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State of Kansas—Officers.

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Levi Wilson, Leavenworth county.
W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.
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B. L. Kingsbury, Burlington.

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SECRETARY—John A. Martin, Atchison.
Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.

Kansas Agricultural and Mech' Association:—
PRESIDENT—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.
SECRETARY—John A. Martin, Atchison.
Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

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

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PRESIDENT—R. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.
VICE PRESIDENT—O. W. Bill, Manhattan, Riley co.
SECRETARY—Fred E. Miller, Manhattan, Riley co.
TREASURER—Jason Yarnall, Blue Springs, Marshall co.
SECRETARY—F. W. Wyatt, Pavillion, Wabasha co.
EXT. COM.—James P. Shannon, Otter Lake, Pottawatomie co.
J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.
A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.
The President and Secretary ex-officio.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

What they are doing in Kansas and other States.

We are glad to see the people of Harvey county, that have been injured by the grasshopper raid, evince so much pluck and determination to not give up the ship. The aspect is a discouraging one in fact, but we are born to discouragements and disappointments in this world and must learn to bear and overcome them. This scourge has not been from any fault of the country, as we all know, the same calamities have befallen older countries as well as this. While this has been an unusually dry season, we have seen gathered into our barns twenty and thirty bushels of wheat and forty or seventy bushels of oats to the acre in this county; and now since the blades have been stripped from the stalks we are surprised to see what a promise we had for corn, which many argued was almost irredeemably lost by dry weather. Then what are our discouragements? Why, the grasshoppers which have never before visited this locality have taken our small crop of corn and vegetables. They came early, have as yet laid no eggs for another generation, but are passing on to visit our relatives east, whom we vainly imagine are free from the visitations of these pests.

The weather, crop and scourge history of Kansas for the past twenty years, is all that we could reasonably ask for, and is as good as nearly any State in the Union. Of the drouth which has lasted the past three years in Kentucky. Notwithstanding, since 1860 nearly every portion of the Union has been drouthed, a report of "bleeding Kansas." We prophesy the day will come when Kansas will bleed some of these opposers to their hearts content, with her population, wealth and products.

We are just vain enough to believe that the soil of Harvey county is as good as there is on God's green earth—we have said it before because we believed it, and now we know it, because it has been tried and not found wanting. One-half the farmers of the Valley can make more money honorably where they are to-day, by proper use of their means, if visited by grasshoppers every year, than they did in Missouri, Indiana, or many of the eastern States where they never saw a chinch bug or grasshopper, and by holding their farms which have cost comparatively little, many have cleared more wealth than they ever did there in the same length of time. The past three years have been extremely dull ones for all classes of business east, and more people live there to-day to report that they have cleared really nothing, than there is to report the adverse. More than this, the prospects of the people of this county at this time are perhaps as encouraging as they can expect them anywhere for the winter, when to all reasonable expectations a season of fruitfulness will follow, when all will have plenty and to spare. Doubtless many will have to put up with but little this winter, while a few others will want, and their wants will have to be relieved. For all of these there will be means provided in some way. Economy will have to be the practical motto of all. Besides the propositions noticed elsewhere in this paper, we contemplate the railroad company contemplating extending the road further west this fall and winter, in order to give those along the line employment during these months.—*Newton Kansan.*

ARRIVED—The playful grasshopper is in our midst. He is one of the most accommodating of boarders. He makes no complaint about his food, but devours everything with the most impartial appetite. The corn fields went first, and the foliage of all fruit trees rapidly following. Cantor beans stand alone on the freelist. The hopper doesn't relish cauli-ties.

There is a faint chance for hoping that the grasshopper will finish his work and leave before the egg-laying season. If so, it will be better for us next spring.

In 1860, the famous "dry year," these insects remained but a few days. In 1868 heavy rains came with the grasshoppers, reviving vegetation so that eggs were laid in the soil. In the following spring these hatched, and the swarms of small, flea-like creatures did much harm for a time, but disappeared before the first of June.

Meanwhile, it behooves all of us to shorten sail, reduce our expenses and keep near shore for a time. Better days are not far off. The hens are happy. They spend their whole time in hunting hoppers, except when employed in laying eggs. This sort of fruit will abound this year.—*Ark. City Traveler.*

By exchanges and despatches we see that this section is not the only sufferer. They have spread from Minnesota to the base of the Rocky mountains, and throughout Colorado, through Iowa, Nebraska and northwestern Missouri. One or two counties in Illinois are being visited by them. In our own State, almost every county is suffering from their ravages, but the settlers of the older portions of the State will not suffer so severely, of course, as the farmers who are just opening up their places, having no surplus upon which to fall back.

In view of the fact that many of the settlers of this and the adjoining counties were calculating upon the returns of a good crop from which to pay for their places or meet notes

given for the government purchase money, and in view of the other fact that with full crops many of the settlers would have had little to spare, we hardly know what to advise. It is evident to every thinking person who has kept himself posted, that to escape the effects and the grasshoppers, one must go a long way east, for but few of the Western States are any better off than Kansas except in being older settled. With empty cribs and granaries staring one in the face it would prove presumptuous to flippantly advise and jocosely ignore. It is certain that it would prove worse than foolishness to run unless those fleeing know exactly where they were going to. But we are safe in saying: Be patient and plucky. There has never been but one other grasshopper scourge in this valley that we are aware of, and that was ten years ago, when it was a few acres of rye for winter pasture. Now as early as grasshoppers and drouth will allow, cut an abundance of wild hay and all the fodder you can. Be careful and stack your straw, and as you thresh it sprinkle a little salt with it. If you are compelled to sell cattle or hogs unfattened try and retain your cows and best pigs. And above all, keep a stiff upper lip, think of a prosperous year ahead, and do not jump from the frying-pan into the fire, crippling yourself financially and sacrificing all the property you have by going back east where matters are little if any better than in this valley.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Interested in politics a little, more in the Grange, and especially in a complete vindication of certain prominent Patrons, we also feel it a duty to present the position—perhaps startling—facts as to what our crop prospects really are in this county.

Leaving the southeast part of Lyon county in Elmendorf, we have visited Jackson, Pike, Centre, Fremont, Americus and Agnus City townships.

The fall wheat crop in the county will average about twelve bushels per acre, some small fields early drilled running as high as thirty five bushels per acre, others being entirely destroyed by chinch bugs.

No spring wheat crop in the county has paid expenses this year.

Oats is a very light crop, there being but little over half as much sown as usual. The farmers having taken the spring wheat fever, neglected to sow many oats. Oats, and in fact all crops, are best in the eastern part of the county. The yield is below the average.

Corn has had the bugs, dry weather, and grasshoppers to contend with, which have retarded its growth. Many hundreds of acres were destroyed in July, and thousands of acres have been compelled to yield to the "corner" thus formed. There are some few fields left that will yield fifty bushels per acre if they are not reached by the grasshoppers. A surplus of several thousand bushels of corn will be raised along the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers.

Take the county over, the hay will average a half ton per acre, but hundreds of tons are being put up and sold on speculation at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per ton. The hay in the south part of the county is as good as on the Kansas reserve. There is plenty of hay to do us that can be secured if proper care is taken to collect it. We predict many farmers who are hauling hay to Emporia will have hides to sell again next spring.

Many farmers are cutting their corn fields for the fodder. We would advise them to stack it as soon as cured and cover with hay. Fruit is abundant; apples and peaches by the thousand bushels, though the high winds deal destruction, to the advantage of the over-laden trees.

We would advise the fodder be removed from the fields; the hay and straw be well ricked, and tied down with brush or sunflowers and fenced; also that your fields be all plowed this fall, as grain will be scarce and your team will come out poor next spring.

The potato crop will be very short. I doubt even if the seed will be raised.—*Emporia News.*

Minnesota has been compelled to seek government aid for sustenance; Iowa is desolated to an alarming extent; in Nebraska even the wheat crop was taken; and in western Kansas everything is stripped—even the grass on the prairies not escaping the devouring appetite of the grasshoppers. While we have, also, to some extent suffered with the chinch bug the past summer, we see from our July *Agricultural Report* that this pest is prevailing fearfully. Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kentucky, the Virginias, and even North Carolina are suffering worse from the ravages than we are. And while the drouth is effecting our potato crop, the potato bug is desolating the crop to a great extent in the older States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Last year the crops in New York were all very much shortened by dry weather. Virginia has complained of drouth for two or three seasons.—*Seneca Courier.*

The *Beloit Gazette* has this to say of the prospect in Mitchell county: "For four days this week clouds of grasshoppers have been passing over this county in a southeast direction, and enough have come to the ground here to totally destroy the corn crop, but still our farmers are in good spirits. Our population is about 7,090. We have enough small grain to do our people and supply four counties of the same size. There is in the county about 200,000 bushels in wheat, rye, barley and oats.

A correspondent writing from Clear Water, Sedgwick county, on the 9th inst., says: "A vast cloud of grasshoppers alighted in the corn fields hereabouts on yesterday, and are eating the stalks cleaner than hands could pick them. Corn is worth \$1.50 per bushel, and a good many farmers are feeding wheat to their stock."

Another correspondent, writing from Council Grove, on the 10th, says: "The grasshoppers are paying their respects to this section, and are devouring almost everything within their reach. It is surprising how far their voracity goes. Corn prospects are not encouraging, though our people are scared. There has been no rain here of consequence for a couple of months, and between the drouth, the chinch bugs and the grasshoppers, we will be forced to go to Egypt or somewhere else for corn."

The *Winfield Courier* of the 9th takes the matter as pleasantly as possible. It says: "We are now having a mild dose of grasshoppers. Several thousand of them arrived in this vicinity yesterday, and are now the guests of several corn fields in this neighborhood. So long as Providence had this additional plague in store for us, 'tis as well that they came now, as they do not remain long in a place; they will be gone before they can do the fall wheat any damage."

The report of the Marion county *Record* is that "The grasshoppers came into this county last Friday and damaged some localities considerably, but the ravages was not general. On Saturday the most of them emigrated."

The *Holton Express* puts it after this style: "Just before going to press, the grasshoppers came down in force to stay with us. One of our subscribers says they took all of his peaches and threw the pits at him when he came to look at them."

Report has it that in the counties of Osborn, Doniphan, Smith, Dickinson, Saline and nearly all of Davis, the crops are totally destroyed by the grasshoppers, and not a bushel of corn will be raised between Junction City and the plains.

The *Manhattan Nationalist* takes this view of the state of affairs: "The drouth and grasshoppers combined have discouraged a great many people, and teams pass through town every little while on their way east. This fall will be the time to have permanent improvements made on farms, for labor will be very cheap. Many men will be glad to work through the winter for their board."

From Washington county we have the following cheering (under the circumstance) report: "They came into this county on the 28th of July. They are not quite so many as there were eight years ago, yet there are enough to eat the corn, fruit and vegetables. They seem inclined to go south but the wind prevails in that direction and prevents their flight. Our small grain is out of the way, and while corn will be very scarce, wheat and oats have been raised in abundance."

Of the doings in Nemaha county, the *Seneca Courier* says: "They arrived in the vicinity of Seneca last Friday noon, and since that time the whole country has been alive with them. They are eating every variety of vegetation, and crops that were not harvested and secured by the 1st inst., will be a total loss. So far they have not injured the splendid fruit prospects in Nemaha county, though apple, peach, pear and other trees are being stripped of their leaves with startling rapidity; but the fruit itself remains untouched. All kinds of garden vegetables are taken on sight. Grapes, so far, remain unharmed."

The *Commonwealth* holds the following language upon the agricultural situation: "Every day intelligence is received in the office of the Kansas Executive reporting the ravages of grasshoppers, and indicating a constant increase of the devastated area. From every part of the State, indeed, the doleful tidings come of crops destroyed and threatening Executive to do something. In none of these letters are any minute details of the exact situation by which to determine the actual condition of things, and to make a probable estimate of the aid that will be required. The letters all seem to be written under the stress of excitement, and though the facts may not be exaggerated the predicted consequences seem to be overated. There will undoubtedly be great suffering in Kansas this winter, despite every effort that may, or can be made to prevent it, and all measure of relief will prove inoperative

unless carefully organized and based upon some well ascertained data of the extent of need, and amount of relief required in each county."

The *Leavenworth Commercial* contains the following:

"A correspondent writing from Chapman creek, near Junction City, thus depicts their fearful ravages: 'We came near being eaten up by the grasshoppers, after they had consumed everything else; they did not even leave a green leaf on the trees, they ate the corn stalks to the ground, and it appeared wonderful how large fields of corn disappeared in the short space of twenty-four hours. I hope they will not visit Leavenworth county, as they have already destroyed enough.' We learn that they are very thick at Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, and that they have done much damage to the crops in that vicinity. (An note some of our scientific men devise some means of ridding the country of these pests, instead of giving all their attention to ear grazing and the comets. Who will make themselves famous and thus render the country a service of untold value."

Every section of country in the world is subject to drawbacks. Some of the older States were at one time or another declared failures. Illinois has suffered from chinch bugs and drouth; one season the water level to the depth of 60 to 80 feet were nearly all dried up, and many had to haul water for miles; stock suffered terribly. Even old Ohio has had her forests, her drouths and grasshoppers, and for more than one year has had to depend upon Canada for potatoes and Wisconsin for wheat, and Michigan for apples. And thus we might go on and show that every State in the Union has had its "years of failure" as well as "years of plenty." No land on the globe is completely perfect. The climate of Kansas is far above the average, taking a series, say of ten years at a time, are equal to those of the best countries in the world.—*Topeka Times.*

A gentleman from Mission creek—twenty miles northeast of Burlingame—informed us on Monday last that the grasshoppers reached that section on Friday about 6 o'clock in the morning. They came in countless millions and swept everything before them. They eat up the corn all but a portion of the stalk, and stripped the leaves from the trees as clean as an autumn frost. They even eat the green peaches on the trees, leaving the stone hanging to the stem.

The same man also informs us that a physician of that neighborhood encountered the grasshoppers, on a visit to see a patient, and they were in such vast numbers that he could not drive his horse through them. A lady arrived in this city from the Arkansas valley below Wichita says they have appeared in that country and literally eaten up every green thing on the face of the earth.

A brother of Judge Billings of this place, writing from Marion county, gives a sad picture of the ravages of the grasshoppers in that county. Until very recently the prospects of a crop of corn were very fair, but a few days ago the grasshoppers made their appearance in such vast numbers that the corn and everything else was eaten up clean—even the apples and peaches in the trees were destroyed, and also the leaves on the trees. In such innumerable quantities did the grasshoppers invade the county that the streams were filled with such an extent that the fish were poisoned in vast quantities, and great fears are entertained that the supply of stock water will be entirely ruined.

Up to the hour of going to press we have heard of no invasion of this county by the grasshoppers, and although it seems almost impossible for us to escape them, since they are on all sides of us, yet there is a possibility that they have overlooked this county.—*Osage County Critic.*

If there is any consolation in knowing that other States and localities are no better off than ours, we have an abundance of that kind of consolation in the news that comes to us daily from all parts of the Union. For weeks there has been hardly any rain in any part of our State, and the prospect is that late corn, potatoes and all kinds of produce in fact are cut off beyond redemption, no matter how much rain comes from this time forward. The drouth is the worst known in this State since 1860. During a residence in Kansas of eight years we never experienced such hot winds so continuously, and such dusty and disagreeable weather as during the last few weeks.

Nor is Kansas only afflicted with drouth. It extends as severely, and in some instances is worse in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and many other of the Western States. In addition to the drouth, the western part of our State has been visited by grasshoppers which have left nothing in their course. Several of the northern and even one of the New England States has experienced a like pestilential visitation. The prospect now is that produce, and provisions of all kinds will rate high for the next twelve months.—*Southern Kansas Advertiser.*

From Minnesota.

