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Educational.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have just passed the flood-tide of annual college commencements, and the great amount of space which we gave last week to the usual exercises and addresses may perhaps justify some remarks on the value of this kind of information. It has, no doubt, several features of popular interest, the chief of which, except for the local communities where the colleges are located, and for the families of their patrons, is the appearance of prominent public men to deliver their views on interesting topics. Mr. Everts went to Dartmouth to pronounce an eulogy on the late Chief Justice Chase; Governor Dix made an interesting address at Union, and similar efforts by distinguished men are a customary feature of our college commencements. But we cannot say that any of these performances, however valuable in other respects, has shed light on the practical business of education. The ablest of these addresses this year, that of Mr. Everts, might have been delivered with as much propriety to a meeting of the American Bar, or to the Legislature of Judge Chase's adopted State, as before the literary institution at which Mr. Chase completed his education. Governor Dix said some pertinent things on the value of classical studies; but they were too desultory and anecdotic to be regarded as a contribution to educational science.

We sincerely regret that these opportunities for engaging public attention are not turned to a better use. There is so much to rectify and reform in our system of instruction, so very much remains to be done to put our higher institutions on a footing which would make them inspiring and efficient, that we are annoyed at the irrelevance and barrenness of what our duty as journalists requires us to report, and are mortified that so little is said which can afford a hinge for profitable discussions of the great subject which is peculiarly appropriate to these annual occasions. It would be difficult to name any educational points on which these commencements have made us wiser. We are not informed of any improvements either adopted or projected; we gain no new light as to the working of our higher institutions; we are told of nothing doing or done to lift them out of dead routine into free and varied intellectual life; we have had nothing to report beyond the festive parade, the conferring of unmeaning degrees by way of compliment and the flashy outburst of young men's so-called orations gotten up on a variety of well-worn topics with the aid of their professors. We do not object to these routine performances, but we were entitled to expect something in addition. We see no reason why the first minds of the country who have made education a study and have had opportunities to compare our own system with the best teaching in Europe should not be brought forward to give us something suggestive and original at the only period of the year when it is possible to gain attention to such subjects. Why are not ripe, able men, like Dr. Sears, former President of Brown; Dr. Hill, former President of Harvard; Dr. Woolsey, the late President of Yale, and others of like character, who have made this great subject a study, brought forward to propound and enforce original views on topics they understand, instead of attempting to give a factitious eclat to these occasions by calling in busy statesmen and lawyers, who are better qualified to discuss almost any other subject than the one which is most appropriate? In great religious gatherings we expect to hear the most noted divines; at army gatherings the most gifted soldiers; at commercial conventions the most talented men of business; and by the same rule these college commencements should be chiefly signalized by addresses from the most eminent and thoughtful educators. We have never had in this country in all our numerous college commencements any address which even approached in comprehensiveness, soundness and ability that delivered by John Stuart Mill to the University of St. Andrews in 1867. Dr. Porter, of Yale, would not aspire to rival him, for thinkers like Mill are not any everyday growth; but if Dr. Porter had been invited to deliver an address at some of the late college commencements it would have been worth infinitely more than all the ephemeral rubbish which these occasions have produced. An able cultivated scholar, who has devoted his life to the study of kindred subjects, could not fail to say something fresh, as well as pertinent and instructive, respecting the present condition and future capabilities of our institutions of learning.

We regret that the show orations of the present year have given the press nothing new and tangible to discuss which has any strict relation to the instruction and discipline of our colleges and so-called universities. The news paper press is a better judge of their efficiency than might at first view be supposed. We are often brought into close contact with the fruits of American college education. Many of the crack graduates, those whose talent or fancied talent for literary composition makes them conspicuous in college commencements, apply for situations on the press, deeming it a more creditable field of effort than any other which is open to them. The experience and opportunities of observation which this circum-

stance has given us have enable us to discover the defective intellectual training given by our colleges. They engender a fatal facility in phrase making, as if words had a value except for the conveyance of some pertinent meaning—a mistake which is conspicuously seen in the insufferable wordiness of our extemporaneous speakers. This fatiguing verbosity can be pruned and reduced by the editor of a newspaper if the modicum of meaning which it overlays and encumbers is worth communicating to the public at all; but the point in which the conductors of the press find college graduates most deficient is their inability to weigh evidence and draw correct conclusions. The formation of sound opinion is the chief business of every man every day of his life, and our experience has taught us to set more value on the opinion of a sharp reporter or knowing printer than on those of the flower of the college graduates who come strait from college to seek situations on the press. We have been so much struck with this mental imbecility that we are sometimes tempted to believe that even with our practical ignorance of the business of education we could give valuable suggestions to the college faculties.

We have no faith in the prevailing methods of instruction. We are comparatively indifferent as to the subjects put in the ordinary college curriculum. The proportions of classics, mathematics and physical science appear well enough in the printed scheme of duties, and would be judicious, or at least not very injudicious, if well managed. But we protest against the imbecile servility to text books. We object to the practice, proper enough in elementary schools, of merely hearing lessons in our higher seminaries. It is preposterous to make young men who are beginning to have beads on their faces spend years in parrot-like recitation from a text book to teachers whose sole office consists in testing their memory and industry. Such a system is a mere cover for the incapacity of the professors. It is absurd to make a text book the daily medium of instruction to college classes, consisting of young men whose capacity for original thought is budding into activity, and whose daily need is a powerful stimulus to the free, varied and independent exercise of the faculties of which they are beginning to be conscious. The true way, at this stage of education, is for each professor to give his classes strong doses of fresh, inspiring ideas in his own department of instruction. His proper office is to whet curiosity to a keen edge; to exhibit the latest ideas and newest problems of the prominent minds in his own department of thought, to put his students on the track of original investigation and kindle the emulation and enthusiasm to the highest pitch in an independent and self-reliant pursuit of truth, with a view to present the results to his rectifying and more experienced judgment. A really able professor will keep his classes in a vigorous chase after truth. Being himself a fountain of instruction he will teach his students to regard the text book as a mere subordinate help, and will stimulate them to the widest original investigations for which the college library supplies facilities. His chief business should be to stimulate and train them to form opinions of their own and to gain the capacity to elucidate and defend them. Nothing could be more difficult from the flat and servile memorizing of a text book, which is the usual practice in our colleges—a practice which cultivates the memory and dwarfs the higher faculties. Even as a cultivation of the memory it is defective, for nothing can be long retained which is learned by rote as a task, with no other intent on the part of the student than to acquit himself well in the recitation room.

We believe that the system of instruction in our colleges should be radically revolutionized. The best part of it should be given in the form of lectures by able professors who have thoroughly mastered the principles and the literature of the special branch they are called to teach.—New York Herald.

Agriculture.

WHEAT AND CHINCH BUGS.

The winter wheat of this locality is mostly in the shock. Wheat is good, generally speaking, and straw short, and this bitter fact will account for so much wheat being left scattered on the ground.—Saline Journal.

Fall wheat is being harvested and the yield and quality of grain is superior to many previous crops. Morris county will have bread and wheat to spare this year.—Morris County Republican.

Wheat is crowding the market, and flour is cheap and plenty.—Arkansas Traveler.

Upland prairie wheat is not worth cutting, on account of the ravages of the chinch bugs, but wheat on bottom land it good.—Perry Times.

We were shown some upland winter wheat by Miller Moore this week, that will compare favorably with any produced upon bottom land. Farmers should learn that this is not a spring wheat soil, nor a country adapted to its production, and quit sowing grain for chinch bugs to devour at their sweet will.—Morris County Republican.

The bug pest is not visible to an alarming extent on bottom land, and their ravages are confined to limited areas on the upland farms. The chinch bug is even worse than the weevil, the Hessian fly and the rust combined. It is one of those prolific breeders that produces devastation by actual force of numbers. A little observation will teach any one that they are to a certain extent local. The farm that is overrun this spring and summer with the nuisance must, in the very nature of things, prove the larva bed of the future chinch bug crop. Under this phase of the case what should be done?

Is it necessary that the farmer should cease to till his ground and thereby starve the bug out, or would it not be more sensible to inaugurate war on the insect even if it should prove to be an inch deep over the farm? It is one of those permanent pests that attack all new countries and for twenty years waged war on the farmers of Illinois. A systematic process of cremation in that State reduced the insect to subjection. Trenching between crops, and covering the bottom of the trench with combustible matter, hay or old dry grass and catching the crop on the migration from field to field, destroying them by the bushel.

The more you destroy on the farm the less larva you have for the next crop, and their passing from wheat to oats, and from oats to corn, by a careful system of trap trenching between fields will leave the bug at your mercy. We simply throw these thoughts out as ideas we have gathered from reading on the subject, and looking at it from a common sense standpoint. We want our readers to think and act on this subject of chinch bugs, and declare systematic war on them.

The army worm was circumvented by the trench, and after burning the stubble and using the trench the crop of chinch bugs on that farm can be very materially thinned out. Don't sit down and permit yourself to become a victim of the bugs. If the bugs must take you die like a man with your armor on.—Garnett Journal.

