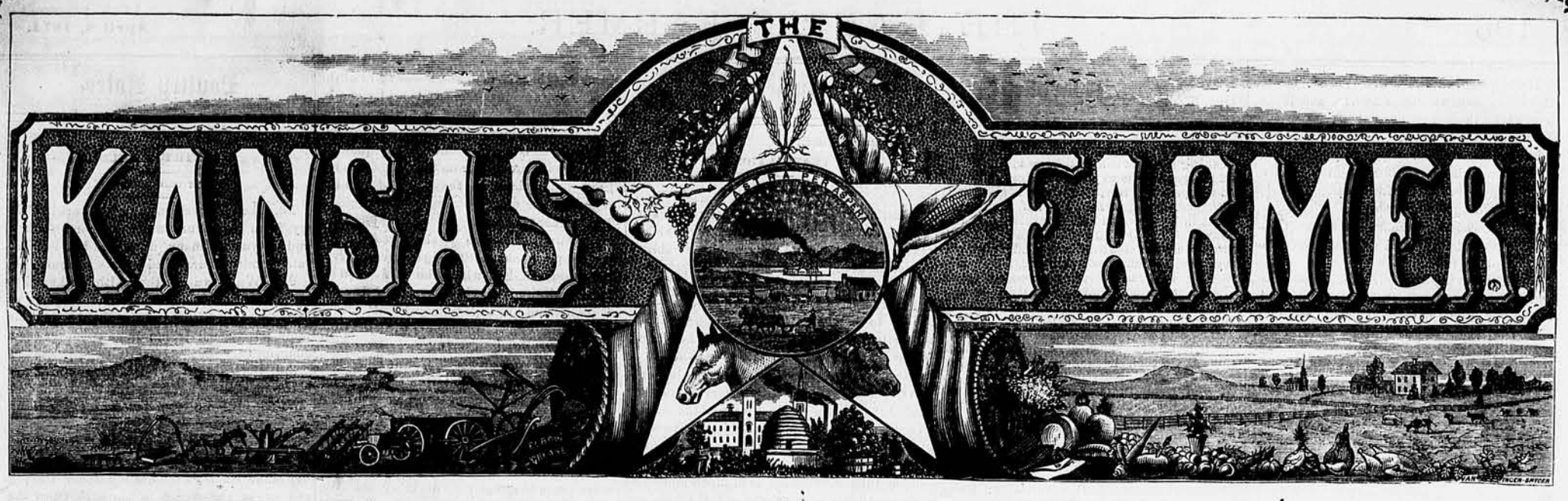

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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The President and Secretary *ex-officio.*

Agriculture.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

BLUEMONT FARM PAPERS.

BY W. MARLATT.

Under the above caption, I propose to give your readers an occasional talk about matters relating directly or indirectly to the farm, in its several departments.

Though a resident of Kansas since "'56," I have been wholly engaged in the business of agriculture only since '66. The little that I have accomplished in the way of forest and fruit culture in addition to the usual routine work of the farm, has been done within the past five or eight years. In this time I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction, at least, that with good health and plenty of "elbow grease," a man can make a farm support his family, and, in time, be surrounded with all the necessaries, if not the comforts and luxuries of life, just as well in Kansas, as elsewhere in our broad domain.

I have some twelve acres planted to forest and fruit trees, principally the latter. Of apple trees I have about fifty varieties, about half of which have been in bearing from two to five years. Of these the earliest and best bearers are the Winesap, Ben Davis, Willow Twig, Rome Beauty, Wagner, White Winter Pearmain and Jenneting, in about the order named, as winter varieties.

Among the earliest and later summer varieties are Early Harvest, Red Astrican, Lowell, Grammar's Pearmain and Maiden's Blush.

There are other old and well known and popular varieties that may do as well, and even better than the above mentioned, but I have not tested them.

Of the small fruits, I have found the grape, gooseberry, currant, blackberry, raspberry and strawberry a grand success, seldom, if ever, failing to afford a fair crop. We have all of these covered. so that with peaches, that have never failed us since they came into bearing; and apples, we have an abundance of fruit the *whole year round.*

Were I to go out to settle anew on the prairie, the first thing of permanent improvement would be to put out an orchard of choice apple, peach, and all manner of small fruits. When properly done and *cared for*, nothing will be found, counting the labor and money invested, to give so speedy and satisfactory returns.

To make a successful beginning, no very great outlay will be needed. Twenty-five dollars, or less, will purchase all the nursery stock that will be necessary for a trial, (an amount that many a poor man spends in a single year for tobacco). Nor is a great deal of time needed either. To the man whose whole time is demanded for the bare support of his family as is the case with most of the frontier settlers, all this sort of work can be done at liitle odd spells that will not be missed in the result of the year's labor.

One thing must be borne in mind, these things will not bear neglect, especially at the first.

Anything done in this line had better be done well. Nature, though a kind and ever generous mother, will do her part only on condition that we faithfully do ours. Don't try to impose upon her, she won't bear it.

To protect my fruit trees from the depredations of rabbits, I wrap them with paper. Fold in strips of three or four thicknesses and as wide as the palm of the hand, and wrap from the ground upward a foot or more in hight and tie with a strip of old cloth or string of any kind to keep it in place; and leave it to rot off. It will serve as a protection also against borers and sun scald.

One feels considerably put out with himself on walking out after a clear, frosty night, to find a fine tree just ready to come into bearing girdled and destroyed in a single night, all for the want of two minute's work in protecting it. A single copy of the FARMER or *Tribune* will wrap four or more trees, so as to thoroughly protect them for a season.

My wheat, the "Bluestem," stood the winter well and is now looking finely. I had the best crop in the region last season and am hoping to beat it this. I have just sown the field, fifteen acres to timothy and red clover, for meadow, and expect to sow some more on oat ground, which, with what is already sown and well set, will make twenty-five acres seeded down to tame grasses on Bluemont Farm.

I want something better than prairie hay with which to feed my stock.

My fifty-six head of stock, cattle and horses have managed to store away a larger amount of grain and hay this winter with less visible results than I have ever experienced before in Kansas.

I have been making sugar from soft maple and box elder grown from the seed on Bluemont farm since '67. The quantity made was not large, being only a test as to what might be done. The sap was boiled down in an iron pot on the cook stove.

The sugar from the soft maple is nearly as white as the best coffee sugar bought at the store. That from the box elder is of a light yellow color and in appearance and taste closely resembl es the sugar we made thirty years ago from the hard maple, in Indiana.

The trees tapped are from five to six inches in diameter and from twenty to thirty feet high, planted around the orchard as a wind break. I propose to utilize them further in this line in the future.

The prospect for a fine fruit crop was never better.

Bluemont Farm, March 30.

For the Kansas Farmer.

BROOM CORN.

Having been engaged in the cultivation of broom corn for the past five or six years, and thinking a short article on its cultivation might be of enterest to some of the readers of the FARMER, I give you my mode of planting, cultivating and securing the crop.

Any good corn ground will produce a paying crop of broom corn. It should be prepared by being well and deeply broken up and made smooth and fine with a harrow. My mode (being among stumps I cannot use machinery) is to mark out the rows one way, as I plant in drills, three feet and a half apart with a small single shovel plow, (north and south preferred); the seed is then dropped along the rows by hand, not more than two quarts to the acre, as evenly as may be, and which a little practice will render quite easy. It is then harrowed across the rows and the ground left fine and level.

A beginner will be apt to think he is not getting seed enough. He will find however, when his crop matures, that it is thick enough to produce fine long bush, which is the object. Should too much seed be used, as was the case with me for two years, it requires a deal of work to thin the crop, and which must be done, or your labor will be all in vain.

As soon as the plants are sufficiently large to cultivate, the crop requires the same treatment as indian corn; care being taken that all grass in the rows be thoroughly kept down. I have found it a very good plan when the ground was grassy or weedy, as soon as the crop was two or three feet high, to take a small diamond plow and turn the furrow to the row, thus effectually covering the grass. Whatever mode is adopted the grass must be kept down to secure a paying crop.

To get the best and heaviest brush, the crop should be harvested as soon as it is fully out of blossom, but finding the seed equal to half a crop of medium corn, my usual practice has been to defer cutting until the seed was fully formed and out of the milk, but soft and doughy; when the crop should be secured with as little delay as possible.

My practice has been to break the corn in tables about three feet high, that is two rows are broke diagonally across each other; the breaker going backwards between the rows and breaking from the standing corn, as much as he can grasp from one row, and then at such an angle that the break of the one row is placed on the far side of the opposite one; thus placing the brush in easy reach of the cutter who follows immediately after. The brush as cut being laid at the table, where it may be lest to cure The cutter grasps the brush of as many stalks as he conveniently can with the left hand, and with a quick movement cuts the stalks off, not less than six inches below the brush, but above the upper joint. If this is properly done, the sheath is left on the stock, and gives no further trouble.

My practice has been to secure the brush the day after it is cut, and as fast as the seed is scraped off, for which I use a cylinder and horse power, to tie the brush in small bundles of three or four pounds and put them on scaffolds placed about eight inches apart in an open building, where it cures without further trouble. The seed is taken directly from the scraper and placed in a kiln prepared for the purpose where it is exposed to a moderate heat for twenty-four hours, when it will keep as well as wheat or any other grain.

I have planted both the "Missouri Evergreen" and "Shaker Green," prefer the latter as with me it retains its green color until the seed is fully ripe; which is an item, when the corn or broom is sent to market, its yield being fully equal to the former.

To any of your readers who may be induced for the first time to plant some broom corn, I would say, try only a few acres at first, as without the facilities of securing the crop and until you have some practical skill, there is danger of a loss. It will not stand wet after it is cut, heats as readily as buckwheat, and any considerable color destroys its market value. Any old building or shed, however, so long as the roof is tight, will secure it just as well as the best. Above all avoid throwing it in large piles for any considerable time after it is cut, with the seed on.

There is but little doubt but that good prices will be realized for broom corn for the next two or three years. The old stock of corn and brooms is pretty well used up and by the time the next crop can be placed in market, the chances are that there will be a brisk demand at paying prices. Y.

Wyandotte County, Kan.

Castor Beans.

We are informed that the farmers through out this county design engaging extensively in the laudable enterprise of planting castor beans and flax—two products that will undoubtedly prove more remunerative to the farmer than the usual amount of oats and corn, hitherto adhered to as the income of the farm. Almost every farmer we meet says he is going to try one or the other of these crops. Now, we say to the farmers, give the products a thorough test. Do not expect them to grow without culture, but give them the same attention you would any other crop, and in all probability you will reap a good harvest.

From the best information we can obtain, the proper time to plant castor beans is at the earliest part of the season that corn may be planted. Plant four rows, four feet apart, and between the fourth and fifth rows leave a space of five feet, to be used by horse and sled in gathering the beans. It is only necessary to plant one way, and a little closer than you would corn, to make sure against defective beans. After planting, the plants will need about the same attention that is necessary for corn.

Flax Culture.

Flax should be sown about the same time oats are, and is put in in the same manner. Neither of these crops is likely to be injured with drouth, or chinch bugs and army worms. Taking everything into consideration, these products seem to be the surest and altogether most profitable crop that can be raised in this section.

SUN FLOWERS.

YIELD, about equal to corn. In planting, strike the furrows as for corn and then scatter the seed about a foot apart. Cultivate same as corn.

HARVEST—Take a corn knife and cut off the heads and throw them into the wagon. Thresh as you would castor beans.

MARKET.—The best market is to feed it to the hens, then to the hogs and then to the horses. The leaves when dry make splendid fodder, but the great beauty of the crop is

FUEL.—Every prairie farmer ought to plant at least one acre, and gather it in the fall when it is dry, and stand it up near the wood pile and every time the good wife wants a little kindling to start her fire with in a hurry she will bless the man that first "invented" the sun flower. KAW HILLS.

Get crops in early, but not before the land is in good working order.

System and order are essential to success in farming. Whatever accomplishes the most work with the least cost is the best system. But work is no less essential.

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

NOTES ON TREES.

BY R. S. ELLIOTT.

I see an inquiry for locust seed in the FARMER. Kern, Steber & Co., No. 211 Market, street, St. Louis, (who advertise in the FARMER) have black locust seed at low prices. If any subscriber wants any, let him send any sum from fifty cents up, to this firm, and they will send him the seed by mail or express as ordered. The firm is reliable. They also have honey locust seed, and other tree seeds.

Neither honey locust or black locust ought to be planted until the ground is so warm as to bring up the seed at once. About the first of May is a good time.

I had good success on the plains with black locust, by pouring scalding water on the seeds at night and planting next day. I took the seed to the field damp, and rolled them to separate them from each other, for convenience in planting.

Honey locust seed require to be scalded and kept in soak some days; then pick out the swollen ones to plant, giving the others more time.

Mr. C. W. Johnson will hardly be able to stop tree planting in Kansas. He may theorize to his heart's content, but the trees will grow, if planted, even on the upland prairies, no matter how much is printed to show the contrary At least they do grow along the line of the Kansas Pacific railroad. If Mr. Johnson will look at the little field on the west line of Ellsworth county, he may see that trees do about as well there as in Illinois.

The difficulty of growing trees on the plains is not in the summer climate, but rather in the dryness of the falls and winters. Insects are also destructive. But it is practicable to grow trees, even without irrigation, away out on the plains, as I have proved to my own satisfaction, at least. The present financial condition will not justify the Kansas Pacific in going on with experiments, and I do not regret that such is the case, so far as establishing possibilities is concerned. This has already been done. But I do not care to review Mr. Johnson's essay. His opinions are theoretical. Mr. Kelsey can take care of him. Kelsey speaks from experience—so do I.

It is true that a great many forest trees have not been planted in Kansas. The same is true of Illinois. But there is progress in both states, and the work will go on; not rapidly, because farmers are not rapid people, but steadily, as people learn how easy it is to do the work.

I enjoyed Mr. Kelsey's essay on trees, and Mr. Copley's address on manufactures, very much. So long as the FARMER presents papers of this class, an occasional counter-blast like that of Mr. Johnson's, can be tolerated. It seems to wake people up.

Kirkwood, Mo., March 28.

For the Kansas Farmer.

FRUITERY.—SOME OF MY WAYS.

Our friend, "Driab" opens up a proper subject and gives good views in regard to fruit growing. But I, for my part, shall differ a little from him. In the first place I shall be particular to start a hedge and wind break on the south side of the orchard, as well as the west and north side. Most of our summer winds come from that quarter and strong enough to shake much of the fruit off if they are not hindered a little.

I would like to have my summer and early fall apples within 100 feet of the house. I would not want my small-fruit garden between my house and the orchard.

An orchard that is kept in good order is a pretty sight and I would not want anything to hide my view of it from the house.

I would not want a very large small-fruit garden, unless, I had a small farm and was near a large town.

Careful cultivation for a couple of years, does not end the work of a fruit garden. They must be cared for every year, and a large garden will require more care, to keep in good order, than I, or most of farmers, are willing to give.

If the grass sod is allowed to set around them they soon become of no use, and if the weeds take them they present an ugly sight—a shame to the owner.

In planting small-fruits, or any other kind, we must calculate the labor required to keep them in good order in after years, and then plant according to our strength.

I should want my orchard site to lay so as not to make triangles and waste corners of the balance of my farm.

I shall plant my apple trees 25 feet apart, and have them standing diagonally, thus: In beginning the second row, I would measure off 25 feet, and then go on a line parallel with the first row 12½ feet to set the first tree, and then the next 25 feet from that, and so on, through the row. Then begin the third row in range with the first.

I should plant my peach trees around the outside of the orchard and the inner side of the wind break—not too close to the wind break, but using a little of the space between the trees of the first apple row.

Another very important matter is to have your orchard, or some part of it, come up close to your chicken coop, as your chickens will destroy many beetles and moths if they have the opportunity. The coop should also be near the stables.

Your hedge should be set so as to allow of the hogs running, part of the season, among the apple, peach and plum trees; but not among the small fruit. T. M. C.

For the Kansas Farmer.

LAYING OUT AN ORCHARD.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I send you my plan for laying out an orchard, which I have practiced several years. Several of my neighbors have adopted it and with perfect success. It is both simple and accurate:

An irregularly set orchard is an eye-sore, while one uniformly set is a thing of beauty. The quincunx style giving the best landscape effect, economizing ground and giving more latitude for working, or cultivating, as it can be worked in four different directions, is the style adopted.

After deciding where your first row is to be, measure accurately and see that the line is perfectly strait, as the uniformity of the whole orchard depends upon the exactness of this row. Prepare a chain twice the length of the distance between the trees to be set. This can be made of fence wire, or much smaller will answer. Have a two inch ring in each end, also one in the centre, making the two parts of equal length. A rope or cord is not to be relied on as it will stretch or shrink from 6 to 12 inches in a cord of the desired length. With your stakes ready—and they need not be large, as no sighting is to be done, and one person to each ring in the chain, (boys will do to carry the ends of the chain); commence by placing one of the end rings over the first stake in the row that is staked out; the other end over the second stake, the other, or centre ring, being on the line of the second row, will come exactly where a tree is to be set; as an equilateral triangle is thereby formed. Thus proceed until the whole row is staked out. Then use this row as a guide. In this manner continue until the whole orchard is staked off, which is done very rapidly.

When ready to set the trees, take a strip of board six feet long, cut a notch in the centre large enough to admit a tree, and at an equal distance from the notch bore a hole in each end of the board. Place the notch against the stake where a tree is to set, and then put a stick in each hole at the ends, remove the board, dig the hole, replace the board over to the two sticks and the tree placed in the notch will come exactly where the first stake was stuck. This requires but one person, as no sighting is needed.

While accuracy is preserved in this plan, it is also the most rapid of all plans for laying out and setting an orchard.

The using of the board in setting is not claimed as being new, as it has been in use for several years. I am certain no one will ever go back to the old style after trying this plan. Yours truly, R. C. TASKER.

