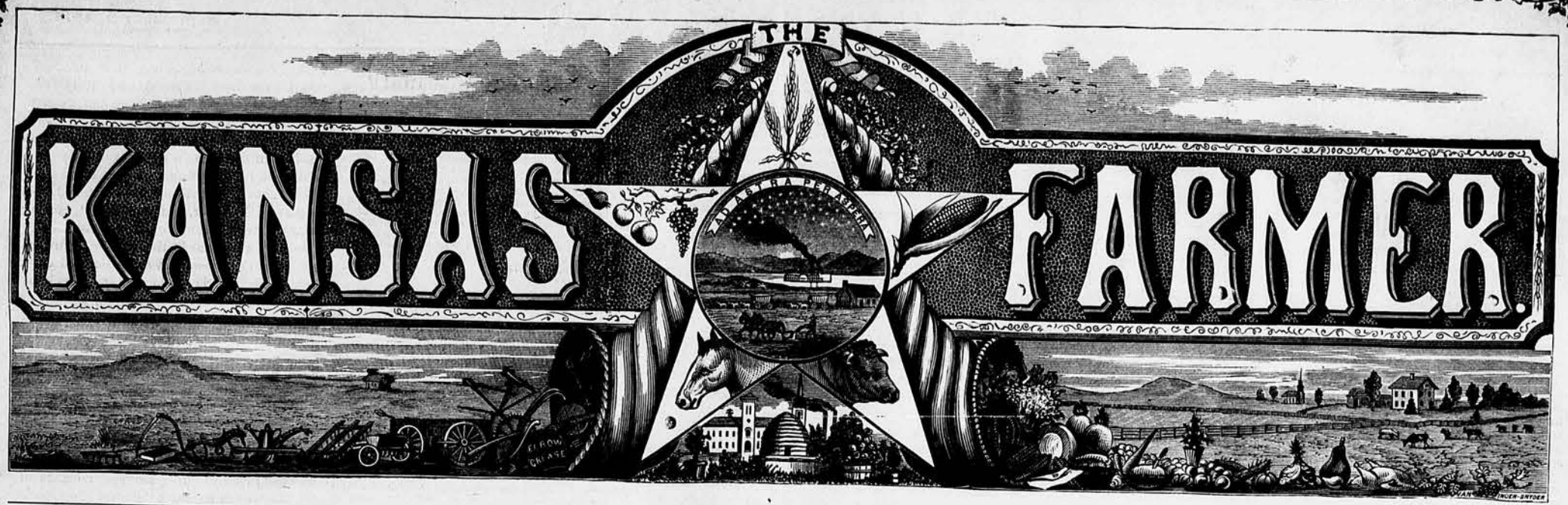

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

DIRECTORY OF STATE OFFICERS. 281
DIRECTORY OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS. 281
AGRICULTURE. 281
SCIENTIFIC. 281
HORSE DEPARTMENT. 282
HYGIENE. 282
AGRICULTURAL PRESS. 282
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY 282
OUR YOUNG FOLKS. 283
EDITORIAL—The Kansas City Exposition—The State Fair—Let us have Reform in Campaign Literature—Minor Mention. 284
METEOROLOGICAL 285
SYLLABI OF SUPREME COURT.—285
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. 285
MARKET REVIEW—285
LITERARY AND DOMESTIC—What shall the Children Wear to School—Sheaves af Golden Grain—Fashions at Saratoga. 286
STRAY LAW—STRAYS—287
ADVERTISEMENTS—287-288

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Kansas Agricult'l and Mech'l Association:—

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A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.
The President and Secretary *ex-officio.*

Agriculture.

Weeds.

Much has been written on the subject of extirpating weeds, but the public mind seems not yet awakened to the great need of serious attention to the matter and earnest effort toward at least partial accomplishment of so desirable a purpose.

The cheapness of farm lands in this country is a great hindrance to excellence in farming. Men till great breadths to obtain a desired aggregate of production, because the land is easily procured, and there is a certain grand dignity in ownership. If there was more pride in excellent farming than in having title to so many acres, it would be a great good to the country.

Taken as a body, there is no doubt that proper management of all the worn lands of the States on the seaboard would insure an increase of production fully equal to all that is now gathered under the loose ways which can not be called a system. The first step toward improvement is to free it from useless and injurious growth. The forests are cleared away not only because they obstruct tillage, but that the resources of the soil may be given to the valuable crops which we cultivate for the sustenance of mankind and for the animals which contribute to our maintenance. The soil beneath the branches of an oak may be fertile, moisture may abound, air and sunlight may enter, but corn planted there sends up a sickly shoot which never bears a golden ear. The reason is that the more vigorous oak appropriates all the elements of growth. Remove the tree and the corn will bring full fruition. It is in recognition of this fact that the energies of the soil must be given to the desired crop, that we plow, cultivate and hoe our corn fields, knowing that any growth of other plants is detrimental to the crop which we cultivate precisely to that extent to which it abstracts from the situation nutriment to make its substance.

There are many of our common varieties of weeds which pound for pound costs as much of fertility as do the valuable cereals. Thus a ton of these weeds is produced at the same expense of nutriment as a ton of the gross crop of wheat or of corn. We suppose this proposition will not be disputed by intelligent farmers.

The fault is that not enough thought is given to the importance of the subject. But admitting the fearful cost of weeds, the inquiry arises, how shall it be saved? And this involves the question, can it be done without its equivalent in labor? Unfortunately the latter problem is too seldom pressed to a practical solution. It seems to offer a field for labor in which the results are all negative, and therefore discouraging to farmers accustomed to expend labor only for positive rewards. There are even farmers of fair intelligence who tamely submit to the encroachments of weeds, alleging that they cannot be destroyed. The excellent practices of nurserymen and market gardeners ought to enlighten such men. But much may be done toward the destruction of weeds, without incurring the great expense which these skilled cultivators boldly hazard for that object. The first thing to do is to promote growth, and the next to destroy that growth, the best time for which is while it is feeble. If now, in the last of August, every stubble field was plowed as shallow as the work could be done, the weeds in growth would be arrested, and by the changed condition many of them would die, and the seeds in the plowed soil would germinate, and in their turn be fitted for destruction. Frequent cultivation during the remainder of the growing season would effect almost the entire destruction of all the weeds and seeds in the soil, to the depth cultivated. This method is so simple, easy and effective, and withal so cheap that it should be tried in all fields badly infested with weeds

THE measure of compensation is not to be found in any business, but in the man who prosecutes it. In this light dees farming pay? Let us note the operations of our neighbors as well as our own. Let us take the case of that man who has grown rich by farming. If he has done what other men cannot do in the same business, his success proves nothing. But if he has simply brought more skill, learning, energy and perseverance to bear upon his chosen pursuit than has been done by less fortunate or less successful neighbors, he proves that farming does pay, and that it pays well and pays surely.

But if we discard extreme cases we shall find that the soil returns a paying value for average labor and intelligence expended in its cultivation. This should be so, because from the very necessities of the case the tilling of the soil must continue to be, as it ever has been, the occupation of a very large proportion of the human race. It is not in the nature of things that toil will be voluntary where unrequited. It must pay. And further, the husbandman is but a half worker, and toils for but half of what he gets. Nature's forces enter his fields unbidden, and delve early and late. Without tiring, they work on, and on, whether he sleeps or wakes, and the results of the labor of these forces are all his own. Another thought: As it is largely from the labor of others that the merchant or manufacturer makes his profits, and his gains are in proportion to the skill with which he directs that labor, so it is with the farmer. The elements are his servants, and the skill with which he avails himself of their unpaid labors most frequently betokens his degree of success. Early and late planting, early and late harvesting, early and late plowing, are only meant to meet early and late sunshine, and to get the early and latter rains.—*Farmers Journal.*

Sowing grass seeds should be proceeded with by the 10th of September, or a little earlier or later as the season may allow. If it is intended to sow in fall, and the seed is sown alone merely for pasture or pleasure ground purposes a small quantity of oats may be sown on top, about two weeks after the grass seed is sown. The oats will come up about the same time as the grass seed will, and will serve as a protection from the sun drying out the germ of the seedling, as oats will grow much faster than the young grass. The first frost will kill the oats, and leave it as a protection against hard freezing. If grass is sown in spring, it should be done as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Some authors and farmers recommend sowing on a late snow; but we say do the aforesaid method. Sow on the groud and harrow it in, and it will be the surest way; as by sowing on the snow you may sometimes succeed in getting it to grow—other times you can sow it on the snow, and the weather will be moderate, the snow melts, the seed comes to the wet soil, which makes it germinate. Then comes a cold spell and freezes it.

How much seed should be used for an acre? One of the most frequent errors is sowing it too thin and uneven. Great is the loss in either case; nothing is easier than to remedy both. While there has been a deficiency of hay and pasture, and a thin, bare sod to plow down, the manure heap has shrunk in its dimensions for want of provender, and the subsequent crops suffer in consequence,

If you intend to sow clover seed alone on your grain fields, etc., you should not think of sowing less than twenty pounds to the acre.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

Agriculture in the Indian Territory.

From the journal of the fifth annual session of the General Council of the Indian tribes of this Territory, we deduce the following facts:

The Cherokees cultivate 80,000 acres, the Choctaws, 85,000; Muscogees, 65,000, and the Seminoles, 10,000. These are the four largest tribes in the Territory. The productions are such as farmers of the west usually cultivate. They are enlarging their farms, improving their houses, and giving particular attention to orchards; They are advancing in wealth by the incaease of stock, both in quality and numbers.

The six small tribes having reservations in the northwest corner of the Territory, cultivate a total area of 5,300 acres. The Wyandotts, who are only 575 souls, cultivate but 600 acres; the Ottawas, 800; the Senecas, 600. They are developing the farming interests of the country rapidly. They use gang plows, mowers and other agricultural machinery.

The Sacs and Foxes have 600 acres; the Osages 2,000, and the Affiliated bands, made up of all tribes, nearly, have abont 2,000 acres on the extreme border. The report claims that if these tribes are sustained in their rights and privileges, that in a few years their agricultural department will compare favorably with the States bounding on the Territory.

Fancy mutton fattened on ancient Egyptians! The other day, at Sakhara, I saw nine camels pacing down from the mummy pits to the bank of the river, laden with nets, in which were femora, tibia and other bony bits of the human form, some two hundred weight in each net on each side of the camel. Among the bits there were people busily engaged in searching out, sifting and sorting the bones which almost crust the ground. On inquiry I learned that the cargoes with which the camels were laden would be sent down to Alexandria, and thence be shipped to English manure manufacturers.

They make excellent manure, I am told, particularly for Swedes and other turnips. The trade is brisk, and has been going on for years, and may go on for many more. It is a strange fate—to preserve one's skeleton for thousands of years in order that there may be fine Southdowns and Cheviots in a distant land! But Egypt is always a place of wonders.—*London Times Letter.*

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says a colt that has lost its dam may be raised upon cow's milk until it is taught to drink in the same manner that calves are taught. At first, procure a quart tin kerosene oil can with a crooked spout. Sew a piece of sponge into a strip of cloth made like the finger of a glove and fasten this to the end of the spout, so that the colt can suck it as if it were a teat Warm a pint of fresh new milk to blood heat, and teach the colt to suck this nurse. Feed it as often as it would naturally suck, but give it no more than a pint at a time. Gradually wean the colt to drink warm milk, and give then warm hay tea thickened with oatmeal and well boiled. If troubled with diarrhœa, give rice water instead of hay tea. As soon as it will eat give scalded chopped hay with oatmeal, but no corn.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* objects to an idea which has been broached to the effect that lands under growiug grain crops should be exempt from taxation. On the contrary he insists that we grow too much grain already, and that it is grass lands that are wanted. If any lands are exempted from taxes it should be our splendid natural pastures in the West, which should never be broken up.

Fighting the Grasshoppers.

Mr. Underwood, of Williamstown, sends the Lawrence *Standard* the following:

"There is a way to destroy the army of grasshoppers at less than one-fortieth the cost of damage they do the people. Please give my views a place in your paper that farmers may give it a trial.

Take straw and scatter it about every eighth row of corn sufficient for it to burn. When darkness comes, take three men and go to one side of the field. Let one fire the row of straw and the others follow, one on each side of the fire. They can be destroyed by millions in this way, and got rid of before they devastate the country. The hoppers will fly to any light after dark. If any doubt this method let them try it. N. UNDERWOOD.

We want to inform the country that what we take to be the Colorado potato bug has arrived safe and sound on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, in Seaville, Cape May County, New Jersey. It is yellowish red, with black spots on its back and works with a will, and spreads fast. So, farmers, look out for your potato patches.

It is dumpish and is easily knocked off into some dish, and then is a fit subject for Cremation. Dont let one escape, or we shall have plenty of work another year.

Tomatos also seem to have a disease. They rot as they become ripe, and have a worm in them I am told.

What next, with the curculio, chinch bug, grub, weevil, grasshopper, locust, drouth, etc., we may yet be very thankful for anything to eat.—E. B. M., in New York *Tribune.*

The sugar crop of Louisiana is decreasing each year. Before the war it was 221,726 hogsheads of sugar and 13,500,000 gallons of molasses. In 1870 having kept on decreasing after the war, it was 80,700 hogheads of sugar and 4,500,000 gallons of molasses. The estimate this year fixed it at 75,000 hogsheads.

The coal fields of Ohio at the rate they are now worked, will not be exhausted for 51,200 years.

Two thousand square miles of superior yellow pine timber, now wholly untouched by the ax, are about to be opened to the market in Florida.

The harvest through California was excellent.

Colfax County, Nebraska, lost one-half of their corn crop last year by grasshoppers.

Homestead says:—Over $1,000,000 have been paid for tobacco in Connecticut, south of Hartford within six weeks.

Scientific Miscellany.

THE CAUSE OF INTEMPERANCE.

In his lecture on the Tree of Knowledge, Mr. Kingsley has the following observations on the causes of intemperance.

It is said by some that drunkenness is on the increase in this island. I have no trusty proof of it, but I can believe it possible; for every cause of drunkenness seems on the increase. Overwork of body and mind; circumstances which depress health; temptation to drink, and drink again, at every corner of the streets; and finally money, and ever more money, in the hands of uneducated people, who have not the desire and too often not the means of spending it in any save the lowest pleasure These, it seems to me, are the true causes of drunkenness, increasing or not. And if we wish to become a more temperate nation, we must lessen them, if we cannot eradicate them.

First, overwork. We all live too fast and work too hard. "All things are full of labor and man cannot utter it." In the heavy struggle for existence which goes on all around us, each man is tasked more and more—if he be really worth buying and using—to the utmost of his powers all day long. The weak have to compete on equl terms with the strong, and crave in consequence for artificial strength. How we shall stop that I know not, while every man is "making haste to be rich, and piercing himself through with many sorrows, and falling into foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition."

I say—as I have said elsewhere, and shall do my best to say again—that the craving for drink and narcotics, especially that engendered in our great cities, is not a disease, but a symptom of disease; of a far deeper disease than any which drunkenness can produce; namely, of the growing degeneracy of a population striving in vain by stimulants and narcotics to fight against those slow poisons with which our greedy barbarism, miscalled civilization, has surrounded them from the cradle to the grave. I may be answered that the old German, Angle, Dane, drank heavily. I know it; but why did they drink, save that for the same reason that the fenman drank, and his wife took opium, at least till the fens were drained? why but to keep off the depressing effects of the malaria of swamps and new clearings, which told on them—who always settled on the lowest grounds—in the shape of fever and ague? Here it may be answered again, that stimulants have been, during the memory of man, the destruction of the Red Indian race in America. I reply boldly, that I do not believe it. There is evidence enough in Jacques Cartier's "Voyages to the Rivers of Canada" and evidence more than enough in Strachey's "Travaile in Virginia,"—to quote only two authorities out of many—to prove that the Red Indians, when the white man first met with them, were, in North and South alike, a diseased, decaying, and, as their traditions confess, decreasing race. Such a race would naturally crave for the water of life the usquebaugh, or whisky, as we have contracted the old name now. But I should have thought that the white man, by introducing among these poor creatures iron; fire-arms, blankets, and above all, horses wherewith to follow the buffalo herds which they could never follow on foot, must have done ten times more toward keeping them alive than he has done toward destroying them by giving them a chance for a week's drunkenness twice a year, when they came into his forts to sell the skins which without his gifts they would never have got.

But if the craving for stimulants and narcotics is a token of deficient vitality, then the deadliest foe of that craving and all its miserable results, is surely the Sanitary Reformer; the man who preaches and—as far as ignorance and vested interests will allow him—procures for the masses pure air, pure sunlight, pure water, pure dwelling houses, pure food. Not merely every fresh drinking fountain, but every fresh public bath and wash house, every fresh open space, every fresh growing tree, every fresh open window, every fresh flower in that window—each of these is so much, as the old Persians would have said, conquered for Ormuzd, the god of light and life, out of the dominion of Ahriman, the king of darkness and of death; so much taken from the causes of drunkenness and disease and added to the causes of sobriety and health.

Meanwhile one thing is clear: that if this present barbarism and anarchy of covetousness, miscalled modern civilization, were tamed and drilled into something more like the kingdom of God on earth: then we should not see the reckless and needless multiplication of liquor shops, which disgraces this country now.

I said just now that a probable cause of increasing drunkenness was the increasing material prosperity of thousands who knew no recreation beyond low animal pleasure. If I am right—and I believe that I am right—I must urge on those who wish drunkenness to decrease, the necessity of providing more, and more refined, recreation for the people.

Men drink, and women too, remember, not merely to supply exhaustion; not merely to drive away care; but often simply to drive away dullness. They have nothing to do save to think over what they have done in the day; or what they expect to do to-morrow; and they escape from that dreary round of business thought, in liquor or narcotics. There are still those, by no means of the hard working class, but absorbed all day by business, who drink heavily at night in their own comfortable homes, simply to recreate their overburdened minds. Such cases, doubtless, are far less common than they were fifty years ago: but why? Is not the decrease of drinking among the richer classes certainly due to the increased refinement and variety of their tastes and occupations? In cultivating the æsthetic side of man's nature; in engaging him with the beautiful, the pure, the wonderful, the truly natural; with painting, poetry, music, horticulture, physical science—in all this lies recreation, in the true and literal sense of that word, namely, the recreating and mending of the exhausted mind and feelings, such as no rational man will now neglect, either for himself, his children, or his work-people.