There are in Jackson Co., Minn., 3,100 persons destitute on account of the grasshopper raid. The relief distributed to them up to this time amounts to six pounds of flour and ten ounces of pork for each person. So far \$17,000 have been contributed in Minnesota for the relief of the grasshopper region.—Western Rural.

From New Hampshire.

The grasshoppers are doing immense damage in Boscawen, Canterbury, Franklin and other towns in New Hampshire. One farmer estimates that they have injured his hay crop to the amount of 50 tons, and another puts his loss at 40 tons. They are now making a raid upon the fruit trees and corn tassels, devouring the latter as fast as they appear.—New England Farmer.

From Elk County, Pennsylvania.

This is not a grain producing county. We cannot raise one-fourth of what we consume. The general business of this county is pine lumbering, and these panicky times are making it pretty hard for us. If business does not revive this fall it will go hard with a great many poor families through here before spring.—Prairie Farmer.

From Westchester County, N. Y.

This is the first time since 1868 that we have had through the growing season (up to date) a fair supply of rain, and so well distributed; but at no time have we actually suffered for want of it, in any appreciable degree. Accordingly we are favored with abundant crops, wherever decently cared for.—Jerald C. Brown in Country Gentleman.

From Vinland, New Jersey.

It is very dry here. Blackberries nearly dried up; few peaches, save Hale's Early, and they are rotting; also grapes, badly in some localities. Early pears ripening, also harvest apples. Potato bugs doing nicely.—Western Rural.

From Illinois.

An old and reliable correspondent B. F. J. of Champaign county, Ill., of the Country Gentleman says:

The Colorado potato beetle, the brown blister fly and the chinch bug, are to be found on almost every farm in Central Illinois. The second crop of Colorado beetles did very little damage; and if we can judge by the small numbers which will be alive to go into winter quarters, they will be a scarce article next spring. The presence of the brown blister fly is nearly universal, and the insect has wrought a prodigious amount of destruction. In a ride of some miles the other day, I only saw one small potato patch which had not been more or less injured by this fly. Formerly the chinch bug was confined to spring wheat and oats, and penetrated only a few rods into corn fields on the exposed side. This year they are everywhere, and it is difficult to find a hill of corn on which the diminutive things are not more or less numerous.

And even the grasshoppers are threatening Illinois, so fast are they coming down out of the northwest. All kinds of weather but wet weather suit the insects I have named—indeed, all insects are children of the sun; and no matter how cold the winters may be, if we get three or four more dry summers as we have had since 1859, we shall be overwhelmed.

From Otoe County, Nebraska.

The loss here is immense. The loss of the corn crop means no beef, no pork, no poultry, no eggs. It means poor teams and poor farming. It means dead horses, poor wool and dead sheep. It means the discouragement of many and a partial depopulation. It means no money and hard times. As if the drought and the oppressive railroad taxes were not enough, this attack of the locusts fills the bucket of misery to overflowing for many. But yet we have had a fair wheat harvest, so there will not be actual starvation. There is a fair cut of grass, so cattle can live, and it is not yet too late, if we have rain, to raise a crop of turnips and some other vegetables. If our fruit trees are killed, the loss cannot be estimated. My own orchard of 400 trees was worth, at the smallest estimate, \$1,000. Many of the trees have been out nine or ten years, and are now of bearing size. After the fruit is almost in one's mouth, after so long waiting, it is bitterly tantalizing to have it eaten up by the locusts. But my orchard is small as compared with many others (as that of Mr. G. W. Warner's of 20 acres solid); and many have depended more upon fruits than upon the farm. If destroyed, many will be discouraged as to give up for a good while, others have not means to buy again.

Hoping that our trees will put forth the leaf again and revive, and that some one may discover the certain cure, even unto death, of these pests from the days of Pharaoh down, I rest my pen—not nibbled, though hay fork handles, fence posts and other things have been.—H. T. Voss in Country Gentleman.

From Ohio.

Mahoning Co.—The drought of the present season has taught us many lessons, and is unequalled by any previous one for severity, although of short duration. We conclude it is at an end for the present in this State. It seems to have been equally severe in parts of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky and Tennessee—the northern part of Kentucky suffering the most.—Country Gentleman.

From Missouri.

Pettis Co.—Oats were an almost entire failure. Corn bids fair to be worse, and fall feed and water for stock hard to find.—Western Rural.

From Nebraska.

The grasshopper plague is not yet ended. I presume they will leave scarcely a green thing in the whole region west of the Missouri. There may be a few localities of small extent, however, that may escape. We hope so. Although the damage to us has been beyond computation, we have no desire to harbor the pugnacity of the old proverb, "misery loves company," by gloating over their ravages in other localities. Their devastation covers a large territory, from the western part of Missouri, where they are now at work, to the central part of Minnesota, and from central Iowa westward, many miles beyond us. Every day for more than three weeks past, immense clouds of them have passed over our heads, going north, south, east or west, according to the direction of the wind.

This seems indeed to be the year of insect scourges and drought. There seems to be no remedy but to bear it, to do the best we can,

and next spring plant again, in hopes of bread and clothing as a reward for our labors. A farmer residing in northern Ohio, near Toledo, informs me that from personal observation and the opinions of many good farmers with whom he has conversed during the past ten days, the crop of potatoes in the whole range of territory from Ohio westward, with perhaps a few exceptions, will scarcely more than yield the seed planted. Dry weather and bugs everywhere seem to be the cause. Dry weather and grasshoppers have proved the destruction of the corn crop here. Corn is now \$1 per bushel, and indications now point to a price far beyond the reach of those having pork to fatten.—F. N. C., in Country Gentleman.

From Missouri.

We have not had sufficient rain, in Linn Co., since the 15th of June to wet the ground one inch deep, and the whole of the time we have had the hottest and driest weather ever experienced in this neighborhood. We have had all the pests of the bug tribe at work on our crops, and thousands of acres are not worth harvesting. Corn leaves are curled up like a penny cigar, and what with the chinch bugs and dry weather, has, I am afraid, received its death blow. Such continued drought when the corn is earing is most fatal. Potatoes are in a like suffering condition, and unless we have a long, soaking rain within a few days, all the growing crops will be crippled for life. Our pastures are all crisped up; a great many wells are dry; stock water is nearly exhausted and the prospect for the farmer in this district is gloomy indeed.—T.S.B. in Prairie Farmer.

Agriculture.

"OAK HILL" FARM NOTES.

I cannot say that I am disgusted, because that is not just the word, but I am disappointed. There are none of us I fancy that like to disgorge our pet theories. We dislike to have the keen edge of our self-esteem rasped to dullness by practical facts and yet "that's what ails me" at this time.

Some of the older readers of the FARMER will perhaps remember, that editorially the FARMER did not take much stock in Chester White pigs at least for the four years previous to your regime. Well, while Capt. Anthony owned the FARMER, he was the editor of it (and a good one too), but in a good many of these little unimportant matters he kindly deferred to my judgment as to what should go in the paper, and as a result of this deference the reader of volumes 8, 9, 10 and 11 will find that the Chester White hog did not occupy a very exalted position editorially. Now I have to take back some things then said. For example, I have always claimed that the Chester white was not a breed. Aren't they though? Sometime in April, my aged Berkshire boar served a young Chester White sow, (or rather a seven-tenths blood) and this morning she had a litter of seven pigs, six of them pure white, with big lop ears, and one spotted; more than this, six of the seven are sows.

Now I ask if that is not too ridiculous? The idea of a belittled, run-down, played out kind (?) of a sow mated with a male of one of our crack thoroughbred breeds, making her litter positively and unequivocally in defiance of all rules and regulations.

Bro. Harris, of Rochester, N. Y., will say why didn't you use an Essex boar, then you would have had good Essex grades." Would I though? Let Bro. Harris try it. I have noticed this same remarkable (?) feature before, but always had some excuse to make for what I thought ought to be the dominant blood, but those excuses are exhausted, and I desire to place on record my belief that the Chester White is a breed, and a strong one, too.

About turnips, Major. Aren't you a little extravagant when you advise us to "sow two pounds of seed per acre?" I sowed one pound on two acres and I think they will be pretty thick. As to time of sowing, I fully agree with you, although I have sowed earlier this season.

Is there any sense in the corn panic that is now prevailing, in this section at least? Some of our people are expressing the most extravagant opinions as to the price of corn, putting it at \$1.00 and \$1.50 per bushel.

I have twenty-five acres of about as good corn as I ever raised, and I had supposed my neighbors were doing about as well, though in truth my travels this season have been mostly confined to my own place. I know the exact length of my corn rows, but I confess to ignorance in many other matters. The grasshopper scare has taken full possession of many of our people, and all kinds of dire forebodings are the result. Portions of the State have suffered severely, pretty close to us, too, but there is no use in meeting trouble more than half way.

It is undoubtedly true that late potatoes will be scarce, very scarce. One of the greatest needs of the country is a good winter potato. One that will fill the bill as well as the Rose does for an early potato, viz: of good quality and good keeper and prolific. If we have such a one I have failed to find it. I am trying Brownells Beauty, which has been greatly exalted, but I fear it will fail, judging from some slight examinations of the growing crop. The Peerless often lacks in quality and the Peachblow is too shy a cropper.

I was a little surprised at the many personal allusions of your Pottawatomie correspondent, in a late issue, in discussing Capt. Anthony's address at the State University. The matter of Mr. Anthony's address is fair game, but Mr. Anthony is not. No broad minded man will make personal allusions in an article of that kind, and if you should decide to exclude all such back-hand slaps as this man gives Mr. Anthony, I am sure a majority of your readers

would commend your judgment. Let us discuss matters and things as they come up, but, for decency's sake, keep our hands off of individuals.

Mr. Johnson might be a little more courteous towards Mr. Kelsey. There is no necessity for his following the "Prof." with an (?). Mr. Kelsey does not assume the prefix and until he does, it should be omitted.

A. G. CHASE.

Leavenworth County.

Hints for August Work.

The latter end of August is one of the best seasons of the year to transplant evergreens. The young growth of the past season has got pretty well hardened, so as to permit of very little evaporation—and the earth being warm, new roots push with great rapidity, and the tree becomes established in the ground before cool autumn winds begin.

The chief difficulty is that the soil is usually very dry, which prevents much speed with the operation; and the weather being usually very warm, the trees have to be set again in the ground almost as fast as they are taken up; so that it is not safe to bring them a distance. It is well, therefore, to make all ready in anticipation of a rain, when no time may be lost in having the work pushed through. Should a spell of dry weather ensue, which in September and October is very likely, one good watering should be given, sufficient to soak well through the soil and well about the roots. A basin should be made to keep the water from running away from the spot, and to assist its soaking in. After being well watered, the loose soil should be drawn in lightly over the watered soil, which will then aid in preventing the water from drying out soon again.

As soon in the fall as bulbs can be obtained, they should be planted—though this will not generally be the case till October; but it is as well to bear in mind that the earlier they are planted, the finer they will flower.

Towards the end of the month, and in September, evergreen hedges should receive their last pruning till the next summer. Last spring, and in the summer, when a strong growth required it, the hedge has been severely pruned towards the apex of the cone-like form in which it has been trained, and the base has been suffered to grow any way it pleases. Now that, in turn, has come under the shears, so far as to get it into regular shape and form. It will not be forgotten that, to be very successful with evergreen hedges, they ought to have a growth at the base of at least four feet in diameter.

Ground work around new country homes will soon be in order. In preparing the grounds it should be remembered that grass and trees are not only required to grow therein, but they must grow well. The top soil of the lot is often covered by the soil from the excavations, trusting to heavy manuring to promote fertility. But this is a too slow and expensive process. The top surface soil should in all cases be saved, and replaced over the base soil. Also where it is necessary to lower a piece of ground, the top soil should be saved to place over again.

The depth of the soil is an important matter, both for the trees and the lawn. It should be at least eighteen inches deep. In shallow soils grass will burn out under a few days of hot sun. In a soil eighteen inches deep a lawn will be green in the driest weather. For the sake of the trees, also, the ground should be not only deep, but rich. If from thirty to forty loads of stable manure to the acre could be appropriated, it would be money well spent.

Life is too short for it to be an object to wait too long for trees to grow, and planting large ones is an expensive, as well as an unsatisfactory business.

A tree in a rich and deep soil will grow as much in one year as in five in a poor one. So in preparing a lawn, it is fortunate that, while aiming at the best effects, we are helping our tree also.

It is generally best to sow for a lawn than to sod, where much of it has to be done. The edges of the road must, of course, be soded, the balance neatly raked over and sown. The best kind of grass to be employed in seeding is a disputed point, and it will, no doubt, depend in a great measure on the locality. Philadelphia and northward, the perennial rye grass is excellent. It commences to grow very early, and has a peculiar lively, shining green. South of Philadelphia it is very liable to get burned out in summer, and the Kentucky blue grass would be much better. It is much the best to have but one kind of grass for a lawn, provided it is suited to the locality. A mixture of kinds is apt to give a spotted and variegated character, not at all pleasing.

Some people like to see white clover growing thickly in a lawn and others object to any thing but green. However, if a good grass rake is employed freely in summer time, the heads of these flowers may be kept from expanding.

Where there is a prospect of a month of growing weather, lawns may still be sown with grass seed—the clover, where used, to be kept for sowing in April or March next. A small quantity of rye should be thinly sown with the grass, which, by the shade it affords, will prevent the grass from being thrown out by the frost. The rye must, of course, be closely cut in the spring, to allow the grass to get ahead of it.—The Gardener's Monthly.

Horticulture.

FRUIT GROWING.

BY GEORGE HUSMAN.

I am surprised to see so little mention made of fruit growing, and fruits generally, in the columns of your paper. And yet but a few years ago, when Kansas had taken the first premiums of the American Pomological Society, you Kansas folks tried to make us believe that your state was destined to be the first fruit growing State in the Union, and that we of Missouri could not "hold a candle" to you. Has that lively interest already died out, or do you presume that every one of your readers know "all about fruit growing?"

I do not think they do, and as I believe I know a little, and would like to hear from others and thus learn more, I will try to put

the ball in motion, and give you a talk about grapes.

Everybody ought to have them, who owns a half-acre of land, and certainly nothing is easier, but are they so plentiful? I think not. There are hundreds and even thousands of farmers, who own land by the half section and more, who have hardly a grape vine. To those I would say, repent of your sins, and forthwith prepare land enough to raise a supply for your family.

Ripe grapes are not alone a luxury, but they ought to be a daily article of food from the 15th of August to the 15 of December. Let me tell your readers how to do this.

If you have plenty of land, and want to raise an abundance only for family use, take half an acre of the driest and best drained land you have, sloping gently to east, south or west. Prepare this in the fall if you can, as you then have most leisure, by plowing and sub-soiling thoroughly, say the depth of 15 to 18 inches, stirring and pulverizing the soil thoroughly. The frosts of winter will thoroughly mellow it, and in the spring you can give it another light plowing, when it will be in excellent condition for planting. Now lay off your rows, running parallel with the hillside. The rows should be at least six feet apart, and the vines ten feet apart in the rows, which will give somewhat over 500 to the acre, putting down a small stake where each vine is to stand.

Now get your vines from some established and reliable nursery, not from agents who travel around with some unheard of new grape which they wish to sell, and make your selections about as follows, say for half an acre "for family use:" 10 Mary Ann, 10 Telegraph, 10 Massasoit, 10 Essex, 20 Wilder, 20 Lindley, 10 Rogers, 10 North Carolina, 50 Concord, 50 Martha, 50 Goethe, 50 Norton's Virginia. This will give you a succession, from the earliest to the very latest, all good grapes, hardy and productive.