Our crops are good everywhere, and free from pests of every description, and cannot be beaten by those of any State in the Union.—Abilene Chronicle.

More than double the amount of wheat has been raised in Wilson county this year than was last season.—Fredonia Citizen.

The chinch bug is doing heavy damage to the corn in some localities. There has been a great amount of land planted in corn, and where it has not been disturbed by the bugs, it promises a very heavy yield.—Mound City Sentinel.

Some of our farmers report that the chinch bug is now beginning on the corn, but we have not, as yet, heard of their proving very destructive.—Elk City Courier.

The Union Mills received its first installment of new wheat on Wednesday, of this week, from Mr. A. W. Reed, of Big Creek. This wheat is of the Alabama white variety. It was sown September 1st, and harvested on June 9th, it stood five feet high in the field, out of thirty-five bushels to the acre, and it weighs sixty-two pounds to the bushel.—Humboldt Union.

An old settler who lives up the river, says he has never seen such a crop of wheat in the country before. The grain is remarkably large.—Eureka Herald.

There is much more wheat than farmers at first thought there would be to harvest.—Neosho Falls Post.

The wheat crop throughout the county is a pretty good one. The bugs have almost entirely destroyed some small fields, and injured a great many. It is feared these pests are going to seriously injure the corn in some localities, as they have already begun their attack upon it.—Oskaloosa Independent.

Our farmers are jubilant over their success in wheat raising, and claim that southern Kansas is the best part of the great "wheat belt." Some fields, it is claimed, will average thirty-five bushels to the acre. We shall need every bushel raised in this county this year, however, for seed. Every farmer in the county will endeavor to raise wheat enough the coming season to bread his family, at least. More land will be sown in wheat in this county this fall than was plowed one year ago.

People were getting uneasy about the sudden and excessive drying out of the crops for the past two weeks, when their fears were relieved in part, by the moderate shower of Tuesday afternoon. A heavy rain now, while it would do corn and potatoes good, might seriously interrupt the wheat crop. Winter wheat is now ready for the sickle, and the crop is quite extensive. Spring wheat will be ready next week and week after.—Blue Rapids Times.

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

The chinch bug is reported to be working in the spring wheat and oats, to some extent, in this vicinity. We understand some fields of spring wheat will be a total loss.—Leavenworth Times.

It is estimated that eighty thousand bushels were raised in this county two years since. Last year it is thought there was more, and

this year a still larger quantity, unless spring wheat should prove an entire failure. And even then there may be eighty thousand bushels of fall wheat. As yet there are but three mills in the county, so that heretofore much wheat has been shipped abroad. About one-third is raised in the vicinity of Eldon, where there is a good mill (Shipman and Rider), doing both merchant and custom work. This morning they send off two loads of flour to places on the west line of this railroad. The first new wheat was ground yesterday, weighing when cleaned sixty-three pounds per bushel.—Evangelist.

An exchange proposes as a remedy for the ravages of chinch bugs on corn fields, to sow Hungarian grass or millet, say two rods wide, around the wheat field, so that when the bugs leave they can go to the millet, of which grass they are very fond, and on which they will stay. When you feel sure they are all on the grass, go some dewy morning, plow them under deep, grass and all, and roll the ground until it is as hard as a road. This buries the bugs so thoroughly that they will never come forth to resurrection.

Mr. J. W. Bowles gives us another plan for preventing the burrs taking the corn: Plow a couple of deep furrows several feet apart between the wheat and corn fields just before cutting the wheat; then make two small ditches, shrink an iron band around a stone so as to be able to hitch a horse to it; as the bugs leave the wheat field after it is cut, they fall in the furrows, and but few will pass the first one, and none will get over the second. Each morning hitch a horse to the stone and drive up one furrow and down the other, crushing the pests out of existence. In a few days all the insects will be destroyed.—Fort Scott Pioneer.

A correspondent of the Osage Mission Journal writing from Ladore says: Wherever corn fields have been planted in close proximity to wheat the young corn is perfectly red with the devastating little pests; and another source of anxiety intrudes itself upon the minds of the worried farmers.

Esquire Lacy, who has been running a reaper for the past two weeks, reports that he noticed one stubble field which he had previously cut literally covered with the dead chinch bugs. One farmer accounts for this happy state of affairs on the hypothesis that the bugs starved to death when their supply of food was cut off; another has a theory that the bug cholera is putting in an appearance. If there is any such a thing as bug cholera, every farmer will join in the fervent prayer that it may be sent in its most epidemic and fatal form.

J. W. Martin, one of our best and most observing farmers, avers that he has hedged his bugs in and headed them off from depreeding on his corn fields. Early this spring he plashed his thrift growing hedge, laying it flat on the ground. It is now a dense mass of foliage affording such a cool, shaded and damp belt or barrier between his rye and corn that the great army of Nipon Destructors, having no Napoleon to guide and command, were afraid to attempt to cross.

Horticulture.

CLIMATIC PROBABILITIES.

Professor (?) Kelsey, in No. 24, wants to know why I have not guessed at the seasons we are to have this year. I have done so, to a number of persons here, long since. I guessed last fall that there would be light snow in that indefinite region known as "The Mountains." I have had no knowledge whether this guess is right until reading in the St. Joseph dailies of the 16th inst., the following telegram:

SIoux CITY, June 15. The steamer Western arrived from Fort Benton, the first boat of the season from the upper Missouri. She reports the river falling. There is no snow in the mountains, and consequently there is a prospect of very low water; the present rise having been caused by heavy rains.

Assuming this report to be true, I have no hesitancy in guessing that there will be a more severe drouth this season than last, probably occurring from July 10 to August 10. The absence of snow to flood the plains, filling not only the long narrow channels of rivers, but "broad valleys having a substratum of sand and gravel extending for several miles on each side, and through which loose substratum the great bulk of the water finds its way out of the country," (and I may add the whole slopes of each basin), must exercise an important influence on the weather.

It seems to me that the Professor of "Sylvia Culture" is scarcely so ignorant as to be oblivious to the fact that while the presence of a large sheet of cold water flowing in the channels of the many long streams and under

Farmers' Organizations.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

National Grange—Business Officers:—
MASTER—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
SECRETARY—O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.

Kansas State Grange—Business Officers:—
MASTER—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton Bourbon co.
OVERSEER—Wm Sims, Appleton.

Executive Committee:—
F. H. Dumbauld, Jacksonville.
T. B. Shaeffer, Grasshopper Falls.
W. H. Poppen, Topeka.

State Board of Agriculture—Officers:—
PRESIDENT—Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.
VICE PRESIDENT—E. H. Furbush, of Carlyle.

State Horticultural Society—Officers:—
PRESIDENT—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth.
VICE PRESIDENT—C. W. Beckles, Osage Mission.
SECRETARY—F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth.

State Bee-Keepers' Association—Officers:—
PRESIDENT—Hon. M. A. O'Neil.
VICE PRESIDENT—J. D. Meador.

Northern Kansas District Fair Association:—
PRESIDENT—Geo. W. Glick.
SECRETARY—John A. Martin, Atchison.

Kansas Agricultural and Mech'l Association:—
PRESIDENT—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.
SECRETARY—C. W. Chapin, Leavenworth.

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association:—
PRESIDENT—B. F. Helper.
SECRETARY—J. F. Wyatt, Pavillion.

Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association:—
PRESIDENT—R. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.
VICE PRESIDENT—O. W. Bill, Manhattan Riley co.

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SECRETARY—J. F. Wyatt, Pavillion.
EXT. COM.—James P. Shannon, Otter Lake, Pottawatomie co.
Wm. Mitchell, Wabunsee, Wabunsee co.
J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.
A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.
The President and Secretary ex-officio.

the porous soil of the plains, would keep down the temperature by evaporation in the channels and at the surface of the ground after upward percolation; that by this evaporation the air would be more humid and more favorable to showers, and that this increased humidity would mitigate the severity of drouth, should a short one occur, while the humid substratum would favor vegetation also. Can he not see that a decline of ten to twenty feet in this water, must permit a superheating of the ground and air of the interior plains, until the hot, naked surfaces will tend to disperse the clouds rather than to form them; while the increased capacity for moisture of the superheated air incumbent may be said to be capable of drinking up any drops of rain attempting to fall through it? If he cannot see this, he is even more ignorant, and the convolutions of his brain more coarse than I have hitherto supposed, though his unblushing cheek has caused me to think him excessive in that direction.