Horse Department.

Fast Horses.

Walking is the natural gait in which all farm work is performed, and hence, aside from strength and endurance, there is no more desirable quality in a farm horse than fast walking. The advantage constantly gained by fast horses over slow ones is nowhere so plainly manifest as in plowing. It has been demonstrated by accurate experiments that velocity has no direct effect upon the draft of a plow—that the same force is necessary to plow an acre in a whole day as in half a day, and *vice versa*. A team that moved at the rate of a mile and a half per hour plowed an acre in seven hours and a half, while another that moved at the rate of two and three fourths miles per hour plowed an acre in four hours; and again, a team that walked three and a half miles an hour plowed an acre in three hours and eight minutes In all these trials the outlay of power was the same, whatever the time occupied. But the natural gait must be preserved, as when an animal is urged beyond this extra force is exerted which increases acceleratingly as the gait is increased.

Trotting is not the natural fast gait of a horse. When left to himself he never trots when he wants to go fast. It is a quality that must be developed by special training, and when developed is of no practical benefit whatever. Of what use has Goldsmith Maid ever been to the world, except to that small part called the sporting fraternity?

We hope to see a reform in this matter at our agricultural shows, when premiums will be offered for the best horses for all practical purposes, and not for the best trainers of trotting horses, for this is what it amounts to.—*Ohio Farmer.*

To Make a Horse Take on Flesh.

There are sundry condition powders and tonics which are often fed to horses, and produce an increase of flesh; but they must be kept up or the horse will run down, and in the end they all do injury. Regular feeding, faithful grooming, change of diet, salt always accessible, exercise even if it be hard work with sufficient rest, pure water, pure air in the stable, and comfort with quiet, will cause almost any horse properly fed to lay on flesh if not to become fat.

A writer in an exchange paper says truly: "Many good horses devour large quantities of grain and hay, and still continue thin and poor. The food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing but a change will effect a desirable alternation in the appearance of the animal. In case oil meal cannot be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of flax seed with a bushel of barley, one of oats, and another bushel of Indian corn, and let it be ground into fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his feed. Or, the meal of barley, oats and corn, in equal quantities, may be first procured and one-fourth part of the oil cake mingled with it, when the meal is sprinkled on cut feed.

Feed two or three quarts of the mixture three times daily, mingled with a peck of cut hay and straw. If the horse will eat that amount greedily, let the quantity be gradually increased until he will eat four or six quarts at every feeding three times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may be increased a little every day. But avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at a rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has run down in flesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick the manger for more."

On Breeding Horses.

An old breeder of Tennessee, Geo. T. Allman, in the *Rural Sun*, gives his ideas of improving stock. He says—

I beg and urge each and all to patronize only pure bred males, and never a mongrel. While my taste would incline me to patronize the thoroughbred stallion, (the best for all purposes that horses are used for,) yet the present indications are that the trotter is the coming horse for the masses to handle. "Blood will tell" in everything, from a chicken to a man. If you propose to breed trotters, or mules, you want a dash of blood to give the produce the staying qualities desirable on the farm or on the turf.

I prefer early foals, especially if thorough bred. A few weeks difference tells on the race course or in the fair ring. They go through the first winter much better than late ones.

Fillies, who have never produced, should be bred so as to drop their foals middle of April or first of May. The trouble with all young dams is to give milk enough for their offspring, hence the necessity of having the produce drop when there is plenty of luxuriant grasses. I hold that our true policy is to breed only the best—have them well cared for. The days of pay or pleasure in handling inferior stock are numbered among the things that were. So of half fed or poor accommodations for the comfort of your stock. A few good ones, well cared for, afford more pleasure and profit than a host of inferior ones fed on shucks and promises. I find grass the cheapest feed I can grow for stock, and a meadow to pay the best of any land on the farm.

FAST HORSES.—The wonderful performance of Goldsmith Maid at Buffalo week before last (trotting a mile in 2:15½, with a running mate) was beaten by the same staunch little mare at Rochester on the 12th. She engaged in a regular trot against Judge Fullerton and American Girl for $5,000, and was driven in the second heat to win an additional thousand dollars by beating her Buffalo time, then the best on record. She won three straight heats in 2:19½, 2:14¾, 2:19¾. Nor is trotting the only kind whose record was cut down last week, for at Saratoga on the 14th, August belmont's Grey Planet, carrying 110 pounds, ran a mile in 1:42⅓, which is a quarter of a second better than was ever done before.

AT THE late Epsom, Eng., races, Lord Vivian won a large bet on an almost unknown horse, which he backed on account of a strange dream that he had — having never heard of the horse at the time of his dream, and dreaming of its name as well as other particulars.

Hygiene.

From the New York Times.

HEALTH OF FARMERS.

BY ALEXANDER HYDE.

Health is one of the prime blessings of life. As a source of enjoyment it outranks wealth, and is second to nothing but moral rectitude. Preaching health to farmers may, however, seem worse than "carrying coals to Newcastle." The active, out-door, temperate life of the farmer, free, comparatively, from harassing cares and exciting financial convulsions, does, indeed, tend to health and longevity. Statistical tables and common observation agree in giving to the cultivators of the soil a greater longevity, and by inference, more uniform health than to any other class of citizens. Thus the registration reports of Massachusetts, which are allowed to be as accurate as those of any other State, give the average age at death of persons over twenty years of age in different occupations, as follows. The table is made up from the returns of deaths in in that State during a period of twenty-eight years and eight months prior to December 31, 1871. The average age at death of a person over twenty dying in the above mentioned period was 50·94 years:

	YEARS.
The average age of farmers was	65·13
The average age of active outdoor mechanics was	52·62
The average age of active indoor mechanics was	47·92
The average age of inactive mechanics was	43·64
The average age of laborers without trades was	47·24
The average age of seamen was	46·09
The average age of merchants, bankers, etc, was	49·22
The agerage age of professional men was	50·81
The average age of women was	40·01

This is a very encouraging table to cultivators of the soil, for it shows that the average length of their lives is 14·19 years above that of the masses engaged in other occupations, and 12·51 years above that of the next long lived class, viz: active out door mechanics.

Still, farmers have more diseases, and die at an earlier age than they ought to, and we venture to suggest some of the diseases to which they are specially exposed, and some of the causes and remedies of these diseases.

Our attention has been called to this subject by reading the annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, for 1873, in which is an able article on the health of farmers, by Dr. J. F. A. Adams, of Pittsfield.

To make his paper contain the results of a wide observation, Dr. Adams prepared a circular containing twenty questions which he addressed to leading physicians throughout the State. One of these questions was, "What diseases are most prevalent among the agricultural class?"

From the answers to this question, and from his own observation Dr. Adams concludes that the following are the diseases to which farmers are most liable, and the liability is in the order named: First, rheumatism; second, dyspepsia; third, fever; fourth, acute lung affections; fifth, consumption.

In answer to the question, "What causes tend to injure the health of farmers and their families?" overwork is mentioned as the first, improper diet the second, exposure the third, sanitary defects in barn yards, hog pens, privies, drains, cellars, etc., rank as the fourth cause, want of ventilation the fifth, want of recreation, cleanliness, and other causes are mentioned, but the first four are the principal.

On the point of overwork, Dr. Adams says—"Labor carried too far exhausts and enfeebles the frame, and it is too often the case that the farmer becomes broken down by an excess of those labors, than which, pursued in moderation, nothing could be more salutary. The season is short, and most of the operations of the year must be crowded into a period of five months; labor is high, and the small farmer is obliged himself to do the work of two or three men. He toils unceasingly from dawn till dark—in spring laboriously guiding the plow through the stony soil, pitching manure—a terribly exhausting task, and rushing through the planting, for which one short spring barely allows an opportunity; in summer bestowing upon the haying as much labor, calculation and anxiety as would suffice to win a battle, swinging the scythe through the long hot days of June, and in getting in the loads before the showers, performing a species of blockade running requiring an expenditure of force measured not by the capacity of the man but by the urgency of the need. In the excitement of the moment prodigies of pitching are done, too often entailing a rupture, or a strained back, perhaps producing a lifelong debility. Next he rounds his shoulders and stiffens his back with the hoeing; and in gathering in the harvest before the early frost there is a hurry and a drive that are almost equal to haying over again."

While farmers, in spite of all this hard work are healthy and long lived beyond the average of mankind, the testimony is that their wives are more liable to disease and often break down at an early age. On this point Dr. Morse states the truth so forcibly that we cannot forbear quoting his letter entire, and we call the special attention to it of all husbandmen who are husbands: "Wives, especially during pregnancy and lactation, suffer very much. They are too often worn out by suckling and work at the same time. If a farmer wishes to raise a fine calf or a fine colt, he never works the mother during pregnancy or while suckling. If he wishes a large quantity of good milk, he will never allow his cow to be driven or worried. The farmer's wife, suckling her child, generally does all her work, and has the care of the child in addition. The milk does not agree with the child, it cries nights, whereby she is deprived of the necessary amount of sleep, and the result is she grows prematurely old and worn out. Besides, a farmer's wife's work is never done. She often works sixteen and seventeen hours a day.

If husbands will heed the above suggestions of Dr. Morse, they will not only save themselves from becoming widowers, but the disappointment and anxiety incident to bringing up a parcel of children that have little constitutional vigor and are destined to an early grave, If the children happen to inherit the constitution of their father, it should not be impaired by hard work at an age when nature designed that they should eat, sleep, jump, skip and run. An overworked boy becomes a drudge, but rarely makes a man.

LIE DOWN AND REST.—Dr. Hall says the best medicine in the world, more efficient than all the potencies of the materia medica, are warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, to "keep up" as long as they can move a foot or crook a finger, and it sometimes succeeds; but in others the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost all ability to recuperate, and slow and typhoid fever sets in, and carries the patient to a premature grave. Whenever walking or working is an effort, a warm bed and a cool room are the first indispensible steps to a sure and speedy recovery. Instinct leads all beasts and birds to quietude and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.

The Agricultural Press.

Cause of Bee Swarming and Migrating to the Forests.

The period of incubation by the queen commences early in the spring. It is rapidly generative, and when the honey season approaches the cells are well stocked with eggs, larvæ, etc. At this time, the working bees sally forth to labor day after day with untiring assiduity to stock their homes with a winter's supply of provender. During the busy season they intimate a negligence toward the royal blood by packing cell after cell with their wealth, and rapidly contracting the queen's domains—the cells for her deposits. The breeding space of the hive thus becomes rapidly narrowed, and finally the queen having no empty cells locates in some remote place, generally on or near the edge of a comb, and continues her deposits. The latter on the edge of the comb, are eaten by the working bees. Thus situated the influence of the queen is limited and unexerted. The wealth of the community has unsettled the kingdom. The entire swarm seems to be disloyal. It presents the condition of a nation which has lost its sovereign. The working bees, powerful in wealth, construct royal residences or queen cells, in which they rear queens; and to be certain lest the royal blood should become extinct, the royal family consists of many queens, heirs expectant, and when these youthful queens are hatched the old queen, jealous of her regal honors, undertakes to destroy her rival queens. Unable to succeed, as an army of workers surround and defend the young queens, the old queen abdicates her throne and sallies forth from her late dominions, accompanied by her loyal subjects, old and young, whirling and buzzing in dire confusion. After all of the disaffected have left the hive they settle with the queen upon a shrub or bush. This is what constitutes "swarming."—*American Bee Journal*

Pork Raising.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph writes*—

My own theory of pork raising, based upon experience, observation and probably a little philosophy of things, if written for the benefit of others, would be about as follows:

During the hot summer months I would feed very little solid feed, such as corn in the ear or uncracked. I would keep hogs upon green feed constantly, either grass, oats or rye, and feed them at regular intervals, once or twice a day, upon mashed feed, either shorts chopped oats or rye, buckwheat, etc., fed in troughs. When fed in this way and at the same time allowed access to water and shade, hogs will bear crowding through the hot months, a very good time if not the best to take on flesh. This puts them in the best of condition for corn feeding, which should commence about the first of September, when the new crop is still soft and tender. Treated in this way hogs become probably as perfect as any method could make them. Upon the whole, I believe it the cheapest and most economical.

The Skunk.

The following note from the *Naturalist* for July is of especial importance to western farmers. If it be true—and as yet there is no reason to doubt the statement—ths skunk has stronger claims than ever upon our respectful attention. Cannot some one give an instance of a skunk bite and its effects? W.T.H.

In the *American Journal of Science* for May the Rev. H. C. Hovey has a very important and interesting article under the title of *Rabies Mephitica*, in which it is shown that the skunk can no longer be regarded as simply a very disagreeable animal, but on the contrary a most dangerous one, and is to be classed with the rattlesnake as an enemy to mankind. As strange as it may appear, Mr. Hovey brings forward an array of facts to prove that the skunk is very often affected with a disease, or perhaps with a natural salivary secretion, that causes its bite to be far more dreaded than that of the rattlesnake or a mad dog.

As the skunk is a nocturnal animal that steals upon its victim without warning and gives the bite which almost invariably proves fatal, it is truly to be dreaded; especially is this the case in the western states where the animal is abundant, and many persons are nightly exposed to its attacks. We advise all to read the article, and take warning.

Desirable Qualities in a Pig.

Of all the desirable qualities in a pig, a vigorous appetite is of the first importance. A hog that will not eat is of no more use than a mill that will not grind. And it is undoubtedly true that the more a pig will eat in proportion to size, provided he can digest and assimilate it, the more profitable he will prove. The next desirable quality is, perhaps, quietness of disposition. The blood is derived from the food and the flesh is derived from the blood. Animal force is derived from the transformation of flesh. The more of this is used in unnecessary motions, the greater the demand on the stomach, and the more food will there be required merely to sustain the vital functions; and the more frequently flesh is transformed and formed again the tougher and less palatable it becomes. This quality, quietness of disposition, combined with a small amount of useless parts, or offal, has been the aim of all modern breeders. Its importance will readily be perceived if we assume that 75 per cent. of the food is ordinarily consumed to support the vital functions, and that the slight additional demand of only one-sixth more food is required for the extra offal parts, and unnecessary activity. A coarse, restless animal would gain in flesh and fat in proportion to the food consumed only half as fast as the quiet, refined animal. To assume that a rough, coarse, savage, ill-bred mongrel hog will require one-sixth more food than a quiet, refined and well bred Berkshire, Essex or Suffolk. is not extravagant.—*Harris, in New Era.*

Patrons of Husbandry.

It is requested that all Granges within the State report the names and postoffice address of their Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. SPURGEON, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas.

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

G. W. SPURGEON,
Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874. *Sec. State Grange.*

To Deputies.

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

Call for a Meeting of Agents.

EACH County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas are requested to send their Agent or some other delegate from their county, to meet at Leavenworth at the time of holding the State Fair this fall, September 7-11, for a general conference upon all matters relating to our business interests, and to agree upon and adopt certain kinds of implements for the coming season, such as will be satisfactory to different parts of the state. The Executive Committee of the State Grange will meet with the delegates at that time, and it is hoped that each county will see to it that they have a representative on the ground, and where a Council is not organized let the Granges of the county hold a joint meeting and send their delegate. Each county should defray the expenses of its own member.

F. H. DUMBAULD,
Chn. Ex. Com. Kan. State Grange P. of H.
July 9, 1874.

Every Granger

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

THE KANSAS FARMER.

GRASSHOPPER CLUB OFFER.

While we understand that people must read and in times of trouble that a paper such as the KANSAS FARMER can be of great value to its readers, gathering as it does from wide and numerous sources, information, news and suggestions, we propose to divide as nearly as possible the burthens of the present season.

To accomodate the smaller post offices and place the FARMER within everybody's reach we have determined to receive clubs of 10 or more, to be sent at one time, for one or *more* post offices, at $1.25 per copy for one year. This, it must be remembered, includes the prepayment of postage after January 1st.

Farmers, this is your paper. It is independent, fearless and reliable. It is a family paper, a farm paper, containing a wide range of useful, valuable and interesting reading for every member of your household. Will you give your support to your own journal? To print a paper like the KANSAS FARMER, in a new State, requires a strong and liberal support. The people of Kansas and the west can give this, and if every subscriber will put his shoulder to the wheel and give us another new subscription besides his own for the coming year we will in return give you a paper which will favorably compare with any or its kind published in the country.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. POPENOE.

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.

Chas. H.—Can't afford to go to the Fair. Board will cost two or three dollars per day add railroad fare and gate fees, then tell me how we can afford to come. It is true, either from the combination of the Grangers, or *some other cause*, corn is worth eighty cents per bushel. But I am in the same fix Mother Partington was: she said her hens never laid eggs only when they were cheap. Do you see the point? Corn is high but I have none to sell.

Yes, we see the point, but think it was some other cause—hardly think the Grangers had any thing to do with it; rather think it was those middlemen that we hear so much talk about. It strikes me that the grasshoppers and chinch bugs injured our crop somewhat, at least that is the conclusion we came to some days ago. Look carefully in your corn field and see if you connot discover where something has been at work beside Grangers and gophers.

As to the Fair, bring your dinner along there will be accommodations for camping on the ground. It need cost you but little while you are there. The railroads have very generously reduced the fare so low, that you can come over if you have any money at all. And I do not know but what you can trade chickens and eggs for a ticket. Try it. Come, if you have to come the overland route on your own hook.

S. B.—Would it pay me to sow rye for winter feed and to turn the cows on in the spring, and would it ruin it for a crop if fed off in the spring?