The Lindley, North Carolina, Rogers No. 2 and Norton's Virginia are the best keepers, and each or all of them may be kept, if cut when perfectly ripe in dry weather, all decayed berries picked out, and packed in shallow boxes, until the middle of December. Here you also have all colors, white, pale red, violet and blue, and these will succeed almost anywhere. They are not very costly, either, and are all well tried.

Your vines being at hand, and your ground marked off, let one man go ahead and make the holes for planting. As the ground has all been well pulverized, the hole can be made in a slanting direction, from the stake toward the hill, about ten inches deep. Let the planter follow with the vines in a pall of water. Cut back the roots with a sharp knife to about six to eight inches, spread them evenly to all sides in the bottom of the hole, then fill in with well pulverized soil and press down gently with your foot. The young growth on the vine should be cut back to 1 or 2 buds, which you can have even with the surface of the ground.

All that is necessary the first season, is to keep the ground clean and mellow with plow, cultivator and hoe. You may even plant cabbage or root crops between the rows, which will generally do exceedingly well in the deep, cultivated ground. But do not plant potatoes as they take about the same nourishment from the soil as the vine, and thus become injurious.

In my next I will give after cultivation and management. Sedalia, Pettis County, Mo.

Entomology.

BY E. A. POPPENO.

CABBAGE WORMS.

There are two species of worms that are now destroying the cabbage very generally in the vicinity of Topeka. They attack the cabbage in much the same manner, gnawing irregular holes through the outer leaves and when numerous, sometimes destroy the young plants. They may be usually found together on the under side of a leaf, but the smaller species are also frequently found on the upper side. This small species is the *Plutella limbiperella*, Clemens, and is called by Prof. Glover the cabbage moth. The perfect insect is a small moth expanding about one half inch, with narrow wings, of which the upper pair are ashy gray dotted on the outer half with black and having a broad whitish stripe on the inner margin, giving the appearance, when the insect is at rest, of a white stripe down the back. The under wings are plain gray.

The larva of this moth is a green worm nearly half an inch long, cylindrical in form rather thickest in the middle. The pupa is greenish at first and is formed in a pretty web-like cocoon of white silk, woven very loose and open and placed in the junction of veins or at the side of one. The pupa lasts but a few days before the moth is given forth.

The larger of the two worms is the larva of the cabbage plusia (*Plusia brassicae*, Riley) first described by Mr. Riley in his Second Report. It is a pale green worm, an inch or more in length when full grown, striped longitudinally with lines of a still paler green than the ground color. The larva is a "span" or "measuring worm," so called from the habit of looping the body when walking, a habit rendered necessary by the absence of the two anterior pairs of abdominal prolegs. When

full grown these larva spin loose white silken cocoons between the leaves of cabbage heads or in the creases of the leaves, and frequently in any other convenient, sheltered crevice, and there change to green pupae that soon become dark brown in color.

The perfect insect is a nocturnal moth of a dark brownish gray color variegated upon the upper wings with a lighter color and having on their disk a silver U shaped mark followed by a small oval silver dot. The under wings are plain dark gray lighter at the base. The male is distinguished by a tuft of brown hairs on each side of the tip of the abdomen. I found this same larva (and from it bred the perfect insect) feeding on the leaves of a species of *crepis*, a flower garden composita.

Mr. Townsend Glover of the Department of Agriculture, recommends syringing the plants infested with whale-oil soap suds or strong solutions of tobacco water as a remedy in case of the insect first described and these measures would probably be equally effective with the Plusia larva. Their habit of living on the under side of the leaves would render them somewhat difficult of access for the purpose of applying this remedy however. Hand picking is, in the case of the larva of the Plusia moth, a practicable and always sure method, in case of a small cabbage patch, and altho' a laborious method, will still repay the owner of the cabbages if persevered in. Prof. Riley says that this larva is attacked by at least two parasites in his locality, but we have never bred these parasites, or either of them, from any larva, although we have bred many of them (the Plusia larva) to the perfect state. Topeka, August 1st.

The Agricultural Press.

As the Colorado grasshopper has become a national calamity, as much so as the Colorado beetle, it is important that the people know all there is to be known about the insect. I have been watching their movements and gathering information for twenty years. They are not like any grasshopper I have ever seen they are built with broad face, heavy head and shoulders, with a large, transparent butterfly wing, and can fly from four to five hundred miles without stopping to feed. They do not come down every year; it varies from three to five years. The reason why we have not heard more of this insect in former years is that where they stop to feed there has been no crops growing, or any one to disturb until very recently. Away up on the plains of Colorado is where they hatch, mature, and deposit eggs for another generation, and after eating up everything that is eatable, rise on the wing. Their course is first east, then north-east, then north, until they settle down in the northwest corner of Iowa; here they will cover every inch of an area of sixty miles square, lapping over a little into Minnesota and a little in Dakota. In a few days they rise on the wing all at once, and now their course is a trifle west of north. In the northern part of Dakota they settle down again to feed. From here they rise on the wing and cross over into Her Majesty's Dominions. They have eaten up all the green fields in Iowa, the leaves from the trees and gnawed the bark from the wood. It is estimated that \$300,000 would not cover the damage done by them to the settlers in four days' time. Their numbers can only be estimated by the thousand million. Their usual flight is from four to five hundred feet high, but when they come to rise up in Iowa millions of them could not raise higher than from three to ten feet. If they struck their heads against anything they fell back dead. A large barn in Dakota standing in their way they struck against and fell back dead, a foot thick, ten feet back from the barn; from this barn a board fence running three miles to the north they were found dead, six inches deep, from four to five feet from the fence. And so they kept falling all the way until they came down the second time to feed in the northern part of Dakota, and even here, in this far off region, were many farms brought under cultivation which they stripped and left the ground a naked as a new plowed field. I have conversed with a man that saw the grasshoppers pass over our line into British America. He said they darkened the sun for nearly all one day.—S. H. O., Luana, N. Y. Tribune.

In our wide country with a great diversity of climate, the ways and needs of farmers differ somewhat. The principles upon which they work, are the same everywhere; good cultivation, killing weeds, gathering manure, sowing good seed, making the most of the crops grown, treating the farm stock in the best manner, and practicing economy, all bring about the same profitable results everywhere. We endeavor to teach principles and to show our readers how they may adapt their practices to them. Just now is an excellent time to study a few of the first principles of good farming. There is as much leisure in this month as a farmer usually enjoys. He should use this to take a rest. Hay is laid by, and the middle of the month oats and spring wheat will be cut. There is plenty of work to be done; but it can lie over a few days without damage, or those who must stay at home to take care of things can attend to them. Every farmer who can, should go from home with his wife, and visit some other locality. The western farmer should go east, and the eastern one should go west, and both should exchange places for a few days with the southern planter. By doing this, much valuable knowledge will be gained, and new ideas gathered. When he comes back, he will probably think his own place the best he has seen, or will have found out how he can make it so. There will be less local jealousy, and each will learn that his brother farmers have all something to commend with. If there is the grasshopper or the chinch bug in one place, there is the Hessian fly or the army worm in another, and there is in each locality some drawback. The farmer who travels will soon learn that it is in ourselves and not in our fortune that we are thus or thus. He will come back more contented with his lot, more determined to make the most of the advantages he enjoys, and better able to do it than before.—American Agriculturist.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

Call for a Meeting of Agents.

EACH County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas are requested to send their Agent or some other delegate from their county, to meet at Leavenworth at the time of holding the State Fair this fall, September 7-11, for a general conference upon all matters relating to our business interests, and to agree upon and adopt certain kinds of implements for the coming season, such as will be satisfactory to different parts of the State.

Every Granger

Should have the oil chromo, 19x24 inches, faithfully representing the inner workings of a Grange. Can be used as a certificate of membership, or as a work of art is valuable as an ornament for any parlor.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. F. FORBES.

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

We acknowledge the receipt of five dollars from Brother E. Hunt, of Richview Grange, No. 442, Osage county, as a contribution to our charity fund by said Grange.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

The appearance of social, political, or religious interest in any direction is always accompanied by a great deal of spuriousness as well as genuine sentiment. A part of this spuriousness is the result of a well meaning but inefficient sympathy; but by far the greater portion arises from a deliberate and calculating hypocrisy.

Within the past few years there has been a revival among the farmers. They have awakened to the conviction that they were losing many privileges and advantages, both as individuals and as a class, to which they were fairly and of right entitled!

With great good comes evil. And we straightway find men arising all over the land who assumed the leadership of the farmers' movement, and call upon all their fellows to testify to their fitness and adaptability to the task.

And thus it arises that there are hundreds of men, who are attached to the farmers' movement like barnacles to a ship, having no wish or thought save their own advancement. But there are hundreds of others who are giving the cause a generous, unselfish support; who desire to see it prosper not for their own gain or advantage but for the cause itself.

Too great a willingness to trust others is not a common fault in the human family, and it is probable that the developments of time will bring their own cure to any excess that may exist in this direction.

movement is in any danger from its enemies, we do not believe; but that it is liable, sometimes, to suffer at the hands of its (pretended) friends has been sufficiently shown by the past. Meantime it is to the wisdom and prudence of the farmers themselves that we must look for protection against evils of this character.—American Farm Journal.

Letters from the Farm.

Grasshoppers FROM SALINE COUNTY.

Perhaps a few notes from this county may be of interest to your readers. The month of July just passed will long be remembered here for the excessive and long continued heat. On sixteen of its thirty-one days the mercury rose in the shade to 100°, and where the highest point as noted by my instrument was 113°. The wind was from the southwest and felt like the blast from a furnace.

On the first of July our prospect for good crops was uncommonly good. A large part of our wheat was already cut and safe, and although somewhat injured for want of rain, yet the harvest was a fair one, and the weather for securing it very fine.

The early May wheat was ready to cut by the tenth of June, fully two weeks earlier than usual. Our corn prospect was excellent. The acreage was large, the crop clean, a fine stand and the color was good; all we needed was a good rain to have made it. Yet instead of the rain, the hot wind came, and the green leaves soon became white and began to rattle more like October than July.

The corn knives were all in motion on Monday morning to save the fodder, but by Tuesday night there was nothing but bare stalks to save, and we gave it up.

Onions, beets, sweet potatoes and vines were all swept off by these insatiable invaders, and we stood aghast at the destruction of our summer labor. This county will not raise the amount of seed corn planted, indeed, I do not know of one ear in my neighborhood.

Notwithstanding all this, our farmers are not despondent. We have our wheat crop, and hope for better luck next time. The grasshoppers seem to be leaving, and if it should prove to be so, there will be a large breadth of wheat sown, but few will risk their seed if they remain.

I am striving to get our people to get up a different agricultural system in the State. We must engraft upon our school system the science of agriculture in our university, normal and district schools. In this way the benefit of our National Department of Agriculture will be felt, and our agriculture in the State will be a success, where it is now a complete failure.

The county of Norton, Kansas, was by the Legislature of 1873 changed to that of Billings. By the Legislature of 1874 it was changed again to Norton. While doing business as Billings county the seal of the county clerk of Norton county was carried away—it is supposed, by E. M. Newell—and school bonds forged on various districts in the county. The seal is still missing and all persons are hereby warned against purchasing school bonds on districts in Norton County.

The county of Norton, Kansas, was by the Legislature of 1873 changed to that of Billings. By the Legislature of 1874 it was changed again to Norton.

In the FARMER of July 22nd, in an article headed "The Temperance Movement," by Lorenzo, the writer attempts to defend the liquor laws of Kansas and complains that they are not enforced. If he wants to know why they are not enforced, let him examine the fee bill in the Laws of 1868, he will find a clause that makes the complaining witness liable for all costs if he fails to convict in all prosecutions.

There are but few men that will try to enforce the liquor law while that clause in the law is in force, knowing that witnesses and jurors will perjure themselves to screen the man that sells them liquor.

The license law is well enough as far as it goes. But do we want a license law? Do we want to license dealers to fit men for the commission of all sorts of crimes? Do we want to make ourselves responsible for all the evil that the selling of liquor causes? If not then let us have a prohibitory law with all the facilities for enforcing it.

PROBABLE DESTITUTION IN THE WESTERN COUNTIES OF KANSAS.

It is important that the public should understand the condition and prospects of the western counties, which have been most completely subjected to the ravages of the grasshopper invasion. I do not yet know the extent of territory invaded by these innumerable destroyers, but in this region they have made a clean sweep from north to south, leaving no growing products in their pathway.

The continuous drouth of the past summer gave us but a very light wheat crop, say five bushels per acre. Nothing else has been saved. The corn, turnips, beets, parsnips, onions, cabbage, and all other garden vegetables, vines of all kinds in the fields, young fruit trees, young timber trees, orange orange hedges, portions of the timber that skirts our streams, and in some places the common grasses, are all destroyed.

If we should have ample rains soon, there will still be grass to make hay for the stock, but if the drouth continues we will have to meet the coming winter with but little or no preparation, and extensive destitution and suffering for man and beast will be the result.

It avails but little to speculate on the occult causes and providential purposes of these agricultural disasters. Divines may conclude that these visitations are divine judgments, and lessons of repentance and humility may be enjoined therefrom, and we take no special exceptions to such improvements; but it is no less true that these things would have occurred in the absence of any inhabitants in the country, for the climate is somewhat irregular, and its meteorological conditions are not yet fully settled; and these drouths are likely to occur every three to five years; and the people must learn to provide in good seasons for those that will probably be bad.

Immigration has been very rapid. Counties have been filled with the industrious and worthy population in from two to three years, and these populations range from three to seven thousand. Many of these have nothing but what they have raised the present year, and often this is nothing but corn and a few vegetables.

The loss of all, leaves them destitute, and frequently hopelessly discouraged. It is this hopelessness and inability to make further exertions that render their condition more critical than it would otherwise be. There will have to be some general provision made speedily to meet the present emergency in western counties. There will have to be judicious management and rigid economy shown in general plan and minor details of distribution, or but little good will be effected in the end.

The misfortunes of the western portions of the State must not be taken unkindly by the more prosperous settlements within and without our State, for those that suffer most are the most recent comers, who have the freshest claims on their friends.

Two-thirds of our people will need no assistance, and they will do something to help their neighbors. We are on the extreme frontier, and it is extremely important to the whole State that immigration does not stop with us. There are still immense unsettled and fertile tracts west of us, and their settlement depends on our maintaining our population to civilize and cultivate the country.

We make these suggestions in order to aid in preparing the public mind to appreciate our condition, and the wants that are likely to come to us.

REMEDY FOR THE GRASSHOPPERS. The grasshoppers appeared here on the 12th in countless millions and the destruction is immense, all that chinch bugs and drouth have not destroyed the grasshoppers are finishing. It seems that if their propagation can not be checked, this country will become uninhabitable. Their course of destruction in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas this year, is enough to make every thinking man tremble. How many States will share the same fate next year?

It is a calamity not only of local but of national effects. Every man ought to set his brains at work to devise remedies and make them public.

A writer in the FARMER of August 5th, suggests the prairie chickens be saved to destroy the grasshoppers. I know they not only eat the grasshoppers, but also their eggs, but all will admit that all the prairie chickens in the United States would not be able to destroy the grasshoppers here in Kansas, and if we could have the required number of chickens, they would demand their pay for it, and not leave us a single grain of all we could raise, and we would be as bad off as ever.