If the Professor gets time, I would like to have him tell us where the water that flows under the soil does find its way out of the country, if not ultimately through the mouths of rivers? His answers to my propositions are in the main evasive, but still it leads him to disclose what I had all along supposed, namely, that he is planting trees in ignorance of the laws of our climate, and the dependence thereon of vegetation, and that he has no other evidence on which to predicate the success of the venture than the fact that while his trees are young, they make more growth (in some seasons) than in eastern climates. His logic is, these trees grow rapidly now they will continue to do so until they have made large, valuable timber, and because they grow now and are now doing well and have always done well since 1867, they will continue to do so, as the same trees do in Maine and New York, and as trees always do the best in the climate that is best adapted to their growth this climate is better adapted to their growth than more humid climates. "I know that the climate is suitable because the trees grow and I do not bother myself inquiring whether there is rain enough, or whether it ought to rain here at all on scientific principles." How about *vitis vinifera*? Is not this climate adapted to the European vine by the same logic? It has grown well, in some places, for a number of years, and still failed just when hopes were highest.

If the Professor's trees grow tolerably well for ten or twelve years, but all the rings of new growth become thinner year by year, and at twenty years is of only nominal thickness, and at the end of twenty years, he has only twenty cords of wood to the acre or less, and the rate of increase is in a diminishing ratio thereafter, would he have the hardihood to recommend to immigrants, or residents the planting of forest trees for profit? Who will clear an acre of artificial timber for me at the current price of wood per cord, and make up a balance sheet? The process would be instructing and a number of them lead to valuable information, on the point as to what age a crop of Kansas timber should be harvested to obtain the best profits. Unless the layer of new wood, and the rate of upward extension largely exceed in measurements the growth on trees in the beautiful forests between Hiawatha and the Missouri river" after twelve years, the increment will be so trifling that the owner will wish his tree land in corn or potatoes. An acre will not add a thousand pounds of dry merchantable wood to its growth in a year. At thirty-five to fifty years old without being over fourteen inches in diameter all the trees I have examined would seem to show that interior decay destroys more wood than is added by new growth. The cottonwood has not been examined, because there are no large trees near my place of residence. There are larger trees than here mentioned, but they are in extremely favored stations; sheltered from sun and south-west wind, the largest sending roots under the water of the adjacent "river" (Wolf). Until Professor Kelsey or some other man can show me an artificial grove, yielding 1,460 pounds of dry wood to the acre of land in one year, which is but half the average in sylvan climates, I shall remain skeptical upon the question of profit of "Sylvan culture."

Hiawatha, June 20.

### Poultry Notes.

For the Kansas Farmer.

#### THE SECOND CROP OF PEKIN DUCKS.

These birds were imported from China, in the spring of 1873 and consisted of a drake and three ducks. They attracted the attention of poultry men quite early by their remarkable size. Their history was given in the November number of the *Poultry World* and they were exhibited at the Connecticut State Poultry Show in December. About fifty birds were raised, and as far as the writer knows, there are only thirty females to breed from during the present season. Of these about three-fourths are in the immediate vicinity of the importer and are fulfilling every promise of excellence. The largest pair of young birds weighed eighteen pounds without previous fattening. They grow faster than the Rouens, average more in weight and are also much more prolific. One of the imported birds was lamed by an accident and did not lay as well as the other two. These laid, the one 125 and the other 131 eggs, beginning in

March and ending about August 1st. That is about twice the number of eggs we have ever been able to get from a Rouen or an Aylesbury.

The young birds did not commence to lay as early as the old ones and the eggs are not as large, but they lay with the same regularity.

They average five or six a week and do not manifest much desire to set. The early eggs did not hatch very well on account of the cold, but since the middle of April nearly every egg has been impregnated and about ninety per cent. have hatched.

The young birds came out of the shell strong and lively, and are doing much better than my Rouens or Aylesburies.

We let them remain a week or ten days under the hen and then with a box or barrel at night, they shift for themselves and thrive quite as well as those brooded longer under the hens.

They are fed principally with coarse scalded Indian corn and white wheat screenings, and at two months old upon corn. Their appetite for worms and insects is voracious and they take abundant exercise in hunting them. An enclosure of boards one foot high restrains their wanderings.

The early birds are already in full feather and about half grown. Mr. Palmer has one hundred and twelve ducklings in his flock, and with the ordinary success in raising ducks, there will be about five hundred Pekins raised in this country this season.

They are so large and showy, so prolific and hardy that the demand for them will far exceed the supply.

They have been favorably noticed in the new English poultry journal just started by Mr. Wright, and they will be exported to that country this fall. W. CLIFT.

Mystic Bridge, Conn., June 19.

### Entomology.

#### THE PEACH APHIS.

This is a new insect, doing very considerable damage in our great peach region in the lower part of Delaware, as well as in many other places the present season. We observe in the Lancaster county *Banner*, that specimens have been sent to our well known State Entomologist of Lancaster City, S. S. RATHYON, from whose article in the *Banner* we extract the following:

He says: "that though the specimens sent were very imperfect, he was still able to determine that they were Aphids—the black plant louse of the peach,—*Aphis persicae*; very nearly allied to the black plant-louse of the cherry, but still specifically distinct, and that both have been imported from Europe, foreign insects, multiplying much more rapidly than our native species." He further says:

"APHIDS are auctorial insects—true bugs—and belong to the order HEMIPTERA, or 'half winged' insects. They are slow, awkward and cautious travelers. I have never seen a species yet that had any cursorial agility. No insects are so gregarious, and so inveterate in their thirst for vegetable juices, as the aphids. When they stick their beaks into a tender shoot or leaf, there they remain and pump as long as it yields anything, and when the stock is exhausted they slowly and cautiously remove to the nearest favorable locality. Perhaps no other insects possess the same peculiar power of multiplying their numbers as the aphids do. At the end of the season, and when succulent vegetation has become exhausted, a brood of male aphids is produced, and the females are fertilized. They then deposit their eggs—and tree aphids on the smooth bark of the branches—and both sexes then die or hibernate. These eggs are very small and out of the pale of ordinary observation, but still they are there. No matter how long, or cold, or wet, or freezy the winter is, there they remain intact, and continue there until the genial warmth of spring revives vegetation, starts the sap, and causes the leaves and flowers to expand.

"From the eggs of the prolificated females of the previous autumn, a brood of prolific females are hatched in the spring, after which these insects are transformed from oviparous to viviparous animals; and these females do not need fertilization again, until the approach of winter, when they are rendered fertile in order to bridge over the cold season by the deposition of fertile eggs for the perpetuation of the species.

"During the spring and summer the females bring forth their young perfectly formed, one at a time; and these young are successfully fertile and reproductive, and thus go on until the fifteenth or twentieth generation have been born; therefore, a female aphid to-day may be a mother in a day or two hereafter, may be a longer period or shorter ones, a grandmother, a great-grandmother, great-great-grandmother, and so on until the end of the season, without the intervention of a male until a brood of male become necessary in order to continue the species the next season. There is some variation of this process in the different species, but it has been demonstrated that they will go on reproducing *ad infinitum*, in localities where on winter intervenes, and where succulent vegetation always exist—as for instance, in a tropical climate, whether natural or artificial, and hence these insects become the common winter pest of conservatories and green-houses, or wherever a summer temperature is maintained during winter.

"Now when we take into consideration these peculiar organic facilities of increase—when a favorable combination for their rapid and continuous development occurs—we may be able to form some idea of the destructive character of these plant-lice, and the difficulty we may encounter in any attempt to forestall or destroy them. They are rather delicate formed in their organic structure, therefore it is not their hardihood or invulnerability that makes them so formidable, but their natural powers of reproduction, and their insensibility to the ordinary weather contingencies.

"Some years ago (during the Rebellion) the oat crop—and in some instances the late wheat crop—was seriously infested by the 'brick-red oat Aphis'—*Aphis Avena*—and the oats, which should have weighed from thirty to thirty-three pounds to the bushel, that season only averaged about fifteen pounds to the bushel. On that occasion the insects were carried from one field to another by the winds, assisted by their wings. Millions upon millions were

beaten off the stalks by descending showers of rain. Other millions were captured in spiders webs, and the spiders feasted sumptuously on their tiny carcasses, but the greater number came to grief by the rapid maturing of the grain, and the loss of its succulent quality; and this occurring in midsummer, and before the prolific batches of eggs were deposited, untold millions perished in their infancy, and consequently, the following year they did not appear, or were only found in a few localities and in limited numbers. Unfortunately this combination of circumstances cannot occur in the case of the peach Aphis, because of the continuous circulation and supply of the food on which the insects live, unless all the trees should be destroyed before the approach of autumn. Still through some unlooked for contingency, we may entertain a reasonable hope that their numbers may be so far diminished as to prevent an abortion of the peach crop; for, it would be a great pity, that having escaped the usual climatic adversities, the crop should now fall a prey to Aphidal depredations.