Lawrence, Kan.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—The full-grown orange tree yields from 500 to 2,000 oranges yearly, and arrives at the bearing state in from three to five years. The lemon tree begins to bear in the same time. The plantations of these trees in Mediterranean countries are called gardens. Great care is taken in gathering and handling the fruit. It is gathered in baskets like our peach-basket, lined with canvas, which are attached to the neck or shoulders by means of a strap. The fruit is taken from the gardens to the packing magazine, where, after being assorted by women and wrapped in paper by young girls, it is packed for shipment by experienced females. Some proprietors employ 500 persons, who get from 9 to 15 cents per day. In sorting the fruit all wanting stems are rejected. The boxes are securely covered, strapped, and branded with the owner's name. This trade, which twenty year ago was very small, has now become a prominent one.

Pear scions on apple stocks are in a rather precarious condition, as the union is hardly ever perfect, and were we to give advice, it would be to get them upon their own roots as soon as possible. Probably the plan you propose to adopt is as good as any, except that an earlier rooting of the cion ought to be effected by ridging up or otherwise. You may not find many living pear shoots ot the end of this season, however, unless the conditions are quite favorable.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Horse Department.

BREED LARGE HORSES.

Taking scrub or common horses as they run, and their quality is so poor, the supply so large, and the prices so low, and there is absolutely no chance, as a general thing, of making expenses in breeding and raising this discription of stock. But there are other kinds of horses which can be bred with obvious advantage. If they have good mares of fair size, they can by breeding to horses of good breeding secure colts of proper size, action and style to meet with prompt sale at remunerative prices as carriage-horses, etc. Or if they employ stallions of almost any of the heavy draft breeds, they will obtain those solid heavy animals which are in such demand for express wagons and heavy teaming all over the country. No one who has not investigated the subject can form an inteligent estimate of the number of such animals which the country can absorb. the demand is everywhere greater than the supply, and is steadily and rapidly increasing, and it is a demand which, for a great many years at least, cannot be met. For, aside from the natural increase in the demand for them, those already in use are placed in such severe labor, that they are soon used up; hence the old purchasers are soon back in the market in search of fresh supplies. There is nothing of the lottery in this sort of business, every horse of this description which the farmer can send to market will meet with ready sale, and bring good round prices. Aside from the stallion service, the cost of raising such animals is not a particle greater than the cost of raising a scrub which will not bring one quarter the price when brought to market; and their dis position is such, that they are less liable to strain and injure themselves while developing in the pasture, and are more readily broken and trained to harness.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

DO HORSES REASON?

For many years I have made the horse a subject of thought and study. At times I have been led to believe that horses have reasoning powers, and can understand and apply them in various ways.

For the last two years I have driven my mare nearly every day over the same road. About one mile from my home are two roads, one leading to the church, the other leading to the depot. Now six days in the week I drive to the cars, and on Sunday to the church. At the points where these roads separate, I give my mare her head, leaving her free to to make her choice. and on week-days she will go strait to the depot, and on Sundays she goes, of her own free will, to the church; I never knew her to fail me yet. It puzzled me for a long time to learn how she should know any difference in days; and I have come to the conclusion that she reasons from facts—facts connected with every-day life.

On week-days I start from my stable in a two-wheel carriage; on Sundays I start from my house in a carryall, thus making an entire change, both in time, place and carriage; and from these facts she must be guided in her choice of roads.

Many say this is instinct; if so, where does reason begin?—*O. W. Fiske, in Our Dumb Animals.*

BREEDING TO YOUNG FILLIES.

Notwithstanding it is the general opinion that a mare—or a filly, rather, for a filly is not strictly a mare until she is five years old—may be bred to a horse when she attains her third year, it is by no means safe to follow it as a rule. Much is said and written about early maturity; but breeders forget to take into account the differences of climate, soil, parentage, &c., and the great influences they must necessarily exercise in the development of the animal frame. The fact is patent to the most casual observer that in the blue grass regions of Kentucky and Tennessee the horse, as a general thing, is as fully developed at three years old as in Maine and Vermont at four. Assuming this to be correct, it follows that a three-year-old filly in the New England States cannot have arrived at full maturity at that age, and hence is unfit to be sent to the stud. There are, of course, exceptions, but these very exceptions go far to prove the force of the rule. It is a violation of one of nature's laws that the young shall propagate its kinds, and that law is inflexible. Whenever it occurs the foal robs the dam of some portion of the nourishment destined by nature to develop the maternal frame, the result being puny offspring and permanent injury to the mother. Thus time and money are both wasted, to say nothing of the positive want of humanity in inflicting the cares and pains of maternity upon an immature animal.

The instances of success in breeding from too young a dam are extremely rare, and, in comparison with those that have broken down or were otherwise disabled, offer a marked disparity. As a rule, threfore, some fillies may be bred as early as three, and others at four years old, judgment as to maturity being an indispensable requisite. In breeding to young mares, the horse should be fully matured, that is to say, seven or eight years old.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

TROTTING ACTION DESTROYED BY OVER-TRAINING.—The over-training of colts results in a cramping of their action, especially in the hinder legs, thereby shortening the stride behind, and destroying the naturally great leverage, without which no colt can ever become a first class trotter. The habit becomes confirmed, just as kicking and hopping becomes confirmed after being indulged in for a few drives. The injury is worked to the action of young trotters more frequently than physically, hence capacity for continuous improvement is destroyed. It is not so with the thoroughbred; his injuries are generally of the physical kind. The improvement of young trotters can be made continuous, provided the work it to be given so as to *cultivate the best action or way of going*, and not to overwork them. Surely colts should be halter broke and gentled while young. It is much easier and safer to break a two than a four-year-old. With age when not handled, colts become self-willed and more difficult to manage.—*Cor. Turf.*

THE purses for the Buffalo races have been arranged as follows: For 2:20 class, $7,500; 2:24 class, $6,000; 2:26 class, $10,000; 2:29 class, $10,000; 2:31 class, $4,000; 2:34 class, $3,000; 2:38 class, $3,000; 2:45 class, $1,500; making a total of $45,000. $5,000 more will be reserved for special premiums, if thought advisable to offer them. All races will be mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. It has also been decided upon to hold a running meeting, commencing on September 8 and continuing four days. Purses to the amount of $8,000 will be offered.

Hygiene.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

VENTILATION.

BY DR. J. A. C.

Ventilation may be divided into the quality of the air breathed, the means by which it reaches the lungs, and the capacity, or ability to breathe a sufficient quantity for the preservation of health. I shall confine myself in this paper, exclusively to the third division—the ability to breathe the necessary quantity of air, believing that the quality of the atmosphere inhaled and the means by which it is brought in contact with the lungs have received much more attention from the people, than the *capacity* to breathe—and indeed the two first divisions of this subject have been generally considered as embracing the whole of ventilation.

This inhaling ability is of much more importance than might appear at first sight; for what signifies the condition of the air, or the ample means by which it is conveyed to the nose, if the ability to take it into the lungs be so deficient as not to allow it to enter in quantities sufficient for the proper purification of the blood. This capacity for the respiration (or breathing) depends not only upon a normal condition of all the organs connected with this process, but also upon the natural expansion and contraction of the lower part of the chest and abdomen. The cavities of the nose, mouth and throat may be in perfect health and the lungs in good condition, but if proper motion and room for expansion of the chest is denied, then the evil results speedily follow. The lower—or floating—ribs are intended for motion and when the lungs are filled with air, a full grown healthy chest should expand about two and a half inches at the lower part. When this expansion is prevented by whatever means, breathing is carried on in a very imperfect manner, too small a quantity of air enters the lungs, the blood is not properly purified and consequently the whole system suffers from the retarded poison of effete materials remaining in circulation.

In discussing this subject, it becomes necessary to cross at right angles the well marked and well travelled path of fashion—that monster that has quietly sent its millions of men, women and children to the grave. Thousands of men die annually from the effects of late suppers, tobacco and intoxicating liquors, because it is fashionable to drink, smoke and keep late hours. What armies of women and children march steadily and uncomplainingly to the calm sad sleep that comes untimely to us all—the victims of insufficient covering for both extremities of the body—which covering is described by Talleyrand as "beginning too late and ending too early." Then we have the late hours, the night revelling and the various demands of fashionable life, that prey so terribly upon the nervous system, and above all the bandaging of the chest and abdomen, by both sexes. Many children are sent steadily to school, their delicate bodies closely confined to small rooms with a limited amount of healthy air, and so dressed as not to be able to breathe much of that. Day after day as the miserable pedagogue vigorously stuffs the ideas into them, he ignorantly crowds a part of the life out of their frail little bodies; the cheek bones become omie prominent, eyes more brilliant and restless and the nervous system more irritable. But it is the fashion to send to school so early, confine so closely and dress so tightly and to have such intellectual little boys and girls, that are being prematurely forced into manhood and womanhood. What do a majority of the teachers know, or knowing, *dare* care about the welfare of their pupils ten years hence. The people demand that their children shall have this mental stuffing, and if the teacher should be intelligent enough to foresee the evils resulting therefrom, still the relentless demands of society must be complied with, or he fails to be a success as a teacher and is soon replaced by another.

But to return from this apparent digression, we will find that in observing nature, that in no other animals do we find so much difference between the physical strength of males and females as we find in the human race. This difference depends to a great extent upon the want of ability in women to inhale a natural amount of atmosphere. It is a fact recognized by physiologists, that as a rule, women have the ability of breathing much less air than men. So great a difference is not found to exist between the sexes of any other animals, is unnatural and must be accounted for by artificial means. The sedentary habits, close confinment indoors and want of active labor has something to do with this deficient amount of breathing by women, but a large majority of this difficulty may be attributed to the habit so extensively practiced among females—tight clothing. This custom is almost universal, and yet it would be extremely difficult to find anyone who would be willing to plead guilty to the charge of tight dressing. One reason why this is so, is that a large majority have been so thoroughly pressed and compressed, from the time they were little girls, until they have by continous habit lost the *sensation* produced by pressure. The lower ribs and muscles of the waist, naturally so full of elasticity and motion, by long confinement lose the power of expansion to a great extent, and as a consequence breathing is performed by the upper and middle parts of the lungs, instead of the contraction of the muscles of the abdomen and lower third of the chest. The amount of carbonic acid given off by the lungs, is in proportion to the quantity of air entering them. We find up to the age of eight years, the difference in the quantity of this gas thrown off from the lungs of boys, differs but little from that exhaled from the lungs of girls.

An eminent authority on this subject says "the diminution in this vital process begins to take place about the eighth year, just at that period in life when the distinction between male and female dress has become completed and has time to manifest its effects, and when the waists of a little girls begin to be still more closely drawn in to give them a neat and trim appearence." If this defference in the quantity of air entering the lungs depended upon the amount of lung surface, it would show itself from birth; and if upon confinement and want of exercise, it would not be observed until latter in life, for girls take about as much exercise in open air at ten and twelve years of age as they do at eight. We believe there that this difference in amount of air breathed by boys and girls, depends to a very great extent upon the fashionable dress of females.

We all remember how cholera has desolated our country in other years. If it were approaching our locality, how our digestion would be interrupted and our dreams disturbed. Doctors would meet and hold grave discussions in reference to its cause, prevention and cure. Cities would appoint their boards of health, establish quarantines and adopt such hygienic measures as would be recommended by the guardians of public health. Notwithstanding all this preparation and excitement, *tight dressing* is one of the most prolific causes of a disease that destroys many more lives than cholera—(consumption). There were more deaths from consumption, even in the years cholera prevailed in this country, than from the latter disease. From June 1st, 1849, to June 1st, 1850, there died of cholera in the United States, 31,505; of consumption, 33,516. Of females, there died in the United States that year between the ages of twenty and fifty, of cholera 5,660; of consumption 10,198; and yet while many a cheek grows pale at the name of cholera, few are disturbed about consumption.

During the first few years of life almost as many boys die from this disease of the lungs as girls, but between the ages of ten and twenty years, there died in the United States 1,144 males, to 2,335 females. About the age we find this diminution of air in the lungs of girls, we also find the mortality from lung diseases largely increased, so that at the age of twenty, about the time the habits of dress have had a sufficient time to produce their worst results, the mortality from this dis ase is the greatest. Epidemics sweep over the country like a tempest with fearful rapidity, and the profession and people alike are startled into activity. But these throat and lung affections—which produce one-third of all the deaths in the United States—are like the poor in the days of the primitive christians (always present) and so regularly and quietly do they do their fatal work, from the first day of January to the last day of December of every year, without intermission day or night, that they fail to attract that share of attention they demand. May not the medical profession well inquire, what is being done to enlighten the people on the prevention of diseases? And may not the people well inquire, what they are doing to carry out what knowledge they already have on the subject?

But consumption is not the only disease resulting from the fashionable mode of dress. Prof. Gross, of Philadelphia says, "The effects of tight lacing are known to every surgeon not merely in relation to spinal curvature, but in their influence on the general health. There is not an organ of the body that is not injuriously affected by the corset, or does not resent the vile encroachment; circulation, respiration, digestion and secretion are all brought under its dominion. The muscles of of the back are seriously restrained by it. Hence, if the practice be continued for any length of time, they must necessarily be stunted in their growth and irregular in their action, unfiting them for the healthy discharge of their regular functions; those of one side being rendered stronger than their fellows of the opposite side."

Spring Hill, Kansas.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* writes as follows: "For the last twelve or fourteen years I have been employed in a shop where there are over three hundred men at work, and, as is the case in all shops of this kind, hardly a day passes but one or more of us cut or bruise our limbs. At first there were but few that found their way to my department to have their wounds bound up; but after a while it became generally known that a rag glued on a flesh wound was not only a speedy curative, but a formidable protection against further injury. I was soon abliged to keep a supply of rags on hand, to be ready for any emergency. I will here cite one among many of the cases cured with glue.

A man was running a boring machine, with an inch-and-a-quarter auger attached; by some means, the sleeve of his shirt caught in the auger, bringing his wrist in contact with the bit, tearing the flesh among the muscles in a frightful manner. He was conducted to my department (the pattern shop) and I washed the wound in warm water, and glued around it a cloth, which, when dry, shrunk into a rounded shape, holding the wound tight and firm. Once or twice a week, for three or four weeks, I dressed the wound afresh, and it was well. The man never lost an hour's time in consequence. The truth of this statement hundreds can tetsify to. I use, of course, the best quality of glue."

Poultry Notes.

For the Kansas Farmer

POLETRY CULTURE.

BY OLD CENTRE.

1st. The cheapest way tu git a start in Poletry iz tu go tu yure nabor an borrow a hen, and if yu hev many nabors an like em fustrate yu mite go aroun an borrow several.

2nd. When yu git thru with the hens hev yure children take em home an tel the foax yu ar much obliged tu them fer the use ov their fouls an yu wil tri an du az much fer them sumtimes.

3rd. If yu kin git 3 or 4 dollers a duzen fer chickens, or 3 dollers fer a ruseter, or 3 dollers fer a trio, or 3 dollers a duzen for egs yu kant wel cultivate tu meny Poletry.

4th. If thare iz a hen on the nest when yu go tu git the egs, take a fense bored an punch her of, an when yu see her hid under the pig pen or in the wedes in the back en ov the orcherd, yu can venture up tu the nest with perfect safety.

5th. When yu wish tu set a hen pick out the nisest an soundest an ripest egs an az sum egs wil fech ruseters an sum wil fech hens if yu want the most ruseters giv the hen the most egs ov that kine an if yu want the most hens giv her the most ov the uther kine, yu kin most allays tel what kine thay ar when thay git dun groin.

6th. When the chicks ar 5 or 6 weaks ole yu mite wean them so az tu let hen the go tu lain agin an the chicks lurn tu take kare ov themselves, hev them a gude place tu roost in, so az tu be saif frum vermin, fer minks an polekats eats em, sumtimes, az wel az human beins.

7te. In byin Poletry allays by young ones, yu kant hardly ever rely on the different shapes ov thare teeth or the wrinkles about there ize tu tel thare age. Yu ken most allays tel by cooking them 1 that cooks rite tender in 1 our iz younger than 1 that rekwiaes 24 ours, this iz a purty sure way tu tel.

An also, allays by sum ov the pure bread ones, sich az the howdans, the lite braymays, coachins, asiaatticks or sum uther gude kine.

DUCKS AS EGG PRODUCERS.—In answer to a correspondent, the *Cottage Gardener* says: The number of eggs laid by a duck depends very much on the breed to which she belongs. In all poultry, the non-setters lay more than those that are concerned in the raising generation. Thus the Aylesbury will lay a greater number of eggs than any other duck. The black duck, called the Labrador, the East Indian, or Buenos Ayrean, is a good layer. The Rouen is an average layer, and the wild duck lays few compared with these. An old duck is, as a rule, a better layer than a young one, but it is impossible to give the average of any of them. Aylesbury ducks begin to lay in November and December; Rouens three months later. Both the time when they begin laying, and the number of eggs they lay, are influenced by their keeping and by judicious management.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A ROOSTER!—The Boston *Journal* says Mr. William G. Davis, Civil Engineer on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, purchased of Mr. Ira Batchelder of the Mt. Crawford House a Black Spanish rooster, called "General Castelar," for $2000. He was the only bird hatched from a dozen eggs brought from Cuba.

Bee Culture.

Spring Treatment of Bees.

As soon as bees are removed from their winter quarters and placed on their summer stands, each hive should be examined, and its exact condition known. All dead bees and accumulations of every kind should be removed. Should any colonies be found queenless, and sufficient numbers of bees remain to keep up the heat and attend to the wants of the hive, I would advise that it be not broken up or united with another stock, but given frames of combs containing eggs. Continue this from from time to time till drones appear, when they can rear a queen and be sure of her mating. A prolific queen can supply eggs as fast as any two stocks can care for them in spring. Stop all upward ventilation, and keep the entrance contracted, so that but two or three bees can pass in or out at a time. During chilly days and those too cold for her to fly close the entrance entirely; also, close the entrance at night. Some may think this to much trouble; but if they will but once give it a trial, they will find it will pay. It keeps the heat in the hive, and you cannot raise young bees without heat. Give them all the rye meal they will carry in.