When they were here before, I noticed that they only lay their eggs on bare, clear ground and nowhere in grass or weedy soil. At that time I had a patch of onions, of about half an acre, kept very clean, which seemed to be their favorite spot to deposit their eggs. The entire surface for an inch in depth was nothing

but eggs. Knowing that any kind of seed if covered too deep with soil would not germinate, I put that plan in operation and plowed that piece of ground from 11 to 14 inches deep, and planted it with garden vegetables. Not a single grasshopper appeared, and everything grew nicely until later in the season, when an army of half grown hoppers appeared, which had been hatched a mile south of my farm on a much traveled road, and destroyed every green blade.

They are already making preparations for next year's brood, and danger to next year's crop is imminent; but we should not be frightened. Let us look our enemy in the face and prepare for the battle. Let us all unite and each one plow his land not less than 10 inches deep, which will bury all the grasshopper eggs beneath the line of vegetation—and probably also the chinch bugs—and will at the same time save us from the drouth. Every traveled road must also be plowed at the same time.

The sparsely settled Western States have already suffered severely from insects and drouth which is due to the fact that every farmer is skimming over too large a surface. We often hear of men who plow from 2½ to 3 acres per day. I would not have a man on my place who would plow an average of more than 1½ acres per day. Good plowing should be measured by cubic, and not square, measure.

I had an excellent corn crop in 1873, in spite of the drouth, and the prospect was fair this year, until the grasshoppers interfered with it, but I always aim to plow 10 inches deep.

Last spring I set out 6,000 grape cuttings. The ground was prepared by running two plows in the same furrow, as deep as possible, loosening the ground 16 to 18 inches deep, and the cuttings are the admiration of all, in spite of the drouth, many having made a growth of 2½ to three feet. Others who set out large numbers of cuttings, report that they grew finely until the dry weather which has killed every one.

Every intelligent man knows there is always plenty of moisture in the air, no matter how dry the season may be, and when warm air strikes a cold surface moisture is deposited. If we aim to stir the ground deep enough, so the air can penetrate to the cold soil below, moisture is deposited in the soil like a continuous shower. I believe that all plants which go deep down with their roots can be grown without any rain.

If every one could be induced to plow the soil deep, perhaps our insect pests might be so reduced in numbers as to prove a blessing instead of a calamity.

BREEDING AND CARE OF CATTLE.

From an Address by D. W. Dake, at the Indianapolis Convention.

1. The male should be known to be of the type you would perpetuate, sound, healthy and in any other way as nearly a perfect animal as is possible, even if his use has to be paid for, while an inferior one could be procured for less.

2. The female is nearly of as much importance in this respect as the male, and therefore none but the best should be bred from, and their offspring should never be slaughtered before they have been proven to be of little or no value as future breeders.

3. The comfort of the female through pregnancy is of great importance. The science of physiology is as applicable to animals as to man. The offspring of a second pregnancy is often plainly marked by the gether of the first, and during gestation marked impressions are made on the offspring by the associations to which the female is subjected. Quiet contentment, kind treatment, regular and ample feed, pure water, moderate exercise, shelter from winter's blasts, spring's drenching rains, summer's scorching rays, and autumn's changing moods, are all important to nature satisfied.

4. Parturition is facilitated by this system of special care. Through the period of gestation many a valuable animal has been lost from causes of the nature of abuse, in a thousand different ways, and if not lost the offspring is affected. Whether it shall be amiable or ugly, docile or nervous, vigorous or weak depends very much on the treatment which the female receives through that period.

5. Imported cattle, or cattle taken into an entirely different climate from that in which they were bred, seldom show the same degree of excellence as they possess at home, unless given special care. Old cattle frequently die before getting acclimated. This is strikingly illustrated by shipping them south, especially in the spring of the year, if the animal is fat. The arterial system first takes cognizance of the change; the pulsation increases to twice its normal rate, fever is engendered and death ensues.

Cattle to be taken from the far South to the North should be shipped in May or June; from the far North to the South, in September or October; for the reason that the change of temperature is not so radical as it would be to reverse this order. The animal gets acclimated more readily and this risk is lessened. The younger the animal, if old enough to wean, the less danger from these causes, and that danger is soonest past. To avoid this necessity of transportation and consequent risk, some enterprising farmer in every neighborhood could with profit and at reasonable rates raise bulls from pure stock of the different types or breeds for the accommodation of the wants of the farmers of his vicinity.

6. No animal should be required to drink water which the owner himself would refuse, and especially if that animal is the cow from which you hope to make good butter. It is sufficient on this point to say that pure water is an indispensable article to the success of the dairyman; for good butter or cheese cannot be made where good water cannot be obtained.

7. In considering the subject of feed, it seems proper for me to say that the nourishment of the animal system is obtained principally through the agency of the blood, and the composition of the blood is chemically very nearly the same as milk, which is the nearest approach to a perfect diet, being prepared in the laboratory of Him who is the author of all chemistry. It will therefore be of interest to study its composition, and as like produce like, to feed such food to produce bone, or sinew, or

flesh, or milk, as shall approach nearest in its composition to them.

8. The best food for most animals should be so mixed as to approach as nearly as possible to the chemical properties of milk, and especially so for the cow. Milk must go in at the mouth if you would draw it from the udder. This subject of feed properly considered would more than occupy the time which I propose to give to the whole matter before us, still it is of so vital importance that I hope you will not fail to give it your serious future attention and study, and that scientific and practical men will tell us more of the effects of different modes of feeding.

It is a well established fact that meal or bran should never be fed separately and alone, for when swallowed by the cow it goes directly to the fourth stomach and is but partially digested, whereas if it was mixed with cut hay and moistened or steamed, it will pass into the first stomach be raised to the mouth in the cud, remasticated, more thoroughly digested, and therefore do the animal more good. Many farmers feed their cattle corn on the ear, and depend on their droppings to support their swine, when if ground and fed with hay it would have been thoroughly digested by the cow, and the pig would probably have had a breakfast at first hands.

The practice of cooking or steaming food has been demonstrated to be of great utility. Some contend that the returns are not commensurate with the outlay of muscle and money. They are usually men, however, who study their own convenience and comforts and consider them of more importance than all other matters combined.

THE KANSAS FARMER

IN ITS

Twelfth Year.

Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.

The FARMER no experiment, but a well established and

Prosperous Journal.

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

Communications.

Letters from the Farm

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

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

A Column of State Local News,

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

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches

and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports,

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

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

Scientific Miscellany.

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

Patrons of Husbandry

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

The Literary and Domestic Department,

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

The Official Stray List.

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

The Supreme Court Decisions.

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

The Market Review

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

New Improvements

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

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

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

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

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

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

Advertising Rates:

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

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In the Brooders, Nurserymen and Seedsmen Directory, we will print a Card of 3 lines for one year, for \$5.00. This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 50,000 Weekly Papers.

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GUY," W. P. POPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, Prop. SNOW, Prop. KEDZIE, Prop. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.

THE KANSAS FARMER IS NOT A PARTIZAN ORGAN.

We announced in taking charge of the KANSAS FARMER in January of this year, that the FARMER would not be in any sense a partizan organ, nor any other kind of an organ, but reserved for ourselves the right to speak upon public men and measures. This we have done independently and fearlessly in the past and shall continue to do so in the future. We have no favors to ask from parties or officials, and while the FARMER will be more particularly devoted to the especial departments within the scope of a broad and liberal agricultural journal, we do not deem the general discussion of public men and measures to be beyond our legitimate limits, whether it is or not, this has been, and will continue to be the course of the FARMER.

OUR TROUBLES AND OUR DUTIES.

In view of the unprecedented ravages of the grasshoppers, the serious losses entailed by drouth and the chinch bug, what, as citizens, is our duty? After the first fright is over and we have seen the worst, and have had time for reflection, we can easily see how very much greater the destitution could be, and the latent courage comes to the surface and assists us in the determination to fight it out. Through out the State this seems to be the sober second thought.

To devise some system of self help, some plan by which the surplus grain may be so distributed as to not only prevent suffering, but to give seed when necessary, for fall sowing. We have heard but one expression from the people who have suffered greatly by heavy losses, viz: Whatever may be the extent of our misfortune, Kansas has enough raised upon her own soil to prevent her citizens from suffering, and with a half million dollars in our State treasury there must be no begging expedients sent east.

This calamity is to Kansas what the great Chicago fire was to that city, and yet the unanimous expression of our people is against going abroad to ask for charity. It is about time some place set the good Quaker example of taking care of their own poor and needy, and we believe our people have the clear grit to do it in this instance.

No season in our history ever presented more flattering prospects than this did in the beginning, and without exaggerating, our climate, our soil and our resources, the products of Kansas will bear close comparison with other western States. To move north, east, west or south drawbacks of every character are ever present, and the Eldorado of our imagination is never found. That a great State like Kansas will be injured by the present misfortune we do not for a moment believe. There may be farmers discouraged, so there are in every western State. Business may be depressed here, and so it is throughout the west and east. Now is the time to buy farms in Kansas from those who magnify a temporary disaster into a permanent and unchangeable misfortune peculiar to the State.

The present duty of citizens is to prove by their courage and their good sense that we are equal to the emergency.

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

Preparations for our approaching State Fair continue to go on. The fair will take place notwithstanding the plague of Egypt. Entries are being received at the Secretary's office from the midst of the grasshopper eaten territory. To have the fact heralded throughout the country that our State was unable to hold her annual State Fair on account of the loss of her corn crop would be disastrous to us in the extreme. What was a pleasure before the locusts and other troubles came upon us, now

becomes a patriotic duty. Our State Fair must be made a success, and citizens who have the good of the State at heart are asked to put their shoulders to the wheel and let us show the world what Kansas can do under difficulties. We recognize appropriately the extent of our present troubles and yet there is a necessity that these accumulated disasters should not be exaggerated and false impressions go out regarding them. We believe no more appropriate place can be found to show that Kansas is neither eaten out, dried out or lacking in energy, pluck and public spirit, than at our State Fair. The Board of fairs liberal premiums for exhibitions of counties. To secure representation by counties in competing for these premiums it will be necessary for each county to select some individual to make it his special business to collect material and make the exhibition for the county. If county commissioners will appropriate a sufficient amount to defray actual expenses, the exhibition by counties will make a most interesting feature of the Fair and show very appropriately that much remains in Kansas besides a live intelligent people.

The premiums spoken of above are as follows: Best and greatest display of Agricultural Products, including Fruits, by any State, County or District Agricultural Society, Grange or individual, \$150. Best and greatest display of Cereals by any individual, \$25.

COURAGE AND INDEPENDENCE WANTED.

No paper in the State has more uniformly and consistently urged the necessity of political reform in all its phases than the KANSAS FARMER. It must be recognized that in a republican form of government, the ballot box is the source through which to secure reformatory action whether in morals or politics. What we have urged is an awakening among farmers and other citizens to more fully realize the importance of their political duties, the necessity for them to think and act for themselves, to free themselves from the little as well as the big rings, in which their rights and wishes are traded and sold away from them. All efforts at political reform will prove futile and without visible result, unless supported by a healthy public sentiment.

We shall never see permanent or valuable reform, until every citizen becomes a politician in its highest sense, and as such, fully comprehends the responsibility of individual action. Reform must begin with the people in their township and county elections before we shall see fruit in a State contest. A few men aroused in each county is not enough, public sentiment must sustain even a legal enactment, to give it binding force.

The great curse of our politics to-day is the multitude of little leaders, and the lack of individual, independent action. Every assumed leader, large or small, gambles upon his strength, trades, sells or buys its worth. What is wanted among men is the courage and intelligence to have a consistent, reasonable and honest opinion upon State and National affairs, as well as upon the qualifications and claims of their fellow citizens to hold offices of trust and honor. Platitudes upon duty and reform will amount to nothing until men have the independence and manhood to cast their ballots backed by their conscience.

THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION.

The Kansas City Exposition is held September 14th to 17th inclusive, which is the week following the Kansas State Fair. This enables those wishing to attend both exhibitions to do so without loss of time. The Board of Directors of the Kansas City Fair have expended immense sums of money in fitting up their magnificent grounds with large commodious buildings, stables and sheds for the accommodation of all classes of exhibitors. We are informed by the secretary that an unusually large number of entries have been made of fine stock, machinery, implements, etc.

We notice by our eastern exchanges that the fair is very extensively advertised and the crowd will no doubt be very large. The premium list is very liberal for all departments, amounting in the aggregate to \$20,000. That this great enterprise will be a success nobody entertains a doubt.

MINOR MENTION.

Durham Park Short-horns.—Attention is called to the Durham Park Herd of Short-horn Cattle advertised in our Breeders Directory. The proprietor, Mr. Albert Crane, has the largest stock farm in the State and a fine herd of Short-horn Cattle, the young stock of which is offered at reasonable prices. His postoffice address is Marion Centre, Marion county, Kansas.

Border Sentinel.—Published tri-weekly, and weekly at Fort Scott, Kansas, by Barter and Goode. Nat. Barter was a good soldier, is a good printer and editor, and deserves success.

The Universal Seeder and Corn Planter.—This new patent is a very ingenious and valuable invention, by Mr. Charles Frankish, of Abilene, Dickinson county, Kansas. The object of the Planter is to fill a want long felt in plowing in seed and grain of all kinds, beans, peas, etc. The Seeder can be attached to any kind of a turning plow, and the plowing and seeding be done at one operation. It can be used for a continuous drill, or for planting certain distances apart in the furrow. As the price of this Seeder will not probably exceed

\$10, it will place it within the reach of all farmers.

The Union Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Society, of Douglas County, will hold its Annual Fair Sept. 30th to Oct. 2d. This Association is worthy of special mention, having held a very successful Fair last year without the aid of horse racing, gate fees or entry fees of any kind. No cash premiums were offered, the awards being designated by the usual blue and red ribbons. Those who attended last year declare the exhibition a great success, and those participating were highly pleased. The place of holding the Fair is near Vineland, Douglas county. Further particulars may be had by addressing the Secretary, Capt. L. H. Tuttle, Lawrence, Kan.

"Grit and Grasshoppers," was the heading of a short editorial two weeks since, which some of our readers may remember. A number of our exchanges have done us the honor of copying the article. In nearly a dozen of our exchanges in the State it has appeared as an original communication, or without the usual credit. This is a high compliment, gentlemen, but in deference to the midnight oil we squander, please wind up with "Kansas Farmer," where such is due us, as we are particular in this matter to always give our exchanges credit for the many extracts we are glad to get from their pages.

Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.—The Second Annual Fair of the association will be held at Holton, Sept. 2 to 4 inclusive. The Secretary will please accept our thanks for complimentary.

Put up Hay.—Put up hay. Every hundred pounds will be needed before spring. The growth is short but nutritious and stock will in many localities have to winter without the help of corn. Prairie Hay now selling at five dollars per ton, will be worth twenty before spring. To put the oats and wheat straw into stacks is a measure of ordinary prudence. Corn fodder where it has not been ruined by the grasshoppers should be carefully cut and preserved.

Don't Burn the Prairies.—Every season thousands of dollars worth of property is destroyed by intentional or careless starting of fires on our prairies. In the districts where the drouth has been severe, everything is in condition to burn with fearful rapidity, and the danger from this source is great, not only to property but to life also. Another good reason for not burning the prairie is the scarcity of feed and the need of all the grazing within reach of settlements. Would it not be a good idea to have this subject talked over in the Granges and the necessity of great care fully impressed upon all?

State News Items.

The law of Kansas prohibits the killing of California quail at any season of the year, until the first of November, 1876. Grouse, snipe, prairie chickens, woodcock, wild turkey, deer, elk or fawn may be killed from August 1st to March 1st, and the quail and pheasant from October 1st to March 1st. No person is allowed to trap or net except on his own premises. The killing of thrush, robin, bluebird, woodpecker, mocking bird, yellow hammer, pewee, swallow, martin, blue jay, killdeer, snow bird, wren, lark and dove is prohibited at all seasons of the year.