There is nothing you could do that would pay you better than to sow rye for your young stock. It should be sown just as soon as possible so as to get a good start before cold weather. Two years ago I sowed ten acres, about the 10th or 15th of September. It got a good start, as we had showers at the right time. We turned our calves on it about the middle of October. They lived on it all winter when there was no snow on the ground, and done better than they could possibly have done on any feed we had, and came out in good condition without any loss. They grazed it down in the spring until you could hardly see there was anything on the ground. We let it stand, however, and harvested it, getting some eighteen bushels to the acre.

So, our experience is, that rye will furnish a great deal of green feed and afterward cut a profitable crop. Sow a bushel and a peck per acre and harrow well, drilling is better, or sow in the corn field and run double shovel or cultivator through. Then, if you wish to leave it for harvesting, break or cut the stalks in the spring. I would leave them stand through the winter as they afford a good deal of protection from the cold winds.

J. H. R.—Bro. Geo. Y. Johnson gives some good advice in last week's FARMER. Please read it carefully and see if you cannot be encouraged thereby. Also, see the remarks of Bro. Hanway in regard to shelter for stock. There is no doubt but what you can take your stock through the winter with less feed, if you have shelter. If you cannot furnish them with good shelter give them the best you can. Put up some forks and poles and cut up some corn stalks, if you have nothing better, and throw over the poles for a roof. It will keep off the frost and cold air but will not turn rain. Some slough grass on top would make that all right. Your calves *must* have extra care and feed to go through the winter. A little bran, even a quart each, once or twice each day will help them wonderfully. If you can spare them a quart of oats per day they will go through all right, with hay.

THE DESIGN OF THE ORDER.

It was the intention of those who inaugurated the Granges that the farmers should educate themselves, and I wish I could repeat it a thousand times over in every farmer's ear, educate! educate! You must be educated to know your rights.

It is the custom to allow the laboring man (farmer or mechanic) just about enough to keep soul and body together: at the same time it is admitted by all that the farmer ought to be the most independent man in the world. Now let us all begin to work with our brains. If we can cultivate our farms "judgematically," as an illiterate member of the Assembly used to say, so as to double our crops, and then economize in various ways so as to save a fourth of the expenses, we shall have progressed a long way on the road to independence. Then let us set up co-operative stores, and; if possible, utterly break up the credit system. Thus the farmer and mechanic could work on, hand in hand, each benefiting the other.

Let us buy where we can buy cheapest, pay cash, and buy as little as possible at retail, and for heaven's sake quit the use of whiskey, and teach our children to abhor the use of tobacco in all its forms as well as coffee and whiskey. I could say a great deal, in my rough manner, on these subjects, and I wish you would give us your ideas on them.—C. E. T., in *Arkansas Grange.*

INFLUENCE OF THE ORDER.

Driven by the logic of necessity, the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry sprung up in giant proportions, spreading over the land like an immense banyan tree, sinking the roots deep into the soil, sending down its scions to the earth, until to-day its ubiquitous shade is giving hope and comfort all over the land, and lifting up the drooping spirit of the farmers. To the Patrons of Husbandry we give the palm. To their new system of planting, their economy, their diversity of crops, their determination no longer to rely on their merchants for advances, but to do without them; to the education which their Granges furnish; to their brotherhood in everything—in feeling, sociality, in business; to the policy of first sustaining their own institutions and agencies above all others, we must attribute the grand changes that have come over the farming world in Alabama and the South. Let the Grangers go on until their prosperity is restored and the State redeemed. As the sustaining prop of all classes, all industries, let them be encouraged, perpetuated.—*Mobile Register.*

From Colman's Rural World.

The Great Grange Movement.

The first movement among the farmers for the purpose of organized action to promote their interests, was the formation of farmers' clubs. After this came the powerful organization of the Patrons of Husbandry. The rapid progress of the order is in a great degree attributable to its better and more systematic organization. In the western states its growth has been one of the most remarkable incidents in our social history. It grew out of a direct and long felt need for an organization that would enable the farmers to consult together and arrive at a common understanding in regard to their interests.

Of late years it has been manifest to many who are now Patrons that the cordiality and social status which formerly existed between professional men and themselves has to a great extent ceased to exist, and this conviction has strengthened until it has become universal. Farmers do not aspire to any special privileges as a class, but claim what they are always wil-

ling to give, equal and exact justice to all who have a common interest in harmonizing the relations of labor and capital.

All will concede that the power of the Order is now great, and the Patrons of Husbandry will be in no small degree responsible for future events. The Order is the child of necessity. The farmers have been the last to organize, not for the purpose of pulling down, but of building up society on principles of justice and equity.

The intellectual benefits that will accrue will add glory and dignity to farm life, and enable the true husbandman to assume his rightful position in aiding in the enactment of laws that will be more in harmony with universal justice and the welfare of the laboring classes. There have been too many men and women who have desired to live without work. The grange proposes to benefit society not only by exalting universal labor, bnt by educating it, so that skill shall receive its merited reward.

The power of the grange movement will be directed to the reduction of taxes. A year before the war the cost of government, on our valuation was ½ of 1 per cent. It now costs 2 per cent., without taking into account indirect expenses, but interest on the debt. Add indirect expense, and 3½ per cent. is a fair estimate at the present time. If the same principles of economy prevailed now as then, there would be a saving to tax payers of at least 3 per cent. This country, under such advantages in government, would spring into newness of life, and our commerce would be once more restored.

If by an irresistable concert of action the Patrons can bring about a reasonable reduction of taxes, they will not have sprung into existence in vain. The farmer, as well as any other class, has the right to demand an honest profit on the capital he has invested, and when he sells his crop, receive his pay therefor in a currency that shall be received at par in any portion of the world.

Honest legislation by the people and for the people, is an imperative demand on their part that will sooner or later find expression. Concert of action in the Order, to bring about desired and needed reforms, is a duty that is incumbent upon it. How well the Patrons of Husbandry will perform that duty remains to be seen. The agricultural classes have never yet faltered in response to a great public duty, and in the present instance will no doubt be found equal to the occasion. Other legitimate business interests will never suffer at the hand of the farmer, for he possesses intelligent foresight enough to know that if one branch industry suffers, all suffer.

LITERATURE OF THE GRANGE.

The order it may be said in the strictest sense, has a literature of its own. The essays, doctrines and addresses, principles and doctrines of the Order, enunciated and promulgated, officially and otherwise, by the press throughout the country, and from the platform, may truly be said to be the outgrowth of the Order, and belong exclusively to it. These rich and inexhaustible intellectual treasures would have remained undeveloped but for the existence of the Order. Its educational feature has opened a wider field for the exercise of the mental and intellectual faculties than any other organized force during the present century, and the press bears ample testimony that the members of the Order have not been backward in availing themselves of the opportunities offered.

In spite, therefore, of the misrepresentations and ridicule of its opposers, or the misunderstanding and indiscreet zeal of its friends, the progress of the Order is regarded as one of the marvels of the age, and it needs no prophetic ken to predict that nothing less than the complete reformation and regeneration of society morally, socially industrially, will be the result of the farmers' movement, and that this result will be mainly accomplished by the Order.—*American Patron.*

The following are the latest decisions of Master Hudson of the State Grange:

DECISIONS:

County Councils have jurisdiction over all Granges whose centres of jurisdiction are in the county. but they may waive that right.

The duties of an officer cease as such officer whenever charges are preferred against him. For instance, if charges are duly preferred against a secretary, a secretary pro tem is appointed, to whom the accused must surrender all books, papers, etc., belonging to the office till after the result of the trial.

As a means of intellectual improvement officers should commit their parts as fast as possible, the Lecturer perform his duty in full, and the lady officers should entertain the Grange with instruction in the different departments of grain, fruit and flowers.

Procure a library, take a variety of Grange papers, send for price currents, and have some variety of new information to read and discuss at each meeting. It is astonishing how ignorant some of our members are. Some Granges have never heard the secret circular read, don't know the price of any thing; and the Secretary never produces and reads one half of the Grange information sent him.

This wonderful Order is spread from ocean to ocean; and from the northern lakes to the southern gulf. It carries wherever it goes an atmosphere of social refinement, sometimes lacking in the rural districts, but which should have its superlative growth there, and will have as soon as the Order has fully accomplished its mission, and created a refinement not dependent on wealth and fashion, but based on mental culture, the best social qualities, and a true and pure standard of excellence.—*Willamette Farmer.*

The Grange mill at Waterford, Minnesota, has proved an undoubted success. Since the 28th of January last, it has exchanged with the farmers 12,000 bushels of wheat, equal to 387,550 pounds of flour. It is now turning out 140 barrels of flour daily, which is shipped direct to this city, and commands a ready sale receiving from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of wheat a day, at $1.04 a bushel; and exchanging 150 to 200 bushels, equal to 30 or 40 barrels of flour, the exchange paying the running expenses.—*Colman's Rural World.*

HOW THE GRANGES ARE EDUCATING THE FARMERS.

Until lately, the farmer read a great deal that gave him but little intelligence regarding things in which he is most interested. He read his party paper, which of course showed that his party was pure and all other parties corrupt. He saw but one side of the question and, as that was in accordance with his own prejudices, he concluded, as most people do, that it was all right. It was a clear case that when his party was in power, taxes were not high, and it was equally clear that when some other party held the management, the country was going to the bad as fast as possible.

The Grange has wrought a decided change in the character of information that reaches the farming community. The statistical facts of the Grange are not biased by party prejudice or preference. They are facts—well authenticated facts—collected without regard to what political party they condemn or sustain. The farmers have long known that they were loaded with taxes to raise money which went they knew not where nor for what. The Grange is looking into these things from a non-political standpoint, and the picture presented is not gratifying.

The salary question is examined, and the tax payer finds out that thousands of office-holders are receiving salaries a long way in excess of the services rendered. The Grange has found out that monopoly schemes are always intended to victimize the people; that the watchword of party is a snare and delusion; that party platforms are made to be broken; and that party papers only tell the truth when it will advance their own interests or damage those of their opponents. Whatever else may be said of it, the Grange is certainly a disseminator of a class of reliable information which it is important the farmer should possess.—Exchange.

For the Kansas Farmer.

HARVEST HOME PICNIC.

The Patrons of the County met at Conner's Grove, one mile south of Eldorado, on the 27th of August and had a grand social reunion. Speeches, music and dancing were the order of the day.

The subject of the prospective wants of the county during the coming winter was considered in a mass convention.

Various suggestions were offered—one that we petition the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to make a stay law to prevent the collection of debts, was voted down by an overwhelming majority. The unanimous feeling prevailed that Butler County was able to take care of herself.

The address of Bro. Furgeson was well read.

Bro. Grow did up the subject of education in forcible style. While sister Grow's address created quite a sensation. It was understood to be a bid for office.

The following might have appeared in a full report of the proceedings had there been any call for volunteers:

Sentiments—The *Independent* Press, the Patrons friend.

Reply—It may almost seem presumptous in me to speak in commedation of the press of our country. It daily speaks for itself, and to an audience of millions.

It addresses those who have acquired habits of thought, who are trained to investigation, who are prepared for a candid consideration of those difficult and intricate problems which events are constantly propounding for a solution.

It is that universal education which has prevailed throughout all the region of the earth which has prepared the way, and made possible the tremendous power which the press now exerts.

The *Walnut Valley Times*, the KANSAS FARMER, the *New York Tribune* and the *London Times* are notable examples—worthy represen tatives of their class, and have a potential influence in moulding public sentiments—in educating the popular mind.

Our astronomical observers have each a *personal* education, which is necessary to be considered in making a final record of their observations.

Would it not be well if a personal equation could be applied to the observations of those gentlemen who occupy editorial chairs?

Some, we find, are very erraticc in their career, flying off at tangents or moving in orbits exceedingly excentric, while in others the personal equation reduces so nearly to naught that they move straight forward with a force of will, and an energy of purpose almost irresistible.

We need more of this class—more who fear not the ecclesiastical whip, or the party lash—who dare to speak boldly and fearlessly, who dare to commend the right and condemn the wrong.

To this class the great Farmers' Movement is chiefly indebted for a faithful exposition of its principles, and a manly defense of them against the assaults of its enemies.

While we would not wish to single out any paper as the object of our special commedation, we cannot help expressing our satisfaction at the independent and manly course of the KANSAS FARMER.

So long as we have a venal party press—bound to sustain the party, right or wrong, and our officials however corrupt and incompetent—we may look forward with sorrowing hearts to the far off future, when shall be sesured a "proper equality, equity and fairness, protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed powers.

The tyranny of party ties must be broken and party measures and official acts as fearlessly criticised as those of private individuals.

The query must not be, is it a party measure or an official act, but, is it right, and does it meet the demands of a public necessity.

When we can sever the chains which bind our press to the putrid carcasses of decaying parties we may hope to reduce the name of our fair commonwealth, which is now a reproach and a by-word in the assembly of States.

Could we then be disgraced in the person of the chief Executive of a great State walking the streets of our common capital in a state of intoxication. Could men then be found in our legislative halls so brazen faced, so steeped in corruption, as to stand boldly forth and proclaim their own perfidy and parade the paltry sum, the price for which their own honor was bargained and sold. Could our State be then represented by a Pomeroy or an Ingalls, fit exponents of that policy which makes fealty to party, right or wrong, the conditions of preferment.

That the independent press will receive at your hands, Patrons, an earnest and a material support we cannot donbt.

"Are we not pledged to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers."

BOS.

Butler County, Kansas.

For the Kansas Farmer.

AFTER THE FIRE.

It has been remarked that the drouth, chinch bugs and grasshoppers are to Kansas what the great fire was to Chicago, and the remark is literally true. We have been through the fire, and what next? We shall not be troubled with clearing away the rubbish, for the grasshoppers have done it to perfection, but nevertheless there is work to perform. Kansas is a great stock country and is as well supplied with stock to-day as ever she was.

This stock except what is old enough for beef should be kept here, and for this purpose every acre of available grass should be cut and cured for use. But this is not enough, the experience of past dry seasons has demonstrated that the grass that is dryest up on the hills is very nutritious for winter grazing, and if the winter should be open stock would almost winter without feed.

But the prairie fires! Ah! there's the rub. If dry weather should continue till December, nearly the whole State would be swept with fire unless extra precautions are taken. And it is time that the people were bestiring themselves against this fourth plague.

There is talk of an extra session of the Legislature. If it should meet, let them pass a stringent law to prevent the fall destruction by fire and in any event let all the people in every town in the State be called together in mass meetings and be awakened to the importance of this matter; let every one sign a pledge not to set any fires himself and to report any one whom he may know to set a fire and let a wide awake committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to prosecute such offenders to the extent of the law.

If these precautions are taken and taken in time, hay will not be twenty dollars per ton next spring, somebody's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

I wish to present a nut for the horticulturists to crack. The hoppers have eaten off all the leaves from the fruit trees, and the trees are now putting out buds and leaves for a new growth. If it should turn wet they will make quite a growth and frost will catch them in the midst of it. What will be the effect of this on the trees? Will it kill the trees? Can we take any precautions that will save them any? Answer who can.

GEO. H. EVERETT.

Belvue, Kansas.

GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

This gentleman who is at present a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, is favorably mentioned by the press of that State as a candidate for the United States Senate, as the successor of Simon Cameron.

The people of Kansas will be glad to learn in what high esteem Gen. Albright is held by the people of his native State.

He was the private secretary of the late Hon. Andrew H. Reeder while Governor of Kansas.

Both Governor Reeder and his young secretary came to Kansas as enthusiastic Democrats—both endeavored honestly to maintain the true principles of original Democracy as taught by the fathers of that party, and both labored faithfully to stay the tide of oppression which under the rule of border-ruffianism threatened to crush out the Free State people of this (then) territory. Finding this impossible and seeing the perfidy of the Democratic party under the administaation of James Buchanan refusing to sanction, and being unable to prevent the outrages practiced upon our people, they returned to Pennsylvania fully disgusted wieh modern Democracy. They both entered the ranks of the opposition party and rendered efficient service in aiding to place Pennsylvania under Republican rule.

During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Albright distinguished himself as a soldier and was rewarded by the office and title of Brigadier-General.

Last year he was elected as a member at large from Pennsylvania to the lower house of Congress and has served his State with so much satisfaction to her people that it is now proposed to elect him to the United States Senate.

Many of our "old settlers" remember Gen. Albright and will rejoice to hear of his success. We have no doubt that he would make a Senator of whom Pennsylvania would be proud.

H.

I wish to put in an early plea for an index to the present volume of the FARMER (when completed). An index, in my opinion, adds greatly to the value of such a paper, as there are many important articles to which one often wishes to refer, and without an index it is very difficult to find the article wanted.

I have taken the FARMER for the last five yea rs, and have always valued it highly. I have seen the changes from a monthly issue, to a semi-monthly, and from that to a weekly, with much pleasure, but on receiving the first number of the present year I was disappointed to find that you had abandoned the old, and convenient sixteen page form, for a larger page. The old form of the FARMER was more convenient both to read and to bind. I have four volumes of the FARMER bound in neat style, but the present I cannot bind, on account of the size and cost.

I know that the large eight page form is is adopted by nearly all the western agricultural journals, but I believe that the inconvenience for reference reduces them to a temporary value. All the popular eastern agricultural journals use a smaller page, and give more of them, and when bound in yearly or semi-yearly volumes with an index, they form an agricultural encyclopedia in which any article can be found without trouble. I have in my library many such volumes, including the *Country Gentleman, Practical Farmer, Agriculturist, Ohio Farmer* and others, and in their present shape I have received more information and practical assistance from them than in the first reading.

I, and I believe many others, would be pleased to see the FARMER resume its old form.

Hoping that the FARMER may long live and prosper, and that its shadow *may* grow less, I remain a subscriber and friend of it.

You may not thank me for my criticism on the form of the FARMER, but I thought I would give you one subscribers honest opinion of the FARMERS *one* fault.

W. A. WEAVER.

Freeport, Penn.

GRAPE-SEED COFFEE.

Reading in the *Scientific American* an account of the discovery that grape seed contained the same chemical principle with coffee and tea, we cleaned a lot of seed out of the pulp of some wild grapes, used for jelly, by washing and then thoroughly drying them. We roasted them a light brown.