From this time till the flowers yield honey, all stock should have an abundance of honey or syrup, or breeding will not progress very rapidly. Those that need feeding can be fed in any manner the bee-keeper finds most convenient. A very good and cheap feeder can be made from an oyster can. At the restaurants they open them on the side. Procure these; take a piece of tin large enough to cover the opening; punch it full of small holes; in the center punch a half inch hole; now solder over the opening in the can, and it is then ready for use. Fill the can with syrup, stop the half inch hole with a cork, (rubber is the best) and lay it on top of the frame, with the perforated side down.

From one-fourth to one-half of a pound of sugar to a quart of water makes a very good spring feed, and save bees the labor of carrying water. More anon. T. G. MCGAW.

Warren Co. Ill.

ABOUT 159 pounds of honey were taken from beneath the chamber floor of an old house in Durham, Conn., recently, being the result of four years' labor of a swarm of bees which had gained access to the house under the roof-board.

Patrons of Husbandry.

To Deputies.

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

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.*

For the Kansas Farmer.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. POPENOE.

J. H. G., Wabaunsee co.,—You want my advice about jewels. I cannot advise you to purchase them; they are nice to have but cost too much, and I think you can make better use of your funds than buying the implements at the price asked for them. My motto is, keep our money at home as much as we can. I also think they cost at least one-third or one-half too much, and cannot advise you to send your money for them when it could be spent to so much better advantage in the purchase of an organ for your Grange, or books and papers for general use, or in the purchase of some improved stock or machinery. If we could get the jewels and implements at a reasonable price I would recommend you to do so, but until they bring them down to Grange prices, my advice is, let the manufacturer keep them in his show case. I understand they will soon be manufactured at prices that will probably be acceptable to us.

We do not want to see this branch of business made a monopoly of, any more than any other. So we can afford to wait until we have them offered at reasonable rates. This not only answers your request, but numerous others. It is rather out of my line, but as so many wanted advice on this subject, I concluded to give you and them my opinion. It will cost you nothing, at least, if you do not take it or profit by it.

To Subscriber.—It is the duty of the Master to try to be at every meeting. If he should be absent at any time, let the Overseer take his place and appoint an overseer—let him appoint any good working Fourth degree member. Or, if a Past Master is present, let the Overseer, if he chooses, ask the P. M., to take the chair, and keep his own place.

The singing is part of the opening ceremony, and should not be neglected. Immediately after the opening song, *that* unwritten work comes in, and then declare the Grange open according to the ritual.

J. G., Brown co.—The County Councils are considered the business department of the Grange. The Subordinate Grange, the social and educational departments. In regard to manufactories,—We expect, in the course of the summer, to have implements manufactured at Humboldt, Iola, Topeka, Leavenworth, Lawrence and other places. Should the dam at Lawrence prove a success against high water this spring, manufactories will be started there that will do away with the sending out of the state for all the plows, cultivators, reapers, etc., that we use.

A subscriber asks: 1. Is it right to admit children in the Grange? 2. Can the Overseer, acting as Master, give the annual word?

1. If they are not too big, or *sharp*. 2. The Overseer, when acting as Master, fills his place, therefore, he can, when acting in that capacity.

OSAGE MISSION, KAN., March 29.

EDITOR FARMER. Our county has at last began business in the way of Grange enterprise. The County Council has contracted for one of the best mills in the state, and have began operations.

We propose, when the new wheat crop is harvested aad ready to market, to then keep the mill running night and day for the entire year. The farmers in this county mean business and are going at it in a business like manner.

We expect, also, to build an elevator, about 30x40 feet and four stories high, with a storing capacity of about 75,000 or 100,000 bushels.

We have under contemplation the erection of a building for the manufacture of agricultural implements.

All we need, in this movement, is concert of action and this, we think we have in our county. Yours, etc., H. L. SHIDLER.

IN the 1,818 Granges of Iowa it is said that there are no less than 25,000 women, each of whom is intrusted with a vote. The women are thus rapidly preparing for the ballot by instruction in parliamentary practice, debate and general business. There are some 7,000 Granges in the country, to which belong nearly 100,000 women.

NEW GRANGES ORGANIZED. By W. S. Hanna, Junction City. Prairie Farmer Grange, Henra Hann, Master; S. C. Cutler, Secretary. White City Grange, W. J. McKenzie, Secretary; both in Morris county. Grant Grange, H. F. Elias, Master; W. H. Tannahill, Secretary; Milford, Davis county.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—No. 1.

BY A ROADMAKER.

It has frequently been remarked that the common roads of the United States are inferior to those of any other civilized country, and, in general, greatly deficient in all the attributes of good roads; their direction is injudicious and their surface of such condition that at the very season when most needed for use, they are almost impassable.

If there be truth in the maxim stated by a distinguished English engineer: "The Roads of a country are accurate and certain tests of the degree of its civilization," then indeed have we relapsed into an almost semi civilized state, for it must be painfully apparent to all who have occasion to make use of the highways of this country, but particularly of "the west," that our roads are in a majority of cases worse than none at all, for where the traveller has the wide, unbroken prairie to cross, he can choose the most feasible route, but in the narrow limits of a fenced public highway he has no choice, but must take the road as he finds it, "for better or worse," most frequently for worse, especially in the spring season, or after even a heavy shower, when mud is the supreme power which places strict embargo upon all interior traffic.

In these days of railroad communication between commercial centres remote from each other, there is no necessity for national highways, such as the government of the United States at one time constructed over the Alleghenies and extended towards the Mississippi; nor is there any want of State roads radiating in all directions from the capital; the railroad lines, extending in every direction more than fully supply their places; but the great necessity is for highways extending from towns unavoidably inland, by the most direct feasible route to the nearest point of railway communication, and from one inland village to another; also, neighborhood roads, radiating from each county seat to the neighborhoods throughout the county.

These various highways are the veins and arteries of the body politic:—the Railroad, extending from the heart of commerce, brings out the supplies demanded by the wants of trade; the County roads, as arteries, distribute these supplies nearer the source of demand, while the Neighborhood roads, as the veins still further distribute the goods to the consumer, and by the same means the products of the country are gathered, and finally find its course to the metropolitan mart, and without a proper system of well constructed public highways, the hard labor of the farmer, who has unfortunately located a few miles from a market, is for nought—transportation swallows his profits. In fact the agriculturist is in a great measure dependent upon well devised and well constructed roads for success in his business. The farmer, living at a distance from a market town or from railroad communication with a market, is frequently unable to take advantage of a favorable price for his produce, from his utter inability to reach a market, owing to the impassable condition of the roads,—he is therefore obliged to take what he may be able to get at the time when he can reach a central point.

A man's time is worth a certain amount of money; the labor of a team has also a value for each day; his produce, say of wheat, has cost a certain value per bushel, and it cannot be sold for less than that sum without loss to the producer; if, therefore, he takes two days to haul to market, what, if the roads were such as they should and might be, might have been done in a single day, he has lost the value of a day's labor of himself and team.

If by the judicious construction of the roads of a country the average speed upon them is doubled, the whole population of the country will apparently have advanced, *en masse* each twice as near his neighbor, and twice as near a market, and yet every man's possession of land would measure the same number of acres as before, and he would obtain increased profits upon his productions; as illustration: A farmer living at a certain distance from market, occupies an entire day in transporting a load, say 50 bushels, of corn, to market and returning. He sells his corn at 50 cents per bushel, the whole, in gross, $25.00. His own time and use of team place, say at $2, per day. His corn is therefore net to him at 46 cents per bushel at his crib. If the road be so improved as to enable him to make two trips each day, 100 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel would gross $50, which less $2, would make his corn net at crib, 48 cents per bushel. The improvement of this road has therefore advanced the price of corn, to him, 2 cents per bushel.

If by any means this road can be so improved as to enable a team to not only travel twice as fast, but at the same haul double the amount of load, the profit to the producer is still further increased.

Although railroads are indispensible to the commercial prosperity of the country, yet our public highways are more valuable to the community generally; still their importance is not fully understood because of the greatness of the advantages they confer upon all; advantages which would be better appreciated if we could truly imagine what our condition would be without them.

In a series of papers, of which this is introductory, the writer proposes to examine the subject of wagon Roads—their Location, Construction and Preservation, with hints which may be of use to those who by the laws of the state have the oversight of their construction and repair.

Topeka, Kansas.

or the Kansas Farmer.

THE UPAS TREE.

BY INDEX.

If there is one people who may challenge comparison with any other for uniform and ardent devotion to the pursuits of industry and peace, it is the people of this commonwealth. And if there be any people who deserve rest, and repose and the enjoyments of the fruits of honest toil, as of heroic fortitude and daring deeds of valor, when the storms of discord threatened the life of the nation, it is the people of Kansas.

The problem that has awakened more thought and speculations among philosophers and statesmen is, whether a nation may succeed with a system of self-goverment. That the success of such goverment depend upon the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of those who are entrusted with the franchises of the state or nation all agree. It is generally true, that when the people of the country become ignorant, vicious or corrupt, that fraud, speculation and oppression rule the hour. It is not without just apprehensions that many thoughtful men of our state fear that the people and *rulers* are susceptible of improper influences in their respective duties towards the goverment. The keen observer readily detects the various influences used to control elections as the same influence reaches from the lobby to those who have seats upon the floor of the legislature.

If elections are to be controlled with money and rum, and the people's representatives are to be bought and sold like sheep in the shambles, then the state had better be ruled by a just prince. Owing to causes that are apparent to all, there is a feeling of discontent among the producing and laboring classes It is not a difficult task to learn the cause or to apply the remedy. The country has passed through ten years of debauchery and dissipation. When the life of the nation was imperiled and the best impulses of the citizens were aroused, when a devoted people rushed to arms as to a feast, as freely as water runs to the sea, and the government disbursing its promises to pay at the rate of three million dollars each day to equip and feed an army of patriots many good and honest men turned their backs upon the plow; industrious mechanics, well to do merchants, half fledged doctors and briefless lawyers, become speculators, public contractors, quartermasters, sutlers and plunderers. But the fratricidal war is over. The government for more than four years has been redeeming its promises to pay rather than disbursing them. The quartermasters, camp followers and plunderers were the first to return to the people with their ill gotten gains. Inflated with the fortunes stolen from a beneficent government instituted for the convenience and protection of honest men, they became powerful candidates for the franchises of the people. They appealed to the patriotic soldier who carried the musket through the weary march. They appealed to those who had not had the misfortune to endure the hardships of camp, and they corrupted the ignorant and vicious. These men have thronged our legislatures, they have held the lion's share of the county, township and school district offices. When candidates for office they profess devotion to the interest and welfare of the people; when elected they forget the interest and wrongs of a long suffering constituency. It has been too true that when elected to a seat in congress the fortunate individual has gone direct to Washington to take up residence until the next election. Men have been known to start next day after being elected to the legislature to find commercial candidates for the United States Senate. County officers have esteemed it a first duty to form a close corporation called a court house ring, and township and school district officers have tasked the only genius they have to learn how they might make the most money in building a bridge or a school house without accomplishing either. It is a mistake for the people to conclude that the spolilation in this state has been confined to the halls of congress. That members of congress have neglected the best interest of the state, is not now an open question, and that they have used their high trust for selfish and illicit purposes is too transparent. Why it took five or six years to get congress to make an appropriation to pay the needy sufferers and victims of the Price raid, can never be satisfactorily explained to intelligent men in light of history. But the trouble is nearer home; it is in our midst. The people pay six hundred thousand dollars a year to support the state goverment. This is expended by the legislature to maintain the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the state, and the various charitable and educational institutions, and a small portion of this enormous sum for the payment of the interest on the state debt. Our statesmen profess that it is not according to the genius of our system of goverment, that our rulers should live in royal palaces or be surrounded with the trappings of aristocracy, but this sum ought to be a sufficient support for a respectable royal house with the usual eleemosynary endowments.

One million dollars is collected annually from the tax-payers to support the privileged few who consent to serve the people in county offices, and a quarter of million more is collected from the business of the courts, and many thousands are collected for various jobs in townships and school districts. All this is collected from the people who produce and earn the money, and is paid to men who produce nothing. The thoughtful man inquires, why this extravagence? Is there no remedy for these wrongs? The remedy is in the hands of the people, and it is the highest duty of the citizens to strike at the fountain head. We must entrust the management of public affairs to honest and sincere men, who do not seek places of public trust for the sake of gain, much less for plunder.

It has become disreputable to hold office in some communities. If we reflect for a moment on the men to whose keeping the public funds of the various municipalites of the state have been entrusted, we are invited to review an army of incompetents or an army of criminals.

What honest hopeful father is there in the state that could desire that his boy might perchance gain a seat in congress, to retire from public life as some others have. It is said there was a time when the office sought the officer, that offices were created for the convenience of the people; that time should be now. Tradition tells us that the candidates should be hnoest, capable and faithful. The great civil inquest, the people, should insist on that rule now. To be faithless on the pretense that it costs officers so much to live, or any other pretense should be made odious. To discharge the duties of a public trust honestly, faithfully and with credit, should be awarded with the keenest approbation of the people. We trust the dawn of a new morning is breaking on the toiling hundreds of thousands of people in this state. The people are in council; the faithless public servants of the people are being hunted from their hiding places. Let the good work go on. If either of the great parties presume to intrust their banners to unworthy hands, let the secretions of the Upas Tree smite him.

Topeka, April 1st. 1874.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A CONUNDRUM.

Shall One Who Has Not Six Children Write for the Farmer?

BY MRS. CORA M. DOWNS.

A steady reader of the FARMER calls my attention to an article signed "Julia" in an early March number, which inveighs rather unkindly upon professional writers, intimating that a *paid* writer should not treat of house keeping and other like domestic subjects, as she is probably ignorant on such points.

She says she wants to hear from women who have not less than six children!

Does she suppose that a woman who has got six children can write out the logic of events in a household with any more perspicacity than one who has only two? Does a woman with six children have any whiter, sweeter bread, from the fact that she has more cares and responsibilities than her sister who may have no children at all?

Julia may know how to make bread, but she does'nt know how to argue. A woman may bake good bread, but she may not know how to give a pleasing account of the process, and she might bungle her account in such a manner as to convince her hearers that she was not an expert in the matters whereof she treated. Another may write very lucidly and pleasantly on household affairs, and yet be theoretical rather that practical in the application of her own ideas.

All honor to those however, who are both theoretical and practical; who manage to throw a little of the ideal around the dull details of daily drudgery—and instil a practical chemistry in the dry mathematics of the culinary departments.

"She writes about making bread as if she copied from some cook-book," says Julia with asperity.

But who wrote the cook-book? that's the query.

I heard a sapling aged 16, a male of course, one day assert it to be his own individual, unbiassed incontrovertible opinion that Henry Ward Beecher wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and sent it out to the world with Mrs. Stowe's name attached so that it would have a better sale.

"But why didn't he sell it in his own name and have the credit of the authorship?" said somebody.

"O, he thought probably that a woman's name attached would give it some prestige because it was written in such a strong style Depend upon it *no woman* ever *did* or *could* write such a book as that."

There—who wants to argue the point after such a statement? I am not going to argue with Julia that the lady in question made bread with her pen or with her hands; but there is a test, a Q. E. D. to the problem—Go and see—send somebody to try the bread—find out!

I once called on a poet in Kansas, one of the mystic school; she had so much of the idealistic temperament, that I expected to find something of marked individuality about her house and belongings.

I thought I should find the poet's corner somewhere; but it was not in tangible things to be seen. The piano stood midway between corners, the chairs stood just so, upright and prim, very ordinary looking chairs, just like other folk's chairs; and the sofa, the conventional, everlasting *un*ideal sofa stood opposite the piano.

A second best room across the hall had the same tidy, conventional look.—But in that woman's brain, what picture lands were ever unfolding themselves like panoramas, what lovely vistas and nooks, what moonlit gardens and dells of beauty.

Not the tricks of sunny nooks, or surroundings of beauty did she need. These were here, everywhere, and she in their midst, but I did not see them.

"Nay, nay lest you borrow
My ear and my eyes,
Their beauty you'll see not
Their music will die."—

Everywhere, my friend you will find enough of the daily toil and wear and tear of life. Oh mother of six children! do not be persuaded of Julia to write out your plaints and experiences—Don't we know what they are? Don't we know of the backaches, and heartaches, and the dull anxious hours of unpaid toil?

I heard a nice, kind, pleasant and easy sort of man, not long ago, say that his wife had been doing her own work for six months, and he thought *she deserved* a new silk dress, so he bought one for her. I figured up her wages as a hired girl for that length of time; the amount she had earned in his kitchen was seventy-two dollars—It did not occur to him that she might have preferred to have this amount paid over to her in solid cash, but he made her *a present*, and she, loving soul, was glad and grateful for the attention. For hard services as nurse, chambermaid, companion, seamstress, etc.,—and for the time given to her social duties there was no consideration. I should like to know what she might say about it in print. I have sometimes thought that it was a blessing that women generally do not consider their time as having any pecuniary value. Of course a woman devotes her time and services to her family—why should she not? But oh, sometimes for a blessed little independence! A feeling as if she had rightfully earned something and a desire to hold a salary in her very own hands, for time and energy severally expended!

Julia says she was a teacher once. *Now*, I take it, she is a bread maker instead of a bread winner. I wonder if her experience in teaching a, b, c, and two and two make four, made her married duties any easier. They did not make mine any lighter or easier, my friend—The discipline of teaching others in one branch of knowledge does not make the duties of life easier in another sphere. Every step to a new duty and a new experience is a difficult step, and by so much as woman has helped another by a word of cheer or encouragement, give her *credit*, my dear, not severe and harsh criticism. It is not that she knows so much *more* herself, as that what she *has* learned, may help some other struggling soul. —The mother of six children may help me to be more faithful to my forlorn *two* irrepressibles, while I with less care and preplexity than she, may be able to originate for her some easier way of preparing a dish for six obstreperous mouths than she has had time to cogitate herself.

Julia! Julia! never clog the wheels of good intentions. The world might get along agog that way.