The KANSAS FARMER besides being a good agricultural and granger paper digs around among the politicians of the State in such a way as to cause them to wriggle and squirm at a fearful rate, occasionally. The FARMER in Hudson's hands is a power in the land. We will furnish the LEDGER and FARMER to subscribers for \$2.75 per year.—Howard County Ledger.

Wheat is coming into the market much faster than our merchants wish to handle it. Some of the dealers are telling farmers that if they will hold it for a while that they will give better prices by far in a short time.—Independence Kansan.

A report reached the Wichita Eagle that a stream of Minnesota grasshoppers about twenty miles wide and a million deep passed about thirty miles west of that place in the direction of the gulf last Monday. They destroyed, our informant says, everything green for the distance of twenty miles wide.

Multitudes of grasshoppers have made their appearance at Ellsworth and McPherson. Their ravages are terrible to contemplate. The grasshoppers came last Sunday, and have since been devouring every green thing on the face of the earth. They are so numerous that they even eat the fruit and leaves in the orchards. There were none in the southern part of the county as late as Wednesday. It is supposed that they are going away, and will only tarry here a few days. So says the Abilene Chronicle.

Grasshoppers are committing depredations in the vicinity of Ellsworth. The Reporter says an immense cloud of grasshoppers passed over that place Sunday and Monday and enough tired ones stopped to do considerable damage. It says further: "We wish they had come along last week through the comet's tail. Then they would have been switched out of the way. Some farmers report that the pests have eaten up their entire crop."

Below is given the vote of the Territory and State for the first twenty years. It has not before been compiled and published together. 1854. Nov. 29.—Election of Delegate to Congress. John W. Whitfield, democrat, had 2,358; John A. Wakefield, free state, 248; Robert P. Flenneken, independent, 305; scattering, 22. Total, 2,833.

1855. Feb. 28.—Census completed population 8,501. March 30.—Election of the first or "bogus" Legislature. Proslavery vote, 5,427; Free State, 791; scattering, 89. Total, 6,307.

July 2.—Legislature assembled at Pawnee near Ft. Riley. July 16.—Reassembles at Shawnee Mission, Johnson county. August 14.—Free State mass convention at Lawrence.

August 30.—Bogus Legislature adjourns. Sept. 5.—Free State convention, held at Big Springs, Douglas county. Ex Gov. A. H. Reed nominated for Congress.

Sept. 19.—Convention at Topeka to call a Free State constitutional convention. Oct. 1.—John W. Whitfield elected to Congress by pro-slavery party, receiving 2,800 votes.

Oct. 9.—Free State election. Reeder receives 2,400 votes for Congress. Delegates elected to the constitutional convention. Oct. 23.—Constitutional convention meets at Topeka.

Nov. 11.—Constitution made and convention adjourns. Nov. 14.—Pro slavery convention at Leavenworth.

Dec. 15.—Constitution voted on by the people; vote for it, 1,741; against it, 46. 1856.

Jan. 15.—Election of officers under the Topeka constitution. March 4.—Free State Legislature meets at Topeka and adjourns to the fourth of July.

July 4.—Free State Legislature forcibly dispersed by Col. Sumner. Oct. 6.—Pro-slavery election of Delegate to Congress, members of Legislature and on a constitutional convention. Whitfield receives 4,276 votes. Free State men do not vote. Vote for a convention, 2,592; against it, 454.

Oct. 13.—Free State convention at Topeka. Oct. 28.—Free State convention at Big Springs. 1857.

Jan. 6.—Free State Legislature, under the Topeka constitution, met at Topeka. Jan. 8.—Legislature adjourns.

Jan. 7.—The pro-slavery Legislature, (the old Council and a new House,) meets at Leocompton, at its second session. Feb. 19.—An act passed for electing a convention to frame a State constitution. ("Leocompton")

March 11.—Free State convention at Topeka. Resolved to take no part in the "Leocompton" movement. April 1.—Census taken for Leocompton constitution.

May 1.—Census given to the Governor to make an apportionment of sixty delegates to the constitutional convention. The census returns showed 9,251 voters, and 24,780 inhabitants.

June 9.—Topeka Legislature reassembles. June 15.—Delegates elected to Leocompton constitutional convention. July 15.—Free State convention at Topeka. M. J. Parrott nominated for Congress. Census returns report 70,000 inhabitants.

Aug. 3.—Election of Free State State officers. Aug. 27.—Free State convention at Grasshopper Falls; resolved to take part in electing Territorial Legislature.

Sept. 7.—Constitutional convention met at Leocompton. John Calhoun its President. Adjourned Sept. 11.

Oct. 5.—Election of Legislature. Free State men polled 7,600 votes, to 3,700 pro-slavery. Oxford, Johnson county, cast 1,624 votes.

Oct. 19.—Leocompton convention reassembled. Dec. 21.—Leocompton constitution voted on. Adopted by 6,143 to 569. The Free State men did not vote.

Dec. 7.—Special session of the newly elected Territorial Legislature. Act passed submitting the Leocompton constitution to vote of the people Jan. 4. 1858.

Jan. 4.—State election under the Leocompton constitution. Majority of 10,326 votes cast against the Leocompton constitution.

Jan. 5.—Meeting of the Free State Legislature, under the Topeka constitution, at Topeka. Removed to Lawrence and soon adjourned. Feb. 12.—Territorial Legislature adjourned.

March 23.—Convention met at Minneola to frame a new constitution. March 25.—Adjourned to Leavenworth.

April 28.—State ticket, under the Leavenworth constitution, nominated in convention at Topeka. Aug. 2.—Vote on the English bill. For, 1,788; against, 11,301. Majority against, 9,513. Total vote, 13,089.

1859. Jan. 3.—Meeting of Territorial Legislature. Jan. 7.—Adjourned to Lawrence. Bogus laws of 1855 repealed.

Feb. 11.—Act calling the Wyandotte convention. March 28.—Election on calling a constitutional convention. For a convention, 5,306; against, 1,425.

May.—Republican party organized at Oswatomie. Addressed by Horace Greeley. June 7.—For delegates to the Wyandotte convention.

July 5.—Convention meets; adjourns July 27th. Oct. 4.—On the adoption of the constitution. For it, 10,421; against it, 5,530. For the clause exempting homestead from execution, 8,758; against it, 4,772. Twenty-eight counties voting.

Nov. 8.—For Delegate to Congress, (M. J. Parrott elected,) and Territorial Legislature.

Dec.—Abraham Lincoln made speeches in Doniphan and Leavenworth counties. Dec. 6.—For State officers and Congress under the Wyandotte constitution. Charles Robinson was elected Governor, and Martin F. Conway member of Congress. The vote for Robinson was 7,908; for Sam'l Medary, 5,385. Total vote, 13,303. Census report: 69,950 whites; 406 negroes; 21,628 voters.

1860. Jan. 2.—Territorial Legislature met at Leocompton. Jan. 6.—Legislature adjourned to Lawrence. It reassembled at Leocompton, on the call of the Governor, and readjusted to Lawrence.

Feb. 27.—Final adjournment of Legislature. The United States census, taken this year, gave the Territory a population of 107,110. Wm. H. Seward visited the State in the fall and made speeches at Leavenworth, Lawrence and Atchison. 1861.

Jan. 7.—Legislature met at Leocompton. Jan. 8.—Adjourned to Lawrence. Jan. 20.—Kansas becomes a State, under the Wyandotte constitution, by act of Congress.

Feb. 2.—Territorial Legislature adjourned. March 26.—First State Legislature met. June 4.—Legislature adjourns. Vote on State capital: Topeka, 7,906; Lawrence, 5,291; all other places, 1,184; Topeka over all, 1,521. Total, 14,471.

Samuel A. Stinson, for Attorney General, receives 11,971 votes; no opposition; 34 counties voting. George A. Crawford, for Governor, and a full State ticket voted on. The Supreme Court decides that Gov. Robinson and the other officers hold over. 1862.

June 2.—Senate meets as a Court of Impeachment. Nov.—For Governor: Thomas Carney, 9,990; W. R. Wagstaff, 5,464. For Congress: A. C. Wilder, 9,676; M. J. Parrott, 4,666; W. G. Matthias, 980. Total on Governor, 15,454. For Chief Justice, to fill vacancy, J. H. Watson, 8,918; W. P. Cambell, 6,006.

1863. Robert Crozier, for Chief Justice, received 12,731; scattering, 14. Total, 12,745. Whole number voting for members of the House, 12,992; counties, 33; districts, 75.

1864. Lincoln, 16,441; McClellan, 3,691; whole vote, 20,132; counties voting, 35—32 per cent. republican. Governor: S. J. Crawford, 11,577; S. O. Thacher, 7,794. Congress: Sidney Clarke, 10,105; Albert L. Lee, 5,597.

1865. Whole vote for members of Legislature, 18,091; counties voting, 36. 1866. For Governor: S. J. Crawford, 19,370; Jas. L. McDowell, 8,156. Total, 27,526. Counties voting, 40. Republican vote, 71 per cent.

1867. For negro suffrage, 10,529; against, 19,800. Total, 30,129; majority against, 9,071. For female suffrage, 9,200; against, 19,858; majority against, 10,658.

For disfranchising rebels, 15,672; against, 12,900; majority for, 2,862. Legislature, both branches, republicans, 88; democrats, 27. Counties voting, 44. Total vote on members Legislature, 31,413.

1868. For President: U. S. Grant, 31,046; H. Seymour, 14,019. Whole vote, 45,065. Counties voting, 46. For Governor: James M. Harvey, 29,795; George W. Glick, 13,809. Two counties not reported.

1869. Vote for members Legislature, 33,310. 47 counties voting. 1870. For Congress: David P. Lowe, 40,368; R. Cole Foster, 20,950; scattering, 76. Total, 61,394. For Governor: James M. Harvey, 40,686; Isaac Sharp, 20,469; W. R. Laughlin, 108. Total, 61,243. Counties voting, 54.

1871. Vote for members Legislature, 69,599; counties voting, 55. 1872. For President: U. S. Grant, 67,048; Horace Greeley, 32,970; Charles O'Connor, 156. Total, 100,174. For Governor: Thomas A. Osborn, 66,715; Thaddeus H. Walker, 34,698. Total, 101,413.

1873. Total vote for members Legislature, 90,603. The following is the vote of each county last year:

Davis, 1,067; Morris, 955; Chase, 626; Butler, 1,656; Cowley, 1,406; Sedgwick, 1,399; Marion, 752; McPherson, 713; Dickinson, 1,052; Clay, 1,141; Republic, 1,053; Cloud, 973; Ottawa, 668; Saline, 1,365; Ellsworth, 522; Lincoln, 494; Mitchell, 952; Jewell, 1,053; Ellis, 303; Rice, 332; Sumner, 1,041; Osborne, 433; Reno, 562; Smith, 650; Harvey, 541; Barton, 364; Russell, 327; Phillips, 440; Billings, 110; Pawnee, 80; Rooks, 115; Ford, 219; Barbour, 278; Harper, 277; Ness, 263; Comanche, 272; Doniphan, 2,312; Atchison, 3,026; Brown, 1,389; Nemaha, 1,304; Marshall, 2,008; Washington, 1,227; Riley, 1,447; Pottawatomie, 1,741; Jackson, 1,167; Jefferson, 2,414; Leavenworth, 4,846; Wyandotte, 2,045; Johnson, 2,657; Miami, 2,134; Linn, 1,863; Bourbon, 2,540; Crawford, 1,307; Cherokee, 1,531; Labette, 2,315; Neosho, 2,032; Allen, 1,292; Anderson, 989; Franklin, 1,950; Douglas, 3,507; Shawnee, 3,321; Osage, 2,188; Coffey, 1,466; Woodson, 871; Wilson, 1,436; Montgomery, 2,392; Howard, 2,318; Greenwood, 822; Lyon, 1,663; Wabaunsee, 714.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS

Office Kansas State Board of Agriculture, TOPEKA, August 18, 1874. The State Board of Agriculture, recognizing that they are but the representatives of the people, feel constrained to address you in a plain statement of facts, and a few earnest suggestions as to your relations and duties in connection with the forthcoming State Fair.

The holding of Fairs does not commend itself to our judgment as work best calculated to attain the ends sought in the organization and maintenance of a State Board of Agriculture. It brings it into a supposed rivalry with organizations which should act warmly as auxiliaries.

We now come to say to you, that this Fair, which was looked upon as a mere incident in our work, a trifle in its scale of values, has been wrought by unlooked for circumstances into a matter of prime concern to this Board, and to every citizen of the State.

Our eyes cannot be closed to the fact, nor can our ears deny the declaration, that disaster, severe and grievous disaster, has befallen a large portion of the producing population of the State. Some localities have lost a half crop by chinch bugs, a broad belt has suffered an equal loss from dearth of rainfall, and to these must be added the still greater calamity of a devastating inflow of grasshoppers, consuming the substance left as the fruit of a summers toil.

The first sight of disaster is always the worst view we get of it, each look thereafter discovering some unexpected exemption, some kindly cause for gratitude. At first this Board were beset with appeals to suspend the Fair, and not mock distress by a festal gathering in honor of the harvest king, with a skeleton rattling its fleshless bones in every face.

Believing we held a public trust, and had an important duty to perform in giving steadiness, if possible, to a condition of things not unlikely to produce a panic, ten fold more damaging in its effects than the cause which produced it, we have used extraordinary efforts to obtain full and reliable information as to the true condition of the State.

We now say to you, that Kansas is not beggared, but rich in ability to feed and care for her every citizen. No appeals need be made by our Executive to the Secretary of War for army rations, nor by philanthropists for charitable contributions from beyond our borders, as neighbor States have been forced to do already. Patience and courage on the one hand, and open handed manliness on the other, will feed and care for all our people, bridging them safely over to another and abundant harvest.

But the cry has already gone out of "chinch bug, drouth and grasshopper," to be christalized into a damaging public belief, unless we send authenticated truth close upon its track to counteract it: Suffering much less than our sister States of the west, from grasshoppers and short crops, we are in a condition to suff-

for much more than they from misrepresentations. You, the people of Kansas, have the power to nip this impending evil of misrepresentation in the bud, by contributing to make the Fair of September 7th, 1874 an exhaustive and truthful exponent of the products of the soil, the condition of the industries and the faith and endurance of the people of Kansas under adverse circumstances. If every county in the State is represented by the best of its herds, its flocks and its fields, if you make such a showing as we know you can make, and believe it your duty to make, then our Annual Fair for the year 1874 will be to the State its proudest and its most profitable vindication.

We appeal to every citizen, whose pride and whose property are invested in Kansas soil, to give active aid and effective work to accomplish this end, especially do we appeal to the Press of the State to work devotedly and vigorously in this behalf. We ask local societies to proceed at once to organized effort in the interest of the section respectively represented by them.

It gives us pleasure to state that every arrangement for comfort and economy of visitors has been perfected. Cheap board and ample facilities for camping can be depended upon. The Fair Grounds are being placed in complete order, and through the enlightened liberality of the citizens of Leavenworth, a new and additional exhibition building is being put up, fifty by two hundred and fifty feet in size.

By order of the Board. GEO. T. ANTHONY, ALFRED GRAY, Secretary. President.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT.

C. H. TAYLOR et al. vs. W. A. THOMAS et al. Error from Sedgewick County.

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

II. Where a note had been placed in escrow to be given to the payee upon the delivery of 300,000 hedge plants, there must be a delivery of the entire number of plants, or a tender and refusal to accept them, before any title to the note passes to the payee or any action can be maintained thereon. A delivery of part of the plants gives no right of action on the note for a pro rata amount thereof.

