foster, Caney tp., Sept. 30, a dark bay or light brown horse mule, 12 or 15 years old, thin in flesh, right fore ankle stiff. Valued \$25.

**Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by T. M. Newton, Richmond tp., Sept. 29, one dark bay horse, 10 years old, blind in left eye, both right feet white. Valued \$40.  
COLT—Taken up by A. Wolfey, Wetmore tp., Sept. 15, one brown stall colt, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, small star in forehead.

**Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by W. H. Wilson, Mission tp., Sept. 9, one roan pony, left hind foot white, star in forehead, saddle and tag marks.

**Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by C. J. Harvey, Wilmington tp., Oct. 10, one grey pony mare, 14 hands high, 9 years old, saddle marks. Valued \$25.  
MARE—Taken up by J. Johnson, Mill Creek tp., Oct. 9, one bay mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, white stripe in face, saddle marks on right side, left leg crippled in saddle joint. Valued \$25.  
MARE—Also, one red roan mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, speck on nose, crippled in right fore foot, dim brand on left fore shoulder, left hind foot white, saddle marks. Valued \$25.

**STRAYED.**  
FROM the subscriber, at Harveyville postoffice, Wabunsee county, one three year old brown mare, has a little white on the hind foot (the left, I believe), is branded J on left shoulder, large size, smooth built. A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to her recovery. JAMES E. JOHNSON. Harveyville, Wabunsee co., Kan.

Breeders' Directory.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers.

**N. T. BEAL**, Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tennessee, breeder of Jersey Cattle of most fashionable strains; Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale.

**THOS. E. TALBOT**, Dabbs, St. Charles Co., Missouri, breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle. Good Bulls and well calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

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

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**KO. H. PHILLIPS**, Lebanon, Ky., breeder of improved English Berkshire swine and Short-Horn cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

**A. DUBREUIL**, Wilson, Kingville, Kan., breeder of improved Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**THEODORE SADS**, "Maple Dale," Corning, Adams Co., Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Shropshire and Light and Dark Brahmas Fowls. All of the best quality. The purest blood. Correspondence solicited.

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**JAMES HALL**, Paris, Ky., has on hand at all times, at private sale, Pure Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle and Berkshire Hogs of late importation, and of the purest blood. Correspondence solicited.

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**S. LONG**, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, Iowa, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. No 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.

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Nurserymen's Directory.

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**GEORGE HUMMAN**, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo., Grape Vines, Fruit Trees and Deciduous Trees, Greenhouses and Bedding Plants. Catalogues furnished.

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Beekeeper's Directory.

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WHOLESALE Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots

and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Gents and

Ladies Furnishing



## LET US SMILE.

They have people in Chicago who are pleasantly referred to as "eighteen-carat frauds," they are men who profess Christianity and charge ten per cent. commission for passing the hat in church.

A minister asked a tipsy fellow, leaning up against the fence, where he expected to go when he died. "If I can't get along any better than I do now," said he, "I shan't go anywhere I'll stay where I am!"

Men dying make their wills—but wives escape a work so sad; Why should they make what all their lives The gentle dames have had?—Saxe.

A darkey preacher lining out a hymn from memory said:  
Plunged in the gulf of dark despair.  
Ye wretched sinners—Come out of dar!

At a dinner party recently, Senator Nye, put his new silk tie upon the sofa. A few minutes after Gen. Butler sat down upon and crushed the hat fearfully. "Hang it, roared Nye, I could have told you it wouldn't fit before you tried it on."

Father Boyle, of Washington, addressing a school on Easter celebration, a young miss asked him: "Father Boyle, what is the origin of Easter eggs?" "A hen no doubt, miss," replied the father quietly.

It was in a Massachusetts village that an old scissor-grinder, calling upon a minister, made the usual query. "Any scissors to grind?" Receiving a negative answer, it was the minister's turn, which he took by asking, "Are you a man of God?" "I do not understand you. 'Are you prepared to die?' The question struck home. Gathering up his kit and a rambling for the door, he exclaimed, terror-stricken: "O Lor! O Lor! you ain't a going to kill me are you."

Next to a rooster in a rain-storm, or a man with his mother-in-law on his arm, the most wretched-looking thing in the world is a candidate who has just overheard some friend wanting to bet three to one that he won't be elected.

Rev. J. H. Todd, of Sioux City, played a rather neat little trick on his wife, the other day. While she was unsuspectingly engaged in half-soling his winter trousers, he quietly slipped out at the back gate and eloped with a milliner.

A young blood at a hotel was requested to pass a dish near him. "Do you mistake me for a waiter?" said the exquisite. "No, sir; I mistook you for a gentleman," was the prompt reply.

Josh Billings says: The live man is like a little piggy; he is weaned young and begins to root early. He is the peepers or creation, the alpacas of the world. One live man in a village is like a case of the itch in a district school, he sets everybody scratching at once.

The best way for a man to acquire a fine flow of language is to stub his toe against a raised brick.

A darkey's instructions for putting on a coat were: First de right arm, and den de left, and den give one general convulsion.

New York paper touchingly speaks of saucages as "charming mankind by the sense of mystery which envelopes them."

An athletic specimen of a man from the Emerald Isle called in the counting room of a merchant, and took off his hat to make one of his politest bows.

"The top o' the morning to ye Mister S., I've been told ye're in want o' help."

"I've but little to do," replied Mr. S., with mercantile gravity.

"I'm the boy for ye's. It's but little I care about doing, shure it's the money I'm after."

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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The entire Nursery Stock on the late farm of S. T. Kelley, Esq., at Pomoma, for sale.  
The above stock was well selected by Mr. Kelley and is in fine condition. Time will be given desired on part of the price. For particulars apply to Wm. Booth, State Agent Northwestern Life Insurance Co., Leavenworth, Kansas.

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