In making the coffee we used the same quantity as of berry coffee, which made a beverage not quite the flavor of coffee, rather more like chocolate, but which seemed to strike the right spot in the system, and satisfied the appetite.

We have used it pure, and also mixed with coffee in equal proportions, either way it is palatable and agreeable to the taste, and I can confidently recommend it, and advise everybody to save their grape seed. It is far superior to most ground coffee. Tame grapes probably may be still better.

E. H.

Our Young Folks.

A Trusty Boy.

A few years ago, says a New York paper, a large drug firm in that city advertised for a boy. Next day the store was thronged with applicants, and among them came a queer-looking little fellow, accompanied by his aunt, in lieu of faithless parents, by whom he had been abandoned.

Looking at this little waif, the merchant in the store promptly said, "can't take him; places all full Besides he is too small."

"I know he is small," said the woman, 'but he is willing and faithful."

There was a twinkle in the boy's eyes which made the merchant think again. A partner in the firm volunteered to remark that he did not see what they wanted of such a boy; he wasn't bigger than a pint of cider. But after consultation, the boy was set to work.

A few days later a call was made on the boys in the store for some one to stay all night. The prompt response of the little fellow contrasted well with the reluctance of the others. In the middle of the night the merchant looked in to see it all was right in the store, and presently discovered his youthful protege busy scissoring labels. "What are you doing?" said he, "I did not tell you to work nights."

"I know you did not tell me so; but I thought I might as well be doing something."

In the morning the cashier got orders to double that boy's wages; for he was so willing.

Only a few weeks elapsed before a show of wild beasts passed through the street; and, very naturally, all hands in the store rushed to witness the spectacle. A thief saw his opportunity and entered in a rear door to seize something, but in a twinkling found himself firmly clutched by the diminutive clerk aforesaid, and after a struggle, was captured. Not only was a robbery prevented, but valuable articles taken from other stores were rocovered. When asked by the merchant why he stayed behind to watch when all others quit their work, the reply was: "You told me never to leave the store when others were absent: and I thought I'd stop."

"Double that boy's wages; he is willing and faithful."

In 1869 that boy was receiving a salary of $2,500, and in 1870 had become a partner in the establishment.

THE KANSAS FARMER

IN ITS

Twelfth Year.

Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.

The FARMER no experiment, but a well established and

Prosperous Journal.

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

Communications.

Letters from the Farm

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

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

A Column of State Local news,

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

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches

and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports,

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

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

Scientific Miscellany.

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

Patrons of Husbandry

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

The Official Stray List.

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

The Supreme Court Decisions.

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

The Market Review

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

New Improvements

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

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

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

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

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

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

The Literary and Domestic Department,

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

Advertising Rates:

One insertion, 20 cts. per line, Nonparell.
One month, 16 cts. per line, Nonparell, each insertion.
Three months, 12 cts. per line, Nonparell, each insertion
One year, 10 cts. per line, Nonparell, each insertion.
For line for Special Notices, 25 cents. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

Special Rates for Large Contracts:

In the Breeders, Nurserymens and Seedsmens Directory, we will print a Card of 3 lines for one year, for $5.00 This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 500,000 during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

Terms of Subscription:

CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is the intention of the proprietor to admit none but first-class reliable advertisements. Swindling schemes and advertisements of an immoral character will not be published at any price. We shall endeavor to protect our readers, as well as those whose advertisements are inserted, and make our columns reliable and trustworthy.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

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

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson Kan.
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. SOULARD.
"RAMBLER."
"BETTY BADGER," Freeport Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth.
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY Lane, Kan.
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Hiawatha, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.

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

Specimen copies will be sent free to any address

State Fairs for 1874.

STATE.	PLACE.	SECRETARY.	TIME.
Illinois.....	Peoria	A. M. Garland.	Sep, 14-19
Ohio.....	Columbus..	J H.Klippart...	Sep. 7-11
Indiana.....	Indianapo's	Alex. Herron...	Sep. 21-24
Iowa.....	Keokuk....	J. R. Shaffer....	Sep. 21-24
Wisconsin...	Milwaukee.	W. W. Field....	Sep. 7-12
Nebraska	Omaha.....	D. H. Wheeler..	Se.29 Oc2
Michigan	E. Saginaw	R. Haigh, Jr....	Sep. 14-19
Minnesota ...	St. Paul ...	Wm. Paist ..	Sep. 8-12
Kansas..	Leavenw'th	Alfred Gray.....	Sep.7-11
California....	Sacramento	J.N. Hoag.....	Sep. 21-26
Colorado.....	Denver.....	.....	Sep. 22-26
W. Virginia..	Clarksburg.	L. Haymond....	Sep. 22-24
New Jersey..	Newark.....	.....	Sep. 14-19
N. Hampshire	Manchester	.....	Sep. 29-30
St. Louis Fair	St. Louis..	G. O. Kalb.....	Oct, 5-10
Kansas City Exposition...		D. L. Hall.....	Sep. 14-19

County Fairs in Kansas for 1874.

COUNTY.	PLACE.	SECRETARY.	TIME.
Allen.	Iola.....	A. G. Jones....	Oct 7-10
Anderson....	Garnett.....	W.W. Kirkpa'k	Sep. 16-18
Atchison.....	Atchison....	J. A. Martin...	Sep. 4-7
Brown... ...	Hiawatha...	J. Cracraft.....	Sep. 24-26
Butler.....	.....	M. D. Ellis.....	Sep. 22-25
Coffey	Burlington.	E. E. Bacon....	Sep. 23-25
Cowley	Winfield....	J. B. Fairbanks	Sep. 1-3
Cherokee	Baxter Spr's	R. McGarvin...	Sep. 23-25
Crawford.....	Girard	J. Bailey.....	Oct. 7-9
Dickinson....	Enterprise..	C. B. Hoffman..	Sep. 23
Franklin.....	Ottawa.....	W. H. Clark....	Sep. 23-26
Greenwood ..	Eureka.....	H. C. Rizer....	Sep. 22-24
Harvey.....	Newton.....	H. C.Ashbaugh	Sep. 3-4
Jackson.....	Holton.....	I. I. Tabor.....	Sep. 2-4
Lyon.....	Emporia	A. R. Bancroft.	Sep. 22-25
Miami	Paola	T. M. Carroll..	Sep. 23-26
Mitchell.. ...	Beloit.....	C. P. Stevens..	Sep. 23-26
Montgomery.	Independ'ce	J. M. Altaffer..	Se.29 Oc.1
Ottawa.	Minneapolis	W. A. Johnston	Sep. 23-25
Pottowatomie	Louisville ..	E. Walker.....	Sep. 28-30
Riley	Manhattan..	J. Q. A.Shelton	Se.29 Oc.2
Republic.....	.....	J. O. Savage...	Sep. 16-18
Shawnee.....	Topeka	J. B. Billard...	Sep. 23
Smith.....	SmithCentre	L. C. Uhl.....	Sep. 24-25
Sumner.....	Oxford.....	C. Tilton	.....
Wabaunsee ..	Alma	F. W. Kroenke	Se.30 Oc.1
Washington..	Washington	G. W. Shriner .	Sep. 15-17

A CARD TO THE PATRONS OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

Having received and accepted the nomination for Representative from the Independent Reform convention of the 3d Congressional District, I desire to desire to say to the patrons and friends of the KANSAS FARMER, that consistent with its previous course it will remain *non partizan, independent* and *impersonal*, so far as my own nomination is concerned.

The value of the FARMER as an agricultural and family journal shall be in nowise compromised by personal claims of individuals in the canvass.

One word personal to myself. The nomination mentioned above was not sought for by myself, neither were votes or influence directly or indirectly solicited. On the contrary, nothing but a conscientious sense of duty could have compelled me to forsake the resolution heretofore expressed in this journal, viz: that I could not be made a candidate for any office. Having, in obedience to my convictions, accepted the nomination, I take the privilege in closing this card, to say that in the canvass, vigorously and earnestly as it shall be prosecuted by me, neither money, promises of places or other corrupt means shall be used to secure an election. If the cry of reform means anything, it means a change from the average buying, begging and trading for votes.

Respectfully,

J. K. HUDSON.

THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

As the time for the meeting of the Legislature approaches, men are naturally enquiring what measures of relief will be adopted for the benefit of the frontier settlers.

As far as the state press is concerned, there seems to be but one opinion concerning a stay law, viz: that it would only give temporary relief, very materially injure our credit as a State, and in every way be an absolute injury in the end.

The very liberal provisions of the homestead act seem to guard in the strongest manner possible the rights of poor men against exacting creditors. Public sentiment, too, is averse to creditors pressing claims at a time when a great sacrifice of property will have to be made to pay even a small per cent. Money is exceedingly close, and as far as we have been able to learn, there is no reason to suppose it will be easier for the next eight months. Notwithstanding this, the splendid pluck of our people says we shall go through —take care of our own needy, and neither compromise our credit or temporarily repudiate a debt. This is clear grit of the best quality.

How are our frontier counties to be helped? To loan them the credit of the State and place upon them, poor and impoverished as they are a heavy debt, considering that many of them are already bonded to the fullest extent of the law, would, we think, be scarcely just or right. We believe that other portions of the State have been helped from the general treasury, and we consider the present misfortune of the frontier of such a character as to demand a helping hand from the whole State. An Indian raid upon any county would be quelled at once, if it required an expenditure of a million dollars. The people of the eastern part of the State are equally interested with the west in its prosperity and settlement, and in a calamity like the present, which is likely to send large numbers of people out of the State unless aid is granted them, we hope to see a liberal spirit extended to them, and aid, with proper restrictions and safeguards, rendered those in need of it. It must be remembered that many of these new counties are suffering the burthens of bonded debts which the rings creating them have taken for their spoils, leaving the settlers to wring from the soil the hard earned interest and principal.

Where there is real suffering the State can afford to be liberal and give ample help if it can be done under our constitution.

In connection with this subject we wish to express the hope that the members will not come to this extra session with their pockets full of bills. We believe that the good sense of the members will point to the necessity of doing the particular business for which the Governor assembled them, and that all attempts to prolong a session for the transaction of new business, or to manufacture political capital, will meet with condemnation. The people are to anxious to see our Legislature meet *biennially* to look with much favor upon *semi annual* sessions.

LET US HAVE REFORM IN CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

One reason why many among our most intelligent and honorable citizens will not engage actively in politics, is the dread which every sensitive man has of the filth and slime that those who may be opposed to him throw upon him, no matter how pure and true a man he may be. Years of upright and honorable conduct are no proof against the abuses and downright falsehoods of the basest kind which follow a nomination for office. The discussion of public issues at stake, the differences in the principles and platforms are secondary to the most ingenious slanders which may tend to destroy the character of the opponent. The gross exaggeration of every virtue on the one hand, is only equalled by the unprincipled and vallainous lies of the opposition.

The question which occurs to reasonable mortals is, what is the good of all this? And the result is, that a very general unbelief is created regarding all that is said. When men say of a drunken and dishonorable man, that he is pre-eminently qualified to fill the high position for which he has been nominated, which is very common, people of common sense say, "its only a campaign lie." When a journal says of a fair, average candidate, who has been selected by a respectable number of his fellow citizens, that he is an incompetent idiot, the reader passes it as a pardonable breach of decency and sense, because it is told for campaign purposes.

The great harm that this kind of foolish exaggeration does, is to keep out of politics many of our best citizens who will not submit even for patriotic purposes, to be maligned and abused. The country needs the services of its best men and to-day from our smaller local offices up to the highest and most honorable posts of trust, there is a reluctance on the part of men who can bring ripe scholarship, good judgment and clear moral character, to run the guantlet of criticism and personal abuse that accompanies a political campaign While we believe that a through discussion of the fitness and ability of candidates is always in order and that voters have a right personally to know the men they trust with their interests, we believe such discussions may and should be carried on without bitter, malignant, personal abuse. Shall we not have reform in our campaign literature?

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

Let everybody take a day and go to the the State Fair. This is no gambling horse race with a small agricultural appendage to catch the farmers, but a real genuine exhibition of agricultural, horticultural and mechanical products, together with all the display which our many breeders will contribute.

Farmers, mechanics and breeders, this is your exhibition, as you have demanded it. You have asked that it should be free from horse racing, gambling and other devices which have so nearly demoralized the whole system of fairs. Bring your products, your stock, your family, and have a reunion of the farmers and working men of the State, such as has never before been known in Kansas.

Tents are provided free for families to use who wish to camp on the grounds. Farmers' meetings will be held and live discussions in the large tents furnished by the State Board for that purpase.

The meeting of Business Agents and Patrons should be the largest ever held in the State.

The railroad fares are reduced to the lowest rates, to enable everybody and their friends to be there and have a general good time. We say, take a day by all means, and go to the Fair, and don't forget to take the wife and wanes along.

THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Kansas City Association's Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair, will, from present indications, manifest a wonderful growth in attractiveness and public favor. The splendid premiums distributed among the products of the farm, the garden, the mine, the workshop, and the factory, reach every interest engaged in the development of the country.

The display of flowers, fruits, works of art, and thoroughbred live stock will surpass anything hitherto shown in the Missouri Valley. The programme is full of varieties in the way of tournaments, speed rings, baby shows and other exciting contests, and from all directions we hear of crowds coming to gaze upon the assembled wealth and beauty of this matchless region.

The previous successes of our fair have established its reputation, and the fifteen railways which centre here make this the most accessible point for such an exhibition. The beauty, comforts and conveniences of the grounds, the ample accommodations for exhibitors and guests, and the skill which years of experience have given the managers, constitute an ample guarantee that no one will be disappointed. Leaving out fine stock and fine arts, there will be enough pretty women on exhibition to make a first-class show, and it will be worth a half fare ticket to look at the crowd.

THE STATE FAIR.

A Successful Opening—Increased Entries and a Fine Display of Farm Products.

Leavenworth, Sept. 7.—The State Fair opened in this city to-day with a prospect of being one of the finest fairs ever held in the State. The list of entries is unusually large and made by people from all parts of the State. The display of farm products is excellent. Many of the counties of the State have departments assigned to them and exhibit by counties.

The display of fruits is one of the finest ever made both in quantity and quality. The attendance from abroad is large.

Gen. Pope has put five hundred army tents at the disposal of the society for the accommodation of those who desire to camp out and save hotel bills. He has also sent the celebrated band of the Fifth Infantry to make the music for the occasion.

There is a splendid show of articles in the fine art hall, and a good show of poultry, hogs and sheep. The exhibition is going to be a complete success as an agricultural show.

MINOR MENTION.

A New Departure.—We understand that a lady who has been a successful teacher in Shawnee County will be a candidate for County School Superintendant. The lady's name is Miss Una Hebron. There are three or four ladies filling acceptably in various counties this position. Why not?

The Kansas Farmer will be represented by its agents at all the principal fairs of the west, and at as many of the county fairs as it is possible to reach. We hope the secretarys of county fairs, when we are unable to send agents, will send us reports to publish.

Lyon County Fair—Our agent who was sent to Emporia to give the people an opportunity to subscribe for two or three extra copies for their friends, was taken sick and had to return. We learn from the *News* that the exhibition was good for any year and particularly so for this one.

Wheat Growers send us your experience in growing wheat in Kansas, how you prepare your ground, amount of seed to the acre, time of sowing, varieties that have succeeded best and all other information that will enable our farmers to secure the largest returns. We are interested in this. We expect every farmer to increase his subscription to the FARMER in the ratio that he increases his crop returns, and as this is a family matter, we expect everybody to help.

Jackson County Fair.—Our agent who visited this fair at Holton will present his report next week. He reports the fair a fine success and that the Farmer family and all their relations were there. Everybody went home happy in the possession of our famous crowmo.

Castor Beans.—A correspondent wants to know all about the growing, gathering and marketing of castor beans. Will some Kansas grower give us his experience?

Mr. Shannon, of Barton County passed through Topeka on his way to Illinois, where he goes as agent of the Granges in his county, to buy corn.

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE RELATION OF THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION TO POLITICAL REFORM.

We desire to say a few words about the coming temperance convention, to be held at Leavenworth the 10th of this month.

The call for the convention states that the temperance people throughout the state are earnestly requested to send delegates to a state convention, to be held at Leavenworth, on Thursday, Sept. 10th, 1874, at 7½ o'clock p.m., to nominate an independent temperance ticket.

We have a high appreciation of the efforts of the temperance people of this state to forward the good work in which they are engaged. We can heattily applaud every effort made by individuals and organizations to correct so great an evil.

The temperance people of this state are not insignificant in numbers now, and their numbers and influence are growing stronger every year, and we hope to see their numbers increase and their influence be made more powerful until the public sentiment is made so strong that the evil may be entirely suppressed.

But while feeling warmly in favor of a full use of the strength and influence of the temperance element of this state, we cannot but feel that a mistake will be made as to the best use of that power by carrying out the intentions of the call of the central committee and placing in the field just now a temperance ticket.

There is a large reformatory element among the people of this state an element that is just now astir, to bring about a general purification of our political system.

It is a struggle against fraud, defalcation and official extravagance It is a struggle to put an end to venal and corrupt legislation. It is a struggle of the people to establish and maintain a healthier and purer administration of the affairs of the government.

It is a struggle to put into our judicial, legislative and executive offices capable and honest men. This reform element is made up of men and women of different modes of thought and their opinions on various questions of moral reform are widely different.

While they may see the necessity for radical reform, they may differ widely as to the best means to be used to accomplish such reform.

The social evil and intemperance are great evils. The best means by which these evils are to be restrained and corrected is still a mooted question.

To give woman the elective franchise as a means with which to aid in correcting these evils. is of itself a question about which there is a great division of sentiment among those who are earnest in the work of political reform. and earnest to correct existing abuses

While such a division of sentiment exists. and until public opinion sets towards unity of purpose and action upon each of these questions, it would seem the wiser course for the temperance people to adopt to work along with the great body of the people for such reforms as can be immediately reached, rather than to stand aside from the great body of the reformers and cry "Temperance and Woman Suffrage, or no Reform."