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

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

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

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

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

VII. Preemption rights could be assigned under section 5 of the territorial preemption laws of 1855 (page 646) and this assignment could be made by a simple instrument in writing. The assignment where the land has not been paid for was at most only the assign-

ment of an equitable interest, no estate was conveyed and of course it was not necessary to execute a deed of conveyance. Said instrument in writing may be and must be proved in the same manner as any other simple instrument in writing.

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

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

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

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

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

parties at the time of the sale and conveyance of such real estate.

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

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

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

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Business Notices.

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

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

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

New Advertisements.

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

ALBERT GRAY, Durham Park, Marion County, Maryland, on co. Ks., Breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

VICK'S CATALOGUE of Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, and all BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING, FLOWERS FOR THE HOUSE. Published for Autumn of 1874, and will be sent free to who apply. 32 pages - 500 illustrations. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

E. TOWNSEND, Breeder of Thoroughbred SHEEP. SPANISH MERINO. Pavilion Centre, Genesee County, N. Y. Choice Rams and Ewes for sale.

The Tebo Nurseries Company, Clinton, Mo., offer APPLE SEEDLINGS, Wild Grove and other Plum Trees, Apples, Peaches and other Nursery Stock, in large quantities. Correspondence solicited.

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

Hand-Book of Politics for 1874. BY Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of House of Representatives, U. S.

This accurate and impartial volume gives the full record on the "Increase of Salary Act," and its repeal, on Transportation, Civil Rights, and Financial Questions, including the act of 1862 creating Legal Tenders, and coin interest on bonds, and the various expanding and contracting acts since President Grant's Messages and Memorandum, Interviews, Letters, Proclamations and Action in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Supreme Court Decisions, Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad Laws, Constitutional Amendments made and pending in States and nation. "Back-Pay" Statistics, Tables of Appropriations, Debt, Electors, Currency Distribution by States and sections, etc. Invaluable for campaign. Cloth, \$2.50 postpaid. Address GEO. FRIS. DAWSON, P. O. Box 431, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ALL PERSONS are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate any one of a series of notes given by the undersigned to George Garlinghouse, dated July 23, 1874, as the consideration has failed.

ELIZA H. SPALDING, Topeka, Aug. 18, 1874. GEO. R. SPALDING.

Gold Medal Seed Wheat. IN 1852 a Gold Medal, and in 1873 a prize of \$50 was awarded the undersigned by the Board of Agriculture of Ontario, Canada, for producing by cross breeding a new, hardy, productive fall wheat. The above prizes were awarded after the wheat had been examined in the field before harvest, by a committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture of Ontario. Again this year it has proved itself superior to all the old varieties, even Deihl and Treadwell, when grown by their side. This wheat is now offered for the first time at 25 per bushel; \$2 per peck; one pint by mail, prepaid, 50 cents. Address, CHARLES ARNOLD, Paris, Ontario, Canada.

Money to Loan! GAVITT & SCOTT, TOPEKA, KANSAS. MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of \$500 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage upon farms and good city property. Address, GAVITT & SCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.

BULBS! My Fall Catalogue of BULBS AND SEEDS. For Autumn Sowing, is now ready for mailing, and will be sent free to all applicants. Address, JOHN KERN, Successor to Kern, Steber & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

Public Sale OF THOROUGHBRED COTSWOLD SHEEP. W. M. PRITCHETT, near Frankfort, Pike Co., Mo. will sell, September 1, his flock of Cotswold Sheep, several of them imported. My flock averaged 12 pounds of wool which sold for 40 cents in the dirt. W. M. PRITCHETT.

The Keller Fanning Mill.

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

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

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

The Mill delivers the Grain at the front, from two spouts marked "Seed Wheat" and "No. 1 Wheat." The Grain is so packed directly from the spouts or run in half bushel measures, and the two kinds kept separate.

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

Retail Price, \$36.00. Reduction made when ordered in quantities. Patronize Home Manufacturers. Any further information can be obtained by addressing T. H. LESCHEER, Lawrence, Kansas.

Proposals for Coal. BIDS will be received at the office of Secretary of State, Topeka, Kan., until September 9th, 1874, for furnishing two thousand bushels of dry screened Coal, of first quality. Said coal to be delivered at the State House on or before the 30th day of November, 1874. Bidders must specify the kind and quality of coal which they propose to furnish, naming the locality in which it is mined. Bids will be opened and the award made on the 9th day of September, at two o'clock, p. m. W. H. SMALLWOOD, Secretary of State.

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association. OFFICERS.—Board of Directors: M. E. Hudson, Master of State Grange; Wm. Sims, Oransee; W. P. Poppenoe, F. H. Dumbauld, J. B. Shaffer, Executive Committee: A. Washburne, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

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

In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to the risk in Kansas as compared with Michigan.

We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000, \$5.00

On each \$1,000, for three years, \$15.00

A policy fee of, \$2.00-17.00

which amount is paid in advance

The Patrons Association rates are, A membership fee of, \$1.50

On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25 2.50

Total cash paid, \$4.00

A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years of, \$5.00

Total cost of insurance for 3 years, \$9.00

Total cost of insurance for 3 years, \$9.00

The premium note is liable to assessment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 the cost is as follows: Membership fee, \$1.50

Premium for first year, 1.25

Total cash payment, 2.75

Note for remaining two years, 2.50

Total cost for three years, \$5.25

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

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

Market Review. OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN., AUG. 19, 1874.

Topeka Money Market. BONDS. Offer. Ask

Kansas Pacific Gold Sevens, May and Nov. 35 35

Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec. 31 31

Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, Feb. and August 31 31

Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

LOCAL SECURITIES. Kansas 7 per cent Bonds 98 City Script 35

Kansas 6 per cent Bonds 98 School Bonds 96 75

County Warrants, par Money on ap'd sec. 30

County Warrants, par per month 1 1/2

County 7 per cent rail- 50

road Bonds 50 Improvement B'ds, 92 1/2

GRAIN MARKET. WHEAT—Fall No. 1 \$1.00—No. 2 90c—No. 3 80c—No. 4 70c—Spring, Red, No. 2, 80c.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

WATER: WATER!

We have no suggestions to make which might prevent another such terrible calamity as the visits of the grasshoppers, but we would like to add our mite of influence in prevailing upon Kansas people to dig wells before another drouth comes.

There is nothing so deleterious to health as a scanty supply of water; families who have to stint themselves in this way are forced to wear soiled clothes, to go with unclean skins and often to drink impure water. We do not realize what an indispensable article it is until it becomes scarce, and we are thinking just now, after having tried in vain to buy water with which to do a two weeks wash, that few people use enough of it at any time.

It has been found to be indispensable to the health of cities, that beside being bountifully supplied with good water, they be well drained of the waste water, and not only that but that the sewers be flushed or washed out occasionally with clean water. In the country where houses are farther apart this necessity is not so great, but it is greater than we realize, and if every farm house was well supplied with pure water and good drains and the drains kept clean we would hear of less ague and typhoid fever and cerebrospinal meningitis.

The amount of waste water that is thrown on the ground within thirty feet of most farm houses, amounts to a great many barrels in a year, and the earth to the depth of several feet is saturated with small particles of decaying vegetable and animal matter carried there in dish water and wash water, the vapors and odors from which are constantly arising around the house and more or less permeating everything in it.

When cleanliness of the skin is disregarded the lungs, kidneys and bowels have more than their share of work, in throwing off, beside their natural secretions, the perspiration which should pass through the skin. If these organs are strong they bear this tax, but if they are unhealthy, the vitality and strength is soon decreased.

Nearly all mothers are very particular to give babies a bath every day, but many of them neglect it as soon as the baby can walk, and always afterward except once or twice a week, while the fact is, that toddling children who are falling down every few minutes and half the time on their knees in the dust, need the daily bath much more than the infant; but they both need it and so do the grown up folks, there is nothing so soothing as a pleasant bath for either children or adults. Neither need be punished however, with a cold douche if it is a shock; make the water warm enough for the little ones to enjoy it and they will soon learn to welcome the bath, and to indulge in it themselves as they grow older often enough to keep the pores open and the circulation good.

We learn that some farmers were leaving the prairies before the grasshoppers reached them because they were out of water; it will not do to depend on cisterns in a drouthy country, wells should be dug in a dry time and then the supply of water will never fail. That Kansas farmers are not peculiarly able to make wells, or any other improvements just now is sadly true, but we hope it will be long before the plagues of this season blast our harvests again and that all may have strength to sustain them until a more bountiful year.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

CHAPTER XIV.

"Oh George! there is the house, I know, there I do believe is Grandma herself, standing on the end of the porch with a black shawl over her head. See! Papa, is that the place?"

Mr. Daille heard Ella as she rattled off these words, he too had seen the old house and the form wrapped in a shawl upon the porch, and he knew it was his mother, his heart had told him so when it leaped up into his throat and choked him so that he could not speak only to say in a queer constrained way, "Hush! Ella, hush!"

But Ella could not hush, she clapped her gloved hands and talked incessantly, so that her brother Dick remarked with a great deal of emphasis, "Guess Grandmother will wish we had staid in Illinois before bringing such a rattle-headed thing as Ell; why don't you clatter too, Maud?"

"Because I am too glad to think we are really here," and with the last word of her sentence the driver said "whoa!" Her father sprang out and hastily assisting his wife to alight from the carriage he hurried through the gate to meet the woman who now stood with extended arms and streaming eyes, saying:—

"Phillip! Phillip! Oh my son, my dear son! I thought I could not wait for you to come to me. Is this my little son Phil?" holding him off at arms length and looking at him.

"Yes, Mother, your little son Phil, only he has grown into a man, and this is your daughter, mother, don't you see Alice waiting for her welcome too?" and here come the chil-

dren, four of them, quite a household; here is Dick our oldest, this is William, this is Maud, and this Ella."

So amid the introductions, and the many kisses to be given and submitted to, Grandma quite forgot to shed all the tears that surged up ready to testify to her joy, if the occasion seemed to demand any such demonstration, and she laughed and talked, and patted first one of the children, then another, and looked "the personification of a beautiful grandmother," Maud told Ella after they were stowed away to sleep in one of the very largest feather-beds she ever saw, "and oh! I just know we will always be glad we came."

The girls long discussed the present and the future, before they courted sleep. While down stairs in her own room grandma lay thinking, determining in her own mind that Phillip might educate the boys after his own liking, but Ella and Maud should never lack for opportunity to develop into noble educated and refined womanhood if her means could procure it for them, and ere she slept she had decided upon starting them immediately to Glen-Cove Seminary, if their parents were willing; near which she had a niece living into whose charge she felt she could place them, knowing they would be under good influences when out of school.

During the night the snow fell, and great was the delight of the children in the morning to find that "it was really Christmas outdoors as well as in the house." Before breakfast they were all invited into the parlor, where papa was induced to play the part of Santa Claus and distribute the gifts prepared as a surprise for the children by the dear old grandmother they had never seen, and although the most of them were rather inappropriate, owing to grandma's thinking of them as small children instead of the half grown ones they were, yet they were received with demonstrations of delight, and duly appreciated by each one.

Toward evening grandma communicated her plans for the girls to her son and his wife, and after a few days deliberation it was decided best to act upon her suggestions; and all hands were busily engaged in the preparations necessary for their speedy departure on the Monday after the New Year came in. It was but nine miles to "Glen-Cove" from their grandmother's and the girls were delighted at the thought of going to boarding school so near home, where they could so often go on a Sabbath that there was not the slightest danger of home-sickness.

It was all so sudden, the thought of going and so hurried were they all in completing arrangements for going that really they had hardly had time to realize that they were safely and snugly domiciled in the pleasant home of Mrs. Lyman Roberts, whose family consisted of herself and husband, one little child and a niece who was there for the same purpose for which they had come, viz: to attend Glen-Cove Seminary, and whose laughing brown eyes won both their hearts as Mrs. Roberts introduced them to Abbie Browning. They soon learned that there was another member of the family, "Cousin Dave," who lives with Papa and Aunt Rose in Chicago, and studies medicine.

Abbie soon learned in return that the George Stearns whom she had met in Chicago had been their nearest neighbor; and in the weeks that followed, through her new friends and the letters they received from Hatie and Dora Stearns, she became pretty well acquainted with George's sisters. Maud was ever lavish in her praises of her little friend, and many times when writing them would declare that all she lacked of being perfectly happy was having them there at school with them at Glen-Cove.

Meanwhile Mr. Daille was planning in his own mind a way to bring Mr. Stearns near him again for a neighbor; he had been extremely fortunate in the use of his money, having invested it in a speculation by which in a few months it had quite doubled itself, while the business that accrued therefrom bade fair to occupy all his time, and proved also much more suited to his tastes than did farming, which circumstances conspired to suggest the proposition to Mr. Stearns to sell his Illinois farm and move his family to Pennsylvania, take charge of the farm which he found he could not attend, and to invest any surplus funds in the same speculations in which he had launched all his own capital.

This proposition was received at first by Mr. Stearns as something simply impracticable, but by his wife as something quite possible and altogether pleasing. Gradually Mr. Stearns grew to thinking as his wife did, and his answer to his friend was that if he could sell to advantage he would *maybe* think about it.

For the Kansas Farmer.

IVY LEAVES.

BY IVY GREEN.

Though a thousand miles stretch between the FARMER, home and me, I feel strongly inclined for a chat with the old friends.

Shall I tell you of our journey to the old Keystone State? One warm June afternoon we shook the dust of Topeka from our feet and departed for the East on the Denver express.

In watching the varying scenery of the Kaw Valley, and pleasant converse with a friend, the three hours between the Capital and Kansas City passed only too soon.

First, stretches of rolling prairie crossed by tree girded streams creeping slowly along, ap-

parently reluctant to meet their fate of being buried in the Big Muddy after a brief transit through the Kaw. One notable feature about these streams is the neat bridges spanning them every few miles, not rude wooden affairs, but neat light iron bridges, usually a "King."

After passing Lawrence some distance we run along under the high overhanging bluffs on one side, and on the other the river sparkles, runs close to the track and again half a mile away, smiling at us through the trees.

Near Muncie a gang of men were working in the fine stone quarry turning out huge blocks of the hard smooth stone for which Wyandotte County is noted.

Half past four found us in the noise and confusion of the Kansas City depot. Here we were met by Wyandotte friends who had come to say "good by" and had thoughtfully brought along a lovely bouquet of roses, lilies sweet honeysuckles, syringes, pinks and feathery grasses to brighten our journey and delight old time friends at our first stopping place. The stems were carefully wrapped in wet cloths, with dry paper and cloths outside, and by occasional sprinkling we kept them fresh as when gathered until the next night, when we stopped and they were placed in water where for many days they were admired by all and the idea of a Kansas bouquet in central Illinois duly exclaimed at.

Our twenty minutes at Kansas City was occupied in buying tickets, rechecking trunks, drinking a cup of coffee and eating lunch at the stand, which, by the way, is one of the best places to buy a good lunch I have ever found.

Seated in a Hannibal & St. Joe car with the farewells of dear friends ringing in our ears and the last glimpses of their faces dancing before our eyes, for the first few miles of travel we knew not cared aught of our surroundings.

A sweet voice saying, "Pardon, how sweet your flowers are!" aroused us and we saw the pretty young mother of a sick child whom we had been watching all the way from Topeka, bending over our bouquet and inhaling its fragrance.

This opened up a conversation and the lady told us she had taken her three year old baby to the mountains hoping to improve its health but it was growing worse and she was hastening home and to eastern doctors to try other remedies.