If it is your desire that your circulatory, respiratory and digestive functions should be discharged properly, normally, if you want your appetite to be good, your sleep sound, your humor equable, avoid all emotions that are overstrong, all pleasures that are too intense and bear the inevitable sorrows and the cruel agonies of life with a resigned and firm soul.

Wyandotte, Kansas,

For the Kansas Farmer.

FIFTY PER CENT. PENALTY,

EDITOR FARMER:—My neighbor, B——, allowed his tax for the year 1872 to go unpaid consequently his farm was sold for tax in May, 1873. A tax certificate was issued to a Mr. C—, at 50 per cent. During the first week in January of the present year, neighbor B— went to our county treasurer to pay his tax for the years '72 and '73; when to his amazemhnt the treasurer charged him fifty per cent. for his tax of 1873. When asked to "rise and explain," he informed B— that Mr. C— had "deposited the amount necessary to pay the tax of 1873, on the first day of November as he held a tax certificate for the year previous.

Neighbor B— was compelled to pay the fifty per cent. for the year 1873 as well as for the year previous. B—, finding that he had money enough with him to pay the tax for both years, with fifty per cent. for both years, wished to pay all the tax for the year 1872. This the treasurer would not allow him to do, but told him that he could pay *half* the tax of 1872, and half the tax of 1873. This, he told B—, was the law.

Mr. Editor, is it possible that the laws of Kansas are so constructed that a tax payer is at the mercy of these tax certificate buyers? Is it lawful to charge a tax payer fifty per cent. before his land has been sold for taxes, because some one else steps in, and "deposits" the amount necessary to pay the tax? Also, is it the law that dictates that you cannot pay back taxes in full, and allow the tax of the present year to go over until a more convenient time?

Please give the readers of your valuable paper the *law* on these points, for I am fully convinced that hundreds of tax payers have been served as neighbor B— has been.

THEB.

Hard Work Farm, March 31.

EDITOR FARMER:—Please have "Orchard man" state the varieties of apples that should be planted in an orchard of 2,000 trees, and the number of each kind; every variety to be planted for *profit*, and not for an experiment. This is on the Neosho river upland. C.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson Kan.
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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.

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THE POLITICAL ORGAN GRINDER.

ANOTHER QUESTION.—We have only to say, that it was true that we received the almost unanimous nomination of a republican convention, which was very largely composed of Patrons and farmers. Mr. Haff, who was elected, was the nominee of the straight democratic convention, and was not a Granger when nominated nor is he one to-day, we believe. Against Mr. Haff we have not a word to say, he was a faithful and an efficient member. Did the *Spirit* intentionally misstate the facts? For its sake we hope not.—[Kansas Farmer.

The above is part of the reply of the editor of the Farmer to a question we asked of the Industrial Age. If there had been no mistakes in it, or no indications of forgetfulness, we should have let it pass as the wordy effort of a good little boy. The correction that we make is that Mr. Haff was a Patron at the time of his nomination, and accepted the nomination as a reformer, not as a Democrat, and on that basis beat J. K. Hudson who was the Monopoly candidate. The part Bro. Hudson forgets to tell is the fact that he tried to get his reform neighbors to indorse him, and because they failed to see it in that light he had nothing left for them and the Grangers during the rest of the campaign but vilification and abuse. They could not see how a full blooded Berkshire could be made out of a common pig; hence he was beaten in a naturally strong republican district. Had J. K. told all this, his little historical episode would have been quite brilliant. Then too, if he had told his readers that his reformatory ideas are post election in their intensity and date, a flood of light might have been thrown upon his recent cavorting.

Further along the Editor of the Farmer says Ross is not a Patron. Well, of course he is not, and never had the presumption to try to be, but he does claim to be a reformer in every proper sense of the term, and in full sympathy with the purposes of the Patrons, and all he asks is the privilege of working with them for the accomplishment of those purposes, believing that he can accomplish as much for the good of the Order where he is, as he could by joining a Grange.

But seriously, we ask, when did Hudson become a Patron? Was he a Patron while negotiating with Gov. Osborn for the vacant Senatorship? Was he a Patron during the three hours he waited at Kansas City, looking for the Gov. and his expected commission? Was he a Patron when he afterwards urged the election to that office of the greatest known monopolist in the state? In short, did he become a Patron at all till he concluded the best way to get his vengeance was to get inside the Grange and then destroy it by throwing fire brands about the camp? These are serious questions and many Patrons are anxiously waiting an answer.—*Spirit of Kansas.*

Mr. Ross, why was you not manly enough to give your readers the benefit of the whole answer of the KANSAS FARMER? We are free to say it has given us pleasure to testify in the past to the honesty and truthfulness of E. G. Ross. We never saw anything to change our mind until we saw the above. There are enough things that may be said of most men, we think, in a newspaper controversy, without resorting to downright falsehood; we wish to say, however, for the benefit of our readers, that we do not intend imposing upon them much more gratuitous advertising of the little milk and water political organ grinding concern; but there seems to be some falsehoods in the statements of the *Spirit*, which call for a fuller statement of facts.

In regard to our friend, Haff, we will say that he was, as we stated last week, the candidate of the straight democratic convention and never once did he or his friends make any other claim. He was elected by less than his own party vote. As to the statement that J. K. Hudson was the monopoly candidate, the facts are that the nomination was made altogether by farmers in what is called in Wyandotte county, the country district, where he is probably as well known for his independent, outspoken convictions on reform for the past eight years, as Mr. Ross is known by his unenviable reputation as Andy Johnson's Saviour. Mr. Hudson never sought endorsement from anybody and never by word or action, has been known in Wyandotte county, or elsewhere, to oppose the Grange movement. The next absolute lie in the list, is that the district in which this contest occurred, was largely republican, when in fact, it has *always* been democratic, and by looking at the official election returns, Mr. Ross could have saved himself the humiliation of resorting to bare-faced falsehood. Following this comes the insinuation about negotiation with Gov. Osborn. The truth of history compels us to say that while you, Mr. Ross, was hanging round this capital in the summer, trying to get Gov. Osborn to appoint you senator, we were at home at work upon our farm, and more than this, *we have never written or orally communicated one word with Governor Osborn upon the subject of the senatorial appointment before or since that appointment was made*—This much is due to Governor Osborn and to J. K. Hudson. We never urged the greatest monopolist, whoever he may be, for the senate or anybody else, and in short, to sum up the whole matter, what troubles our old friend, is that we never urged him for senator, and what particularly makes him cross and sour, is that nobody else is urging him.

After Mr. Ross' summer campaign, in which we can clearly prove he endeavered to use the Grange, through some of its offices, to secure the senatorial appointment, and did the same thing in the winter, such puerile and false charges as the above, are, to say the least, in bad taste. As long as Mr. Ross undertakes to make political capital out of the Grange and to secure promotion by his new found love for the farmers, he may look for outspoken opposition in the KANSAS FARMER. What we say of Ed. Ross, we mean of every other man who expects to ride into office by courting Grangers. We don't propose to sow discord, nor do we, on the other hand, expect to countenance rings, fraud or corruption, whether in or out of the Grange, to secure support or perquisites. We don't propose to flatter every man who happens to be an officer in the Grange, hoping for his support. In short, we are not seeking office or hoping to be an organ, and we can therefore, afford to tell our readers the truth, even if it is not always flattery.

In conclusion, Mr. Ross, we would like to know how many votes Perry Fuller bought for you to make you senator, and what office Mr. Fuller received from you in return for his labors in your behalf? When we shall have paid our respects to the head of the *Spirit* we shall speak of the other end, and probably ask some pertinent questions as to how much money It made as a middleman out of Mr. Pomeroy's campaign, buying and selling votes.

But we started with the intention of simply calling the attention of the Granges to the "running fire" scheme adopted by John Deere & Co. to prevent us from starting business on our own account. When we consider that the enormous gains made by these companies out of our people in years gone by, is now being used by them to utterly destroy all our hopes of success in the future in the form of home manufactures and home consumption, we are amazed that our State Agent should for a moment consider it to be his duty to patronize that ring on any terms.—*Spirit of Kansas.*

The latter part of the above clause contains a blow at our State Agent, one of the hardest working, efficient and competent officers of the State Grange. It is all the more to be condemned when it is known that there is not a shadow of truth in the charge. The State Agent has not patronized one of the ring plow firms, nor has he ever thought of so doing; on the contrary, he has persistently refused to deal with them.

Will the *Spirit* stop "throwing firebrands around the camp?"

WE are prepared to give a little history of blackmailing to sell seals, when the right time arrives, which will possibly be a "fire-brand."

THE PATRONS' HANDBOOK.

The additions to the "Patrons' Hand-Book" have so much exceeded our original plan, that we have been greatly delayed. Another cause for delay in its publication has been the effort we are making to give a correct Directory of all the Granges in the state, giving No. and name of Grange and name and post office address of Secretary. There appeared to be no way of securing this except by communicating with all the different Granges; this we have done, at very considerable expense, as well as delay of publication, but as a result of our labor we can say at this time that we have already made over three hundred corrections in the published list.

We are now able to say to the hundreds who have forwarded their money for the book, that we shall begin mailing them within the next three days.

Among the latest additions will be found a very interesting chapter on Fire Insurance, and a plan proposed for making it of practical advantage to the Granges of the state.

The Grange Funeral Ceremony will also be found of especial service to the members or the Order, as its publication has heretofore been restricted to works containing the ritual of the Order. We are giving more reading matter for 25 cents, in the Patron's Hand-Book than was ever before offered in the state. If our friends will have patience we shall give them more for their money than was promised.

HARD-PAN OFFER EXPIRES MAY 1, 1874.

Our popular "Hard-Pan Offer" will expire May 1st, and all who wish to avail themselves of its provisions must get in their clubs at once—25 or more subscribers at one time at $1 per copy. Names can be taken for any postoffice. Send in the clubs. Present the matter to your neighbors and assist in making the old FARMER more widely read. The mothers and daughters, as well as the boys and girls, all find it a most welcome visitor. Send along the names.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

One of the neglected portions of the farm, in many instances, is the vegetable garden. Nothing can make up for the lack of plenty of good fresh vegetables, in any household and of all places where a bountiful supply should be found, it certainly is upon the farmer's table. As a matter of economy and health, as well as providing a better table, it should not be overlooked. We all know how easy it is to put off the plowing or spading of the garden spot in the hurry of spring work, and not unfrequently is this whole matter of the vegetable garden left to the overtasked wife. From early morning until late at night, her routine work keeps her more than busy. The flower garden small as it may be, will always be recreation to the woman who loves flowers and wants to beautify her home, but the care of the vegetable garden in addition is an amount of downright hard work that should not be asked of wives who superintend and do the work of a household. Let us have vegetable gardens and a bountiful supply of wholesome vegetables in their season. It will pay.

THE PATRONS HAND-BOOK.

In answer to many enquirers who are ordering this work, we are able to say that we shall be able to commence mailing the book by Saturday or Monday. The size has been increased and the difficulty of securing a correct list of the Granges of the state so great, that delay has been unavoidable.

In answer to the question, is it a pamphlet, we say say no. It is a bound book in two styles of binding.

To keep the price within the reach of every member of the Grange and at the same time, include the wide range of subjects which was deemed of importance to the organization, it was found necessary to print the book in fine, but at the same time plain faced and easily read type. If put up in the ordinary coarse print of books the volume would reach 150 or more pages. Examine the Table of Contents, and send in your orders.

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J. K. HUDSON,
Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

State News Items.

THE ladies Temperance Association of Perry in numbers and earnest devotion to the good cause in which they are engaged, are equal to any similar organization of which we have heard. Already they have made an excellent impression on popular sentiment.—*Perry Times.*

"IT will be seen by this summary of its work, that the legislature has passed some very excellent laws, and repealed a number of very obnoxious acts. Everything considered, its work was as well done as could reasonably be expected, and many good results will flow from it. It did not attain perfection, and no Legislature ever will. What it did will not please everybody, and the acts of no Legislature that has ever been or will be, can do this. But its work is, on the whole, as good as that of any Legislature assembled for many years, if not far better."—*Atchison Champion.*

WE have never had a finer prospect for fruit than at the present time, and if no untimely frost should come in the way, we may rejoice in an abundance of peaches next September.—*Wabaunsee Co. News.*

WE do not believe there is a county in the State of Kansas where the farmers are receiving higher prices for their products than those of Labette county are to-day. For several months there has been a gradual advance in the prices of all kinds of produce, and it seems that these living prices are to continue. With the opening of the Indian Territory there will be created a market for Southern Kansas.—*Southern Kansas Advance.*

WE have thus far has a cold backward spring and our farmers are somewhat late in getting in their crops, but with a warm April there is no danger but they will succeed in putting in their seed sufficiently early to ensure good crops. The winter wheat is looking well so far as we have been informed, and a much larger area was sown last fall in this section than ever before.—*Ottawa Republican.*

WYANDOTTE County pays more into the State Treasury, in proportion to its acreage and population than any other county in the State, and has no railroad indebtedness to impoverish its farmers.—*Wyandotte Co. Herald.*

THE first day of March was bright, shiny and pleasant. The last day was dark, windy, snowy, sleety, freezy and everything which goes to make up a very disagreeable day. Farewell, ye meek, lamb-like, roaring, liony March.—*Emporia News.*

THE song of the bluebird and the meadow lark can now be heard in the land, and the spring time "gentle Annie," of which there are sweet harbingers, is already here.—*Newton Kansan.*

THE amount realized for buffalo hides and meat at this place has been enormous; during the past year over 200,000 hides have been shipped East from here, besides vast quantities of meat.—*Dodge City Messenger.*

THE Farmers' & Stockraisers Association of Toledo township, met pursuant to adjournment. Paris Mills reported that he had purchased the broom corn seed; all members who propose planting will call and get their portion. Suggestions were made on the propriety of having the brooms manufactured at home in preference to shipping the corn. An offer was made by John Perry, to make up the brooms.—*Chase County Leader.*

Geo. T. Anthony says there are over 1,700 liquor dealers in Kansas, and the United States revenue tax on liquor in the state for the past year was $32,691.21.

THE Iola *Register* says the people of Woodson county are dissatisfied with Defiance, and want the county seat removed to the Falls.

THE season is very backward. Although plows were running a month ago, but a small portion of the wheat ground has been turned. The prospect is that a less amount will be sown than was anticipated. Winter wheat is good.—*Blue Rapids Times.*

IT is estimated that Kansas contains seven thousand square miles of coal fields.—*Kansas New Era.*

THE spring weather has brought out the farming community in mass who are now preparing and sowing spring grain to a much greater extent than ever before in this county. It is thought that nearly one hundred per cent. more spring wheat will be sown this spring than ever before.—*Bellville Republic.*

WE notice with pleasure that Congress is about to issue more currency, to the amount of at least one hundred million. It meets with strong opposition from the great money centers of the east. As soon as the additional greenbacks are put into circulation their trade of loaning money at high rates of interest will be like Othello's occupation—gone. Owing to a scarcity of a circulating medium, all kinds of business in the west and south is to a great degree paralyzed.—*Girard Pharos.*

IN 1873 the number of miles traveled by passengers on the Kansas Pacific railway was 23,589,686.

THE Manhattan *Nationalist* speaking of a new boot and shoe manufactory now being put into operation at that place says with much force: Instead of sending your orders away off yonder, through two or three agents, go right to the manufacturers, or their agents, and buy from them. The money you pay them for boots and shoes will be paid back to you by their workmen for corn, wheat, beef, pork, butter, eggs, poultry, fruit, vegetables, etc., etc. They will help pay your taxes, support your churches, etc., etc. By increasing business they will increase competition and benefit you in a score of ways. Then lend them a helping hand.

WE are no longer *consumers*, but *producers*; and from henceforth our success is assured. The farmer who keeps out of debt, and is industrious, cannot fail to make money. We have bought our last pound of bacon and our last sack of flour. By next fall we will be able to say to the world that we have bacon and flour, cattle and wheat, corn and oats and other things too numerous to mention, FOR SALE.—*Walnut Valley Times.*

Why are some men always poor? Answer: Because they go on indulging themselves day after day. They persist in putting their spare money down their throats, instead of into the Savings Bank. Consequence—Pvoerty!—*Junction Union.*

DISTRICT Court is still in session, and probably will be to the end of next week, when it will have to adjourn, as court commences in Brown county the next week. Civil cases are being ground through this week. The libel suit against Miller last week resulted in hanging the jury. The jury stood six to six, and after trying for about twenty-four hours to reconcile their differences they gave it up and and were discharged. The case will be gone over again.—*Doniphan Republican.*

THE Mound City cheese factory sold over $13,000 worth of cheese last year, and expect to sell $25,000 worth this year.

The temperance movement still progresses.

Scientific Miscellany.

A communication has lately been made to the Academy of Science of Paris, by MR. ALPH. MILINE-EDWARDS, upon the relation existing between the color of certain birds and their geographical distributions, having special reference to the fauna of Polynesia. His inquiries have embraced not only researches into the absolute fact of melanism in the way of black plumage, but also the degree to which this influence has modified the true colors. Referring to the fact that birds with black plumage are found, in all parts of the globe, in certain families of wide geographical extent, he states that melanism is exhibited decidedly only in the southern hemisphere, and especially in the portion embracing New Zealand, Papouasie, Madagascar, and intermediate regions. Thus, in the swans, all the species of the northern hemisphere are white; in New Holland, however, there is a species that is entirely black, while is Chili and elsewhere in South America we have the Coscoroba swan, entirely white, with some of the quills black, differing in this respect alone from the allied species in China.

Again, in speaking of the black parrots, Professor MILNE-EDWARDS remarks that none of these are to be found black in America or Asia, nor in Africa excepting along the borders of the Mozambique Channel, though they are not rare in the more southern regions included in the limits mentioned, some of them being entirely black, and others with a gloss of this color, such as to obscure the other tints.

ACCORDING to Mr. MOSELEY, botanist of the *Challenger*, about one hundred and sixty species of flowering plants were gathered by him on the islands of the Bermudas, of which only one hundred are certainly native, those from the West Indies having probably been brought by the Gulf Stream or by cyclones. Seventy-one of the species belong to the Old World, while two plants hitherto known only as confined to single localities in the United States.