The temperance people have it now in their power to greatly aid the cause of general reform in the administration of our public affairs. Through a healthy administration of public affairs and a purification of our body politic, will come a healthier moral sentiment which when appealed to on behalf of special moral reforms can be readily engaged to carry them forward.

In the convention to be held the 10th, they can do no wiser thing than to select from the two tickets now in the field such men as they think best represents the temperance adjunct of reform. By making such a selection, the spirit of reform both in the interest of temperance and to correct political abuses, will receive substantial encouragment.

The temperance party will then prove to the people that while seeking a removal of the evil of intemperance, they are not unmindful of their duty as citizens to aid in correcting other abuses.

If, on the other hand, the temperance people see fit to place in the field a seperate ticket simply to proclaim to the world that they deem the temperance question of paramount importance, and that they shall vote their convictions be the result as it may, they not only jeopardize their own best interests, but also retard the progress of political reform.

Another ticket in the field will draw some strength from the body of the reformers and thus divide the forces necessary to place men of good character in the many offices of public trust.

Objectionable men will then have a new lease of power and months of agitation and constant effort for the correction of political abuses will be rendered futile. Men opposed by example and in principle to the cause of temperence will have control of the affairs of the State, to the detriment of all reforms.

Should such a thing occur the reformatory element of the State will hold the temperance people responsible for the result, since, by joining forces, a different and better result might be reached.

S. H. DOWNS.

Topeka, September 7.

At the meeting of the Shawnee County Central Council of the Patrons of Husbandry, held at Topeka, Sept. 5, 1874, it was voted that the Masters of Subordinate Granges of this county make out a full statistical report, to present at the next regular meeting of the Council, in regard to the amount of hay, grain and feed of all kinds on hand, by Patrons and others and the amount of live stock to be wintered, or now on hand. It was also voted to hold a Grange picnic at the Fair grounds October 1st, to which all Patrons of this and adjoining counties were invited to attend, each to bring their own basket dinner and to invite their friends. A committee on programme was appointed.

B. A. OTIS, Secretary.

At a meeting of Champion Grange, No. 35, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Grange instruct Mr. J. C. Johnson, the member of the 56th District, to use all his influence in the special session of the Legislature to have a bill passed to reduce the salaries of County and State officers at least fifty per cent., and use that portion of the money for the releif of the suffering in Kansas.

D. SHULL, Secretary.

A mass temperante meeting was held in the Topeka court house, Saturday, Sept, 5th. The meeting was organized by electing R. D. Coldren chairman, and John McDonald secretary.

It was determined to elect delegates to the State convention from the three representative districts jointly. From the 56th District the following named persons were elected: C. H. Burton, Mr. Popenoe, J. A. Smith, Rev. Mrs. Payne; from the 57th District: Mrs. Ellis, John S. Fiery, Mrs. Pelton, D. H. Johnson; from the 58th District: John G. Otis, J. A. Peck, John Ritchie, T. C. White.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution for a county organization. The following are the names of the committee: Mr. Miller, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Alkire, Mr. Kennedy and Mrs. Bartholomew.

It was further resolved to appoint an executive committee for each representative district. The fellowing named persons were appointed: 56th District, J. A. Smith, Mrs. Payne, Rev. Barrett; 57th District, J. S. Fiery, Mr. Kenderdine, Mrs. Pelton; 58th District, John McDonald, J. A. Peok, John G. Otis.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the court house Saturday, Sept. 12th, 1874, at 3 P. M. All friends of temperance are earnestly invited to be present

R. D. COLDREN, Chairman.
JOHN MCDONALD, Secretary.

State News Items.

Wheat comes in lively and sells at 75 to 90 cents; new corn at 60 cents; oats at 40 cents. —*Chanute Times.*

Corn is at $1 a bushel here. The circus agent told us he had to pay that for all he contracted for.—*Troy Republican.*

Mr. Cain, Dickinson county, sold to a Texas stock man twenty-five head of stock for seven thousand dollars.—*Wilson County Free Press.*

Shrewd easterners are buying all the land that is offered, for almost nothing, out west.—*Western Progress.*

Prof. Wherrel is authority for the statement that out of 4,004 teachers in the State, but 290 hold first grade certificates.

Gerrtt Smith, the great philanthropist, has contributed $1,000 to the relief of distressed settlers in western Kansas and Nebraska.

Poland, the author of the press gag law was badly defeated for Congress in Vermont last Tuesday.

In consequence of dry weather and scarcity of water, the amount of milk received at the cheese factory has fallen off nearly two-thirds. —*Courier.*

Pianos and Organs.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs, C. Spalding & Son, of the FARMER office, have made arrangements with the well known house of Horace Waters & Son, of New York, manufacturers of Pianos and Organs, by which they can furnish first class instruments at "*drouth, grasshopper and chinch bug prices.*"

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Price List and descriptive circulars will be sent free to all applicants.

Address, C. Spalding & Son, Special Agents, Box 593, (KANSAS FARMER office), Topeka, Kansas.

Sine Qua Non.—This can truly be affirmed of the Patrons' Hand-Book, issued by J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer. It is simply an indispensible requisite to those belonging to or desiring to learn the workings of the order. It is replete with information on this subject.

Every Patron in the state should have a copy.—*Southern Kansas Advocate.*

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

We have received from the office of the Kansas Farmer a copy of the above named work. It is plainly and substantially bound, and costs but a trifle. The character of its contents are such as to render it valuable, not only to members of the order, but to all who wish to post themselves in regard to the principles, rules, laws, and discipline of the Patrons.—*Woodson Co. Post.*

WE have examined the book and find it is all that the author claims of it. Every Master and Overseer of Subordinate Granges ought to be in possession of one of these books. Instructions how to organize and govern Granges and also the necessary parliamentary rules to conduct the business thereof. Buy it.—*Kansas Democrat.*

Meteorology.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

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

TABLE

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

DATE.	BAR. AV.	TH. AV.	HUMID.	RAIN.
1 Saturday	29·89	77	50	
2 Sunday	29·94	74	57	·01
3 Monday	29·94	80	54	
4 Tuesday	29·92	83	55	
5 Wednesday	29·70	91	41	·01
6 Thursday	29·79	80	65	
7 Friday	29·87	78	86	
8 Saturday	29·91	78	72	
9 Sunday	29·71	90	38	
10 Monday	29·61	91	35	
11 Tuesday	29·70	95	33	·01
12 Wednesday	29·95	89	46	·01
13 Thursday	29·98	87	52	
14 Friday	29·99	77	72	1·10
15 Saturday	29·92	79	75	·01
16 Sunday	29·86	80	62	
17 Monday	29·93	81	54	
18 Tuesday	29·96	83	41	
19 Wednesday	29·93	83	47	
20 Thursday	29·88	83	53	
21 Friday	29·77	86	52	
22 Saturday	29·86	77	70	
23 Sunday	29·94	72	70	
24 Monday	29·87	80	48	
25 Tuesday	29·93	77	59	
26 Wednesday	29·79	79	70	·12
27 Thursday	29·59	80	70	·42
28 Friday	29·58	84	60	·03
29 Saturday	29·84	79	47	
30 Sunday	29·97	73	67	
31 Monday	29·97	75	54	
Monthly Means	29·85	82	56	1·72

Highest Barometer, 30·08; Lowest Barometer, 29·49; Range of Barometer, 0·59 in.
Highest Thermometer, 107°; Lowest Thermometer, 58; Range of Thermometer, 49°.
Prevailing wind, South; Average Direction, North; Maximum Velocity, 22 miles per hour.
Total Number of Cloudy Days, 0; Rainy, 8; Fair, 23;
EDGAR McGOVERN, *Observer*.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT, } ss.

C. H. TAYLOR *et al. vs.* W. A. THOMAS *et al.*
Error from Sedgwick County.
REVERSED.
By the Court. BREWER, J.

I. A note placed in escrow takes effect the instant the conditions of the escrow are performed, even though the depositary has not formally delivered it to the payee.

II. Where a note had been placed in escrow to be given to the payee upon the delivery of 200,000 hedge plants, there must be a delivery of the entire number of plants, or a tender and refusal to accept them, before any title to the note passes to the payee or any action can be maintained thereon. A delivery of part of the plants gives no right of action on the note for a *pro rata* amount thereof.

All the Justices concurring.

GEO. W. MARTIN *vs.* JOHN FRANCIS.
Original proceeding in Mandamus.
WRIT DENIED.

I. Money belonging to the State, rightfully in the State treasury, and over which the legislature has the rightful control, cannot be drawn from the State treasury, except in pursuance of some act of the legislature passed for that purpose within one year prior to the attempted drawing of the money.

All the Justices concurring.

J. H. COSTELLO and C. M. ROUSE *vs.* JOHN WILHELM.
Error from Marion County.
AFFIRMED.
By the Court. VALENTINE, J.

The action was on a promissory note. The defendants answered that by a parol agreement of the parties afterwards made, the note was to be paid at maturity if convenient and practicable, but if not convenient and practicable then that the time for the payment of the same should be extended until the defendants should receive certain moneys, which, as they alleged, they had not received when they filed this answer. But the answer did not state any sufficient consideration for said agreement and it did not allege that it was either inconvenient or impracticable for the defendants to pay said note at the time it became due. The plaintiff demurred to said answer on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a defense to the plaintiffs action: HELD, That the court below did not err in sustaining said demurrer.

All the Justices concurring.

X. K. STOUT *vs.* C. C. HYATT.
Error from Doniphan County.
REVERSED.
By the Court. VALENTINE, J.

I. It is not a substantial error for the district court to discharge a juror during the time the jury are being impanneled although the juror may be discharged for an insufficient reason, where an unexceptionable jury is afterwards obtained and where the party complaining has not exhausted his preemptory challenges.

II. A party may have both a legal and an equitable title to a piece of land He may in fact possess the whole title both legal and equitable and be the entire owner of the property.

III. A party may in an action for the recovery of real property under section 595 of the code (Genl. Stat 748, 749,) recover on the strength of an equitable title only, even though the adverse party may hold the legal title provided however that such equitable title is paramount to and stronger than the title held by such adverse party.

IV. Where the plaintiff seeks under said section 595 of the code to recover real property on the strength of a paramount equitable title against a defendant who holds the legal title, the action is in the nature of an equitable action, and although such action is frequently called an action of ejectment, yet the final determination of the rights of the parties must be governed by the rules pertaining to equitable actions. That is, the plaintiff in such action must make out in every respect as complete a right to recover and by the same kind of evidence as though he had commenced his action in the form of an equitable action.

V. Although the facts in an action for the recovery of real property under said section 595 of the code are not usually and need not necessarily be set out in the pleadings in detail nor with any degree of particularity, still either party under such pleadings may prove whatever would strengthen his own title or defeat his adversary's title in the same manner and to the same extent as he could do if the facts were set out with all the circumstantial minuteness and fullness of detail that they usually are in equitable actions.

VI. Since the decision in the case of the State *vs.* Stringfellow (2 Kas, 268, 316, et seq.) there can be no question concerning the power of the territorial authorities of Kansas to sell school lands during the time that Kansas was a territory, or concerning the validity of the laws of the territorial legislature passed for that purpose.

VII. Preemption rights could be assigned under section 5 of the territorial preemption laws of 1855 (page 646) and this assignment could be made by a simple instrument in writing. The assignment where the land has not been paid for was at most only the assignment of an equitable interest, no estate was conveyed and of course it was not necessary to execute a deed of conveyance. Said instrument in writing may be and must be proved in the same manner as any other simple instrument in writing.

VIII. The proceedings of the county board under section 8 of the territorial preemption laws of 1855 (page 646) are in the nature of Judicial proceedings and should be treated with about the same respect as the proceedings of other tribunals of special and limited Jurisdiction.

IX. While the county board had the power under said preemption laws to determine whether any particular person had the right to preempt any particular piece of land yet they had no power to determine whether any such person or any other person had at any time paid for said land. The payment was to be made to the school treasurer and hence the records of the county board could not be evidence of such payment.

X. A receipt given by the school treasurer for money paid for school land under said preemption laws is *prima facie* evidence and only prima facie evidence of the payment of said money.

XI. A party purchasing a merely equitable title to land cannot be a *bona fide* purchaser of the land so as to defeat prior equities existing in favor of the person holding the legal title to the land.

XII. Under the territorial laws of Kansas passed in 1855 for the preemption of school lands the preemption right would be forfeited if the land was not paid for before it was offered for sale (Laws of 1855, page 646, sec. 6). Under the school laws of said territory of Kansas passed in 1857 the school treasurer had a right to loan the money received from the sale of school lands on good security to be approved by the county commissioners (Laws of 1857, page 86, sec. 3). Under these laws of 1855 and 1857 a piece of school land was sold and a promissory note taken in payment therefor which note was secured and approved by the county commissioners. If at the time of the sale and the execution of said note it was understood by all the parties the purchaser the school treasurer the county commissioners and the makers of the note that the land was paid for and that said note was given for money loaned by the school treasurer to the parties executing the note and all was done in good faith, a subsequent failure to pay said note would not work a forfeiture of the purchasers right to said land. It was not absolutely necessary in a transaction like the foregoing that the money should pass from the purchaser to the school treasurer and then from the school treasurer to the makers of the note in order to make the transaction valid.

All the Justices concurring.

MARSHALL SMITH *vs.* OSCAR F. ROWLAND *et als.*
Error from Osage County.
REVERSED.
By the Court. VALENTINE, J.

I. A vendor's lien on real estate for unpaid purchase money may be created by the express contract of the parties at the time of the sale and conveyance of such real estate.

II. Where the parties insert provisions in the deed of conveyance, and in the promissory note given for the unpaid purchase money stipulating for a vendor's lien, HELD, That such lien is thereby created.

III. And the vendor may commence an action to enforce such a lien without first exhausting his remedy against the personal estate of the vendee; and neither is the vendor bound to show that the vendee has no personal property subject to execution.

All the Justices concurring.

C. T. RUCKER *vs.* DONOVAN AND FEIFERLICH.
Error from Bourbon County.
REVERSED.
By the Court. BREWER, J.

I. In order to exercise the right of stoppage in transitu, no actual seizure of the goods before delivery to the vendee is essential. A demand of the carrier, notice to him to stop the goods or a claim and endeavor to get the possession is sufficient.

II. Such demand must be made of the one in possession of the goods.

III. Seizure by an officer under process in favor of another creditor will not defeat the right of stoppage.

IV. Stoppage in transitu is the enforcement of a lien and not a recession of the sale.

V. Hence, proof of the exercise of this right of stoppage is not proof of an absolute ownership.

VI. But where a petition in replevin alleges absolute ownership, and the findings of fact show simply the right derived from a stoppage in transitu, and it does not appear that any objection was made to proof of this kind of interest in the property, and no motion was made for a new trial, and it does not appear that the attention of the district court was in any way called to the variance, this court will not on that account reverse a judgment sustained by the findings notwithstanding the discrepancy between them and the petition.

VII. The lien of the carrier for charges for carriage of the specific articles is prior to the rights of the vendor, and the carrier may insist upon retaining possession until those charges are paid.

VIII. An officer holding process against the vendee may lawfully advance these charges to the carrier, on taking possession of the goods, and having so advanced them is substituted to all the carrier's rights of possession as security therefor.

IX. The action of replevin cannot be maintained against one having the right of possession. In such case, if the defendant has given bonds and kept the property, judgment should be entered in his favor for costs.

All the Justices concurring.

RICHARD WILLIS *et al. vs.* FRANK SPROULS *et al.*
Error from Doniphan County.
AFFIRMED.
By the Court. VALENTINE, J.

I, An objection to evidence should be specific and should designate the ground upon which the objection is founded. (Luke *vs.* Johnnycake, 9 Kas. 511, 518: Simpson *vs.* Kimberlin, MSS.)

II. Whenever the records and files of the board of county commissioners purporting to establish a county road are regular in form and contain everything which the statutes require to be preserved and kept in such cases, such records and files will prove *prima facie* at least that such road has been legally established, and has a legal existence; and there is no necessity in the first instance to resort to evidence *aliunde* to prove the legal existence of the road.

III. In 1870 it was not necessary that the notices required to be given under sections 3 and 4 of the road law, (Gen. Stat. 898), should be preserved, or that any record should be made of them.

IV. While it is necessary that the petition for laying out a road should be signed by at least twelve householders, yet it is not necessary in order to make the road valid that the petition itself should show upon its face that all or any of said signers are householders. The statute does not require anything of that kind.

V. Where the order of the county board appointing the road viewers is substantially in compliance with the statutes, HELD, That the order is sufficient.

VI. Where the viewers neglected to report upon the width of the road as required by section 31 of the road law, (Gen. Stat. 907). and the road was afterwards established; HELD, That under said section 31 the road will be forty feet wide.

VII. The viewers made their report in writing putting in everything required by the statute except the width of the road, and then signed the same. Immediately following their signatures are the following words, to wit: "Qualified by James F. Foreman, County Surveyor." And then follows the Surveyor's return, which includes the map and field notes of the survey of the proposed road. The road was afterwards established by the board of county commissioners, and the court below upon all the evidence rendered its decision that the road was legally established and was valid. HELD, That the Supreme Court cannot now determine from said words alone that said road was not legally established or is invalid.

VIII. The road viewers made no separate report of the amount of the damages which they allowed, as required by section 7 of the road law. (Gen. Stat. 900). But the report of damages was made by amending the original report by adding the words 'and we awarded Ole Clementson $25.00 damages; no other parties claiming any;" and this amendment was made by two of the commissioners only; HELD, That this was a great irregularity; but after the road has been established, it cannot be held invalid in a collateral proceeding merely on account of such irregularity.

IX. Where a person is sued for an act done by him for the doing of which he justifies as an officer, he may always in the first instance show by the introduction of parol evidence that he was at the time of the commission of the act complained of such officer *de facto*, for such evidence is *prima facie* evidence that he was such officer *de jure*. (Prell *vs.* McDonald, 7 Kas. 426, 444, 445). But even if it were error in this case to admit such evidence, still the error would be immaterial, for the act done was the removal of an obstruction from a road so that the road could be be traveled, and this any person had a right to do, whether he was an officer or not.