We watched her with interest until we left the train at Galesburg. Her cheery ways and perfect patience with the fretful baby who would allow no one else to touch her, were very touching. I think there was not a person in the car with whom the little lady had not made friends before the next morning.

There were two old couples in the car who had been living in Colorado. One was returning to Indiana in disgust, "wouldn't stay in Colorado Springs another year for all the property there." The other couple were delighted with every thing pertaining to the West and were returning to Michigan for a visit and to bring out with them their new home numerous married sons and daughters.

Looking from the window we could but notice the difference in the crops. Corn, oats, wheat and pasture seemed fully two weeks later than Kansas, while potatoes were ahead a week.

The prettiest town we passed in all Missouri was Cameron. For miles before reaching the town it lies spread out before you. "Fair as the Garden of the Lord," and when you reach it and see the neat residences, fine churches, school and business houses, you are not disappointed.

Between two and three o'clock we crossed the long bridge at Quincy. In the pale moonlight the water and the drooping trees, the lights of the town upon the hillside and their reflections in the dark water of the river, made a pretty picture.

Daylight found us flashing past the pretty little Illinois town on the route of the C., B. & Q. railroad; all little gems, but Prairie City particularly noticeable for its nice residences, wide streets and stately rows of shade trees.

At Galesburg, the largest town in that part of the State and a very fine town too, boasting among other things of two colleges and a seminary, we waited two hours for connections, but as we spied an old friend on the platform before our train stopped, we passed the time pleasantly.

Another long ride in a crowded car with many strange and some, interesting people around us, and at last we gathered up our satchels and bundles with a glad heart, threw a kiss through the window to the waiting dear ones and in another moment the train stopped and we were for the time happy and at rest in one of the dearest, dryest old towns Illinois contains.

GOOD DINNERS.

First, the food must be placed on the table in a nutritious form; second, in the preparation of the food there must be no waste; third, there should be variety. Now this last point is a refinement of civilization, necessary for excellence in the art of providing agreeable dinners, but not necessary for mere nutrition. Our food would nourish us even though it were tasteless, but we should lose a great deal of pleasurable sensation, and nature has provided many kinds of flavors. Similarly the same dinner repeated day by day, if it contained the proper proportions of waste-repairing and heat-forming food, would nourish us, but we should lose one great instrument to the sociable amenities of life; we could not be said to have good dinners, even though we had nutritious dinners. Is this the point in which the French excel us? Scarcely. Variety is more a matter of forethought than anything

else, and no housewife, who realizes what a social comfort our meals may be, grudges that forethought. But variety is refinement, where as our first point, that the food be nutritious, is a necessity; if living beings are to be maintained in vigor, their food must be nutritive; this is a universal necessity, and we could hardly imagine for a moment that the average of Frenchmen derive more actual nourishment from their dinners than the average of Englishmen, but they may derive an equal amount of nourishment from a smaller quantity of material. Their food may have been prepared with less waste. Sometimes we hear the French admired for making up little dishes, instead of having large joints; sometimes because they prefer stewing to boiling, or roasting—sometimes because they make greater use of vegetable garnishes, and so on, according as people have been struck by this or that difference in the national cookery; but all opinions tend to the conclusion that, given the same material, an ordinary French housewife extracts more nutriment from it than an ordinary English housewife. We can not undertake to explain why this should be—how it has come to pass that the French as a nation should have accumulated larger experience in this direction than we have. But this we can say, that now that science is replacing empiric experience and rule of thumb, by exact knowledge of the chemical properties of food materials and the chemical needs of the human system there is no reason why this kind of superiority should continue. It will be a national disgrace if we cannot teach our school-girls to draw all possible nutriment out of the materials at their disposal, and draw it out intelligently knowing what they are doing and why they do it. This is where science can help us. We do not want new compounds and new savors, but we do want less waste; we want to get more nourishment where before we got less; we want to cook our dinners without the expense of waste—and does it not seem that this is the real point at issue? Let national tastes differ as much as they like, that will always be the best cookery where there is the least waste.—Woman's Work.

Our Young Folk.

Dolly and Dot.

Ralph and his sister Ellen were the owners of a cat and a canary bird. The name of the cat was Dolly; the name of the canary bird was Dot.

Now, Dolly had learned to love this little bird. Often when Dot was let out of his cage, he would light on Dolly's head; and Dolly would seem much pleased to have his little friend near her. She would play with Dot, and make believe strike him; but never would she harm him.

Grand frolics they would have together, Dolly and Dot; and on these occasions, Ralph and Ellen would stand by and see them at play. Dolly was very fond of hearing Dot sing; and a beautiful singer Dot was.

Dolly would often mew to be let into the room where her dear Dot was singing; and then Dolly would lie down on the rug, and seem to enjoy the song very much.

One day, however, when Ralph and Ellen had let the little bird out of his cage, and he was on the floor, singing at times very sweetly, the cat all at once seized Dot in her mouth, and leaped up on the table.

"Oh, you wicked cat!" cried Ellen in great alarm. "Let him go, Dolly! Drop him this instant!"

"I have read in a book that all cats are treacherous," said Ralph, "and Doll, it seems, is no exception. You had cat, drop that bird!" The only reply Dolly made was to growl, and to crook her back as if in great rage.

Strange to say, all this time Dot did not seem to be very much frightened. Dolly held him tenderly in her mouth; and all at once the children saw what was the matter. A strange cat had entered by the open door; and Dolly, afraid that this strange cat would harm the bird, had seized it, and sprung with it on the table.

When the children found the reason of Dolly's act, they drove away the strange cat, and shut the door. Then Dolly let Dot fly away from her mouth; and the little bird lighted on Ralph's finger, and began to sing.

As for Ellen, she went up to the good cat, and petted and praised her so much, that Dolly seemed very happy.

"You dear good Dolly," said Ellen. "You did not mean to harm the little bird, did you? It was only to save him from the strange old cat, that you acted so."

All that Dolly could say in reply was to purr loud and louder, as if she well understood what her little mistress was saying.

Dolly and Dot were better friends than ever after this adventure; and I think Dolly would have starved rather than to do any harm to the little bird who had been her playmate and friend.

This story has been told to me for a true one, and I fully believe it.—EMILY CARTER, in Nursery.

If a CHILD wants a light to go to sleep by, give it one. The sort of Spartan firmness which walks off and takes away the candle, and shuts all the doors between the household cheer and warmth and the pleasant stir of evening mirth, and leaves a little son or daughter to hide its head under the bedclothes, and get to sleep as best it can, is not at all admirable. Not that the dear mother means to be cruel when she tries this or that hardening process, and treats human nature as if it were clay to be molded into any shape she may please. Very likely she has no idea whatever of the injury and suffering she causes, or perhaps her heart aches; but she perseveres, thinking she is doing right. Children are often obliged to endure a great deal of unnecessary hardship by being subjected to absurd methods of discipline which every good mother ought to avoid.—Herald of Health.

WILD HORSES.—The habits of wild horses are well worth studying, for in some particulars they possess almost human intelligence. They choose their own chiefs, which give the signal for departure. When they wish to be dried up, they walk at the head of the column, and are the first to throw themselves into a ravine, a river or an unknown wood. If any extraordinary object appears, the chief commands a halt. He goes to discover what it is, and after his return, gives, by neigh, the signal of confidence, of flight or combat. If a fierce enemy presents itself that cannot be escaped by fleeing, the herd unite themselves into a dense and circular cluster, all heads turned towards the centre, where the young animals take refuge. It is seldom that such a manoeuvre does not force the tigers or lions to make a precipitate retreat.

Patrons' Hand-Book

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

APLETON KAN., May 4, 1874. HON. J. K. HUDSON: Dear Sir and Brother—Your valuable favor, the "Patrons' Hand-Book" has been received. I consider it the most complete work of the kind I have seen. There is in it what every Patron should know, and all Patrons who would keep posted in Grange matters should have a copy as a book of reference; and especially should it be kept in every Grange in our state for the use of its officers and members. The rapid increase of our Order requires additional facilities for supplying instruction to our membership. The demand comes from every quarter, "Give us instruction." The irregularities complained of in the work of so many Granges in our jurisdiction, is not an intentional violation of our laws, but grows out of the want of a proper understanding of the laws, rules and regulations by which our Order is governed. The press must be relied upon in a great measure to supply this demand, as the financial condition of our State Grange will not as yet permit us to send out Lecturers at the expense of the State Grange to impart the instruction which is so essentially necessary to the harmonious working of our Subordinate Granges. The very reasonable price at which your book is sold will enable all who desire the work to procure a copy. My correspondence with Subordinate Granges and Deputies throughout the state warrant me in saying that out of the fourteen hundred Granges now organized in Kansas, there are not five per cent. of the number that are not in good working order and rapidly increasing their membership by initiations.

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange.

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

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

It shall have a careful perusal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schoolcraft, Mich., May 4, 1874. Bro. HUDSON: Dear Sir and Bro. I received your letter and also a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." I have carefully examined the volume and have been much gratified with its perusal. It contains much valuable information of interest to our Order, and is worthy of the commendation of all Patrons. Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1874.

J. K. HUDSON: Accept my sincere thanks for a copy of your "Hand-Book" received to-day. Yours, fraternally, O. H. KELLY, Sec.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is absolutely necessary to make the work uniform throughout the States. I am glad you have started the ball, and hope all the States will follow in your track, and have the work alike in every State in the Union. The difficult members of the Grange, as well as those outside the Order, who take an interest in its growth and prosperity, have experienced in securing authentic information concerning the organization, suggested the compilation of this official and reliable information concerning it. The book will be of great interest and value, especially to Patrons.—Acheson Champion.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1887, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to give notice by public sale, notice containing complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the owner, to the nearest Farmers' Exchange, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Stray List for the Week ending Aug. 19, 1914.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by George Kirschner, Malberry tp, July 17, one pony mare, 13 hands high, dark bay, 5 years old, black mane and tail, saddle marks. Appraised \$20. Cowley County—M. G. Tramp, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T. C. Cox and A. G. Miller, of Maple tp, one dark gray three year old horse, white stripe in face, little white on left hind foot, fourteen hands high. Appraised \$40. MARE—Also, one light gray three year old Mare, white stripe in face, 14 hands high. Appraised \$40. HORSE—Also, one black three year old horse, white stripe in face, white on nose, both hind feet white, 14 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$40. HORSE—Also, one black three year old horse, both hind feet white, 13 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$50. PONY—Also, one pony horse, bay, 3 years old, right hind foot white, 12 hands high. Appraised \$25. MARE—Also, one bay three year old Mare, left hind foot white, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25. HORSE—Also, one sorrel three year old horse, white stripe in face, 13 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$25.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by R. A. Steele, Clinton tp, May 21, one gray pony Mare, 3 years old, dark mane and tail, rope hater on neck at the time it was taken up. Appraised \$25.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. A. Withers, Center tp, July 28, one dun mare pony, black mane and tail, no brands, saddle marks on the back, 3 years old. Appraised \$25.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John B. Holms, Sheridan tp, July 15, one bay Mare, blind in right eye, about 13 hands high, heavy set, appraised \$25. HORSE—Also, one brown horse, black and white spot under the arm of the left fore leg, about 15 hands high, 5 or 6 years old. Appraised \$25.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Van Tuyle, Rock Creek tp, July 20, one sorrel Mare, about 3 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, forehead, left hind foot white, about 15 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$25.

Wabasha County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. Hammer, Rock Creek tp, July 8, one bay or brown Mare, saddle and harness marks, 13 1/2 hands high, 23 or 24 years old. Appraised \$20. MARE—Also, one bay or brown Filly, 1 year old, white stripe in forehead, rope hater on neck. Appraised \$10.

Stray List for the Week ending Aug. 12.

Allen County—E. A. Needham, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. W. Hurley, Osage tp, a bay mare 16 hands high, 1 year old, small star in forehead, a little white on upper lip, small callous on inside right fore leg, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$20.

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by J. O. Martin, Johnson County, one colt, 3 years old, sorrel in forehead, JSJG on right fore foot. Appraised \$25. HORSE—Taken up by Pat Daniels, a dun or clay bank horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, Spanish brand on the left shoulder, both hind feet white, small scar on front of left hind foot. Appraised \$20. MARE—Also, a bay mare, 15 1/2 hands high, 8 years old, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$20. HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Mitchell, Olathe tp, a strawberry roan horse, 15 1/2 hands high, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk. COW—Taken up by John Pherson, Murdock tp, one domestic cow, dim brand on right side, crop and under-side on right hind foot and six years old, speckled roan sides, white forehead. Appraised \$20. Coffey County—J. Trockmorton, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. L. Barr, July 6, one bay pony Mare, 8 years old, white mane and tail, glass eyes, scar on right side of breast, natural pacer. Appraised \$25.

Cowley County—M. G. Tramp, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by David Hite, Dexter tp, one iron Mare, 3 years old, perfect color, knot on right fore knee. Appraised \$30. Filly—Also, one sorrel yearling Filly, hind feet white to pasterns, white mark in forehead. Appraised \$25.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by E. S. Baruhart, Little Circle tp, July 21, one sorrel horse, white stripe in face, right hind foot white, branded on both shoulders with a circle and cross bar, left hind brand supposed to be a figure 9, about 5 years old. Appraised \$35.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillan, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by L. E. Nugent, Mission tp, July 21, one light bay horse, about 3 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, both hind feet white, white star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

Stray List for the Week ending Aug. 5.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. Walters, a 3 year old mare, 14 1/2 hands high, white mark back of right shoulder, white ring around right hind foot and white stripe half way around left hind foot. Appraised \$25. Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Hawley, Mound Valley tp, a dark bay horse, 15 hands high, 4 years old, left hind foot white, collar marks.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. Hille, Rolling Prairie tp, a dun horse, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, A on left shoulder. Appraised \$20. Ottawa County—L. M. Saxton, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by R. Little, Ottawa tp, a dun pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, D on left shoulder, Spanish brand on left quarter. Appraised \$25.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk. COW—Taken up by C. Shuman, Atlanta tp, a red roan cow, 11 1/2 hands high, 3 years old, swallow fork in left ear, square crop and slit in right ear. Appraised \$18. Riley County—Wm. Burgett, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Wm. Willey, Zealand tp, a dark bay pony, stallion, 3 years old, black mane and tail.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. M. McKee, Union tp, June 26, a sorrel horse, 8 years old, saddle marks on each side, shod all around. Appraised \$40. Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. P. Pritchard, Mill Creek tp, a chestnut sorrel mare pony, 12 years old, some saddle and collar marks, white stripe in forehead. Appraised \$20. MARE—Taken up by J. Morehead, Osage tp, a dark brown mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, branded A L T on left shoulder, scar on right hind joint, small white spot on left hind foot. Appraised \$25. MARE—Also, a 4 year old, 14 hands high, pony built, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

Cowley County—M. G. Tramp, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. Harbough, Pleasant Valley tp, a dun horse, dark legs, mane and tail, left little has appearance of having been injured, 15 or 16 hands high, 3 or 10 years old. Appraised \$40. PONY—Taken up by E. Haynes, Harvey tp, a dark iron grey mare pony, 12 years old, 13 hands high, lump on left side, saddle marks on back. Appraised \$15.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. T. Starr, Palmira tp, a bay mare, 7 years old, 13 hands high, branded J W on left hind foot, 3 white feet shod all around, star in forehead, white spot on neck caused by collar, star in forehead. Appraised \$20. HORSE—One sorrel horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, white on neck caused by collar. Appraised \$20. Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. B. Kees, North tp, a light red steer, 3 years old, weighs 1,000 lbs. Appraised \$13.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by R. A. McMillan, Blue Mound tp, a two year old iron grey pony mare, scar on left hip, brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$15. MARE—Taken up by H. Jackson, Potosi tp, a sorrel mare, 3 years old, blind in both eyes, 15 hands high, white in forehead and on nose, left fore and right hind foot white saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$12. Mitchell County—J. J. Best, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by G. M. Steizer, Cawker tp, a three year old heifer, light roan, in good condition, F on right hip, dry when taken up.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillan, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. M. Dukes, Centerville tp, a bay mare pony, 12 years old, 13 hands high, blind in left and nearly so in right eye, both hind feet white. Appraised \$15. Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. W. Crable, Junction tp, a mouse colored mare with black colt, is 13 1/2 hands high, 12 years old, long mane, star in forehead, black feet, black stripe on back. Appraised \$20. MARE—Taken up by W. H. B. Rocky, Valley Brook tp, a black mare, 14 hands high, 12 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$20. MARE—Taken up by F. E. Whitmore, Valley Creek tp, a 3 year old sorrel mare, 12 hands high, small white spot on back. Appraised \$15. PONY—Also, a sorrel pony mare, 3 years old, 10 hands high, white face. Appraised \$10.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. P. Weener, Prairie tp, one bay horse, 10 years old, 16 hands high, collar marks, white face, black mane and tail, blaze in face, running sore on sheath. Appraised \$20. HORSE—Taken up by Wm S Thom, Pleasant Valley tp, one bay horse, black mane and tail, three white feet, 8 yrs old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30. Filly—Taken up by W S Roby, Verdigris tp, one filly, 15 hands high, bright bay, feet all white, some white in the face, 3 years old. Appraised \$10.

Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by T. H. Hiron, Owl Creek tp, one white bull, red nose, 4 years old. Appraised \$18.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John McIlhenny, Reeder tp, June 18, one bay horse, star in forehead, 3 white feet, branded KIRK on right hip, heart with a inside branded on right shoulder and left hip. Appraised \$40. HORSE—Same marks and brands but 4 white feet, both horses about 7 years old. Appraised \$40. HORSE—Taken up by S P Cornell, Teeder tp, June 20, one iron grey horse, 10 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$25. MARE AND COLT—Taken up by S P Cornell, Reeder tp, June 20, one bay mare with sucking colt, six years old, small star in forehead, 15 hands high. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by A. Hawkins, Rock Creek tp, June 9, one roan stud colt, large white stripe in face, hind feet white up to hock, pony stock, 3 years old. HORSE—Taken up by P E Weston, Jackson tp, June 6, one light dapple gray Mare, white stripe on left side of nose, figure 11 on left shoulder, 14 hands high, 5 years old, had a short piece of rope around the neck. Appraised \$20. STALLION—Taken up by W H Horton, Lane tp, May 11, one sorrel Stallion, 8 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20. PONY—Taken up by E. Williams, Richmond tp, June 8, one strawberry roan stud, Pony, small white stripe in forehead, 4 years old. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Z M Emery, White Rock tp, May 23, one bay Mare, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, 26 hands high, branded on left hip and shoulder but not described. Appraised \$75. MARE—Also, one black Mare, 6 years old, scar on right hip about six inches from root of tail, splits on fore leg. Appraised \$75. MARE—Taken up by E Mungler, Branch tp, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 15 hands high, left eye white, hind foot white, 12 years old, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$75.

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

THOS. E. TALBOTT, Daltorf, St. Charles Co., Missouri. Breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle, Bulls and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited. W. M. BLACK, "Cornwell farm," Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. GEO. E. WARRING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," Newport, R. I. Breeder of pure blood Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Cassey, agent, at the show ring and shambles. MILTON BRIGGS, Kelllogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. G. L. BURRIS & SON, "Locust Lawn Farm," Carrollton, Ill., breeders of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale at farmers prices. Correspondence solicited. THOS. SMITH, Creston, Oke County, Illinois, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Cotswold Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale. L. E. SUMMIT NURSERY—Blair Bro's, Proprietors. Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo. General Nursery Supplies at wholesale and retail. G. G. MAXON, "Hershey Farm," Schenectady, N. Y. Stock for sale of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. THOMAS KIRK, Washington C. H., Ohio, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application. H. N. MOORE, "Bohna Valley Farm," Red Oak, Iowa, breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire hogs and Magic Hogs. None but thoroughbreds kept on the farm. W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure bred Short-Horn Cattle of the most fashionable pedigrees—several of the sort as well as the show ring and shambles. M. H. COCHRAN, Hillhurst, Compton Co., Canada, breeder of Short-horn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application. G. L. EYLA, "Stork-Breeding Association," Waukegan, Ill., breeders of Short-horn Cattle of approved and fashionable pedigrees. Catalogues sent on application. Address, C. C. PARKS. L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire hogs and Berkshire Pigs. Prices low. Correspondence solicited. GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky., Breeder of improved English Berkshire swine and Short-Horn cattle for sale at fair prices. Send for circular. ANDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. THEODORE EADS, "Mapleale," Spring, Adams Co., Iowa, Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Berkshire hogs, Light and Dark Brahma Fowls. All of the best quality. LUCIUS DESHA, Cynthia, Kentucky, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. HIGHLAND STOCK FARM—J. B. COOLIDGE & SON, Breeders of Thoroughbred Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Animals well represented. Sale of Stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois. M. RIEHL, Potosi, Missouri, Breeder of Improved BERKSHIRE SWINE. Prices low. Stock guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Pigeon, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Pigeons. Fifteen First Prizes, 1873. Young Fowls for sale in seasons. Send for price list. JAMES HALL, Paris, Ky., has on hand at all times, at private sale, Pure Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle and Berkshire Hogs of late importation, and of the purest blood. VIK HILL STOCK FARM, Kelllogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, M. Briggs, proprietor, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Stock at all times for sale. Catalogues sent on application. S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, Iowa, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Choice Young Bulls for sale at fair prices. R. COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kan., Breeder, Importer and Shipper of pure Poland China Pigs and Short Horn Cattle. Send for Price List. J. PERRY Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Durham cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. G. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millersburg, Illinois, Breeders, and Dealers in Improved American Merino Sheep. We defy competition. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. B. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. Jan'y 1. Address J. B. STEVENSON, Emporia, Mo. YANDER W. BARNETT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Breeder and Shipper of pure Chester White and Poland China Hogs. Send for Circular and Price List. M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of dark Brahma and Buff Cochins Fowls. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Chickens for sale after August 1, 1914. Address, M. Gaylord, Paola, Kansas. E. A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of thorough bred herd book JERSEY CATTLE. Heifers and bulls for sale at eastern prices. E. B. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., Breeder of "Fly-mouth Rocks." Fowls for sale. Eggs for hatching at \$2 per setting. Send stamp for descriptive circular.

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THE NEXT TERM begins August 30, 1874, when New Classes will be formed. For further information apply to J. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

Character of the Farmers' Movement, by J. K. Hudson. 1. History of the National Grange. 2. Declaration of Principles—Preamble. 3. general Principles. 4. Motto. 5. Specific Objects. 6. Business Relations. 7. Education. 8. Political Relations. 9. Outside Co-operation. 10. Constitution of National Grange—Preamble. 11. Organization. 12. Art. 1—Officers. 13. Art. 2—Meetings. 14. Art. 3—Laws. 15. Art. 4—Duties of Officers. 16. Art. 5—Membership. 17. Art. 6—Fees. 18. Art. 7—Duties of Lecturers. 19. Art. 8—Requirements. 20. Art. 9—Charters and Dispensations. 21. Art. 10—Duties of Officers. 22. Art. 11—Treasurer. 23. Art. 12—Restrictions. 24. Art. 13—Amendments to Constitution. 25. Proposed Amendments to Constitution. 26. By-Laws of National Grange. 27. History of Kansas State Grange. 28. Constitution Kansas State Grange. 29. Art. 1—Name. 30. Art. 2—Members. 31. Art. 3—Legislative Powers. 32. Art. 4—Officers. 33. Art. 5—Quorum. 34. Art. 6—Duties of Master. 35. Art. 7—Duties of Lecturer. 36. Art. 8—Duties of Steward. 37. Art. 9—Duties of Treasurer. 38. Art. 10—Duties of Secretary. 39. Art. 11—Duties of Chaplain. 40. Art. 12—Duties of Trustee. 41. Art. 13—Duties of Clerk. 42. Art. 14—Duties of Treasurer. 43. Art. 15—Election. 44. Art. 16—Duties of Committees. 45. Art. 17—Finance Committee. 46. Art. 18—Executive Committee. 47. Art. 19—Fiscal Year. 48. Art. 20—Quarterly Dues. 49. Art. 21—Appeals. 50. Art. 22—Withdrawals. 51. Art. 23—Constitution. 52. Art. 24—Deputies. 53. Art. 25—Jurisdiction. 54. Art. 26—Application for Membership. 55. Art. 27—Pay of Delegates. 56. Art. 28—Powers of Master. 57. Art. 29—Amendments. 58. By-Laws of State Grange. 59. Order of Business of State Grange. 60. Address of Worthy Master, E. Hudson. 61. Decisions of Worthy Master, M. E. Hudson. 62. Recommended Constitution for County Granges. 63. By-Laws for Counties. 64. Constitution, Subordinate Granges. Art. 1—Name. 65. Art. 2—Membership. 66. Art. 3—Officers. 67. Art. 4—Applications for Membership. 68. Art. 5—Fees and Dues. 69. Art. 6—Amendments to Constitution. 70. By-Laws for Subordinate Granges. 71. Rules of Order. 72. Suggestions. 73. Manual of Practice, recommended by the Executive Committee of Kansas State Grange. 74. Parliamentary Practice, from Cushing's Manual, Preparing for Counties. 75. Quorum. 76. Time of Meeting. 77. Principle of Decisions. 78. Presiding Officer. 79. Recording Officer. 80. Rights and Duties of Members. 81. Introduction of Business. 82. Previous Question. 83. Motions to Postpone. 84. Motions to Amend. 85. Divisions of a Question. 86. Rules governing Amendments. 87. Amendments by Inserting. 88. Amendments by Striking Out. 89. Adjournment. 90. Orders of the Day. 91. Incidental Questions. 92. Questions of Order. 93. Amendment of Amendment. 94. Subsidiary Questions. 95. Lie on the Table. 96. Previous Question. 97. Postponement. 98. How to Organize a Grange, by W. P. Popeño. 99. Recommendations, by W. P. Popeño. 100. Our Business Agencies, by Jno. G. Otis. 101. Articles of Incorporation. 102. Patrons' Mutual Insurance Association, by Mr. S. H. Downs. 103. Funeral Ceremony. 104. Grange Directory. Officers of National Grange. 105. Masters and Secretaries of State Granges. 106. Kansas State Grange Agents and their office addresses. 107. Officers of Kansas State Grange. 108. Deputies, Kansas State Grange. 109. County Business Agents for Kansas. 110. Subordinate Granges of Kansas. No. Name of Grange, Name of Secretary, and his post office address. 111. Delegates to Meeting of State Grange, 1874. 112. Index. 113. Calendar for 1874. 114. Notices of the KANSAS FARMER. 115.

State Agricultural College Chemical Department. A LIMITED number of special Laboratory Students in Special and Pharmaceutical Chemistry will be received. Fall Term begins August 30th. For further particulars apply either to the President or Professor of Chemistry.

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Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of Kansas are being made as rapidly as possible. THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices: 1. CARPENTER, 2. CABINET, 3. WAGON, 4. BLACKSMITH, 5. PAINT, 6. SEWING, 7. PRINTING, 8. TELEGRAPH.

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THE NEXT TERM begins August 30, 1874, when New Classes will be formed. For further information apply to J. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

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

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

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

Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., publishes a very useful little work for Patrons, entitled "The Patrons' Hand-Book," for instruction in the Constitution, By-Laws, Minutes and General Working of the State Grange. It is recommended by the worthy Master of the State Grange of South Carolina, who desires to see it introduced into every Grange in the state. Price, 25 cents. -Rural South Carolina.

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

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

The "Patrons' Hand-Book," published by Brother J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, has been received, and is a complete and accurate work, though necessarily compressed in a great measure of local information and advice. -New York World.

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

I received the "Patrons' Hand-Book" sent, and expect to send you orders for several more. The contents are just what every Grange should have in every Grange in the land. It will be a success. -W. J. F. HARDEN.

Please accept my thanks for the "Hand-Book" just received. I think the book a perfect success, and do not see how it could be better. It is a very valuable work, and will be a great help to every Grange in the land. -J. L. BLAIR, Deputy, Doniphan Co.

We have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," which contains the Constitution, By-Laws of National, State, County and Subordinate Granges, and also the Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Directions, etc., of value to members of those wishing to become informed upon the subject. -Kansas News Era.

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and address of officers, containing valuable information of the organization, and much other valuable information. It is a work which all Patrons who desire to be posted in their Order should have in their hands. It has been bestowed upon the book to make it reliable in all its statements. -Chicago Times.

The work contains what is usually spread over a two hundred page book. -Kansas Farmer.

A HANDY BOOK. We are indebted to our friend, Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, for a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. No Patron can well be without it, and it is furnished by Mr. Hudson at such low prices that every Patron can afford to own and keep a copy. There ought to be scarcely any limit to the sale of the book in Kansas. -Puritan.

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

Mr. J. K. Hudson, of the KANSAS FARMER, sends us a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very convenient and well-arranged compilation of Grange laws, rules, decisions and general information which must be valuable to Grangers. -Ottawa Journal.

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and find it a very convenient and well-arranged compilation of Grange laws, rules, decisions and general information which must be valuable to Grangers. -Ottawa Journal.

The Patrons' Hand-Book, for the use and benefit of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, is received from J. K. Hudson, the author, and editor and proprietor of the KANSAS FARMER. It is an excellent work, and should be in every Grange in the State. -Lincoln Co. News.

The work which has long been needed, both by members of the order and others who desire to become acquainted with its principles. It is printed in small type, so as to bring the price within the reach of all. It is sold at 25 cents per copy, in plain binding, and for 40 cents per copy, in full cloth binding. -Guard News.

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

J. K. HUDSON, DEAR SIR: -Your Hand-Book to Patrons is at hand. I think it is the best thing published for the price asked. I would not get without it under any consideration. -T. J. Hovver.

It contains a vast amount of information to officers and members of Granges. -Clay Co. Dispatch.

Patrons' Hand-Book. -J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, a paper by the way, which everybody should read, as it costs but 25 cents and is worth three times that. Address Mr. Hudson, at Topeka. The paper comes weekly, and has sent us a copy of the above named book. It is very cheap, and is a very valuable work. The character of the book, and its worth, is so well known to all who are interested in the Grange movement. The history of the order and the rules are given in full. Send for it. -Manhattan Homestead.

Sine Qua Non. -This can truly be affirmed of the Patrons' Hand-Book, issued by J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer. It is simply an indispensable requisite to those belonging to or desiring to learn the workings of the order. It is replete with information on this subject. Every Patron in the state should have a copy. -Southern Kansas Advocate.

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

We have received from the office of the Kansas Farmer a copy of the above named work. It is plainly and substantially bound, and contains a trifling charge for its contents, as such as to render it valuable, not only to members of the order, but to all who wish to not only themselves in regard to the principles, rules, laws, and discipline of the Patrons. -Woodson Co. Post.

We have examined the book and find it is all that the author claims of it. Every Master and Overseer of Subordinate Granges ought to have a copy of these books. Instructions how to organize and govern Granges and also the necessary parliamentary rules to conduct the business thereof. Buy it. -Kansas Democrat.

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

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