SPECTRA OF COMPOUNDS.—J. N. Lockrey thus gives his views of this subject: The spectrum of a compound consists in the main of channeled spaces and bands, the number and thickness of which increase with molecular approach, as do the lines in a simple spectrum. the greatest simplicity of the spectrum depends upon the greatest separation of the molecules. As a compound is dissociated according to its volatility, the number of true metallic lines which appear, is a measure of the dissociation; and, doubtless, as the metallic lines increase in number, the compound bands shine out.

LIQUEFYING GASES.—M. Mellens saturates charcoal with an amount of chlorine whose weight will be equal to that of the charcoal, places it in one limb of a V-shaped tube, sealing both extremities thereof, and applies boiling water to this limb, causing the volalilized chlorine to rise in the other limb, when, under the pressure produced, it may be liquefied by dipping he latter limb in a freezing mixture. He liquefies ammonia, sulphurous, hydro-sulphuric and hydro-bromic acids, chloride of ethyle and cyanogen in the same manner.

RELATIVE SIZE OF BLOOD CORPUSCLES.—An effort to distinguish between human and horse blood in a recent criminal case in Massachusetts, showed that in fresh human blood the corpuscles vary from 3,000 to 5,000 in an inch, the average being 3,500; while in fresh horse blood the same variations exist, but the average is 4,600. Thus small human corpuscles and large horse corpuscles could not be distinguished. When it becomes dry, the blood of one mammal cannot with certainty be distinguished from that of another.

GLYCERINE, which is soluble in all proportions in water, is said to form a soluble compound with the lime salts to which the incrustations of boilers is due. When in too great quantity to be soluble in the glycerine present, the lime salts are disposited as a gelatinous sediment, which does not adhere to the boiler surface. One pound of glycerine is recommended to every three or four hundred pounds of coal consumed.

STARS of the first magnitude visible from January 21 to April 17. Regulus situated about 20° south of the zenith. Spica, southeast about 20° from horizon. Arcturus, east about 20° from horizon. Vega, northeast near horizon. Capella, northwest about 45° from horizon. Aldebaran, west about 20° from horizon. Betelgeuse, southeast about 30° from horizon. Rigel, southeast near horizon. Procyon, southeast about 45° from horizon. Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens, southeast about 20° from horizon.

THE University of Edinburgh has issued a regulation requiring every candidate for the degree of doctor of science to submit a thesis containing some original research on the subject of his intended examination, and this thesis must be approved before the candidate is allowed to proceed to the examination.

WHITE COAL.—Australia, so remarkable for its unique productions, has recently disclosed new treasures to the geologist and miner. This is white coal. It consists of felted vegetable fibres, like peat, which contain interspersed between them fine grains of sand. This white coal covers large tracts, requires no mining, and is used in large quantities as fuel. It is easily combustible and burns with a bright flame.

A DISCOVERY of great philological interest—viz., the affinities of the Etruscan language—has been made by Rev. Isaac Taylor of the British Philological Society. In a recent lecture Mr. Taylor stated that two dice had been found in a tomb having their six faces marked with words instead of by pips. These six words he examined in detail, and found them to be identical with the first six digits in the Altaic branch of the Turanian family of languages. Guided by this clue, it was easy to show that the grammar and vocabulary of the three thousand Etruscan inscriptions are also Altaic. The words denoting kindred, the pronouns, participles, and the declensions, correspond closely with those of the Tartar tribes of Siberia. The Etruscan mythology is found to have been essentially the same as that of the "Kalevala," the great Finnish epic.

TO PREVENT IRON FROM RUSTING—There is nothing better than boiled linseed oil to protect instruments and tools from rusting It even works best with a kettle used for heating water for bathing. Wipe the metal with a cloth dipped in the oil, and let it dry, which will require only a few minutes, If it is unnecessary to have the iron bright and shining, you need not scour it before the application of the oil; this will combine with the rust and form a firm and durable coating.

Entomology.

BY E. A. POPENOE.

Directions for Sending Insects.

All letters desiring information respecting noxious and other insects, should be accompanied by specimens, the more in number the better. Such specimens should always be packed along with a little cotton, wool, or some such substance, in a little paste-board box, that is of convenient size, *and never enclosed loose in the letter.* Botanists like their specimens pressed as flat as a pancake but Entomologists do not. Whenever possible, larvæ (i e. grubs, caterpillars, maggots, etc.) should be packed alive, in some tight tin box—the tighter the better, as air holes are not needed—along with a supply of their appropriate food sufficient to last them on their journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and shrivel up to nothing. Along with the specimens send as full an account as possible of the habits of the insect, respecting which you desire information; for example: what plant or plants it infests; whether it destroys the leaves, the buds, the twigs, or the stem; how long it has been known to you; what amount of damage it has done, etc. Such particulars are often not only of high scientific interest, but of great practical importance.

Mounted specimens should always be pinned securely in a cork-lined box, and this packed in a somewhat larger one, with cotton wadding or some other yielding substance in the intervening space, to obviate jarring, and insure safe carriage.

BORERS.

"ED. FARMER: Please to tell me where the borers I find in my trees, come from and what becomes of them? A SUBSCRIBER."

It would take a larger space than the FARMER would like to spare to answer the question as above stated.

If "Subscriber" had said what kind of trees he referred to, it would be easier to give the information asked, but as he has left us in doubt on this point we have concluded to give a brief notice of several of the most injurious and noticeable species.

The round-headed apple-tree borer is probably the first on the list in the extent of the injury done. It is the larva of the two-striped Saperda (*S. bivittata* Say, or *S. candida*, Fab) a beetle belonging to the large family *Cerambycidae.*

This larva is a footless grub, about one inch in length, the width at the broadest part being nearly one-fourth of an inch. Its color is light yellow with a darker spot on the first segment. The head is brown, the jaws black.

The perfect beetle is a handsome object and is rarely found without careful search, since it is a nocturnal insect and lies hidden by day.

It is a light cinnamon-brown color above, with two broad longitudinal white stripes. It makes it appearance as a beetle in May and June and the females lay their eggs during the latter month, mostly at the foot of the tree, and the larvæ hatch in a short time and begin their life as borers. The larval stage lasts three years, and it is said that it is during the second year of their existence that they do the most damage, as they are then about half grown and live in the sap-wood.

This borer infests other trees beside the cultivated apple; the pear, quince, mountain ash and crab-apple trees being subject to its attacks.

Soap applied to the tree near the base is supposed to be a protection in some degree, as the parent beetle finds the soap so repulsive that it will not lay its eggs on any part of the trunk that is covered by it. As it only lays eggs near the surface it does not become necessary to apply the soap except around the base of the tree. Where the borers have once obtained a foothold the only way to destroy them is to cut them out.

There is another borer that is frequently very injurious to the apple tree, namely: the flat-headed apple tree borer, the larvae of the beetle known to entomologists as the *Chrysobothris femorata* Fab. This larva is at once distinguished from the others by the enlargement of its anterior extremity, which is a characteristic of the larvæ of species of the family *Buprestidae.* In consequence of this broad and flattened head it bores a hole much wider than high.

It lives one year in the tree and changes into a greenish black flattened beetle with brassy lines and spots on the elytra. This beetle is diurnal, and delights in the hot test sunshine and may frequently be found basking on the sunny side of a tree. It also attacks other species besides the apple, among them the peach aud several forest trees, especially the soft maple.

The soap preventive is found to be equally efficacious in the case of this species, but as the beetle attacks branches as well as trunk, the soap would have to be more generally applied over the larger portions of the tree.

The peach tree is attacked by borer which damages the orchards quite extensively. It is the larva of a moth (*Trochilium exitiosa*, Say) and has, as do most of the larvæ of moths, sixteen distinct legs. It work chiefly below the surface of the ground and attains its full size in a year's time. The presence of this borer may be easily ascertained by digging the earth away from around the trunk of the tree just below the surface, when, if the tree be infested, there will be seen masses of gum, which are sure indications of the presence of this borer.

The application of soap seems to be useless in repelling this insect, and the best methods of fighting it, are cutting the larvæ out of the bark, killing them by pouring boiling water upon the affected part or by banking up the earth around the tree to the height of about a foot during the spring. This method is effective in that it causes the female moth to lay her eggs at the top of the mound, and the earth being leveled down before frost exposes the young larvæ to the birds and also to the frosts, which kill them.

A great many forest trees suffer from the work of borers. The locust is one the most badly used.

The borer that attacks this tree is the larva of a black and yellow beetle. It resembles so closely the larva of the two-striped apple-tree Borer, that the ordinary observer would observe no difference between the two.

The locust borer, however, has six very small legs, which the other has not.

The hickory is also attacked by the larva of a beetle so closely resembling that of locust that most entomologists call them one species, but as the latter appears in September and the former in June, and as they attack trees so differently from each other there is a doubt expressed by some authors as to the correctness of this classification.

Another borer attacking hickory, but only after it is cut down, is the larva of the banded borer (*Chion cinctus* Drury). The parent of this borer is a large brownish capricorn beetle, having an oblique white mark on each elytron just forward of the middle. This borer is a great pest to the mechanics who use hickory wood in any shape for it frequently riddles some choice piece which had been laid aside for some other use.

The application of soap seems effectual in preventing the attacks of all the borers that are the young of any species of beetle, since it renders the tree so repulsive to the female insect that she will not approach it for the purpose of laying eggs, and it is so far the best preventive in use.

Meteorology.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY,
LEAVENWORTH STATION, Apr. 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 Month of M rch, 1874:

DATE.	BAR. AV.	TH. AV.	HUMID.	RAIN.
1 Sunday	30·07	43	°0	
2 Monday	29·63	51	75	
3 Tuesday	29·68	42	83	
4 Wednesday	29·92	34	76	
5 Thursday	29·70	42	77	
6 Friday	29 86	37	86	·15*
7 Saturday	30·24	30	75	·01*
8 Sunday	30·25	35	52	
9 Monday	29·92	47	63	
10 Tuesday	30·24	32	70	
11 Wednesday	30·21	35	67	
12 Thursday	30·24	32	62	
13 Friday	30·19	34	50	
14 Saturday	29·99	41	75	·02*
15 Sunday	29·86	46	87	·01*
16 Monday	29·67	48	92	·90*
17 Tuesday	29·63	58	55	·01*
18 Wednesday	29·85	41	80	·01*
19 Thursday	30·08	40	68	
20 Friday	29·95	49	62	
21 Saturday	30·09	41	72	
22 Sunday	30·25	44	53	
23 Monday	30·58	31	58	
24 Tuesday	30·40	35	54	
25 Wednesday	29·82	52	73	·33*
26 Thursday	30·20	35	62	
27 Friday	30·29	33	76	·19§
28 Saturday	30·31	38	62	
29 Sunday	30·24	41	68	
30 Monday	29·97	39	84	1·03§
31 Tuesday	30·19	31	81	·39§
Monthly Means	30·01	40	70	3·05

* Rain and sleet. † Sleet. § Snow. ‡ Sleet and snow.

Highest Barometer. 30·67; Lowest Barometer, 29·29; Range of Barometer, 1·35 in.
Highest Thermometer, 69°; Lowest Thermometer, 18, Range of Thermometer, 51°.
Prevailing wind, North; Average Direction, North; Maximum Velocity, 24 miles per hour.
Total Number of Cloudy Days, 18; Rainy, 8; Fair, 5;

H. M. WELLS, *Observer*

THE MOISTURE OF THE AIR.

The air contains, at all times, more or less vapor of water which penetrates between the particles of the gases, and is sustained in a similar manner. Take away the gases and the vapor would still remain. Water, either in its liquid or solid form, if placed in the open air, will evaporate, no matter what the temperature of the air may be. Evaporation is the constant and only cause of the vapor in the air, and is itself caused by heat. Fog, clouds and rain are the occasional proofs of the presence of vapor in the air, for they show it in a condensed form. This condensation is caused by cold, and it is only by cooling the air sufficiently that you can condense the vapor and render it visible. A simple experiment to prove the truth of the foregoing asseriions, and one that all can try, is to fill a pitcher with cold water, set it of the table and watch the "sweat," as it is called, form on it. This "sweat," is the water condensed from the air by the cold of the pitcher. Let the pitcher stand a while longer and the "sweat" will disappear. This is for the reason that the heat from the air has warmed the pitcher so that its temperature is not enough below that of the surrounding air to produce condensation, and the moisture that was on the pitcher has again turned to vapor.

To prove that evaporation goes on in the winter as well as in the summer is easy enough to do, for if a wet cloth is hung out doors in the coldest weather, it will be found that, although the water turned to ice at first, the cloth, after a short time, will be perfectly dry, the solid ice having passed off into the air in the shape of vapor. If it were not that moisture was as constantly being condensed as evaporated, the sea itself would soon become dry land.

The amount of vapor in the air varies being at times less than one-tenth of one per cent and increasing up to four per cent of its entire weight, no free air has ever been formed perfectly free fromvapor or in other words real *dry air* is unknown.

TEMPERATURE—HERE AND THERE,

The annuals mean temperature at Leaven worth is 52.8°; at Lawrence, 52.6°; at Fort Scott, 54.5°; at Fort Kearny, 47.8°; the mean temperature for the State being about 52°, the eastern half ranging a little above and the western a little below this mean. The following places, and their mean temperature for the year 1872 are given for the sake of comparison:

Leavenworth, 58°; Augusta, Ga, 63.4°; Baltimore, 52.2°; Boston, 48.8°; Buffalo, N. Y., 47.8°; Cairo, Ill., 57.3°; Charleston, S. C., 65.5°; Chicago, 46.7°; Cincinnati, 55.9°; Davenport, Iowa, 49.5°; Denver, Col., 48°; Detroit, Mich., 46.8°; Galveston, 70°; Indianapolis, 52.5°; Keokuk, Iowa, 51.9°; Key West, 77.6°; Louisville, 56.3°; New Orleans, 68.6°; New York, 51.5°; Omaha, 48.1°; Oswego, N. Y., 46.4°; Philadelphia, 52.5°; Pittsburg, 51.6°; Portland, Me., 43.9°; Portland, Oregon, 52°, Rochester, N. Y., 45.2°; San Francisco, 56.4°; Santa Fe, 49.9°; St. Louis, 55.1°; Toledo, Ohio, 49.5°; Washington, D. C., 55.3°. Comment upon the favorableness of the above is unnecessary.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

THE Great Discovery of the Age. There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling which it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. It is no humbug; the recipe is printed around each bottle. A circular containing certificates of wonderful cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lockjaw, sprains, swellings, burns, scalds, caked breasts, poisonous bites, frozen feet, gout, salt rheum, ear-ache, &c., and the recipe of the Liniment will be sent gratis to any one. It is the most wonderful healing and pain-relieving agent the world has ever produced. It sells as no article ever before did sell, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. One bottle of the Centaur Liniment for animals (yellow wrapper) is worth a hundred dollars for spavined, strained or galled horses and mules, and for screw-worm in sheep. No family or stock-holder can afford to be without Centaur Liniment. Price, 50 cents; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is sure to regulate the bowels, cure wind colic and produce natural sleep. It is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may sleep. 10-19-1y

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT, } ss.

W. T. MCCARTY, administrator of the estate of W. G. Quimby, deceased, *vs.* MARTHA E. QUIMBY.

Error from Chase County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.

1. Where the question of fact to be determined by jury is: What was the value of certain property in Cowley county, Kansas? and evidence has been introduced showing what the market value of said property was in said Cowley county, it is not error for the Court to exclude evidence tending to show what the market value of said property would be in other counties.

2. Where a wife exercises acts of ownership over personal property in this state, there is no presumption from such acts that the property belongs to her husband. On the contrary, if there is any presumption of ownership from such acts, it is that the property belongs to the wife.

3. Where the Court in an action of replevin, where the plaintiff retained possession of the property, instructed the Jury that if they found for the defendant they must find what actual damage she had sustained by reason of the detention of the property, and also the actual value of the property, and also interest on said actual value at seven per cent. fromthe time the property was taken: *Held*, that that portion of the instruction which required the Jury to find interest was unquestionably erroneous; but as the Jury found the value and the interest separately, and as no Judgment seems to have been rendered for the interest, it is further *Held* that the error was immaterial.

All the Justices concurring.

RICHARD JENNESS and SYBIL JENNESS *vs.* JOSEPH M. CUTLER.

Error from Franklin County.

MODIFIED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.

1. In an action on a note and mortgage given for money loaned, it is not error for the Court to render a personal Judgment against the payee of the note for the amount of money actually received by him on said loan, although the note may be tainted with usury and the mortgage void.

2. Where a note was given stipulating for usurious interest, under a statute under which all interest was forfeited for usury, and said statute was repealed before said note was sued on, and another statute was enacted in its place authorizing contracts to be made for any rate of interest, but providing that only twelve per cent. interest per annum should be recovered in the courts: *Held*, in an action brought on said note after said second statute was passed, that under the General Statute, which provides that "The repeal of a statute does not revive a statute previously repealed, nor does such repeal affect any right which accrued, any duty imposed, any penalty incurred, nor any proceeding commenced under or by virtue of the statute repealed," (Gen. Stat. 998, sec. 1, sub. 1.), the statute under which said note was given governs, and all interest accruing on said note, or on the consideration for which said note was given, is forfeited, and the creditor can recover the principal only for which said note was given.

3. An agreement made November 3d, 1870, to pay interest from and after November 3d, 1871, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, (the highest rate allowed by statute,) on a note given for money loaned, calling for $1,650.00, when the whole amount loaned was only $1.380.00, is usurious.