"There are many natural remedies existing through which these insects may be kept within reasonable bounds, except on extraordinary occasions, when the disease is so infinitely disproportioned to the cure, as now seems to be the case in Delaware. The 'lady-birds' and their larvae (*coccinellidae*), the 'lace-wings' (*Hemerobidae*) in their larva state; the Syrphus flies (*Syrphidae*) in their larva state; and certain small species of parasitic *Hymenoptera*, are all aphidiphagous in their habits, and destroy multitudes of them; but unfortunately they are usually present only in limited numbers; moreover, the application of any solution, decoction, or powder, that would destroy the one destroys the other. I hesitate about recommending a remedy, because in an orchard of ten or twelve thousand apes infested peach trees, the case seems a hopeless one. There are many things which will kill aphids if the application reaches them. I have killed them with decoctions of tobacco and red-pepper, and solutions of soap, also with snuff, ashes and lime. But when the animal has its proboscis buried in a leaf, or a bud or a branch, up to its eyes, and is pumping out the sap as fast as it can, it becomes blindly insensible to any application that does not envelop its entire body. The Peach Aphis is, however, not entirely a new enemy, more or less of them having existed in this country for many years, but perhaps never so abundantly as at the present time; but the peach has heretofore survived them, and we may hope that it will pass the present ordeal, although somewhat damaged."—*Prairie Farmer*.

### The Agricultural Press.

#### BUTTER MAKING.

Normandy and Bretagne are the two butter producing regions of France, and their exportations are almost wholly made to England. The former is famed for its Isigny butter, the latter for the called Prevalage, and which is prepared within a circuit of twenty miles around the town of Rennes, though originally taking its name from a small farm. There is nothing peculiar in the race of black cattle of Bretagne; the cows are of a mixed breed and small, but their milk is peculiarly buttery. The forage is nutritive, and plentiful without being abundant; in summer it consists of clover, vetches and aftermath pasturage; in autumn the same, with cabbages, a bran mash being given to correct the flavor the cabbage imparts to the milk. In winter, beets, and oat straw, with bran, crushed turfs and white carrots. Dairies are commencing only to be known in Brittany, the milk is conserved in earthen vessels which are placed in the middle of the kitchen, protected according to the season. The milk when suitably soured is first skimmed, the cream placed in the churn, and as much of the milk added as is deemed desirable. The churn is in earthenware, with the ordinary dish, worked either by a pole or a lever from a beam of the roof, with a stone at the other end, or with the hand directly. In winter a flat bottle of hot water is placed in the churn, in summer a cold one. Twelve quarts of milk yield one pound of butter, the preparation of which has this peculiarity, that in its manipulation no water is used, no washing takes place, which is said to preserve its delicate, aromatic and "nutty" flavor. But this mechanical kneading is for removing the milk and the particles of caseine, and wholesale buyers deduct 10 per cent. from the weight in consequence, having to wash it before exporting it. Isigny butter, which is prepared by washing keeps better, and has a superior flavor to that of Prevalage, after it has been treated with water. In Normandy the barrel churn is universally employed, and the butter is washed in the churn itself. In other parts of Bretagne, the butter, though not washed is salted immediately after being kneaded—never with the hands; from two to four ounces of salt per lb., according to the period of preservation required. After the earthen vessels have been well scalded and cooled, a few spoonfuls of the old and soured milk forming a kind of leaven, are rubbed against the side of the vessel; the fresh milk is poured in, when the "turning" quickly ensues, and the cream is found to rise more rapidly. The butter is made up in one or two pounds, placed in little black earthen pots, covered with linen and corded, and so arrives in the Paris and London markets for immediate consumption. It is also formed into blocks in the shape and as large as a beehive, or packed in shallow wicker baskets a yard long. After the cream has been poured into the churn along with some of the milk, the portion of the milk retained, after being cut in cross-blocks by a wooden knife, is with its vessel placed beside a slow fire; in a little time the whey is run off, and to the cooked curd is added the milk fresh from the churn after the butter has been removed; this with rye or buckwheat cakes forms the uniform dietary for the farm servants. It is women who milk the cows; in summer and winter for the first time at three and five o'clock respectively, the second milking takes place at noon invariably.—*Cor. American Farmer, Md.*

**SUCCESSFUL FARMERS.**—Does farming pay? Does anything but farming pay? Is it not the source of all individual wealth; the foundation of our national prosperity? It is true farmers do not as a general thing get large salaries; not many of them are millionaires; wealth does not come in upon them like water into a leaky board. They generally give an equivalent for what they get, and learn the real value of a dollar by the amount of labor they give in acquiring it. Sometimes the tide of events turns in their favor. Like men in other occupations, we hear most about the rich and the successful. Real success and true manhood, are not to be measured by the amount of

wealth that one acquires. We like rich men best who are rich in good works; whose wealth is overshadowed by wealth of heart. But very often those who roll in wealth are not kind and true; the best spokes in their wheels of fortune, are spokes of greed and selfishness. Every person who produces more than he consumes, who is self-sustaining, honest and industrious, is successful in the best sense of the term. It is far better to leave a treasure of kind thoughts, righteous actions, and hallowed memories, than to leave a million of dollars if they were acquired by taking mean advantage of the generous and unsuspecting, who disdain to exchange honor for wealth. Men that amass fabulous fortunes rapidly, by cheating better men than themselves, are not good men to set before our young farmers as examples. It is better for all when a million of men gain a dollar each, by productive industry on the farm, at the loom or the anvil, than that one reckless, fortunate adventurer should become a millionaire. The greatest good comes to the greatest number, when great numbers are moderately successful. We are so anxious to do great things, that the plain duties of every day are apt to be neglected. A farm well managed, a virtuous life, a happy family and a comfortable home, are honors and success enough. True, lasting and real success is enjoyed where a class of men like farmers do well in aggregate, and doing their whole lives. The great majority of farmers, by living lives of industry and economy, are safe and solvent, and never need a bankrupt law to protect them. When periods of mercantile disaster sweep over the land, and mercantile establishments and business men go down like reeds before the blast, farmers stand like apple trees in their orchards, shaking down fruit during all the storm, and gaining strength of root and vigor of fibre, while battling with the breeze.—*Country Gentleman*.

JULY is a hot and busy month. We are in the midst of hay and harvesting, with corn, potatoes, beans, and roots to cultivate, hoe, and keep free from weeds. We have to think also of the next wheat crop, and not neglect our summer fallows. Then there are the cows, the sheep, the horses, the swine, and the poultry to be looked after. There is, perhaps, fruit to be picked and marketed. Altogether, the farmer has his hands full. He needs an active brain in an active body. If he has good health, the work should not discourage him. He will pull through. He should not get excited; he should keep cool; and the best way to do this, in more senses than one, is to keep steadily at work. Work will clear the mind and cool the body. But it should be energetic, spirited work, not slow, plodding drudgery. Every stroke should be directed by the mind and be given with a will. It is such work that tells. Few of us realize how much the character of farm work has changed. It is better to run a mowing machine than to swing a scythe all day, but there are men who are not happy unless they are engaged in some hard, steady work. They have not patience enough to manage a machine. They are mental sluggards. They want a machine to put itself together, tighten its own bolts, to be self-sharpening and self-oiling. Such men are born hewers of wood and drawers of water. They will not make successful modern farmers. The farmer who has his mower, tender, unloading-cut, self-raking, and self-binding reaper; who cuts feed, turns the grindstone, and pumps water by wind or power; who plants his corn with a drill, hoed it with a harrow, cultivates within an inch of the rows, cuts up the crop, and husks it with a machine, is a very different man from Hodge, the farmer, as he exists in the mind of the novelist or poet. We believe in farmers and in farming. There is not as much isolation on a good farm as in a large city. There is no lack of excitement or in mental stimulus. We have not time to be dull. The seasons are too short and the work too pressing. We are in a hurry to harvest our crop, that we may sow the next. We live in the future, and we aim to improve our farms and our stock.—*American Agriculturist*.

**THE SEASON OF HURRY.**—There is no leisure now for the farmer who gives good care to his crops. The abundant rains and oppressive heat favor the growth of weeds, and corn should be worked industriously. Clover should be cut early, and timothy not late, if you prize having good hay, equal when good—which means early cut, and well saved—to grain in getting stock through winter in good shape. Look out for Canada thistles. If they are on your farm or in your neighborhood you are not a good husbandman if you sleep on your arms while being flanked by such an enemy. Wheat is very often cut too late, but seldom too early, and for every ton of prairie hay that is cut when it should be, fifty tons are cut too late. Yellow, buff, or brown prairie hay is poor trash. It looks bad, has lost its aroma, its flavor, and its nutriment. The cattle tell you as much by pushing it aside, eating it only as hunger forces them, and getting poor on it. Everything for the consumption of man and beast promises to be abundant, but money will not be. It will command full, even unlawful rates, so that whatever produce the farmer has to sell, should be first rate in quality, that top prices may be reached. A glorious time is at hand for capitalists. They can live cheap, and the farmers who have interest to pay, can meet this from the proceeds of low priced produce, but the principal, that's the rub.—*Western Farm Journal*.

**IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS.**—The experiment of free labor since the war has convinced everybody that we must look for a remedy in improved implements and better culture. Every man who had a modicum of inventive genius has put his wits to work to devise some plan of shortening the road to independence. The misfortune is, that most of the inventors have not been to the manor born, and were really ignorant of our wants and the consequence has been that we have been victimized by experimenters. The most important implement, the one which lies at the bottom of all successful cultivation, is the plow. Without a good plow a good beginning cannot be made, and it may be as well to say that it must be in the hands of a good plowman before much good can come of it. A good plow a good plow man and good gearing, are all indispensable requirements for good substantial work.

We have had all manner of inventions to make work easy. The sulky or buggy plow was to work a complete reformation, just ride a fellow through the season with an umbrella, ver his head to keep off the sun and shower; well it went up (as the boys say) very soon. They may be seen anywhere in the country, under old shelters or in fence corners, laid up in ordinary. Then you had Brinley's universal and Watt's still triumphant; the Avery plow, the Farmers' Friend, the Excelsior, and a hundred others. There is one difficulty, however, still in the way—the man at the

helm. As long as the negro is the plowman, the planter will find it impracticable to invest his money in costly implements. All improvements which can be adapted to common plow stock are in the right direction, and will lead the trail, plodding, anti-progress farmer (as well as Sambo), in the right direction.—*Rural Carolinian*.

**PREPARE FOR GOOD FARMING.**—In the older settled portions of the West we are in the transition state in regard to farming. We are no longer pioneers, dwelling on the borders of civilization, living on isolated farms surrounded by unfenced prairies. The land about our farms no more belongs to speculators who hold it for rise nor does it form a part of the great national domain, open to entry. We no longer pasture our stock or cut our hay on land of which no one knows the rightful owner. We are no longer a semi-pastoral people herding stock on unclosed land, but raising crops on soil of which we are the owners in fee simple. We have outlived the order of things common to a new country, inhabited by "squatter-sovereigns," and are entering an era of settled life known in the older portions of the country. This new order of things calls for a change in calculation, in management, and in economy.

Many who read this article, obtained their farms at government price of land, \$1.25 per acre. For years they used for grazing and hay cutting an amount of land equal to that which they bought, rent free. In some instances they obtained their fuel on the land of speculators. In old times to cut wood or fencing on the land of a speculator was not regarded as a crime, but as a just and merited punishment for holding land to increase in value by the industry of actual settlers. This land, so cheaply bought, has increased in value, some twenty, some fifty and some a hundred fold. The owners of these lands have received at least, a fair remuneration for their industry. They have also become well-to-do in the world. Hardly any class of men have received so large an increase from so small an investment of capital. No stocks during a run of years have paid as well as the money invested in prairie lands.—*Prairie Farmer*.

**FOR DESTROYING LICE ON CATTLE.**—A correspondent of the New York *Weekly Tribune* says that the best preparation for the removal of lice from cattle, young or old, is a salve of fresh lard ground up with fine sulphur (one ounce of sulphur to four ounces of lard), and raw linseed oil mixed with kerosene oil in the proportion of four parts of linseed to one of kerosene. These should be rubbed from between the ears all along the backbone to the root of the tail, about twice a week. Two applications are generally sufficient. They are not in any degree hurtful if they are licked by the cattle. Lice which have been placed in contact with a small quantity of either of these mixtures were immediately killed, while mercurial ointment and carbolic acid failed to kill them in several hours.

Winter wheat has been mostly harvested in our county during the week, and spring wheat is almost completely destroyed by the chinch bugs. Oats on upland have fared little better, and it is safe to say nothing will be realized from these crops on high land. On the bottom farms most of the wheat has turned out well, and has not been damaged by the bugs. It is safe to say nearly double the wheat will be raised this season to what we had last year, but a large amount of it has been destroyed by the chinch bugs. Some of the new crop will be threshed this week, and promises a good yield.—*Burlington Patriot*.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Oregon, proposes to enter his chestnut horse *Foster*, by Lexington, out of Verona by Imp. Yorkshire, in the great four-mile heat race purse of \$25,000, to be run in California this fall. This horse was recently purchased of Capt. T. G. Moore.

**NEWSPAPER POSTAGE. SMALL STEALING.**—Congress, at its adjournment, was guilty of a piece of meanness which only that horde of mercenaries would have perpetrated. Senator Sherman has immortalized himself as the tool of the exasperated salary-grabbers in their petty revenge on the press which compelled them to disgorge their plunder.

On the bill of revised rates on newspapers coming on, in which the committee on post-offices had recommended for weekly newspapers a rate of one and a half cents per pound, Senator Sherman moved that four cents per pound be substituted; and after debate, both Houses settled the rate at two cents per pound.

We have always favored paying in advance, and in bulk, of the postage on newspapers, as being an immense simplification of the present mode of doing it. We had no idea, however, that a spiteful Congress was going to make newspaper readers pay more than they need do for their papers. The committee reported that one and one half cents was ample. The Senate and House decided to square accounts with the pestilent papers which abolished their franking privileges and repealed the salary-law.

With the spirit of petty larceny still strong within them, the legislators had the effrontery to provide that they might send transient copies of the *Congressional Record*, that useless collection of stale platitudes, wearisome twaddle and everlasting bunkum, for one cent per copy—thus robbing the revenue of one cent every time they make their constituents happy with a copy of their speeches. We know nothing which will approach this act in the sublimity of its contemptibleness. We shall keep a strict guard over our one cent stamps when any legislators come around here.—*Western Rural*.

**JUST REPRESENTATION.**—The stability and perpetuity of representative government depend largely upon a careful observation of the rights of the several classes which comprise the population of any district.

It will readily concede that, other qualifications being equal, no one is so capable of properly representing the interests of a particular class of industry as one who has been thoroughly schooled in that particular industry. To expect that the manufacturing interests will be championed and protected by a man who knows nothing about the peculiar interests at stake is absurd. Suppose the banking business in a certain district should be regarded as the chief interest, and require the watchful care of an experienced man in the national legislature, would those most nearly concerned in the success of beneficial legislation send for their representative a mechanic, or a farmer? The plainest dictates of common sense would inspire them to confide their interests only to one who thoroughly comprehended the necessities of the situation.—In short one of their own number—a *danker*. If the miners of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan want to bring about certain legislation in their behalf, do they send a farmer to Congress to present their claims and champion

their interests? Of course they do not. And is it not only equally absurd that the farming communities throughout the country persist in sending to both State and National Legislatures lawyers, doctors, preachers, journalists, bankers, merchants, anybody in fact, save men from the class to which they belong?—Northwestern Granger.

The people had become negligent and reckless, and reckless legislation followed; and the people did not wake up till the Salary Grab bill, the Credit Mobiler swindle, the Railroad and Steamship subsidies, and other equally corrupt legislation opened their eyes, and at once there went up from all over the land, the cry of reform. Now to obtain this reform we must begin at the bottom, at the source of all power—and we have no fears that the people do not understand this. It matters not whether we have one party, or forty parties—if the masses do not attend the primary conventions to nominate the right kind of men, they will not be nominated. It matters not how many parties we get up, we have no new material to work with. By making a new party we don't make a single new voter. The old voters are still there, and having all political power, they can nominate good men in the old party as well as the new—in one party as well as another. If the people are ready for reform, as we know they are, we shall be sure to have it.—Colman's Rural World.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. PROSPERITY.—Without derogating from the claims or qualifications of any other candidate that may be named, we hereby nominate General Prosperity for the Presidency of these re-United States, and pledge ourselves to do what we may to secure his election. The People can elect the candidate thus early proposed—the first in the field—by manifesting proper Pluck, Perseverance, Industry, and Economy. In the present state of the country, certainly, nothing is more desirable than the return of the once prevailing and always popular General named, who is now abroad for an indefinite period, and his inauguration would prove a blessing to the People, the Country, and indeed to "all the world and the rest of mankind."

There are many ways—none of them demoralizing, corrupt or expensive—in which to aid the good cause, and bring the canvass to a successful issue. The first is by well-directed industry—good honest work—in Field, Garden, Shop, Factory, Counting-House; indeed assiduity and diligence are necessary wherever labor and skill are required for either production or the transaction of any legitimate business. There must be fewer drones and more workers in every hive in order to secure the consummation so devoutly wished for—the triumphant return of our candidate.—Moore's Rural New Yorker.

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 Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas.

To Deputies.

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

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. F. POPKOW. 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.

J. J.—One of our officers has resigned and we have elected another; can our Master install him, and how?

Your Master is a proper person to install the officer elect. Let the Master invite the person to his desk and there obligate and instruct according to the Manual, or let the A. S. accompany the officer elect to the Master's chair and introduce him to the Master as "Bro. —, who has been duly elected," etc., then let the Master proceed to install him, as you were at your first meeting. We all had to learn how to do this work as well as you—so no apologies, we are willing to give you all the information we can.

Bro. Reeder.—The above also answers your question.