X. The greater portion of the proceedings of county commissioners in the establishment of county roads is judicial in its nature, and whenever the commissioners act in a judicial or *quasi* judicial capacity their proceedings are entitled to about the same respect from superior courts and elsewhere as the proceedings of other tribunals of special, limited and inferior jurisdiction. But even where their acts are ministerial, still while superior courts should rule strictly so as to keep them within the strict limits of their jurisdiction, yet such courts should rule liberally in other respects so as not to invalidate their proceedings for immaterial irregularities.

All the Justices concurring.

ALEXANDER H. AYERS *vs.* LITTLETON S, CRUM.
Error from Labette County.
AFFIRMED.
By the Court. VALENTINE, J.

Where an action has been tried before a justice of the peace and a judgment rendered for the plaintiff and no motion made for a new trial the district court cannot upon a petition in error reexamine the evidence introduced on the trial before the justice for the purpose of determining whether the judgment rendered by the justice is sustained by sufficient evidence or not.

All the Justices concurring.

THE STATE OF KANSAS *vs.* GEORGE S. SMITH,
Error from Atchison County.
REVERSED.
By the Court. KINGMAN, C. J.

I. Chap. 83 of the laws of 1873 amending section 88 of chap. 31, Gen. Stat. includes within its provisions a county treasurer as liable to the penalties for embezzlement.

II. In an information against a county treasurer for embezzling public funds in the county treasury it is impossible and unnecessary to set forth the particular kind of funds embezzled whether United States treasury notes or bank notes, or gold or silver.

III. Where the accused was charged before the examining magistrate with embezzling $67,000 of the funds of the county of Leavenworth, and in the information was charged with embezzling $67,378.42 belonging to divers designated funds in the treasury of the county of Leavenworth and a special plea was interposed that the defendant did not have a preliminary examination as to the embezzlement of any money or other thing belonging to any other person than the county of Leavenworth nor did he waive his right to such examination. HELD, That there was no error in ruling upon these facts that the plea was not a bar to the further prosecution of the action under the information.

IV. An instruction that asserts that "when it has been established that the funds or property has reached the hands of the officer and that the same was not forthcoming when properly or legally demanded the law presumes an illegal conversion of such funds or property and the burthen of proving the legal use of such property or money is upon the officer" is erroneous, in this respect that it declares that the law presumes a conclusion that is exclusively within the province of the jury.

All the Justices concurring.

MO. R., FT. SCOTT & GULF R. R. CO. *vs.* C. A. MORRIS, Treasurer of Bourbon County.
Error from Bourbon County.
MODIFIED.
By the Court. BREWER, J.

I. By contract with the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. James F. Joy became the purchaser of a tract in south eastern Kansas known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands. By the terms of that contract lands were patented as paid for. Having paid for and received patents for a portion of these lands in March 1869, Mr. Joy assigned his contract to the plaintiff in error.

On the 8th of August, 1870, the plaintiff paid the balance of the purchase money, and on the 2nd of November, 1870, received a patent for the remainder of said lands. HELD, That these lands paid for on the 8th of August, and patented on the 2nd of November, 1870, were not subject to taxation for the year 1860.

On the 25th of July, 1866, Congress passed an act entitled "An act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley railroad and its extensions to Red river." By the terms of this act, upon the certificate of the Governor of Kansas that any ten consecutive miles of this railroad had been completed, patents were to issue directly to the K. & N. V. R. R. Co. for the lands opposite such completed section, and so for each successive section. No action on the part of the State was in erms called for.

The said railroad company, now the Mo. R., Ft. S. and Gulf R. R., as required, formally accepted the grant with its terms and conditions. Prior to 1870 it had complied with all the terms and conditions of the grant required to be performed by it. The State of Kansas took no action in reference to this matter until March, 1871, when the legislature passed a joint resolution formally accepting the grant. No patents had issued for certain of the lands within this grant in Bourbon county up to April 21st, 1871; HELD, That they were nevertheless subject to taxation for the year 1870.

All the Justices concurring.

JOHN H. WHETSTONE *vs.* THE OTTAWA UNIVERSITY *et al.*
Error From Franklin County.
AFFIRMED.
By the Court. BREWER, J.

I. Wher in preparing a certificate of incorporation. the corporators employ only the words used in the Statute to describe the general purposes of such incorporations, it will be presumed that they intended to create a corporation of the same general nature and with the same general powers granted by the statute rather than that by such words they sought to apply special limitations on the powers of the corporation.

II. A donation of lots by a town site corporation with no special limitation on its powers, is not necessarily ultra vines.

III. Where the direct and proximate tendency of certain improvements sought to be obtained by the donation is the building up of the town and the enhanced value of the remaining property of the corporation, the donation is within the powers of the corporation and this though the improvements are to be made outside of the town site.

IV. A donation by the Ottawa Town Co. to the Ottawa University of one hundred lots to aid in the erection of a school building outside of the town site and distant therefrom less than half a mile was not ultra vines.

V. An act within the powers of a corporation, when regularly done binds both the corporation and the stockholders.

VI. Under our Statutes any interest in lands may be conveyed by deed, quitclaim or otherwise.

VII. A bond with penalty to erect a certain building by a named time, or convey certain specified lots, is after the time to build has passed, equivalent to a bond with penalty to convey.

VIII. Such a bond is in equity treated as a contract to convey, which may ordinarily be specifically enforced.

All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS. SUPREME COURT, } ss.

I, Abram Hamatt, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Syllabus in each of the above entitled cases, as the same appears on file in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal hereto affixed, at my office in Topeka, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1874. [SEAL.]

A. HAMMATT.
Clerk Supreme Court.

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40,000 First class Grafted Three Years Old Apple Trees, all choice fruit, must be sold to settle up an estate. Address J. B. COOLEY.
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THE earliest known. Hardy and productive. First fruited 1872, and this year (1874), upon Fifty trees. The original is now a vigorous growing tree. My circular is endorsed by the Jasper County, Mo., Horticultural Society. Send for it. Buds by mail, 50 cents per dozen; $3 per hundred; $25 per thousand. 6,000 one year trees for sale.
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Stolen! $20 Reward!
STOLEN from the subscriber, near Rossville, on the night of September 1st, a three year old black horse, about 16 hands high, branded **HO** on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid for the return of the horse or such information as will lead to his recovery.
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DEALERS IN
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183 Kansas Avenue,
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GRAND Gift Concert!
IN AID OF THE
POOR OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA.
TO BE HELD ON
Friday, January 15, 1875.
13,000 Tickets, 912 Gifts.
$55,000.00
In Cash, Real Estate and Furniture.
To be given away as follows:

1 Grand Gift, Residence, 343, 345 and 347 Quincy street, Topeka	$12,000
1 Gift, 160 acres of Land, sw¼ sec 4, township 11, range 16, Shawnee county	5,000
1 Gift, 35 acres of Land, part of se¼ of ne¼ of sec 19, tp 11. range 16 Shawnee county	5,000
1 Gift, 120 acres of Land adjoining Osage City	4,500
1 Gift, House and Lots No's 11, 13, 15 and 17, Main street, Osage City	1,500
1 Gift, House and Lot No. 56 Union st., Emporia	2,000
1 Gift, cash	2,000
1 Gift, cash	1,000
13 Gifts, cash, one $500, two $250, ten $100 each	2,000
891 Gifts, fine furniture	20,000
912 Gifts, value	$55,000

Tickets $5 each, 21 for $100.
Tickets can be procured at the Capitol Bank, Kansas Valley Bank, Topeka Bank, Topeka National Bank, Guilford Dudley, Banker, G. F. Parmelee & Co., Geo. O. Wilmarth, Citizens Bank, North Topeka. All applications for agencies and for circulars containing complete list of gifts should be addressed to
B. HAYWOOD, Manager, Topeka, Kansas.

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VERY GREATLY improved in form of the claws and the more complete shieding of the parts subject to wear, (see cuts), making them wear *five times as long*, and doing the work much faster and easier than can be done with any other husker. Made of the *very best* calf leather (tanned expressly) in four sizes; right and left handed. Samples sent prepaid on receipt of price. Half Gloves $1.25; Full Gloves $2 50 per pair. We also manufactur *extra quality* plain calf working Gloves and Mittens. Price, prepaid, Mittens, $1.40; Gloves $1.75 psr pair. Liberal discount in quantities on all our goods. Ask your merchant or address HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO., 145 So. Clinton st., Chicago. Illinois.

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Little Giant
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HEDGES
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WOOD SAWING MACHINES,
Descriptive Circulars and Price Lists sent free.
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Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
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Small parcels forwarded by mail when desired
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Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of stamps, as follows:
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Mount Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Cheaper than the Cheapest, Neater than the Neatest.
WE are now manufacturing Heavily Silver Plated
Grange Jewels, Masters Lecture Tools,
And **STEWARDS TOOLS,** superior to those of eastern make, for nearly one half less money. Send for price list, and patronize home manufactures.
Seals a Specialty.
LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS,
ARTHUR POLGER, ARTHUR BAIN. } Leavenworth, Kan.
Agent, Topeka. Reference, John G Otis, State

Grand Joint Stock Sale!
AT THE
St. Louis Fair Grounds
ON
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.
THE undersigned will sell at public auction, at the time and place above mentioned, a number of finely bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep, etc., among which will be representatives of all the most fashionable herds and strains, including Percheron Horses, Half Percherons, Trotting Horses, Thoroughbred Horses Jersey Cattle, Grade Jerseys, Ayrshire Cattle, Grade Ayrshires, Southdown Sheep, Cashmere Goats, etc.
The sale will commence at 10 a.m., and continue until all the stock is disposed of. Everything offered will be sold positively without reserve. No postponement on account of weather. For catalogues and further information address *Journal of Agriculture Co.*, 310 No. Sixth stre t, St. Louis. Positively no by-bidding.
Norman J. Colman, John J. O'Fallon, Jeff. K. Clark. John M. Harney, Thomas T Turner, Levin H. Baker, Benj. McCullough.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas Breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

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Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER,
TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. , 1874.

Topeka Money Market.

BONDS.

	Offer.	Ask
Kansas Pacific Gold Sevens, May and Nov.	55	
Kansas Pacific Gold 7s, L'd Gr. Jan'y, June	60	80
Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec.	58	
Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, Feb. and August	61	
Kansas Pacific Income Sevens, No. 11,		
Kansas Pacific Income Sevens, No. 16,		
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortg'e	75	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe L'd G't Bonds	80@85	

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Kansas 7 per cent Bonds	98	City Script	85
Kansas 6 per cent Bonds	90	Dist. School Bonds	80@85
State Warrants,	par	Money on ap'd sec. per month	1½
County Warrants	par	County 10 per cent Improvem't B'ds,	92½
County 7 per cent railroad Bonds	50		

GRAIN MARKET.

WHEAT—Fall No 1 $1.00—No 2 90c—No 3 80c—No 4 70@75—Spring. Red, No. 2, 80c.
CORN—White, No. 1, 30c in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 75
OATS—No. 1, 40@45c in bulk.
RYE—60c.
BARLEY—90c@$1 00.
FLOUR—Wholesale Millers' rates—No. 1 Fall, $3 00; No. 2, $2 75; No. 3, $2 50; Low Grades, $2 25.
CORN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, $2 00; Bulk, $1 80.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

BEANS—White Navy, extra choice, $2@2 60
Medium, $2 60; Common, $2 00; Castor, $1 40@1 50.
BEESWAX—Nominal at 25c.
BUTTER—Choice 25c; Common Table, 15@20c; Medium 8@10c; Common, 8@12c.
EGGS—Fresh, 10c.
HOMINY—$4 75@5 25 per barrel—200 pounds net.
LARD—Kettle rendered, tierce, 10½c;
POTATOES—Early Rose, $1 10c@ — per bushel; Peachblows $—@—.
SUNDRIES—Cabbage, 8½c per head; Beets, 40c per doz. bunches; Onions, $1 50 per bu.; Blackberries, 25c qb and pound; Turkeys, $5 00@7 00 per doz.—Dressed 6@7 per pound; Geese, $4 00@5 00 per doz.—Dressed, 6@8c per
PROVISIONS—Bacon, Clear Sides, 14c; Shoulders, 10c; Hams, sugar-cured, plain, 14½c; Pork, Clear, $17 00, Mess, $16 00; Bacon, sugar-cured breakfast, 14c.
SEEDS—Hemp, $1 00; Blue Grass, $1 60; Timothy, prime $3 50; common, $3 00; Clover, $7 00@7 50.
TALLOW—5@5½c.
VINEGAR—20@25c per gallon.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

FLOUR—XXXX, per sack, $3 00@3 25; XXX, $2 50@2 75 XX, $2 25, Rye, per cwt, $2 75@3 00.
APPLES—Mixed, per barrel $3 75; Choice, $5@7.
BUTTER—Choice, 25c; Good, 15c; Common, 8@10c.
BEANS—Choice Navy, $2 75—3 00; Medium, $2 25@2 50; common, $1 50. Castor, $1 50@1 60.
BROOM CORN—$60@100 per ton.
CORN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, $1 80 per cwt; Kiln dried per barrel, $3 75@3 90.
EGGS—8@8½c.
WHEAT—Fall, No. 2, $1 00@1 05; No.3, 90@100c; No 1, $0 80. Spring, No. 1 white, 90c; No. 2 red, 90c.
CORN—Yellow and Mixed, 76c; White, 78c.
OATS—Mixed, No. 2, 48c; Rejected, 33c.
RYE—No. 2, 85c.
HAY—Baled, $8 00@8 50 per ton.
PROVISIONS—Hams, canvassed, 13c; uncanvassed, 10c. Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Clear Rib, 8c; Clear Sides, 8½c; Country Sides, 7c; City Shoulders, 6@6½c; Country Shoulders, 5½c.
FLAXSEED—$1 40@1 45.

CATTLE AND HOGS.

CATTLE—Native Steers, $2 75@3 50. Fat Oxen $4 00@4 25. Texas Steers ane Cows mixed, $2 00.
HOGS—$3 00@4 00.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, 99c; No. 2, $0 96@0 96 No 3 $0 88.
CORN—No. 2, mixed, 65@66c
OATS—No. 2, 41c
RYE—No. 2, 80@85c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 94c.
WHISKY—93½@97c.
PORK—$22 75@23 00.
BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5½@5¾. Short Rib, 11½c.
GREEN MEATS—Shoulders, 7½c; Short Rib, 7c.
HAMS—8½@9½c.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

LITTLE LOCKS OF HAIR.

BY MRS. S. W. WELSH.

They are garnered away in a perfumed box,
They are hoarded as choicest treasures are;
Three little silken and shiny locks,
Three little vanished babies' hair!

They were folded and labeled by trembling hands,
With eyes so dim they could scarcely see.
These three little packets with silken bands
Are all of my babies left to me!

And often when burdened with sorrow or care
I come to this box where my treasures are kept,
And lovingly look on the soft bright hair,
With eyes that see clearer for having wept.

For the days come back when upon my breast
Lay the little heads so bright and fair,
When the warm sweet lips to my own I pressed,
And tenderly touched the shining hair.

And surely though dimly I seem to see
Beyond the gates of the city fair;
And angels that nurture my babies there
Touch with gentle caresses their shining hair.

WHAT SHALL THE CHILDREN WEAR TO SCHOOL.

We were present not long since, where two mothers who have daughters in a boarding school had quite an animated discussion upon the propriety of seminaries and other institutions of learning, requiring that young lady students should dress in uniform.

One mother contended that it was a very just and sensible regulation; the other, that teachers had no right to interfere with or pay any attention to such matters.

It occured to us to ask why such rules ever were made, and the more we thought about it, the more certain we became that some fault of the parents who send their daughters to school makes necessary a law which will compel girls to dress sensibly.

We are ashamed to say it, but it is an undeniable fact, otherwise such rules would never be enforced, that we have not *knowledge* enough to send our children to school sensibly clad. If we all knew how they ought to be dressed, I do believe we would have sense enough to dress them in that way and save ourselves the mortification of having a set of men tell us what our daughters *must* wear while at school.

There is one school in this country where all young ladies are compelled to wear calico, for their outside dress, and it seems to us that no choice could be much more unwise for if kept in a neat condition it is a very expensive material, it has but one recommendation and that is that every pupil can afford its first cost and none need look better dressed than another.

But is it essential that they be forced to appear on an equality in point of wealth, while in school and during their most impressible years?

It seems to us that if they do not learn then, to look on others fine clothing with unenvious eyes, it will be a hard lesson to learn after they leave school and enter society, where they will not have the rules of the school to account for their appearance.

Should it be necessary either, that the delicate blonde, the bright brunette and the plain brown faced and brown haired girl all be compelled to wear scarlet and black?

A school room full of young girls is a pretty sight, but dressed in some horrid uniform they would be about as interesting as so many squaws, and yet we acknowledge that they must be dressed in uniform unless their mothers will dress them in a neat, plain, comfortable and becoming manner.

It will not do to allow Mrs. Shoddy's daughter to come into a school room wearing laces and kid gloves, false hair and powder and trails, attracting the attention of the whole school with a new full-dress costume every day. A few such would demoralize a great many in a short time.

A handsome dress does not escape the eyes of many young girls and we do not desire that it should, a great deal of their happiness depends upon their taste and sense of fitness and healthfulness in regard to dress.

But they must not have their minds filled with thoughts of dress while they are at school, they must be taught at home that the school room is not the place for display of that kind and they must be made to wear suitable clothing.

The beginning of a more rational dress for young girls, as well as for women, ought to be to lay aside the corset; after all that has been said and written, by physiologists and physicians, upon the evil effects of this article of dress, it is in more general use than ever among women of all classes and all ages; and hundreds of them think it injurious because they do not compress themselves to their smallest breathing capacity, but the truth is, that the corset does only half of its injury by contracting the waist, it does quite as much harm by a constant pressure (much greater when the wearer is sitting than standing) upon the abdomen, crowding down and displacing the intestines and all the organs contained in that part of the body, causing chronic weaknesses of all kinds and prematurely disabling and killing thousands of women every year.