4. It is settled by an unbroken current of authority that where the creditor and principal debtor make a valid agreement for the extension of the time for the payment of a debt, without the consent of the surety, the surety will be discharged: but it is equally well settled that the agreement to have such effect must be valid and binding and be founded upon a sufficient consideration. Therefore, under a statute which provides that "All payments of money or property made by way of usurious interest, or of any inducement to contract for more than twelve per cent. per annum, whether made in advance or not, shall be deemed and taken to be payments made on account of the principal; and the Courts shall render Judgment for no greater sum than the balance found due after deducting the payments of money or property made as aforesaid without interest," (Gen. Stat. 526, sec 3.), it must be *Held*, that where the creditor and principal debtor, after the debt has become due, make an agreement, without the knowledge or consent of the surety, to extend the time for the payment of said debt for one year in consideration of the sum of $100.00, as a *bonus* over and above the highest rate of interest allowed by law, paid at the time of making said agreement by the principal debtor to the creditor, said $100.00 must under said statute be applied in part payment of the principal of said debt, the whole of which is already due, and therefore, there being no consideration for said agreement, the agreement is not binding, and the surety is therefore not discharged.

5. Where a husband and wife, for the purpose of securing a debt of the husband's, join in the execution of a mortgage to their homestead, the title to which being in the husband, the wife does not thereby become such a surety of her husband as to be entitled to all the rights and privileges of other sureties; and if her husband and the holder of the mortgage enter into a valid agreement for the extension of the time for the payment of said debt for one year, such agreement will not destroy the validity of the mortgage.

All the Justices concurring.

FRED. FREDERICK *et al. vs.* B. GRAY.

Error from Wyandotte County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.

1. By the treaty of January 31, 1855, between the United States and the Wyandotte tribe of Indians, the lands belonging to the nation were partitioned among and patented to the individuals and families of the tribe. The patentees were divided into two classes, the competent and the incompetent Indians. In the latter class were placed the orphans, idiots and insane. Certain restrictions on alienation were in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty incorporated into the patents to the incompetent. *Held*, in the case of an orphan patentee, that the restrictions did not cease to be operative when the orphan became of age, but continued so long as the title remained with the patentee.

2. Article XV, of the treaty of February 23, 1867, removed these restrictions, except in certain specified cases, but in so far as it simply removed restrictions was prospective in its operations.

3. It also authorized the appointment of a commission to examine prior alienations, and upon their report the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to approve or disapprove of such alienations. *Held*, that a Sheriff's sale of the lands of an orphan patentee, made in contravention of the express prohibitions of the treaty of 1855, could not, by such approval, be made valid, so as to divest a purchaser from the heirs of the patentee of the title he had acquired by such purchase.

4. The appearance of such purchaser before the commission, and the presentation to them of his claims to the land, was not such a submission to a competent tribunal as made their report and the subsequent approval by the Secretary, of the Sheriff's sale, a final and conclusive adjudication against his title.

All the Justices concurring.

ORA E. DODGE *vs.* CATHARINE BEELER *et al.*

Error from Doniphan County.

MODIFIED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.

1 The property of one dying intestate and leaving widow and children, descends one-half to the widow and the other half to the children.

2. If one of the children shall have died before the ancestor, the heirs of such child will take the portion which would have descended to such child if he had survived the ancestor, and the same rule obtains for determining who are the heirs of such child as in any other case of descent.

All the Justices concurring.

MATILDA HAMNER *et al. vs.* WILLIAM HOLMES.

Error from Atchison County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.

1. Under the Executors and Administrators Act of 1859, if one died, having purchased real estate and not having completed the payment of the purchase money, the Probate Court might order the relinquishment by deed of the property to the vendor on the most advantageous terms that could be agreed upon.

2. Such relinquishment could be ordered whether the purchase was evidenced by a bond for a deed, or by a conveyance in fee and mortgage back.

All the Justices concurring.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEAVENWORTH COUNTY *vs.* HERMAN EPSEN.

Error from Leavenworth County.

REVERSED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.

1. The notice to the land owner required by sec. 4 of chap. 89 of the General Statutes, "An act in relation to "Roads and Highways," has respect not so much to the laying out of the road as to the compensation of the owner of the property to be taken therefor.

2. An omission of such notice does not invalidate the proceedings for laying out a road, if otherwise regular.

3. A land owner, receiving no notice, has a good claim against the county for damages for the land taken.

All the Justices concurring.

AUGUSTUS J. WOLFLEY *vs.* NOBLE H. RISING *et al.*

Error from Nemaha County.

MODIFIED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.

1. In the absence of stipulations to the contrary the mortgagee of personal property has, by statute in this state, the right of possession, and it is immaterial what may be the form of mortgage used, providing there be in it no stipulations as to the right of possession.

2. It is competent to show by parol that one of the parties to a written contract concerning personal property, though executing it as apparently a principal, was really, to the knowledge of both parties, acting as the agent of another, and that such unnamed principal was bound by the contract.

3. Where the record does not purport to contain all the instructions given or refused, this Court can not decide that there was error in the refusal of any.

4. Where a chattel mortgagee brings replevin to recover the possession of the mortgaged property, and the defendant by giving bond retains possession, and the Jury finds the value of the mortgaged property to be greater than the mortgage debt and interest, the Judgment should be for the recovery of the property, or the *debt and interest* and not for the recovery or *the value* of the property.

All the Justices concurring.

Per Curiam.—Irrelevant matter incorporated into the transcript and forming no part of the record will be stricken from the record at the costs of the plaintiff in error.

ALBERT PERRY *vs.* WILLIAM BAILEY.

Error from Doniphan County.

REVERSED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.

1. While the law will sometimes imply a promise to pay for services performed when there had been no express employment, yet it will not imply a promise on the part of one party to pay for services rendered under a direct and express employment by another.

2. Hence, in an action to recover for services, in which there was some, though circumstantial, testimony tending to show an employment by a party other than the defendant, it was not error for the Court to modify an instruction as to the circumstances which will imply a promise to pay, by adding the qualification above stated.

3. The general rule is that affidavits of Jurors are admissible to explain and uphold their verdict, but not to impeach and overthrow it.

4. But this general rule is subject to this qualification that affidavits of Jurors may be received, for the purpose of avoiding a verdict, to show any matter occurring during the trial, or in the Jury room, which does not essentially inhere in the verdict itself, as that a Juror was improperly approached by a party, his agent, or attorney, or that the verdict was determined by lot; but not to show any matter which does essentially inhere in the verdict, as that the Juror did not assent to the verdict, that he misunderstood the instructions, or the testimony, or any other matter resting alone in the Juror's breast.

5. If a Juror during the progress of a trial drinks intoxicating liquor on the invitation and at the expense of the party who afterwards has the verdict, or if at his own expense he drinks so much as to be under the influence of the liquor while sitting in the case, the verdict ought not to stand.

6. On the other hand, the mere drinking of intoxicating liquor by a Juror during the progress of a trial is not, in and of itself, sufficient to set aside the verdict.

All the Justices concurring.

CHARLES KUNZ *vs.* J. C. GRUND *et al.*

Error from Leavenworth County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.

1. Where the answer admits the cause of action stated in the petition, and sets up a special defense thereto, it is not error to reject testimony tending to show that the plaintiff had no such cause of action.

2. The amendment of pleadings is largely within the discretion of the trial Court, and this Court will not disturb its decision where it does not appear that such discretion was abused.

All the Justices concurring.

THE STATE OF KANSAS *vs.* DAVID CASSADY.

Error from Atchison County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.

1. Under the Statutes of this state an accessory before the fact may be charged, tried and convicted as though he was a principal.

2. Such Statutes are not in conflict with the provisions of sec. 10 of the Bill of Rights.

3. An instruction which implies that the defendant is to have the benefit of *every* doubt is properly refused. He can claim only the benefit of *reasonable* doubts.

4. Where under an information charging a crime generally the verdict of the Jury finds the defendant guilty as an accessory before the fact, and the whole testimony is not preserved in the record, it is impossible for this Court to say that there was error in refusing an instruction which apparently bears solely upon the question of defendant's guilt as a principal.

5. Where an instruction is asked which in a disjunctive statement presents two conditions of acquittal, and there is error in one of these conditions, the Court may properly refuse the whole instruction.

Can this state punish one who outside of the state is accessory before the fact to a felony committed within the state? *Quære.*

6. The possession of stolen property, recently after it is stolen, is prima facie evidence of guilt, and throws upon the possessor the burden of explaining such possession, and if unexplained *may be* sufficient of itself to warrant a conviction.

7. While the recent possession is a circumstance pointing towards guilt, and therefore always competent as evidence, yet before it can be deemed sufficient standing by itself to warrant a conviction, it must be so recent after the time of the larceny as to render it morally certain that the possession cannot have changed hands since the larceny.

8. Under our Statutes a failure to arraign the defendant and have a formal plea of not guilty entered, is not such an omission and error as will entitle the defendant to a new trial or to an arrest of Judgment, when it appears that the defendant was present in person and by counsel, announced himself ready for trial upon the information, went to trial before a Jury regularly impanelled and sworn, and submitted the question of guilt to their determination.

All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT, } ss.

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

Witness my hand and official seal hereto affixed, at my office in Topeka, this 27th day of March, A. D. 1874. [SEAL.]

A. HAMMATT,
Clerk Supreme Court.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER,
TOPEKA, KAN. April 8, 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	

GRAIN MARKET.

WHEAT—Fall No. 2, $1 75; No. 3, $1 15@1 20 No. 4, $1 00@$1 00. Spring. Red, No. 2, 90c.
CORN—White, No. 1, 55c in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 50.
OATS—No. 1, 35c in bulk.
RYE—60c.
BARLEY—90c@$1 00.
FLOUR—Wholesale Millers' rates—No. 1 Fall, $3 85; No. 2, $3 35; No. 3, $3 00; Low Grades, $2 50.
CORN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, $1 50; Bulk, $1 40.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

APPLES—Green Michigan, per barrel, $6 50; Native, per bushel, $200 @2 50.
BEANS—White Navy, hand picked, extra choice, $3 25 Medium, $3 00; Common, $2 00; Castor, $1 40@1 50.
BEESWAX—Nominal at 25c.
BUTTER—Choice 30c; Common Table, 22c; Medium, 18@20c; Common, 8@10c.
EGGS—Fresh, 10@12½c
GAME—Prairie Chickens, der doz;, 40@75c; Quails, per doz., 50@75c; Rabbits, per doz., 50@75; Squirrels, per doz., 50@60c; Buffalo, per pound, 3@5c; Antelope, per pound, 5c; Venison Saddle, per pound, 10c—Carcass, 5@7c.
HOMINY—$4 75@5 25 per barrel—200 pounds net.
LARD—Kettle rendered, tierce, 9¼c; tin cases, 9¾@10¼; tin pails, 11c. Country, 8@9c.
ONIONS—$2 00@2 50 per bushel.
POTATOES—Early Rose, $1 25@1 75 per bushel; Peachblows $1 25@1 75.
POULTRY—Chickens, $1 50 per doz.—Dressed 6@7 per pound; Turkeys, $5 00@7 00 per doz.—Dressed, 6@8c per pound; Geese, $4 00@5 00 per doz.—Dressed, 5@6c per lb.
PROVISIONS—Bacon, Clear Sides, 9½c; Shoulders, 8c; Hams, sugar-cured, plain, 12c; Pork, Clear, $17 00, Mess, $16 00; Bacon, sugar-cured breakfast, 11c.
SEEDS—Hemp, $1 00; Blue Grass, $1 60; Timothy, prime $3 50; common, $3 00; Clover, $6 50@7 00.
TALLOW—5@5¼c.
VINEGAR—18@25c per gallon.

Leavenworth Market.

LEAVENWORTH, April 8.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BARLEY—No. 1, $1 00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 85c.
CORN—Shelled, 54c; Yellow, 55c; Ear, 55c.
RYE—No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 55c.
WHEAT—No. 2 Fall, $1 35; No. 3, $1 20; No. 4, $1 15; Rejected, $1 00; Spring, 70@80c.
FLOUR—Choice Family, per sack, $3 75; XXXX, $3 50; XXX, $3 25; XX, $2 90; X, $1 70. Rye, $2 25 per cwt. Buckwheat, $5 25@5 50 per cwt.
CORN MEAL—$1 20 per cwt.
BRAN—100c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CALTLE—Supply limited and demand good for fat cattle. Native Steers, 3¼@4c; Cows, 3c; Texas Steers, 3@3½c.
HOGS—Receipts light and demand good at extreme range Live Hogs, $4 00@4 75. Dressed—Good to Ceolce, 5@5¼; Light, 4½@4¾.

PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Choice, 20c; Firkin, 30c; Cooking, 14c
EGGS—22c.
BEANS—White Navy, $2 50.
POTATOES—Early Rose, $1 40; Peachblows. $1 50.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, April 8.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

FLOUR—XXXX, per sack, $4 00@4 25; XXX, $3 25@3 5 XX, $2 50, Rye, per cwt, $2 25@3 00.
APPLES—Mixed, per barrel, $4 00@4 50; Choice, $5@7.
BUTTER—Choice, 30c; Good, 20c; Common, 15@18c.
BEANS—Choice Navy, $2 50—3 00; Medium, $1 50@2 50; Common, $1 50. Castor, $1 50@1 60.
BROOM CORN—$40@100 per ton.
CORN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, $1 50 per cwt; Kiln dried per barrel, $3 30@4 00.
EGGS—11@12½c.
WHEAT—Fall, No. 2, $1 30@1 32; No. 3, $1 20@1 25; No 4, $1 12. Spring, No. 1 white, $1 20; No. 2 red, $1 12.
CORN—Yellow and Mixed, 57c; White, 57c.
OATS—Mixed, No. 2, 41c; Rejected, 33c.
RYE—No. 2, 65c.
HAY—Baled, $7 50 per ton.
PROVISIONS—Hams, canvassed, 12c; 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, $5@5 95. Fat Oxen $5 00@5 50. Texas Steers ane Cows mixed, $3 45,
HOGS—$4 80@5 00.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.

WHEAT—Spring No. 2, $1 30@1 25½; Fall No. 3, $1 43@1 49; No. 2, $1 65@1 67.
CORN—No. 2 mixed, 62@63c.
OATS—No. 2 mixed, 47@48c.
BARLEY—Kansas, $ 95.
RYE—No. 2, 90@93c.
PORK—$14 75@15 00.
HOGS—$4 70@5 10; Light Shipping, $5 40@5 60.
CATTLE—Good to Choice Native, $4 50@5 50 Good to Prime Texan and Indian, $150@4 50.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 6.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants, 160 acres,	- -	Buying	$160	Selling $180
Land Warrants, 120 acres,	- -	Buying	125	Selling 140
Land Warranss, 80 acres,	- -	Buying	90	Selling 98
Land Warrants, 40 acres,	- -	Buying	40	Selling 48
Agricultural College Script	-	Buying		Selling 178

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, $1 20; No. 2, $1 17@1 25 No. 3, $1 15.
CORN—No. 2, mixed, 58@59c
OATS—No. 2, 43c
RYE—No. 2, 80@8[illegible]c.
BARLEY—No. 2, $1 68@2 00· No. 3, $1 53@1 70.
WHISKY—93½@97c.
PORK—$14 25@14 50:
BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5½@6; Short Rib, 7½c, loose.
GREEN MEATS—Shoulders, 7¾c; Short Rib, 7c.
HAMS—8¾@9¼c.

A WRONG CUSTOM CORRECTED.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus delilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy.

WORKS WONDERS.

BERGEN, Genesee Co., N. Y., March 23, 1871.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

DEAR SIR—Your treatment in my case has been quite successful and satisfactory, and for which I desire to express my gratitude. I have been troubled with a disordered Liver and Catarrh and general weakness for a good many years, and was failing slowly all the time, and last August I called on you and got some of your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and one of your Nasal Injectors, and since that time I have been improving and am now better than I have been in years, not having had the sick headache in months, which I used to have to average once a week, the Golden Medical Discovery being the principal medicine used. It has worked wonders in my case, and I recommend it to those similarly afflicted. Let me express gratitude to you for such invaluable services.

Truly and gratefully yours.
WM. F. CRITTENDEN.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

WHICH IS THE WAY?

BY MRS M. STATTON BEERS

Well, Ruth, I never thought that my pure wife,
So timid and reserved, so sweetly shy,
So blest with all the graces which in life
But few possess, would join the hue-and-cry
Which silly-pated women, out of spite
For fancied wrongs, have piped so long: rather first
Have seen you die, and buried from my sight
Than thus degrade yourself. Whence this thirst
For public notoriety, so new
And still so potent, that it bids you face
In lowest dens, where fiercest quarrels brew,
Those brutes who have outlived their day of grace
And sold themselves to Lucifer for rum:
Why cheat e'en Satan of his dues? Go pray
Within your closet, there He bids you come
Who answers prayer, He taught the place and way.
Why mingle with a crowd of low-lived men,
Who gamble, cheat and lie, who drink and swear,
And use foul language, who wink and sneer
When such as you before them kneel in prayer.
Go not again, but bide at home, my Ruth, [arm,
From hence send up your prayers of Faith's strong
To God's white throne, if He you serve be truth,
They will avail, while you are safe from harm."

"Why, Tom! the closet long has been the scene
Of secret prayer, where hearts laid bare to God
The cankerous griefs which sapped the lives I ween
Of million wives, and mothers, which the sod
Now covers; those who spent in sowing seed
Their whole lives, watering well with bitter tears,
What better proof that God did hear indeed
Than this white harvest which to-day appears,
Waiting for reapers to garner the grain?
Have I not prayed at home for ten long years,
In secret, my heart breaking with pain,
My eyes half blind with watching, and the tears
I could not keep. "Degrading," do you say,
"To visit gambling hells and beer saloons?"
Ah, Tom, you go to gamble, we to pray
That you, and such as you, the fearful doom
Of drunkards might be led to shun; we went
To plead with men as well as God; the sighs
Of widowed ones, whose substance has been spent
In cursed drink, their moans and touching cries
For justice—only this—a heart of stone
Must melt; only those who've felt the pain
The demon brings can sympathize I own
With us who dare so much to break his chain.
We'll bide at home when our work is complete,
And the shadow lifts that enfolds each heart,
When the cursed rum shall deluge the street,
And Faith and Works shall have done their part.