D. B.—The prospect is not very flattering with us down here. Our crops are badly damaged by bugs and dry weather. Should like to meet you at the Fair at Leavenworth, but think it is doubtful, as our prospects will hardly be good enough to show, and if this dry weather continues we shall have all we can do to live through next winter by saving every dime, instead of spending our money by going to Fairs. Well, brother, it does look discouraging just now, but we hope for rain in a few days, and then our corn and grass will all come out right, and as they are our main crops we can get through. We may as well laugh as cry—so come to the Fair if you can, and let us have a jolly time. We need the rest and recreation after the labor of the summer, and should lay by our farm work if we possibly can, come together and have a social reunion. We will feel better and be better if we go there with our eyes open, determined to learn, for there is no doubt but what we can learn much from each other that will lessen our labors and cares another year.

S. W.—Has a grange a right to make a proposition to change its name and vote on it at the same meeting that the motion was made? The person wishing to change the name of his grange should notify the grange that at the next regular meeting he will introduce a motion to change the name, etc.

2.—Have we not a right to repeal a by-law? Yes, as above. Notify the grange that at the next regular meeting you will move that

section—be so changed as to read as follows: Then introduce what change you want.

3.—Granges have a right to form Councils, and decide by majority vote where said Council shall meet. Councils can be composed of counties or parts of different counties, as it often happens that it is quite inconvenient for a grange to send delegates to their own County Council, or at the place of trading may be much nearer, or at the place of meeting of another Council. Therefore join any Council that suits your convenience best.

W.—Question.—We received a person by the name of some time ago, voted him in in the usual way, without referring his petition to committee, etc., he has acted as a member ever since; would it be in order to call it up now? We should say not. It is the fault of the Grange that he was not voted in properly or a committee appointed; the brother is not to blame for this, and as he has been acting with you in good faith all the time, his name on your books as a member and has paid his dues he is to all intents and purposes a member in good standing.

Dover.—I find in the Patron's Guide, page 7, sec. 2, that the Master alone has the appointing of all committees. We have been in the practice of the Master appointing two, and the Overseer one. As we wish to go by the letter as well as the spirit of the law, we should be glad to have the decision of the State Executive Committee. W. W. C.

Article XVI, State Constitution, gives the power of appointing committees to the Master and Overseer, and has been the rule in subordinate granges, and without doubt is proper and right, as it prevents the Master from taking any advantage in a case where his friends may be interested. The article you allude to does not conflict with the State Constitution, as it says all committees, unless otherwise ordered by the grange, shall consist of three members, and be appointed by the Master. So it gives each grange the power to say how committees shall be appointed, but if they pass no law in reference to this point it leaves the appointing with the Master alone. Therefore it is the duty of the Master to appoint committees, unless the grange by vote says it shall be done otherwise.

J. B.—Question.—Can the evidence of any person but a Patron of Husbandry be received against a brother on a charge of misconduct?

It certainly can, for a brother might be guilty of some crime or conduct unbecoming a Patron, known only to persons not members, and as their evidence alone could convict, it should undoubtedly be received, making proper allowance as to the character of the witnesses, etc.

We are in the midst of our harvest and have not much time to look after Grange matters just now. We have too many middlemen in the shape of chinch bugs in our oats and corn, they must be looked after first, you know.

I have been informed that two Patrons while at State Grange at Topeka, last February, had read a written enquiry for the whereabouts of Wm. Thompson, on important business. Not getting the desired information, the matter rested until now. Will you publish in your paper that my address is Blue Rapids, Marshall county, Kansas, and will gladly answer any communications sent to me by these parties. Yours truly, Wm. Thompson. Blue Rapids, June 1.

Bro. W. W. Coon organized a Grange in Eagle Creek township, in this county, to be called Delpha Grange, with the following officers: M. K. Anderson, Master; W. M. Hammer, Overseer; W. Long, Steward; C. Hillish, Lecturer; H. O. Slocum, Chaplain; J. Haas, Secretary; C. W. Crook, Assistant Steward; W. G. Long, Treasurer; H. Haas, Gatekeeper; Martha A. Hammond, Ceres; L. G. Slocum, Pomona; S. A. Cross, Flora. Martha Cross, Lady Assistant Steward. Wabaussee County.

Letters from the Farmer.

Many of your Crawford county subscribers being anxious to see a good report of the doings, etc., here, I have taken the liberty of writing up our town and county.

Business is looking up very much since harvest has fully set in, owing in a great measure I suppose, to the fine prospect for wheat. About a month ago, the weather being very dry with no prospect for rain, the chinch bugs making their appearance in battle array, worried the merchants and caused the farmers' faces to lengthen, but heaven at last granted the oft repeated prayer, the rain descended, the ground was well soaked, and when the sun again burst forth, it shone on many happy faces. All earth looked brighter; the chinch bugs left, and now harvesting is going on and the wheat has turned a hundred per cent better than was expected. The oats also are filling out and ripening, and there is a good prospect for a plentiful harvest. Corn and garden vegetables never looked better.

The health of the community is excellent, consequently the physicians' prospects are very poor. Gossip is very scarce, and scandal-mongers have settled down to quite a legitimate business.

On last Tuesday evening, Girard was favored with a musical rehearsal, which was worthy of note. Mrs. M. M. Warner, for a number of years well known to our community as a fine

singer, a good teacher and lover of music, made the first attempt at a public rehearsal of our juvenile talent in this line, last evening. Her class consisting of twelve pupils. The room in her building, 16 by 48, was well lighted up; a stage was erected in the back part of the room; a neat curtain screened the performers from public gaze when necessary; the stage was beautifully decorated with flowers, both wild and cultivated; an organ was placed on one side of the stage, and at eight o'clock it pealed forth its sweet notes under the skillful fingering of Miss Nelly Warner. The house was well filled with eager spectators, anxious to know how Mrs. Warner's project would turn out; and judging from the applause following each performance, I think they were all well pleased. The exhibition was gotten up on the dramatic order, and aside from the choruses by the school, each piece was performed in costume. The principal pieces were "Grandpa's Birthday," an opera, which was touchingly sweet in all its parts; "Reuben and Rachel," a Quaker song, was very laughable—Rachel looking very serene in her drab costume, and Reuben, although rather an adept at love making, was also very pious in appearance. "The Young Widow" was nicely performed, and her proposition of marriage to the Professor, had it been a little more privately offered, I have no doubt would have been eagerly accepted. "Susan Jane," a duet, was performed in a style equal to any minstrel ever seen in Girard. Taking all things into consideration, the exhibition was a success, and I sincerely hope that others possessing musical talent will take advantage of Mrs. Warner's ambitious effort, and never let it be said of Girard again that there is lack of music and musical talent among us. \*.\*\* Girard, Kan.

Can some of your readers, through the FARMER, give a good and cheap plan for a dry-house to dry peaches in, one suitable to dry from 100 to 300 bushels of green peaches, and also of a larger one to accommodate more extensive growers. OLIVER PHILLIPS. Reading, Lyon County.

Mr. Rochell, of Johnson County, asks where he can get the Tappahannock winter wheat. There is none in that county, and he wishes some for seed. Parties who have this wheat to sell will do well to advertise it, as we have received other communications similar to this. If you have good seed wheat to sell of any kind, the FARMER is the medium through which you can let it be known. Our terms are low for the large number of readers we reach.—Ed.

The crops in this county look well now, but the chinch bugs are very bad, and if we do not have plenty of rain they will doubtless take the corn. The wheat is a fair crop, but was injured some by the bugs. Other crops look well. Howard County.

Please give me, through the FARMER, a few suggestions on blackberry culture on Kansas high prairie land, including the best time to plant out; also on strawberry culture, and oblige, C. F. KEELER. Clay Centre, June 24.

We need rain very much. The chinch bugs have destroyed most of the upland wheat and hurt the oats very much. They are now taking the corn that is close to where the small grain grow. T. B. Coffey County.

Having received your valuable paper for several weeks, allow me to say I am well pleased with it. I like it for the fearless, bold manner in which it presents the truth to the people, (the laboring people who have been so long led by a few beings not worthy to be called human). So far as I have heard your paper is universally liked in our grange, being the very paper the farmer needs. I am much pleased to see it come out boldly for the Patrons' cause—that you seem inclined to speak the truth on all subjects without fear or favor from man or set of men.

The crops here are not such as we would like to boast of—winter wheat will average good, spring wheat and oats next to a failure. Corn has been looking finely until within the last few days it begins to show signs of firing, and if we do not have rain in a few days everything which is not made will be but a light crop if not an entire failure. We have not had but one rain worth speaking of since corn-planting, consequently we confess we are out of luck. We understand other portions of our county have been blessed with plenty of rain fall.

As for fruit, our county is too young to expect much fruit, but such as have come into bearing promise a good crop.

As I have started a vineyard of about 1,000 vines, I would ask for information through your columns, which is the best and most profitable grape to raise; the best and cheapest mode of training, etc.

To-morrow we expect to celebrate the Fourth at our county seat, Winfield, and a rousing good time is expected. Both time and money have been expended to make it interesting to all. Winfield is a lively, flourishing little city beautifully located on the east bank of the Walnut river, about twelve miles from the state line, and we are happy to say her citizens are first-class, with a few exceptions, which we expect to auction off at the polls.