The form can be made to look just as well, by wearing a well fitting muslin or drilling under-waist cut basque pattern, high necked for winter and low for summer, with pliable whalebones stopping at the waist.

The next greatest need of our dress is greater warmth for the extremities in winter; every woman and child should wear a woolen suit next the skin, if possible, covering the arms and neck well, and reaching to the shoe tops. Ready-made suits of this kind are for sale in every place now, but they are much more expensive than home-made ones made of flannel. There is no better investment for any family who is obliged to live economically this winter, than a bolt of colored flannel to be made into under clothing for every member.

The best pattern for children, both boys and girls, we think, is a suit all in one piece, like night drawers, finished at the ankle with a ribbed stocking top, or a piece knit purposely, so that they may be easily put inside the stockings and well down to the shoe top. It is very nice and makes them warmer to have the wrists finished in the same way, but it is not necessary.

Over this, girls should wear the waist and another pair of drawers of some kind, one skirt suspended from the shoulders, either by suspenders or by being buttoned on the waist, and a good warm woolen dress.

A white finish in the neck, and aprons to protect the dress, are indispensable to a tidy appearace, and with these additions and good shoes and stockings, we consider a child comfortably dressed for winter, if it is well; if it is sick and feeble it may need an extra thickness of flannel.

It is a great saving of stockings, as well as a great addition to the warmth of the feet, to make socks or moccasons out of scraps of flannel, reaching about to the top of the shoe, to be worn over the stockings.

We think children should always wear good thick woolen stockings in winter, but if the feet perspire badly and become damp, it is a good plan to have them wear the feet of old cotton stockings next the skin.

Some children, as well as some grown people, have skin so sensitive or so irritable that they cannot wear wool in contact with it, but they should have the flannel suit all the same, and wear a muslin one under it.

If these precautions were taken it would prevent a vast amount of pneumonia, rheumatism, ague, croup and consumption.

When young girls walk to school through the snow with cotton stockings and muslin drawers reaching only to the knee, and slipping above it when they sit down, we wonder they live through one winter. The blood becomes chilled in the extremities, and is sent back to the heart to sap their vitality in the effort to keep them warm.

Let us dress our boys and girls sensibly, and give them a chance to grow into healthy, hardy, beautiful men and women.

For the Kansas Farmer

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

OR

Mrs. Dailie and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

CHAPTER XVI.

Ten years with all its changes, with all its inexplicable mysteries, so wonderful that even the most sceptical must know that none but a *God* could have held and intertwined the strands causing them to appear and disappear in such perfect order, forming at least the wonderful web of life. Sweet to think, my dear human brother and sister, that though the humblest of mortals yet are we necessary to form a part somewhere in the great filling out of God's universe; sweet to think that that which seems to us mysterious and past finding out is but a part of the infinite plan which the masterhand is capable of carrying out to perfection in his own good time and way.

While the spring flowers were coming and going, and the autumn leaves were fading and dropping year after year, the young people of our story were changing from the embryo men and women of the first few chapters to the fuller fledged ones we find at between twenty and thirty, when they looked back to the time they gloried over being in their teens, with absolute pity for their own foolishness and egotism, never once guessing that still further on in the swift course of time would come a day when they would look back to their present standpoint with feelings of still greater wonder and amazement.

George Stearns was twenty-five; well educated, tall, slender, handsome, but *not* a minister. His mother secretly wished he had chosen to be one, but he had not; rather he had chosen to follow his friend's profession (Mr. Ela's) and to-day is his first day as partner in the law office of "Ela, Poinsett & Co.," of which George constitutes the "Co.," and wonders, looking at the new sign just completed, how many years it will read just as it does now, and goes on thinking about his present, and trying to grasp something of the future as he threads his way to a neat cottage over on the west side where have just settled his mother and two sisters, Hattie and Katie. Dora is married and settled down to home life on a Pennsylvania farm, while the father lies sleeping in a quiet city, whose marble white columns and spires stand out in the glare of noonday and the soft moonlight unmoved by either, dumb sentinels over the dead. He had grown ruddy and fat when fortune laid in his lap more gold than he with his modest aspirations had ever hoped to own, he had laughed when he found George need never come back to the farm life but complete the education he had always longed for. Hattie and Dora had been sent to the seminary with their friends, the Dailies, until they considered their stock of knowledge complete, and then fortune took another freak and took away the gold, and John Stearns was a poorer man than when the curtain-calico-covered lounge seemed luxury enough for one poor tired man. It hurt him cruelly to see his Jennie come down again to hard work, albeit she did so cheerfully, and it came hard to relinquish all the bright dreams in which he had pictured to himself no care or anxiety for their their last years, it may have been the disappointment of all these fondly cherished hopes, and it may have been as his neighbors would tell you, "the fever," that caused him to lie down in the still, white city for his last long sleep; however it was, he died, and when after his burial Phillip Dailie and George looked into his business affairs they found little enough to supply the needful for the widow and Katie, who was now a blooming maiden of fifteen. Dora had married almost immediately upon leaving school and boasted of a "Katie" of her own, and begged for either sister Hattie or Katie, or both of them, to come and share her joys and sorrows and home with her, seconded strongly and heartily by her husband; but Hattie had her notions about teaching in Chicago, and declined on her own account, while the dear mother could not part just yet with her baby Katie, and besides the young lady looked forward with all the elastic buoyancy of her years to a life in chicago with George and mother, as a thing too delightful to lightly lay aside for a continuation of country life beautiful and pleasant though it had always seemed to her.

So George rented a small house and thither they went. Through Mr. Ela's and Dr. Poinsett's influence Hattie secured a situation at six hundred dollars per year in one of the public schools, so that with her salary added to means left to her mother they looked forward to a comfortable living.

Hattie was no ordinary girl, far from being a beauty, she looked just what she was, a sensible woman. This George thought as he swung open the gate and ran up the steps to where she stood watching for him.

"Supper is waiting for you, my brother, what makes the clouds hang over your brow, eh?"

"Poverty, sis, *poverty*, it has hung clouds over me since my earliest recollection."

"Not *ever* since, dear, else you would not be able to enter upon the prospects which to-day open before you. I am thankful for those years in which we possessed the means of acquiring the brain culture, which now makes it possible for us to meet bravely the duties of life, feeling we may hope to come off conquerors, then you know, George, 'a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things he possesseth.'"

"You are right, Hattie, and I have no right to complain or give way to the blues and I will not either on this the first day of my entering the ranks as a worker, but the years look long, as I try to see in the future the home of ease and elegance I long to possess and share with you and mother."

"And *me*, too, don't you mean, George?"

"Yes, *you* too, you always come in to the last word for your share, don't you, Katie?"

"And haven't I a right? Hattie can't monopolize you because she is grown up and sensible, *I* shall be some day."

"The *first*, of course, but the last do you aspire to that, Miss Frivolous? Who did I hear counting ruffles on school girls' dresses as I passed through the hall this morning?"

"Me, sir, was *Lawyer* Stearns ever young, Mama, or was he always grown up and sensible?"

"Ho, ha, ha!" laughed George, "I am afraid I lack that most important accomplishment, *sense*, in a great degree yet. Hattie was just endeavoring to show me myself as I am, but what have you, a letter from whom?"

THE OLD SONG.

A little feast, a little fast,
A little hour of play;
A little caught, a little cast—
So runs the world away!

A little maid, a little yes,
A little wish 'twas "nay;"
A little weeping in the night—
So runs the world away.

A little wind, a little snow,
A little time to stay;
A little thought of former years—
So runs the world away!

THE KANSAS HOME COOK BOOK.

The book consists of recipes for making bread, biscuit, cakes, pies, puddings, sauces and salads; cooking of meats, game fish, etc.: the preparation of coffee, tea and chocolate; also, food for the sick, medical hints, etc. And in addition will be found bills of fair for dinners, suppers and tea parties; hints on table etiquette, supplies for entertainments, washday lunches, plain dinners, useful hints, etc.

This neatly printed and handsomely bound volume contains over one thousand recipes adapted to the needs of the west. We have no doubt of the value, practicability and quality of the information contained within its pages, as the recipes have been furnished by Kansas and Missouri ladies, having their names attached, this alone being sufficient guarantee of its worth.

One dollar is the price of the cook book and we trust our readers will remember that every dollar sent for it goes to aid a noble charity, "The Friendless Woman's Home," at Leavenworth, which will no doubt have more inmates the coming winter than ever before, and we hope will be liberally aided by all Kansas people who are not friendless and moneyless.

Address Mrs. J. C. Douglass, Leavenworth.

FASHIONS AT SARATOGA.

How they Dress at the Famous Watering Place.

Last evening I had a long talk with the belle of the states about good clothes. As the young lady is pretty well known in America, I suppose it is not indelicate to tell you that her name is Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg. Miss Kellogg is famous for being one of the most correctly dressed young ladies in America. So as the thousands of young ladies promenaded in their ceaseless tramp up and down the balcony and through the broad halls, we held a running talk on the subject of ladies dresses.

The first young lady to pass was Miss ——, of Philadelphia, a short, blonde young lady, dressed in a black dress with low neck and short sleeves.

"There, Miss Kellogg, how about that toilet?" I asked, pointing to the short, thin, pale young lady in black.

"That toilet is all wrong," replied Miss Kellogg. "In the first place a short young lady should never wear a low neck, especially with a black dress. The low neck only cuts the body in pieces. It breaks the line. Now look at her there, as she stands away across the room against the white wall. You can see the dress, but no neck or arms. In fact the effect is an empty dress hung up against the wall. Now, if she stood against a dark wall, you would see what would look like a big doll's head and arms hung on a nail. The dress would disappear. If a person wears a low neck, she should have her dress nearly the color of the neck, doing away with this terrible contrast, and preventing the sharp line around the neck. Then the neck should be filled in with white illusion or pale gauze to soften the line between the skin and the dress. Gauze or lace shades the white of the neck and the brown of the dress and makes an accord and not a harsh note."

"But we are talking about colors, Miss Kellogg, not music," I suggested.

"Yes, but the relations between colors and music—between the eight notes of the scale and the eight colors of the rainbow—I call white a color—are wonderful. We have the eight notes arranged in octaves above and below. White in color corresponds to the highest note in music, and black to the low bass. We raise an octave in music by putting in more vibration—by diluting the sound. We raise an octave in color by putting in more white—that is by diluting—and when we have raised several octaves the red becomes pink, the yellow straw color, and the dark green becomes pea green."

THE SYMPHONIES.

"But how about the symphonies in music and color?" I asked.

"Ah, there we have my idea beautifully illustrated," exclaimed Miss Kellogg, enthusiastically. "When I mix several crude notes from different octaves I produce a symphony or harmony. When you mix several crude colors you have a symphony of one color. Mix blue and red and you have a symphony—you have a maroon; mix blue and yellow and you have a symphony—green; mix red and white and you have a symphony—pink."

Just then a young lady from Louisville, Ky. passed by all dressed in red and blue and yellow and white. The Louisville young ladies all run to bright colors.

"There!" continued Miss Kellogg, "that young lady is wearing the crude notes of the natural scale. No symphony—no harmony—not even a chord. How much more agreeable to the cultivated eye all these colors would be if they were mixed together. Mix the red and yellow and blue and white in proper proportions and she would have the lovely pongee, or slate or dove color, or Bismarck brown, or sage green—all lovely symphonies."

A little child now struck a few notes on the piano.

"See! that child is playing red and blue and yellow!" exclaimed the prima donna. "Children and savages like the crude eight notes and the crude eight colors unmixed and distinct. Educate them, and they like symphonies in music and color. Sharp lines disappear as they do in the rainbow, or as they do in the coloring of the marble, each melting into the other, and stealing a little of the other. Trees grow thin at the edge and melt into the sky, and even the sharp edges of a crag or house steal a little of the grayness from nature."

A tall lady from Portland now passed by with a little short man from Boston.

A DISCORD.

"That is a discord," continued Miss Kellogg, fixing her eyes on the ill mated pair. "Why will tall women forever get little men, like Parepa and Rosa? Why will a yellow haired girl wear a blue dress? Why will a sandy old man die his mustache black? Why will the ash pale woman wear red? Why will the red faced woman wear white? Why—why—why? Mr. Perkins."

"I will give it up, Miss Kellogg," I said, "I never could answer a conundrum."

"I know," continued the prima donna, "it is because they have no eyes or ears. The golden haired girl should wear a golden comb, she of the raven hair, black, and she of the silver hair, white. Let there be no discord; and if there is a bony neck like a few badly written notes in a piece of music, cover it up. Cover up the bones; and if you weigh a ton don't wear a low neck dress and look as if you weighed a ton and a half."

"Well, what shall I tell all the young ladies for you, Miss Kellogg?" I asked.

"Tell them to wear symphonies in color. If they are pale, wear a bright symphony; if they are ruddy, wear a dark symphony; but always let the symphony in the dress harmonize with the symphony which God has made in her of the lily face and the golden hair, in her of the ashy, sandy face and the grey hair, and in her of the dark brunette face and the black hair."

Then I went right up to my room, washed the die out of my moustache, took off my blue neck-tie and buff vest and checked trowsers, and when I came down all dressed—hat, coat, vest and trowsers, in dark mulberry, Miss Kellogg said I was the best looking man in Saratoga, barring Henry Bergh.—ELI PERKINS.

A man advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine—and adds that "it will prove highly remunerative to the undertaker."

Patrons' Hand-Book

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

APLETON KAN., May 4, 1874.

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

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

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

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

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange.

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

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

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

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

SHERMAN CITY, May 1, 1874.

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

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

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

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

From Henly James, Master of the Indiana State Grange:

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

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

It shall have a careful perusal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From S. F. Brown, Master Michigan State Grange

Schoolcraft, Mich., May 4, 1874.

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

Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE difficulty members of the Grange, as well as those outside the Order, who take an interest in its growth and prosperity, have experienced in securing authentic information concerning the organization, suggested the compilation of this official and reliable information concerning it. The book will be found of interest and value, especially to Patrons.—*Atchison Champion.*

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds tendollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified 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."

Stray List for the Week ending Seqt. 9.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas N Johnson, Walnut tp, a bay horse, 14½ hands high, blaze face, harness marks on shoulder and back, 12 years old. Appraised $15,

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk,

MARE—Taken up by G B Mitts, Spring Volley tp, a bay mare, 15 hands high, heavy set, white on left fore and hind feet, saddle marks on left side, whit on left shoulder point. Appraised $50.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

COW—White cow, 5 years old, some small dark spots on neck, no marks or brands.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S Parkinson, Centropolis tp, June 20, a brown pony mare, 9 years old, shod before, collar marks, some white hairs on back. Appraised $30.

FILLY—Taken up by M Hay, Hayes tp, Aug 10, a sorrel filly, 2 years old, star in forehead, white spot on nose, left hind foot white. Appraised $30.

STEER—Taken up by J Adams, Harrison tp, Dec 19, '73, one red and white steer, 2 years ald, star in forehead, bush of tail all white, no marks or brands. Appraised $5.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

BULL—Taken np by S F Hill, Richland tp, a red spotted bull, 3 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised $20.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Hannah Stafford, Stranger tp, Aug 31, a brown horse pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high, right hind foot white, collar marks on right shoulder. Appraised $20.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J W McGinness, Lincoln tp, a rdd cow, mottled face, swallow fork in right ear, 4 years old. Appraised $24.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W C Lincker, Waterloo tp, Aug 10, a red and white spotted cow, 6 years old, W on left hip, medium size. Appraised $20.

AORSE—Taken up by J Wheat, Waterloo tp, Aug 8, one bay horse, 15½ hands high, 5 years old, dim saddle and harness marks. Appraised $50.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S Bookout, Shawnee tp, one dark brown horse, 15 hands high, knock kneed, reel footed, 7 years old. Appraised $30.

Stray List for the Week ending Aug. 26.

Doniphan County—C. Rappelye, Clkrk.

Taken up by G B Nuzum, Iowa tp, a dark bay or brown mare, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, star fn forehead, N on left shoulder had a mule colt with her. Appraised $70.

Harvey County—H. W, Bailey, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John A Gwyn, Darlington tp, a 3 years old red and white steer, JHC on left hip, Texas brand on left side, smooth crop and under bit on both ears.

BULL—Also, a red bull, 4 years old, heart brand on left side, RD on left hip, swallowfork and smooth crop on right ear.

BULL—Also, white bull, J1& on left side, score above brand, up half erop on left ear, smooth crop on rignt ear, brand on left side. Above appraised $55.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by wm Kendall, Diamond Valley tp, Aug 14, a brown mare, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, snip in face, left hind foot white. Appraised $25

HORSE—Also, an iron grey horse, 8 years old, 13 hands high, both hind feet white. Appraised $25.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk

COLT—Taken up by J M Barney, Erie tp, June 1, a bay horse colt, 2 years old, WF in broad letters on right hind quarter. Appraised $20.

MARE—Also, a dark brown mare, age unknown, marked with some brand. Appraised $20,

Stray List for the Week ending Aug. 19, 1874.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Conrad Kirchner, Malberry tp, July 17, one pony mard, 13 hands high, dark bay, 9 years old, black Mane and tail, saddle marks. Appraised $20.

Cowley Couutp—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T C Cox and A Giller, of Maple tp, one dark gray three year old Horse, white stripe in face, little white on left hind foot, fourteen hands high Appraised $40.

MARE—Also, one light gray three year old Mare, white stripe in face, 14 hands high. Appraised $40.

HORSE—Also, one black three year old Horse, white star in face, white tip on nose, both hind feet white, 14½ hands high. Appraised $40.

HORSE—Also, one black three year old Horse, both hind feet white, 13½ hand high. Appraised $50,

PONY—Also, one pony Horse, bay, 3 years old, right hind foot white, 12 hands high. Appraised $25.

MARE—Also, one bay three year old Mare, left hind foot white, 14 hands high. Appraised $25.