A RAMBLING ESSAY ON ENVY, JEALOUSY AND EVIL SPEAKING.

BY MRS. MARR.

A proneness to speak evil, and to notice the defects of others, is an evidence of a mind defective in charity, or prudence, and proceeds from a want of wisdom, and is a weakness which is very reprehensible. It always betrays more folly than discretion and is a sure sign of an uncultivated mind.

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." If this requirement was properly defined, there would be less of that envious spirit shown in our intercourse with the world in general, and with some folks in particular. If every one could understand how much their own interests and happiness depend upon the tenor of their feelings towards others, there would be but little to complain of.

Evil speaking is hateful in itself, but when it is prompted by an envious spirit, it is odious indeed, because in connection with envy, there is always a spice of malice and uncharitableness, and a readiness to impart to others evil intentions, or improper motives; and to detract from their merits, and draw inferences, which are oftentimes very unjust and groundless.

Envy makes its possessor very miserable and discontented, and shows its hideousness often in our social intercourse, and every day life.

Envy is very spiteful, it cannot look with a calm indifference upon those whose dress, or personal appearance, or position, is in the least superior to their own, or bear with patience any preference shown to others by word or action. At such times it shows its odious character in an angry countenance and a promptness to indulge in detraction and censoriousness. Then it is, that it lifts up its hydra head and vaunteth itself of its superior excellence, its uprightness, its integrity and purity of purpose.

When it puts on its angry moods, and distends its visage, it makes no allowance for circumstances, or difference of tastes or how unlike others may feel respecting the claims upon them in their intercourse with the world In short, envy and jealousy are inseparable companions in the catalogue of evils we have to contend with in this world of evil passions, and to the undisciplinedheart, and uncultivated mind they are continual sources of unhappiness, and discontent, and if allowed to have any influence, they will sever the closest friendships, and arouse an ill-feeling between neighbors and in a community.

Selfishness is the ruling principle, the mainspring of every action. They are disappointed if their associates do not submit, and are not subservient to their opinions, and their low estimate of others.

Charity is spoken of in scripture as the most lovely of all the Christian graces, and without the love to our neighbors which it comprehends, all professions of integrity and honesty of purpose are as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. Charity is ever patient under injuries, supposed or real. And above all, "She envieth not," is not restless, and impatient with her own lot, when others are tasting of pleasures and enjoyments which she cannot share. She thinketh no evil, is not disposed to impute to others evil intentions. She hopeth for the best, and puts the best construction upon every act, and believeth the best concerning them.

This love is not endowed with a vision so keen, and a judgment so penetrating, as to overlook the beam in its own eye, and clearly see the mote in the eye of another. It is not foolishly blind to its own defects, and so very quicksighted to the trifling faults of another It never arrogates to itself the right to condemn or to suspect evil where good is probable; is ever more willing to justify than to condemn. Its kindness is not confined to those they call their friends, it returns good for evil, always sincere, is never guilty of duplicity or back-biting.

If societies and neighborhoods could be more imbued with that Heaven-born principle, Charity, there would be no illnatured remarks, no envy, and jealousy or any of those hateful sayings which bring with them so much to regret, and so much heartbitterness. If unenvious dispositions were more cultivated in our social life, unjust judgments and invidious comparisons would become as strange as they are now peculiar; all those monsters which so deface society with their hideous forms would hide their heads in confusion and dismay.

Where this Heavenly principle lives in the heart, there is readiness to rejoice in the prosperity of others; it is slow to impugn their motives and to say, this or that was very dishonorable. Such persons will stand for the approval of the lovers of truth and honor, while envy, malice and uncharitableness will be cast aside, neglected and shunned by those whose minds will shrink from contact with them, or an intimacy which can never be pleasant in its results. St. Paul says, "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peacably with all men." As far as we can consistently with duty we are to cultivate a peaceful temper and try to live in peace and to conduct in such a manner as is suited to meet the enlightened and conscientious approval of all good people.

Really well bred and well educated persons are seldom heard to indulge in envious remarks or in low comparisons. With such persons there is a refinement of feeling, which teaches them to discountenance censoriousness, or evil speaking. Education is supposed to cultivate the mind, and elevate it above low and mean acts, and it evinces a distaste (and to use stronger language) a detestation of coarseness either written or expressed. This feeling arises from a just sense of the proprieties of life. Education and cultivated society has a softening effect upon the mind, as well as the manners, and its influence is shown in an abhorance of anything like detraction or a disparagement of others.

Good breeding always shows itself by a general courteousness of demeanor, which invariably emanates from a desire to promote the happiness and enjoyment of everyone. It naturally shrinks from a contact with people who are in the habit of speaking evil, and ridiculing their neighbors or their friends.

If we understand such persons, they cannot but show how distasteful it is to them to be thrown into company with persons who are entirely destitute of all those softened and refined feelings which constitute the true lady or the true gentleman.

Yet there are, in all the walks of life, many who, without the advantages of education or association with refined society, are intuitively and instinctively kind, gentle and courteous, who possess that greatest of all gifts Charity; which suffereth long and is kind, and rejoiceth in the happiness of friends and foes.

"'Tis education forms the common mind," so the poet says; yet among educated persons the mind is not always trained in the right direction. The twig does not always produce a beautiful and symmetrical tree. They will often make crooked trees, and scrawny limbs in a well cultivated garden, which fact must be attributed to the perversity of their nature. They would be crooked and unsightly, notwithstanding the careful attention of the gardener's training. And then, too, in the forest, and the the wild wood there are trees of beautiful symmetrical proportions, which have grown and spread their lovely branches abroad as if a skillful hand had ever directed them. Therefore, we are not always to infer that only among educated persons, do we find those kindly feelings, those lovely traits and estimable qualities which go so far to make life happy.

Among the rich and the great there are hateful spirits, too. They are not to be envied, could we have a view of their inner life, we would often recoil with horror from them, and envy them not their gilded misery. Many who are poor in this world's goods are rich in energies, in hopes, in the power of enjoyment and pleasures, which costly luxuries and delicate living cannot bring.

I will close this second rambling essay, with one or two more remarks about envy. Envy and jealousy are as old as the world. Those two passions have brought, from the time of Cain down to this period of the world's history, untold and indescribable pain and misery and a never ending train of evils. Surely when we consider how many there are, who are tasting every day and every hour of their life, of the cup of sorrow, we should be more thoughtful of the happiness of others.

Sincerity and honesty cost us nothing, and friendly acts and friendly words are easy to give. A perpetual kindness of spirit and a disposition to be lenient to the faults and defects of others, is like a gentle shower, falling where it is most needed, and upon soil that is perishing for the want of its kindly influence.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 12.

BY RAMBLER.

London is the metropolis of Great Britain and the financial centre of the world. Its population at the present time is computed at 3,800,000 souls. Its police regulations are admirable and it is considered to-day, one of the best governed cities in the world. It covers a space of country 14 miles long by 10 miles broad.

The principal portion lies on the north side of the river Thames in the county of Middlesex. A large portion of the city, however, is situated in the county of Surry, on the south bank of the Thames and 45 miles from the mouth of that river.

That portion which bears the name of the city proper, is situated on the north side, between the Tower and Temple Bar, and was formerly surrounded by a wall.

The commercial centre of the city is the Bank of England, and from this point it is divided into eight divisions or districts, denominated as the North Centre, North-East Centre, East Centre, etc. As there are numbers of streets in London bearing the same name this manner of districting is very convenient. For instance, there are some seventeen King streets, fourteen Queen streets, and innumerable Prince Albert, Prince Authur and Prince Edward streets, and they all terminate in some little square with a high sounding title, such as St. George square, St. James square, Bloomsbury square, etc.; thus a person's address may be No. 10 King street, St. James square, London E. C., or, No. 10, King street, Bloomsbury square, N. C.; two entirely different localities, although the same number and street.

The west end or west centre as it is now called, of London is that part which radiates from Hyde Park Corner, and is where the cream of the English aristocracy reside. Here are all the principal club houses and most elegant squares. The streets are wide and clean.

In the South-West Centre, the houses are large and singular looking. The streets are tolerably wide and clean, but the sameness of its appearance is rather oppressing. Its inhabitants are mostly city merchants and professional men who live very close to the charmed ring of fashion but never take the leap across.

The East Centre is the old part of London. Here we see the cockney in all his native glory. This locality abounds in low taverns, pot houses and narrow dirty streets and alleys. No American, if he wants to see all of London should fail to see Petticoat Lane, Cherrytree Alley and Bunhill Row, they swarm with the most wretched vile looking inhabitants on the face of the earth. Drunkeness is stamped on the countenance of almost every individual we meet, men, women and children.

As we sauntered along we began to feel a little nervous as a score or more of dirty, half-clad urchins crowd around us, each asking for a penny. Then half-a-dozen "Plug Uglies" lounged out on the narrow pavement and blocked the way in front of us. Instinctively we buttoned up our coat to protect our pockets and keep our watch from being observed, then look around to see if a policeman is in sight, but those worthies are never on hand when most wanted. So whistling "Yankee Doodle," to keep our courage up, we endeavor to pass, but find it utterly impossible. We then try a piece of McClellan stategy—taking half-a-dozen pennies from our pocket we shake them a few times, to give them all a good look at them and then throw them several yards behind us. This has the desired effect; they all rush for them, stumbling over one another pell mell. Such a squabble we never saw before. Big two-fisted prize-ring candidates, drunken women, half-starved children of both sexes, all pushing, hauling and swearing. It was a sight never seen at the Five Points, in New York, in its palmiest days. We don't stop to see how many fights are the result of our strategy, but hasten to the main street, glad to get out as cheap as we did.

Our Boys and Grils.

From the Little Corporal.

A LITTLE GIRL'S THOUGHTS.

BY EMMA H. MILLER.

Little maid Marion, walking slow
Down the long wood-path, thick with snow,
Watching the snow flakes large and white,
Like stars and crescents and flowers of light,
Wondered much in her wise young brain,
If the dreary old winter was coming again.

Up in the elm, that very day,
A blue-bird whistled his roundelay;
A fly, just waked from his winter's sleep,
Was scaling the window's slippery steep,
And the swelling buds on the poplar tree,
In their varnished trappings were plain to see.

Peering and groping, with fingers small,
In the sheltered beds by the garden wall,
She was sure she had heard, down deep below
The Jonquils donning their hoods of snow:
And my Lady Crocus, under the mould,
Weaving her mantle of purple and gold.

Little maid Marion, walking slow,
Felt on her forehead the west wind blow;
Saw the clouds from the brightening sky,
Like routed armies go scurrying by;
And heard from the boughs of the maple near,
The brave little blue-bird singing clear.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the jolly old sun again,
"The blossoms quicken in snow and rain."
The snow slid down from he poplars high,
The buds showed clearer against the sky,
And little maid Marion smiling thought,
"The spring is coming just when it ought."

Do not lay your books away because you have quit school. You may learn a great deal before you start to school again.

From The Little Corporal.

HOW IT MOVES.

BY RUTH KENYON.

"Oh, Susie! Susie! Susie Lane! can't you come over and see me this afternoon? uncle Ned's going to teach us something; something we don't learn at school! it is like what the big girls study, only uncle Ned makes it so easy, so we can understand; he told us yesterday all about how the earth is round, and there are people over the other side, with their feet pointing right towards ours, and—"

"Pshaw, I know that, because my father has been clear round, and he told me!"

"Well," continued Tilly, "but do you know why they don't tumble off, and what gravity is?"

"Gravity is when folks laugh, for I heard Deacon Maynard say that Judge Park had a great deal of gravity; he didn't believe any could make him smile."

"That must be another kind, something we don't have at our house, I guess,' and Tilly laughed a merry little laugh; and at three o'clock when uncle Ned gave the promised talk, Susie Lane was one of his audience. Ray came in too, for though fourteen years old, he was not one of those boys who think they know everything, and feel themselves too big to be taught with younger ones. Tilly and John helped each other in telling about gravity, so that the others learned pretty nearly what yesterday's lecture contained, and were ready to hear the new one.

"Who can tell what makes day and night?" began uncle Ned.

"I know," said Johnny, "I know, the sun goes right around it! the earth I mean. How easy that is, now that we know the earth is a ball! so when it is day here, it is night over the other side, isn't it?"

"The last part is right, John, but not the first: the sun does not go around the earth at all, but the earth keeps turning over and over and bringing one place after another toward the sun and then away from it. Do you remember that day last winter when we took grandpa's black ponies and went to Springfield, and the sleighing was so good and the ponies so lively that we almost flew over the road? and do you remember that Baby Mell said 'papa, papa, see the trees run!' we passed the trees so swiftly that she thought they were moving the other way."

"Yes," said Tilly, "and I could almost make so, only I kept seeing ponies' feet fly, and that made me know; but when I went to Rochester with auntie Meg, we stopped at one place right beside another train of cars, up so close that I couldn't see anything else, and by and by it started along, and I watched the people in the windows as they passed very slowly, till the end the train came, and then I found it was standing perfectly still, and we were the ones that were moving."

"Yes; well, that is just the way it is about the sun; the earth keeps turning round and round, just as this great apple would on a knitting needle, if I should run one through it from the blossom to the stem, and it goes so smoothly that we can feel no motion, so it seems as if the sun were moving instead of us It takes twenty four hours for the earth to go clear around once; so we say—twenty four hours make one day—that means one day and night; from the time we are directly toward the sun till we are there again; or, as we always count the days from the time we are farthest from the sun, (that is at midnight,) till we are there again.

"But that is not the only motion the earth has. Does any one know in what other way the earth moves?"

O, yes!" said Roy, "it goes around the sun, and it takes a whole year to do it."

"Yes," answered his uncle, "that is called the yearly motion of the earth; once every year it makes a journey entirely around the sun."

"Somehow, uncle Ned, I don't exactly see how it can do both at once."

"Where's your top, Johnny? bring it here a minute. Oh! right in your pocket, is it? that's handy! now suppose we spin it;" and uncle Ned set the top going at full speed; but he took pains not to drop it quite evenly, so that instead of standing still and whirling so fast that it scarcely seemed to whirl at all, it went skipping off across the floor, and the children had pretty lively times to keep out of the way; under the table, and away behind the piano, where it went "thump" against the wall, and rolled over on the floor.

"There," said uncle Ned, as he tucked it back in Johnny's pocket, "that isn't the way the earth goes, for there is no knowing what would become of us if it flew around so lawlessly as that; but that will show you how a thing can have two motions at once; the top kept spinning, just the way the earth does, and at the same time it moved about all over the floor; suppose I had set this apple down and we could have made the top go in a circle around it, instead of running off under the table; that would have represented pretty well the earth's motions, playing the apple was the sun."

"O, don't stop there? tell us some more, please," said Tilly, for her uncle put the apple back in the fruit dish, and got up as if he were through.

"No, that is enough," he answered, "little girls mustn't have too long lectures to remember, or they will not learn their lessons at school."

I wonder if he had seen Tilly's slate, with "Gravity" written all over it, instead of her sums.

A TALKING MULE.

The man whom I am going to tell you about, could make dollies and birds seem to have long talks together. He did not move his lips, but used his voice so that it sounded as if the dollies really talked; and it was very funny to hear the birds say a, b, c's, and see the dollies teaching them.

Well, one day this gentleman saw a man beating his mule. The poor mule had a very heavy load; the day was very hot and the man had lost his temper. He beat the poor mule, and then kicked it until it trembled so it could not move. Suddenly, the mule seemed to say "You unmerciful man, how can I move when you beat me so that I tremble all over? Take off half my load and treat me kindly, and I will do twice as much work for you."

The driver was so frightened he almost fell on the ground. He looked to see who was near him; but only a little gray haired man was quietly crossing the street.

The old man had made his voice seem to come from the mule. This is called *ventriloquism*. He did not stop to tell the driver who it was who spoke. That man never beat a dumb animal again, for he said "They are not so dumb as you think."—*Hearth and Home.*

Business Notices.

9 POUNDS Standard A Sugar for $1, at Rice & Bragunier's 246 Kansas ave., Topeka, Ks.

3 POUNDS Best Rio Coffee for $1, at Rice & Bragunier's, 246 Kansas ave. Topeka, Ks.

The Gem and Eureka Organs

CANNOT be surpassed, in quality of tone, perfection of mechanism or beauty of design and finish, by any instrument manufactured. Warranted for six years. Just the thing for the Grange. See "Patrons Price List." Address C. SPALDING & SON, Box 593. Topeka, Kan.

Physician and Surgeon.

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

Great Inducements.

WE will sell for the next sixty days, goods at the following prices:

12-inch Skinner's Extra Breaking Plows	$22 00
11-inch Moline Old Ground Plows	11 00
12-inch " " " "	12 00
14-inch " " " "	14 00
Brown's No. 1, Two Horse Corn Planter	50 00
Walking Cultivator, wood beam	25 00
" " iron beam	26 00
Fanning Mills	20 00
Road Scrapers—good as new	5 00

and a great variety of articles in our line at low prices.
GRANT, MABBETT & CO.
Leavenworth, Kan.

Imported Jersey Cattle.

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

Cheese Maker Wanted.

A first class workman can hear of a good opportunity to engage in cheese making in this state by addressing Editor of this paper.

TEN YEARS TIME.

LOCATED in Central Kansas, near market and railroads. **Improved Farms,** An abundance of TIMBER and WATER. Stocked with Cattle, Hogs, Horses and Implements. All on above time. Address
I. N. LIMBOCKER, Manhattan, Kan.

GRANGER PRICES.

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

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. Specialty orders from any part of the State, will receive prompt attention.
First door south of the Post Office.
KEITH & BILLINGSLEY.

New Advertisements.

Seed Potatoes.

RED JACKET, a seedling from the Mercer, which it resembles in its flavor, quality and habits of growth. About ten days later than the Rose—yields twice as much as the Peachblow—white flesh and perfectly hardy—in color, shape, size and general appearance has no equal. Received first premium at the Western N. Y. and Pa. State Fairs, for best variety. 3 pounds by mail, $1; 30 lbs, $5; 60 lbs. $8; bbl, $15, free at Chili or Rochester station. Circular free.
North Chili, N. Y. A. S JOHNSON.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE
MUIRKIRK HERD.