The Patrons are doing much good, and are gaining fast in numbers. I send enclosed 25 cents for your Patrons' Hand-Book, and if it proves what we need, will introduce it in our grange. We are very glad you intend to give some space to political matter, as that is one

thing we should not forget. Hoping the FARMER and its cause success in the future, we close. J. C. ROBERTS. Cowley County.

Hygiene.

For the Kansas Farmer

THE LIVER.

I attended some lectures last winter given by a philosopher and physiologist, who gives the anatomy, physiology, hygiene and disease of each organ as he progresses. Although they were delivered to a class of medical students, any one, knowing a trifle concerning each organ, could understand, they were so simple and truthful. Scientific and the plainest terms were used together. They were practical, as all lectures either scientific or popular should be, that is all the necessary points were given to make the anatomy and physiology understood, then the increased or diminished action was explained, that the disease might be understood. After this, medical processes were shown, which involved all the pathies. Some of the most interesting were on the liver. He styled it that "great sinner," because so many people attribute all the aches and pains they have to it.

The liver is a large dark red gland, lying directly under and is fastened to the diaphragm. It is contained within the abdominal cavity and overlies the stomach, spleen, pancreas and bowels. It is divided into several lobes or parts that it may the more easily accommodate itself to the spaces left for it by surrounding organs. The largest one lies on the right side of the body immediately under the left lung. It influences the size and function of the lung somewhat as it is not so large as the left one. The dimensions of this lobe may easily be defined by any one taking the trouble to percuss another in the horizontal position. The sound will be dull and flat, while that over the lungs will be clear and resonant, and that over the bowels tympanitic—drum-like.

The liver weighs four or five pounds, is convex above and concave underneath, is supplied with nerves, lymphatics and arterial blood for its nutrition, and with venous blood by the portal vein for the secretion of bile—the liver's legitimate function. After the bile is produced it performs quite an important office in the economy. The portal vein obtains its blood from the stomach and intestines and it contains much fat, partially digested matter. This vein passes into the minute divisions of the liver called lobules, where it becomes so much divided that the extremities are called capillaries. So, also, are the minute terminations of all blood vessels.

When the blood has passed to the frontal capillaries part of its substance is transmitted through their walls and appears as yellow granular matter on the other side. This is called osmotic action and by it milk, urine, saliva and all other glandular products are formed.

This yellow granular matter is pushed forward by the new matter that is continually formed behind it, and as it collects becomes liquid and forms channels for itself through the parenchyma of the liver, until it escapes from the organ through the bile ducts into the intestines or gall bladder, which is but a reservoir for it.

The bile is evidently necessary to digestion as it is poured out during this process more than when the alimentary canal is at rest or empty. It consists of water, biline, fat, coloring principles, mucus chiefly from the gall bladder, and salts of sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium. Biline consists chemically of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen and sulphur.

The bile is poured into the intestinal canal through a duct common to the liver and pancreas, thus the two secretions are combined before they are presented to the food. In some of the lower animals this is not the case; each one being introduced separately.

It has been called by physiologists the "peristaltic persuader," and "probably is the natural cathartic. How many people know its importance to the proper functions of the bowels by becoming "liver tied," as some express it? Little or no bile secreted or thrown off makes a yellow skin, constipation, nausea, sick headache, etc. If the effete matter is not carried off by the three great outlets of the body, bowels, skin and kidneys, it is retained in the blood and will show its effects upon the nervous system in some way. Constipation as well as the inactivity of the kidneys often causes convulsions in children. A dry skin and fever almost invariably accompany each other.

Intermittent diseases very generally have their origin in the liver, whether they take the form of ague, neuralgia, rheumatism or something else. One of the liver disorders in which we are most interested in the summer time is a bilious diarrhea. The same excessive action of the liver that sends forth an over quantity of acid irritating bile will cause nausea and fever, but in the summer time from incautious drinking, eating, and exposure to drafts cold may be taken and the liver and bowels suffer the consequences. Drop doses of tincture of belladonna, given every hour, will do such a case much good. As the old woman said, "you will find oil very healing," particularly with a few drops of laudanum combined. This may be butter, olive or castor oil. Very little to eat or drink—the

skin kept in good order by tepid bathing, rest and sleep will restore health.

Jaundice is caused by the opposite condition of the liver, inactivity, though it may be caused by the functional derangement of some other organ. The matter that should be secreted as bile is sent all over the system and shows itself in the skin and cornea as jaundice. Those having objections to calomel can take podophyllin, mandrake, mayapple root, all the same in small doses, and it will do as much, if not more good. D. K. L. Philadelphia, Pa.

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.

A Column of State Local news, boiled down to the consistency of facts, also a column of general news, being

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports,

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

Another new feature, which will be of interest, is the Scientific Miscellany.

Members of the Academy of Science, distinguished in their specialties, have consented to give occasional papers, which will assist us in making this new feature in agricultural literature appreciated and sought for. The relations of the various sciences to agriculture, and the discussion of purely scientific subjects, will find 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 meeting, presenting fully the growth and character of the great farmers' movement. The organization of this movement in other States, and in fact all information bearing upon the subject will be presented from week to week. A Journal thus honestly and earnestly working for the promotion and support of the farmers becomes a power in keeping alive the issues and presenting the views of men in the various parts of the State. The FARMER will maintain an independent and outspoken position upon public measures affecting the interests of its readers.

The Literary and Domestic Department,

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

The Official Stray List.

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

The Supreme Court Decisions.

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

The Market Review

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

New Improvements

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

We take pleasure in saying that the farmers of the state have taken a commendable pride in giving the FARMER that substantial support necessary to its prosperity. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money, the increase in subscription has been made by thousands and the important 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 for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, flashy dainties called chromos, without artistic merit or finish, can be got at from 15 to 30 cents apiece, we deem the giving of such a premium as of no practical utility or benefit to the subscriber, whom it would be necessary to charge 50 cents to pay for the same and the additional trouble and expense of doing a piece of business.

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

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

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

Advertising Rates:

Special Rates for Large Contracts: In the Breeder's, Nurseries' and Seedsmen's Directory, we will print a Card of 3 lines for one year, for \$5.00. This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 500,000 during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

Terms of Subscription:

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

Has become a necessity to Kansas agriculturists.—Gardener's Plaindealer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$3.00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, \$1.50
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$5.00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$8.00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$15.00

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

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

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. SOULARD.
"RAMBLER."
"BETTY BADGER," Freepert Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth, Kan.
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth, Kan.
R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Lawrence, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPEHOE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, FRANK LEIDY, MRS. M. D. LOGE, 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.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer on file for reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. P. & J. Simpson & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; I. N. Soper & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; T. C. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; Franklin Hall, Philadelphia; Coe, Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; M. H. Desbrow, Rochester, N. Y.; Cook, Colquhoun & Co., Chicago; H. H. Chandler, Chicago; Geo. W. Rust & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; Sharp & Lord, Chicago; Edwin Allen, Cincinnati; E. N. Freshman, Cincinnati; E. H. Parvin, Cincinnati; Sheffield & Stone, St. Louis.

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PUBLIC SALES.

Short-horns—Little Indian, Ill., August 5 and 6
Carrollton, Ill., August 6
Terre Haute, Ind., August 13
Hughes & Richardson, Lexington, Ky., July 22
Wm. Warfield, Lexington, Ky., July 23
B. F. & A. Vanmeter, near Lexington, Ky., July 24
Kentucky Sale of Short Horns—see advertisement—
From: August 1 to August 1.
Sugar Tree Grove Herd, Sullivan, Ind., Aug. 12.

State Fairs for 1874.

Table with columns: STATE, PLACE, SECRETARY, TIME. Lists fairs for Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Colorado, W. Virginia, New Jersey, N. Hampshire, St. Louis Fair, Kansas City Exposition.

County Fairs in Kansas for 1874.

Table with columns: COUNTY, PLACE, SECRETARY, TIME. Lists fairs for Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Brown, Butler, Coffey, Cowley, Cherokee, Crawford, Dickinson, Franklin, Greenwood, Harvey, Jackson, Lyon, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Riley, Republic, Shawnee, Smith, Sumner, Wabasha, Washington.

The Hand-Book.—Orders for the Hand-Book have been received this past week from Florida, Tennessee, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri and Kansas. A number of the Ohio Granges have ordered them by the dozen, and send us many complimentary words for the book. No work has yet appeared which contains so much useful information for the money. It is a compilation of all attainable information concerning the Grange except the secret work of the Order, and is as useful to the Granges of one State as another.

A Free Gift.—Mr. George Hughes, of Topeka, Kansas, breeder of pure bred fowls, to show his appreciation of the FARMER, offers to send a pair of pure bred white Leghorns to the person sending the largest list of subscribers to the FARMER during the month of July.

POLITICS AND THE GRANGE.