HORSE—Also, one sorrel three year old Horse, white stripe in face, 13½ hands high. Appraised $25.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R A Steele, Clinton tp, May 20, one gray pony Mare, 3 years old, dark mane and tail, rope halter on neck at the time it was taken up. Appraised $25.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W A Withers, Centre tp, July 28, one dun mare Pony, black mane and tail, no brands, sad-marks on the back, 3 years old. Appraised $25.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John B Holms, Sheridan tp, July 15, one bay Mare, blind in right eye, about 13 hands high, heavy set, supposed to be six years old. Appraised $35.

HORSE—Also, one brown Horse, black and white spot under the arm of the left fore leg, about 15 hands high, 5 or 6 years yld. Appraised.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Van Tuyle, Rock Creek tp, July 20, one sorrel Mare, about six years old, white stripe in forehead, left hind foot white, about 15 hands high, collar marks. Appraised $—.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Hammer, Rock Creek tp, July 8, one bay or brown Mare, saddle and harness marks 15½ hands high, 23 or 24 years old. Appraised $20.

MARE—Also, one bay or brown Filly, 1 year old, white star in forehead, rope halter on neck. Appraised $10.

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

THOS. E. TALBOTT Dalhoff, St. Charles Co., Missouri, Breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle. Good Bulls and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

WM. BLACK, "Cornwell farm," Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonabl prices.

GEO. E. WARING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," Newport, R. I., breeder of pure blood Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Casey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

MILTON BRIGGS, Kellogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

G. L. BURRUSS & SON, "Locust Lawn Farm," Carrollton, Ill., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at farmers prices. Correspondence solicited.

THOS. SMITH, Creston, Ogle County, Illinois, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Cotswold Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.

LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES—Blair Bro's, Proprietors —Lee's Summit, Jackson Co, Mo. General Nursery Supplies at wholesale and retail.

G. G. MAXON, "Riverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale

THOMAS KIRK, Washington C. H., Ohio, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application.

H. N. MOORE, "Botna Valley Place," Red Oak, Iowa, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire and Magic Hogs. None but thoroughbreds kept on the farm.

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure Shorthorn Cattle of *unfashionable* pedigrees—seventeens, the sort suitable for the show ring and shambles.

M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Compton One, Canada, breeder of Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

GLEN FLORA STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION, Waukegan, Ill., breeders of pure bred Shorthorns of approved and fashionable pedigrees. Catalogues sent on application. Address, C. C. PARKS.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas, Breeder and Shipper of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

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

ANDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Stock for Sale. Correspondence solicited.

THEODORE EADS, "Mapledale," Corning, Adams co. Iowa. Breeder of Short Horn cattle, Berkshire hogs Light and Dark Brahma Fowls. All of the best quality.

LUCIUS DESHA, Cynthiana, Kentucky, Breeder of Thorough-Bred Short Horn Cattle
Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM.—J. B. COOLIDGE & SON, Breeders of Thoroughbred Cattle. Sheep and Swine. Animals warranted as represented. Sale of Stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois.

G. H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Prize Poultry, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Pigeons. Fifteen First Prizes, 1873. Young Fowls for sale in season.
☞ Send for price list.

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.

OAK HILL STOCK FARM, Kellogg, Jasper co., Iowa, M. Briggs, proprietor, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Stock at all times for sale. Catalogues sent on application.

J. S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, Iowa, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle.
Nic Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

R. COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kan. Breeder, Importer and Shipper of pure Poland China Pigs and Short Horn Cattle.
Send for Price List.

M. J. FIERY Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Durham cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices.
Correspondence solicited.

G. B. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millersburg, Illinois. Breeders, and Dealers in Improved American Merino Sheep. We defy competition. Stock for sale.
Correspondence solicited,

J. B. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.
Address J. B. STEVENSON,
jan7-1y Glenwood, Kan.

LYSANDER W. BABBITT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Breeder and Shipper of pure Chester White and Poland China Hogs. Send for Circular and Price List. jan7-1y

J. M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of dark Brahma and Buff Cochin Fowls. Eggs $1.50 per setting Chickens for sale after August 1, 1874.
Address J. M. Gaylord, Paola, Kansas.

H. A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.
Importer and Breeder of thorough bred herd book JERSEY CATTLE. Heifers and bulls for sale at eastern prices,

E. R. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., Breeder of "Plymouth Rocks." Fowls for sale. Eggs for hatching at $2 per setting. Send stamp for descriptive circular.

Seedsmen's Directory.

PLANT SEED COMPANY.—Established 1845—Incorporated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable Seeds.
Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.

KERN. STEBER & CO., SEEDSMEN,
211 Market street, St, Louis, Mo
Illustrated Catalogue Free.
Correspondence Solicited.

Nurserymen's Directory.

GEORGE HUSMAN, Sedalia, Pettes Co., Mo. Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Catalogues furnished.

NORMAN & INGHAM,
Hutchison, Reno Co., Kansas,
Dealers in Forest and Fruit Tree and Garden Seeds in bulk,

ALLEN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ALLEN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale. sep15-1y-e3

OLATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the Depot. E. P. DIEHL, Proprietor.

PLOT KNOB NURSERY. D. C. HAWTHORNE, PROPTOR. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail. 10-17-1y

Beekeeper's Directory.

BEES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND Apiarian supplies. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Business Notices.

Patents.

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

GRANGE STORE.

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

Physician and Surgeon.

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

C. SPALDING & SON, **Box 593,** TOPEKA, KANSAS.
CAN SELL
PARLOR ORGANS
CHEAPER THAN
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☞ Send for our Circular. Special rates to Patrons.

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Breeder of Thoroughbred

SPANISH MERINO

SHEEP.

Pavilion Centre, Genessee County, N. Y.
Choice Rams and Ewes for sale.

The Tebo Nurseries Company,

OF Clinton, Mo., offer APPLE SEEDLINGS, Wild Goose and other Plum Trees, Apples, Peaches and other Nursery Stock, in large quantities. Correspondence solicited,

PEAR TREES FOR THE MILLION.—Largest stock in the West. Fine assortment. Extra quality. Packed to go safely any distance. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices low by hundred or thousand. A full assortment of other trees, shrubs, plants, etc. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to applicants. R. G. HANFORD, Columbus Nursery, Columbus, Ohio.

Hand-Book of Politics for 1874.

BY Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of House of Representatives, U. S.

This accurate and impartial Volume gives the full record on the "Increase of Salary Act," and its repeal, on Transportation, Civil Rights, and Financial Questions, including the act of 1862 creating Legal Tenders, and coin interest on bonds, and the various expanding and contracting acts since. President Grant's Messages and Memorandum, Interviews, Letters, Proclamations and Action in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Supreme Court Decisions. Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad Laws. Constitutional Amendments made and pending in States and nation. "Back-Pay" Statistics. Tables of Appropriations, Debt, Elections, Currency Distribution by States and sections, etc. Invaluable for campaign. Cloth, $2.50 postpaid. Address GEO. FRS. DAWSON, P. O. Box 434, Washington, D. C.

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500,000 APPLE, PEAR, Etc.
100,000 PEACH TREES.
100,000 GRAPE VINES.
50,000 CURRANT BUSHES.
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10,000 SPANISH CHESTNUT TREES.
A Chestnut Circular Free.
1,000,000 EVERGREENS, best in market.
200,000 DECIDUOUS TREES & SHRUBS.
50,000 MAGNOLIA ACCUMINATA, one year, fine.
10,000 TULIP TREES. 6 to 12 feet.
2,000 WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH.
50,000 ROSE BUSHES.
A new Descriptive Catalogue and wholesale List, free.
21st year. 400 acres. 11 Greenhouses.
Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO.
Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.

WE offer for the fall of 1874 a complete stock of trees and plants. Our stock of Peaches, Plums and Cherries is the largest in the United States, and our list of new and rare fruits is always full. We are in a condition to offer advantages, and respectfully solicit correspondence.
The Heikes Nursery Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.

The Keller Fanning Mill.

FARMERS and others know the value of a GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER that will do what we claim and no more.

It will separate Oats from Wheat, Chess Cockle and other refuse from Wheat, and
THOROUGHLY CLEAN FLAX SEED,
Timothy, Clover and other Grass Seeds. and do the Work Well

The advantage which this Mill holds over all others is in the
ARRANGEMENT OF THE SEIVES.

The Mill delivers the Grain at the front, from two spouts marked "Seed Wheat" and "No, 1 Wheat."

The Grain can be sacked directly from the spouts or run in half bushel measures, and the two kinds kept separate.

The Mill is strictly a "Knock-Down Mill," which gives it a great advantage over all others in respect to shipping, as one hundred and fifty can be packed in a car, and also in setting the Mill in difficult places, as only fifteen minutes are required to set up and put it in running order. The general appearance and style of the mill when completed is excelled by no other.

Extra Seives for Flax, Timothy, Clover and other Seeds furnished when wanted.

Retail Price, $26.00. Reduction made when ordered in quantities. Patronize Home Manufactures. Any further information can be obtained by addressing
T. H. LESCHER, Lawrence, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE PIGS VERY LOW.

OWING to the fact that the chinch bugs and drouth have taken my corn crop, I will sell my stock of Berkshires very low.
Address W. P. POPENOE, Topeka, Kan.

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

OFFICERS—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M E Hudson, *Master of State Grange;* Wm Sims, *Overseer;* W P Popenoe, F H Dumbauld, 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 Onr 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	$5 00
On each $1,000, for three years	$15 00
A policy fee of	2 00
-17 00 which amount is paid in advance.	
The Patrons Association rates are,	
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On policy of $1,000, first year's premium, 25 cents on each $100	2 50
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Character of the Farmers' Movement, by J. K. Hudson. 1
History of the National Grange 2
Declaration of Principles—Preamble 3
General Objects 3
Motto 3
Specific Objects 3
Business Relations 4
Education 4
Political Relations 4
Outside Co-operation 4
Constitution of National Grange—Preamble 4
Organization 5
Art. 1—Officers 5
Art. 2—Meetings 5
Art. 3—Laws 5
Art. 4—Ritual 5
Art. 5—Membership 5
Art. 6—Fees 5
Art. 7—Dues 5
Art. 8—Requirements 6
Art. 9—Charters and Dispensations 6
Art. 10—Duties of Officers 6
Art. 11—Treasurer 6
Art. 12—Restrictions 6
Art. 13—Amendments 6
Proposed Amendments to Constitution 6
By-Laws of National Grange 7
History of Kansas State Grange 8
Constitution Kansas State Grange. Art. 1—Name 9
Art. 2—Members 9
Art. 3—Legislative Powers 9
Art. 4—Meetings 9
Art. 5—Quorum 9
Art. 6—Duties of Master 9
Art. 7—Duties of Overseer 9
Art. 8—Duties of Lecturer 9
Art. 9—Duties of Steward 9
Art. 10—Duties of Assistant Steward 9
Art. 11—Duties of Secretary 9
Art. 12—Duties of Treasurer 10
Art. 13—Duties of Gate Keeper 10
Art. 14—Duties of Chaplain 10
Art. 15—Election 10
Art. 16—Appointment of Committees 10
Art. 17—Finance Committee 10
Art. 18—Executive Committee 10
Art. 19—Fiscal Year 10
Art. 20—Quarterly Dues 10
Art. 21—Appeals 10
Art. 22—Withdrawals 10
Art. 23—Councils 10
Art. 24—Deputies 10
Art. 25—Jurisdiction 11
Art. 26—Applications 11
Art. 27—Pay of Delegates 11
Art. 28—Powers of Master 11
Art. 29—Amendments 11
By-Laws of State Grange 11
Order of Business of State Grange 11
Address of Worthy Master, M. E. Hudson 12
Decisions of Worthy Master, M. E. Hudson 14
Recommended Constitution for County Granges 15
By-Laws for County Granges 15
Constitution, Subordinate Granges. Art. 1—Name 15
Art. 2—Membership 91
Art. 3—Officers 91
Art. 4—Applications for Membership 91
Art. 5—Fees and Dues 91
Art. 6—Amendments 91
By-Laws for Subordinate Granges 91
Rules of Order 17
Practical Suggestions 17
Manual of Pratcice, recommended by the Executive Committee of Kansas State Grange 17
Parliamentary Practice, from Cushing's Manual, Preliminary Organization 19
Quorum 19
Time of Meeting 19
Principle of Decisions 19
Presiding Officer 19
Recording Officer 20
Rights and Duties of Members 20
Introduction of Business 20
Previous Question 21
Indefinite Postponement 21
Motions to Postpone 21
Motions to Amend 21
Divisions of a Question 22
Rules governing Amendments 22
Amendments by Inserting 22
Amendments by Striking Out 22
Adjournment 23
Orders of the Day 23
Incidental Questions 23
Questions of Order 23
Amendment of Amendment 23
Subsidiary Questions 23
Lie on the Table 24
Previous Question 24
Postponement 24
How to Organize a Grange, by W. P. Popenoe 24
Recommendations, by W. P. Popenoe 25
Our Business Agencies, by Jno. G. Otis 26
Articles of Incorporation 27
Patrons' Mutual Insurance Association, by Mr. S. H. Downs 27
Funeral Ceremony 28
Grange Directory. Officers of National Grange 29
Masters and Secretaries of State Granges 29
Kansas State Business Agents and their post office addresses 30
Officers of Kansas State Grange 30
Deputies, Kansas State Grange 30
County Business Agents for Kansas 30
Subordinate Granges of Kansas. No. Name of Grange. Name of Secretary, and his post office address 30
Delegates to Meeting of State Grange, 1874 38
Index 39
Calendar for 1874 40
Notices of the KANSAS FARMER 40

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"Have you Blasted Hopes?" asked a young lady of a librarian with his handkerchief tied over his jaw. "No, Ma'am," said he, "it's only a blasted toothache."

A "Big Indian" strayed away from his camp and got lost; inquiring his way back, was asked, "Indian lost?" "No," said he disdainfully, "Indian no lost; wigwam lost:" striking his breast he exclaimed, "Indian here."

"What is love, Nanny?" asked a Scotch minister of one of his parishioners, alluding, of course, to the word in its scriptural sense. "Hoot, fye, sir," answered the blate Nanny, blushing to the eenholes, "dinna ask me sic a daft-like question. I'm sure ye ken as weel as me that love's next to cholera. Love is just the worst inside complaint for lad or lassie to have."

It was "darling George" when a bridal couple left Omaha; it was "dear George" at Chicago; at Detroit it was "George," and when they reached Niagara Falls it was "Say, you."

"Herodotus, my son, what time is it?" inquired Mr. Spilkins of his son, who had just come home from college. "Well, father," replied the youth, pulling out his watch, "let x represent 11 o'clock, and y equal ten minutes, and x—2y is the answer." Spilkins pondered for a moment, and then said he thought it must be about bed time.

The following conversation is reported to us as having occurred between two darkies, who were recently discussing the collapse of the Freedman's Bank:

"Busted!" exclaimed an old bewildered darky, who had placed some shine in the institution, "you don't gwan' tole me dat Freedman's Bank busted?"

"Yes, it's gone up."

"Done, clear gone?"

"Yes."

Evidently the old man couldn't understand it. He mused deeply and sadly, and with a last sorrowful look into the open but vacant room, turned away, muttering as he went:

"Dat's what makes me always 'spise a bank."—*Macon (Ga) Telegraph.*

KILLED BY A COMPOSITOR.—Such was the verdict of the coroner's jury on the case. The circumstances were as follows:

He loved madly, passionately. His fair one smiled, and all was going well. His suit was safe, but in an evil moment he conceived the idea of clinching it, so to speak, with a poem He wrote his poem in a moment of heavenly inspiration, and sent it the village weekly. It began thus:

Maud Mary Jane Pilkinton Filer,
White skirted marvel of duty:
The wide world can never beguile her,
My gold-headed, blue-belted beauty.

It was a pretty poetic flower as it stood, but the compositorial Goth laid his typographical hand upon it, and when it appeared "skirted" was spelled with an "h," and "belted" had two "l's" in it, and an "i." And so they laid him tearfully away beneath the daisies, and rendered a verdict as above.

"Would my little Ezra," asked a fond mother, "like to be a missionary and go and preach to the suffering heathen?" Tears, bright, pearly drops of feeling, glistened in little Ezra's eyes as he murmured, "No, I wouldn't; but I'd like to be on the perlice long enough to put a tin roof on the big lummax that stuck shoemaker's wax on my seat to-day at school."

She was a foot taller than he. They walked along the street, however, arm in arm, as happy and contented as two children just out of the mud-pie pile. Just as they turned the corner at Third and main, he looked up at her and murmured in tones like the god of thunder; "Sal, dog gone my hide, if you ain't the sweetest, littlest mite of humanity that ever got squeezed into such a little space!"

Towering from her lofty pedestals, she calmly answered, "You bet, Jack!"

As a man with a pensive look on his countenance, and a basket on his arm, was walking down East street the other day, he trod on something which evidently was very slippery for one of his pedal extremities suddenly evinced a desire to go ahead of the rest of his body, and the result was he concluded to sit down, which he did without even taking off his hat.

Now by some miscalculation the basket reached the ground first, and as he hadn't time to look he sat down in it. When we reflect that the basket was filled with eggs we can enter somewhat into his feelings, and then to have a horrid boy come along, and say, "Look here, old rooster; you can't hatch them eggs."

We are sorry to learn that a German chemist has succeeded in making a first-rate brandy out of sawdust. We are a friend of the temperance movement, and we want it to succeed, but what chance will it have when a man can take a rip-saw and go out and get drunk with a fence rail? What is the use of a prohibitory liquor law if a man is able to make brandy smashes out of the shingles on his roof or if he can get delirium tremens by drinking the legs of his kitchen chairs?

You may shut an inebriate out of a gin-shop and keep him away from taverns, but if he can become uprorious on boiled saw-dust and dessicated window sills, any effort at reform must necessarily be a failure. It will be wise, therefore, if temperance societies will butcher the German chemist before he goes any further.—*Dunn County (Tenn.) News.*

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