THE subscriber has been retained by Mr. CHAS. E. COFFIN, MUIRKIRK, PRINCE GEORGE CO., MD., to sell his **ENTIRE HERD** of

SHORT-HORNS,
ON
Wednesday, 13th day of May next.

Mr. COFFIN founded his herd with animals either direct or strongly in-bred to Bates, Booth, Princess, Gwynnes, and other good strains, imported and home bred. Having a personal knowledge of the Herd, I can recommend to all gentlemen wishing good individuals well bred. The bulls last in use are imported **Royal Briton** and **Lord Abraham,** Booths; **Lord Mayor** of the Princess tribe, and the extra good BATES BULL **6th Earl of Oxford.**

Muirkirk is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R, 15 miles from Washington, D. C. Three trains each way in the morning.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

TERMS.—Cash on sums under $200. Over $200, approved paper at 6 per cent., or a discount for cash of 5 per cent. No postponement, no reserve. Residence 200 feet from railroad.

Catalogues ready early in April, for which address owner or Salesman, JOHN R. PAGE,
Sennett, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

☞ The Sale of C. C. PARKS, Esq., Waukegan, Ills., occurs on Wednesday, May 20th. Col. KING's sale, at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Thursday, May 21.

FLORENCE

The Long-contested Suit of the **FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.** against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over **$250,000,** *Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States* in favor of the **FLORENCE,** which alone has *Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.*

THE NEW FLORENCE

Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS and DEALERS.
April, 1874. *Florence, Mass.*

59,800 Ringers Sold.

11,500,000 Rings.

If your Hardware Dealers do not have for sale, send for circulars.

Seed Pototoes.

EARLY MONSEES is a new seedling, originated in 1866 in Central Missouri. A very strong upright grower. Very productive. Of large size. Eyes not deep Of best quality. A great keeper, and as early as the Early Rose. It is a great acquisition. Price, 4 lbs. by mail, $1,00; per peck. by express, $1.50 per bushel, $5.00. Address JOHN H. MONSEES,
Smithton, Pettis co., Mo.

THE STRAY LAW.

STRAYS.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 5. No person shall take up any unbroken animal as a stray, between the first day of April and the first day of November, unless the same be found within his lawful enclosure; nor shall any person, at any time, take up any stray, unless it be found upon his premises, except as in this chapter otherwise provided.

SEC. 6. No person shall take up any horse, mule, ass, ox, bull, sheep, swine or other animal, under the provisions of this article, unless he be a citizen and householder, and enters into bonds, with sufficient sureties, to the state of Kansas, for the use of the owner, in double the value of the property proposed to be taken up, to be ascertained by the justice before whom the person wishes to post such stray, which bond shall be filed and preserved by such justice.

SEC. 7. If any animal, liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and the owner of such premises fails to keep up such stray for more than ten days after being notified of the fact, any other citizen of the same county may proceed to take up such stray, and proceed with it as if taken up on his own premises.

SEC. 8. If any person take up any stray, he shall immediately advertise the same by posting up three printed or written notices, in as many public places in the township, which notices shall contain a full description of the stray.

SEC. 9. If such stray shall not be claimed and proved at the expiration of ten days after it was taken up and advertised, then the taker shall go before a justice of the peace of the township and file his affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, and that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there; or that it was taken up on the premises of some other person, naming him, and that he gave such person ten days' notice, and that he has advertised such stray ten days, and that the marks or brands have not been altered since, to his knowledge, and giving a true and correct description, giving age, sex, color, marks and brands, and cash value of such stray at the time the same was taken up.

SEC. 10. At the end of a year after such stray was taken up, the justice of the peace in the township where such stray was taken up shall issue a summons to three disinterested householders to appear and appraise such stray, which summons shall forthwith be served by the taker up of such stray; which service shall be without charge, if not demanded at the time of making the appraisement.

SEC. 11. The householders, or two of them, shall proceed to describe and appraise such stray, stating the sex, size, color, age, marks and brands, and value of the same, which description and appraisement they shall reduce to writing, to which they shall append their affidavit that the same is a true description, and a fair and impartial appraisement, which shall be filed by the justice, and recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose. Said appraisers shall also take into consideration the cost of keeping such stray for the period of one year previous to their appraisement, and also consider any benefit the taker up may have derived from the use of such stray, and shall report their allowance for the same on the appraisement list.

SEC. 12. The justice of the peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up make out and deliver to the county clerk a certified copy of the description and value of each stray.

SEC. 13. The clerk, immediately after receiving the certified copy from the justice, shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose; and whenever the appraised value of such stray or strays shall exceed ten dollars, said county clerk shall, within ten days after receiving such certified description and appraise (unless the animal shall have been previously reclaim by the owner), forward, by mail, a notice containing a complete description of said stray, the day at which it was taken up, its 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, which sum shall be in full payment for the publication of said notice in said *Kansas Farmer*, in three successive numbers. The publishers of said *Kansas Farmer*, for a failure to publish said notice, shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided in this article in case of a failure of the county clerk, or justice of the peace, to perform the duties enjoined upon them; and it shall be the duty of the publisher of the *Kansas Farmer* to furnish the county clerk of each county in the state a copy of said paper, to be kept on file in his office.

SEC. 14. Any person may use a stray, lawfully taken up by him, with care and moderation, if he does not injure or abuse it.

SEC. 15. The owners of any stray swine may, within two months, and the owner of any other kind of stray stock, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same before some justice of the peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up, in writing, of the time and place when and where, and the justice before whom such proof will be offered; and if such justice is satisfied from the evidence that the stray belongs to the claimant, he shall, upon payment of all costs and expenses of keeping, order it to be delivered to the owner, and the justice shall certify to the county clerk that such stray has been proved and restored to the proper owner within twenty days from time such proof is made.

SEC. 16. The clerk shall make an entry of the fact stated in such certificate in the margin of the county record, opposite the recorded certificate of the justice before whom such stray was appraised, which entry shall cancel all lien the county may have upon such stray.

SEC. 17. If the owner and taker-up cannot agree as to the amount of costs and expense of taking up, it shall be decided, on application of either party, by the justice of the peace before whom the proof of ownership was made, who may compel the attendance of witnesses, if necessary, and in making up his decision he shall take into consideration whatever service the taker-up may have had of such stray.

SEC. 18. If the owner of any swine, within two months, or of any other kind of stock, within twelve months, fails to comply with the provisions of this act after the time of taking up, and the taker-up shall have proceeded according to law, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

SEC. 19. In all cases where the title to any stray shall vest in the taker-up by the lapse of time, the taker-up shall pay into the county treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up and posting, and taking care, one-half of the remainder of the appraised value of such stray, to the use of the county school fund; and in default of such payment, the county shall hold a lien on such stray, to secure the payment of such moiety to the county.

SEC. 20. If any person shall sell or dispose of any stray, or take the same out of this state before the title shall have vested in him, he shall forfeit and pay to the county double the value of such stray, and may also be punished by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 21. If any person unlawfully takes up any stray, and fails to comply with the provisions of this act, or uses or works such stray before advertising the same, or shall drive the same on his premises for the purpose of taking up the same, or shall keep the same out of the county more than five days at one time, before he acquires a title to it, he shall forfeit to the county not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 22. The county commissioners of the several counties of the state, at some regular session of their respective boards, in each year, shall examine the certificates or other records of strays filed in the offices of the county clerks; and if, upon such examination, they shall find, by lapse of time, that such strays shall have become the property of the taker-up, the board shall issue their warrant, under the seal of the county, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to collect the amount due the county, according to the provisions of this article, from the goods and chattels, effects or credits, of every kind, of the taker-up, without exemption; and for the want thereof, to levy upon and sell the real estate of any description that may be liable to execution, belonging in any way to him, in the manner provided by law for the levy and sale of real estate on execution; and such stray shall in all cases be subject to the lien held by the county, as provided in this article, and the county commissioners may order the sheriff to seize and sell the same.

SEC. 23. Justices of the peace, in their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction and take cognizance of all actions for the violation of this article, and enforce all the penalties and fines against persons who may be guilty of such violations; and it shall be the duty of any county officer who knows of a violation of this article to report the same to the nearest justice of the peace of the county.

SEC. 24. Upon the affidavit of any citizen of the county wherein such strays may be held or so taken up being filed with any justice of the peace of the county, setting forth that any person, naming him, has disposed of any stray, or in any manner violated the provisions of this article, and describing the stray in full, said justice shall issue his summons and writ, as is provided in civil cases, commanding the officer to take the stray into his possession, and summons the person who may have thus violated this article to appear and answer, as is provided in cases of replevin.

SEC. 25. All trials before a justice of the peace, under this article, if demanded by the defendant, shall be by jury, of six competent men, to be selected as in civil cases, who shall, if they find the defendant guilty, assess the fine to be paid by him, or the imprisonment to be inflicted, subject to an appeal, as in civil cases.

SEC. 26. If, upon examination and hearing, it shall appear to said justice that this article has been violated, he shall assess the fine as herein provided, and shall order the officer to deliver the stray to any person who will give good and sufficient bond to the county to keep said stray until the expiration of the twelve months, at which time the title shall vest in him, as it would have done in the taker-up; and he shall be subject to the same liabilities and requirements as the taker-up.

SEC. 27. All the fines collected under the provisions of this article shall be paid into the county treasury, for the use of the common school fund.

SEC. 28. There shall be allowed for taking up stray the following rewards: For taking up every horse, mule or ass, fifty cents; for every head of neat cattle, twenty-five cents; for all other kinds of cattle, fifteen cents per head.

SEC. 29. The county clerk shall receive, for recording each certificate of strays, or forwarding a description of the same, as heretofore provided, thirty-five cents, whether such certificate contain a greater or less number of strays, and fifty cents additional for each animal described therein, to pay for the publication of the notice, as heretofore provided.

SEC. 30. The justice of the peace shall receive the sum of thirty-five cents for making out and recording each certificate of appraisement, including the oath administered to the appraisers, whether such certificate contains a greater or less number of animals, and forty cents for each certified copy of all proceedings pertaining to such stray or strays: *Provided*, That the fees charged by such justice of the peace in any one case shall not be greater than one dollar and fifty cents. The appraisers shall be allowed for their services each fifty cents, and in no case shall they receive mileage.

SEC. 31. If any stray, lawfully taken up, gets away or dies, without the fault of the taker-up, he shall not be liable for the same.

SEC. 32. If any county clerk or justice of the peace fails to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this article, he shall forfeit and pay to the county not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and pay to the party injured not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

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 April 8, 1874.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Sowers, Centre tp, one bay Mare, hind and left fore feet white, white star in forehead and white spot on nose, has been doctored for sweeny, no brands, about 10 years old. Appraised $40.

FILLY—Also, one bay Filly, 1 year old, star in forehead, no marks or brands. Appraised $20.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by T Rogers, Scott tp, one roan Cow, about 5 years old, underslope off left ear, red neck and ears. Appraised $14.

COW—Also, one red Cow, about 5 years old, underslope off left ear, branded O on left hip, some white on flank and belly. Appraised $12.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Arnold Waldron, Paola tp, Mar 23, one dark bay Colt, 1 year old last spring, black mane and tail and legs up to knees, no other marks or brands. Appraised $—

HORSE—Taken up by W P Morgan, Wea tp, March 24, one light bay Horse, 2 or 3 years old, black mane and tail, white stripe on nose, left hind foot white to pastern joint, 14 hands high, no other marks or brands. Appraised $—

STEER—Taken up by J H Smith, Paola tp, Mar 27, one pale red Steer, 3 years old, white spot in face and flank, no other marks or brands. Appraised $—

Nemaha County — Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Martha Thomas, Granada tp, one red and white speckled Heifer, no marks or brands. Appraised $—

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G L Geoffrey, Agency tp, Feb 27, one red Steer, 3 years old next spring, large size, very tail Appraised $25.

HEIFER—Taken up by H C Sheldon, Burlingame tp, Dec 26, one yearling roan Heifer, end of right horn off. Appraised $13.50.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H D Rice, Tecumseh tp, March 31, one light bay Mare, black mane and tail, star in forehead, both hind feet white, two notches in left ear, branded D on left shoulder, circle brand with cross on left thigh, about 3 years old. Appraised $20.

MARE—Taken up by L M Stegner, Auburn tp, March 11 one bay pony Mare, left hind foot white, about 3 years old. Appraised $20,

MARE—Taken up by J B Corbett, Mission tp, March 19, one roan Mare with saddle marks, lame in left foot or shoulder, about 10 years old. Appraised $15.

Stray List for the Week ending April 1.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

JENNIES—Taken up by R Commons, Towel tp, Feb 28, two Jennies, mouse colored, both have short tails, no marks or brands, 6 years old.

JENNIES—Also, two Jennies, black, no marks or brands, 5 years old.

JACK—Also, one Jack, mouse color, no marks or brands, 3 years old.

JACK—Also, one Jack, black, colt. All appraised at $80.00.

STEER—Taken up by J A Hubbard, Lowell tp, May 1, 1873, one red Steer, 2 years old, white back, split in right ear, crop off left ear.

HEIFER—Also, Oct 1, 1873, one white Heifer, head and neck black, very small, no marks or brands, 2 years old. Both appraised at $11.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Margaret Lehr, Scott tp, Mar 4, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old this spring, little white on both hind feet, no other marks or brands. Appraised $15.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W G Young, Vermillion tp, one one deep red Stag or Steer, no ear marks or brands perceivable, small white spot in flank, some white in forehead. Appraised $15.

STEER—Also, one pale Stag or Steer, some white on belly, no ear marks or brands, about 2 years old last spring, Appraised $15.

Shawnee County.—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Frank Herrington, North Topeka, supposed to be 7 years old, 15½ hands high, branded C on left shoulder, slight sprain on left hind leg, no other marks. Appraised $40.

Stray List for the Week ending March 25.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk

COW—Taken up by J A Caldwell, Deer Creek tp, one small Cow, pale red neck and head, white stripe in face, white stripe behind right shoulder, white belly, speckled sides, hind part of rump and tail mixed roan, tip of left horn broken off, 4 years old. Appraised $13.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J W Paul, Washington tp, Feb 18, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old, no marks or brands, 14 hands high. Appraised $35.

STEER—Taken up by F G DeLozier, Reeder tp, Jan 29, one pale red and white Steer, 1 year old past, no marks or brands visible. Appraised $12.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J A Dunaway, Marmaton tp, one 2 year old Steer, red, large white spot in forehead, white on belly, white spot on flank, no other marks or branks. Appraised $16.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Corcoran, Hiawatha tp, Jan 21, one roan dun mare Pony, saddle mark on back, 22 or 13 hands high, about 4 years old. Appraised $20.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by L W Coleman, Toledo tp, Mar 11, one white and red speckled Cow, about 7 years old, no marks or brands visible. Appraised $14.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G Olson, Salem tp, Feb 9, one bay horse pony, 6 years old, harness marks, 14 hands high, fore feet shod. Appraised $35.

COW—Taken up by W A Smith, Lane tp, Feb 16, one red Cow (with small calf) white spot in forehead towards right horn. Appraised $18.

STSER—Taken up by Col Kofford, Otter Creek tp, Mar 2, one red and white Texas Steer, 4 years old, one ear cut off. Appraised $17.

STEER—Taken up by J B Carlile, Otter Creek tp, Mar 2, one dun Texas Steer, 6 years old, white face, white line back, left ear slit. Appraised $18.

Jeffersen County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Carson, Jefferson tp, one Steer, 1 year old past, white with red spot on brisket, end of left ear frozen off, no marks or brands. Appraised $18.

FILLY—Taken up by J A Coffee, Rock Creek tp, one bay pony Filly, dark mane and tail, 2 years old next spring. Appraised $15.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Cterk.

PONY—Taken up by J W Cannon, Mound tp, March 3, one sorrel pony mare, white strip in face, about 14 hands high, no other marks or brands. Appraised $25.

Pottawatomie County.—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E Spear, Louisville tp, Dec 15, '73, one red Steer, about 1 year old past, white spot on forehead, white across shoulders, white on rump and under belly, end of tail white. Appraised $12.

HORSE—Taken up by W S Everett, Belvue tp, Jan 15, one sorrel Horse, 13½ hands high, blaze face, collar marks on left shoulder, saddle marks, right hind foot white. Appraised $20.

STEER—Taken up by C Henneberry, Clear Creek tp, Jan 24, one red Steer, white on back, hind feet white, head dark brown, 3 years old next spring. Appraised $20.

HORSE—Taken D R Roundtree, Shannon tp, Jan 17, one brown pony Horse, heavy mane and tail, saddle and harness marks, some white on right hind foot, about 9 years old. Appraised $20.

COLT—Also, one last spring's bay pony mare Colt. Appraised $12.

MARE—Taken up by G Winn, Emmett tp, Jan 7, one bay Mare, 12 or 13 years old, white face, roman nose, 13 hands high, both hind feet white above pastern, left fore foot little white, saddle marks. Appraised $15.

COLT—Also, one bay Colt, 1 year old next spring, small white spot in forehead. Appraised $15.

MARE—Also, one light bay Mare, 3 years old, 13½ hand high, small white spot in forehead. Appraised $15.

COLT—Also, one light bay Colt, 1 year old next spring small white spot in forehead,, light flaxy mane and tail, light legs. Appraised $15.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Monten, Mill Creek tp, Mar 9, one 2 year old red Heifer, line backed, white under the belly. Appraised $18.

STEER—Also, one yearling Steer, red and white, star between the eyes, white in bush of tail. Appraised $10.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J M Haywood, Monmouth tp, Feb 28, one 2 year old red Steer, blind in right eye, branded O and with some other indistinct letters on right horn, no other marks or brands. Appraised $20.

HEIFER—Taken up by A J Kelly, Nov 1, 1873, one light roan yearling Heifer, red ears, no other marks or brands. Appraised $12.

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

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POLICY BOARD OF REGENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CALENDAR:

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

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

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

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