We have insisted most earnestly that partisan politics should be kept out of the Grange. We have stated frequently our belief that the permanence of the Grange depended upon the observation of its expressed rule against political discussions and political action as a Grange. On the other hand our readers will bear us out in the position that we have urged upon patrons the more thorough observation of their political duties. We hope to see such thorough and earnest political action on the part of the members of the Grange this fall as has never been seen. We have not urged this because they were Patrons but because they were citizens. While it is true that there is to be found in the Grange only those engaged in agriculture and therefore a unity of interest exists such as is not found in other societies, it is also true that every shade of political opinion may be found in the Grange, and wide differences of opinion upon the public issues of the day. It may be even true, that upon the selection of men for office there might be no great difference of opinion, but there are many grave reasons why the Grange as a Grange should not undertake to carry forward political contests or to place in the field a political ticket which would be known as a Grange ticket. We have from the first believed that there was a wide field of usefulness for the Grange upon which they have as yet scarcely entered. As soon as it departs from the line of work so clearly laid down in the principles of the National Grange and in the written and private work of the order, to indulge in the varying and bitter discussions which follow upon political action, just that soon will the first step be taken toward disintegration. The influence of the present farmers' movement upon the politics of the country will be in many ways beneficial. It will make possible fearless independent action on the part of voters. It will compel the selection of better tickets local and State. To these ends we hope to work and to see the farmers of Kansas aroused to a just appreciation of their responsibilities as citizens.

We are led to these remarks by seeing an effort which is being made by some of the State to place at the head of the State ticket this fall, the name of the Master of the State Grange, Mr. M. E. Hudson, of Bourbon County, for Governor. Personally we have the highest regard for Mr. Hudson who has ably and satisfactorily filled the difficult office of Master of the State Grange. Against this effort to place the Master of the State Grange and through him the Granges of the State into a partisan contest we emphatically protest. We do not know Mr. Hudson's feelings upon this subject, but we believe he will view this matter as did the Master of the Iowa State Grange, Mr. Dudley Adams who is now Master of Iowa. He undertook to capture the politics of Iowa. He undertook to capture the Grange by selecting Mr. Adams, two years ago, for the head of their State ticket. Mr. Adams who saw the political breakers ahead, declined most decidedly to compromise the Order by subjecting it to political tests. It must occur to most intelligent persons, that placing the Master of the State Grange at the head of the ticket, is merely to capture the Grange vote. Mr. Hudson, whose course as Master of the State Grange has given entire satisfaction, could not commit the Granges of the State to a ticket of which he would be the head. Whatever may be the faults, the blunders and the failures of the party or ticket which bears the Master of the State Grange, men of ordinary common sense can see that all their failures would be placed against the Grange. It would be known as the Grange ticket, liable to compromise the whole Order for the empty office of Governor. Should a patron holding a high and responsible position in the State Grange, be selected for any important political office, we believe it would be his duty to resign his office in the Grange, and make his political race as an individual, and not as an officer of the Grange. We have some means of knowing the feeling of patrons of various parts of the State; we know that they will look with suspicion upon any efforts to capture the Grange vote by throwing sugar plums to the officers.

CROP RETURNS.

We hope our readers will continue from various parts of the State to send us crop notes. We especially want correct returns upon small grains. In this connection we wish to say that we don't want guess work in giving the yield of any crop. We want the exact figures, the number of measured bushels per acre. Sitting on the fence and guessing a field of wheat at thirty bushels or a field of corn at sixty or seventy, when in fact they may not measure out half that number of bushels, is the too common way of getting at the yield of crops, and we prefer to have no return rather than take exaggerated guess work. What the farmers of Kansas are interested in knowing, are the exact facts. We want to know the large returns of various crops and by what system of cultivation, they were secured. We want to know the failures and the causes which have made them possible. A failure teaches as good a lesson as a success. An agricultural journal should, as we understand it, be a true reflection of the condition of agriculture, and present through the experience of the most successful as well as those who are unsuccessful, the highest attainable standard. Agriculture is not an exact science but an experimental one—a system of planting and cul-

tivation that will succeed in New York or in Virginia may not do so here. Varieties of fruit that succeed in Ohio and Pennsylvania may not in Kansas, and every farmer whether he is an old settler or a new one, will work to better advantage if he is in possession of the experience of others in the State. Our agricultural journal is not a puffing machine to exaggerate the beauties of the climate or the extraordinary fertility of the soil or to give impossible yields of crops to influence emigration, but the conscientious chronicler of facts concerning the climate, resources and markets, and the processes good, bad or indifferent by which people succeed or fail. This tendency to exaggerate crop returns always works a disadvantage to the producer. High colored reports to secure emigrants must in the end react against the State. There is enough that can be truthfully told about Kansas, its resources and its people and the possibilities of its future, without indulging in exaggeration. Let us have facts based upon what you know and can substantiate.

CHINCH BUGS—REMEDIES.

It must be admitted that this odiferous pest has given us a deal of trouble and loss. In many localities it yet remains working away. Among the remedies we have seen from various parts of the country the following have been most successful: When the bugs are discovered attacking any part of a field to at once make two or three ditches by throwing furrows each way and drawing a log through them once each day. This plan has saved many fields of corn and grain. In one instance a five acre patch near the centre of a field of wheat seemed to contain all the bugs; the above method saved the balance. Care must be taken to go beyond the lines of the bugs before beginning to plow. Another plan which some have tried with success is to place a line of coal tar about three inches wide on the ground in front of the line of march of the bugs, some in addition to this dig every few feet a hole one or two feet deep, when the bugs reach the tar they turn and march along to find a crossing and of course tumble into the pits prepared for them. Burn off the stubbles and all the rubbish in which they take refuge is a precaution which has occurred to all. Another plan we see has been tried in Missouri with success, is to pour hot water on the hills, heating the water in the field in tanks. This requires the labor of going over the outside rows as long as the bugs remain, and we think not so practical as the deep furrows or the coal tar.

The Premium List of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1874.—The factious local of which was printed at the office of the KANSAS FARMER "is a good specimen of agricultural printing." Let us explain for ye local. 12,000 copies of the premium list last year printed by the Commonwealth Co., cost the State \$3,427.82. The list this year contains more matter than it did last year, and 15,000 copies cost \$500. For the difference of \$1,927.82, printers will agree that we could have put on a great deal of gilt edge, and had a margin besides. Dost see the point neighbor?

THE OFFICE OF LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

It may not have occurred to some that one of the most important offices in the State is that of Lieutenant Governor. We want a man who will thoroughly guard the rights of the people. One whose committees will bear examination; what does it matter to the Railroad companies how stringent a law is passed by the House if they have the railroad committee of the Senate in their interest? The composition of the railroad committee of the Senate is of more importance to the Railroad companies of Kansas than who the members of the whole lower house are. For this reason it is more important to them who the Lieutenant Governor is, than who is Governor. This is equally true with the insurance interests, new counties, appropriations &c., &c., through the whole list wherever a job is to be put up against the people or a grab to be made at their treasury. We want a first class man for Lieutenant Governor, one who does not fill the position as the lickspittle or tool of any special interest. We don't blame the railroads for looking out for their own interests, but we do blame the people if they remain asleep while these corporations quietly elect a Lieutenant Governor who will do their bidding for the next two years. They are already in the field with their candidates and as they usually secure what they want, we are only troubling people now to ask if they will fold their hands and quietly see the same thin jobs, put up on them every year?

FOR THE SUFFERING PATRONS OF THE SOUTH.

The executive committee of the State Grange have voted one hundred dollars to be forwarded to the sufferers in Mississippi and Louisiana. This is a commendable act on their part. Master Hudson has received a few donations so also has Mr. Popehoe. All will be reported in the FARMER. Meanwhile we hope the Patrons will remember these brother patrons of the South and extend to them a helping hand. \$3 or \$5 from your grange treasury could not be better expended. Bro. Popehoe agrees to take the trouble of acknowledging receipts and forwarding the money of all granges who may wish to contribute.

MINOR ITEMS.

To Those Who Subscribed for the Kansas Farmer in 1873.—When we purchased the KANSAS FARMER we agreed to give every person whose subscription did not expire with the year, the numbers of papers due them. For instance, a subscriber to the semi-monthly KANSAS FARMER was entitled to twenty-four copies of the paper in a year. If six months of his subscription was due him on January 1st 1874, he was entitled to twelve papers and this is what we agreed to give, to each unexpired subscriber, viz: the number of papers due him January 1st, 1874. The weekly FARMER is larger than the semi-monthly was, and each number contains more new matter, each week, than a number of the semi-monthly contained. We have had to write to several persons who have insisted that they were entitled to a year's time regardless of the number of papers due them, to explain that they subscribed for a certain number of papers and when they were all sent, nothing further was due. Our friends must remember that publishing a large and expensive paper in a new State is no slight undertaking. To forward one or two subscriptions six months longer than it is paid for, is a small matter, but if we should undertake to send to 500 a subscription for six months for which we receive no pay and which we have not bargained to do, the joke would be more expensive than funny. This we cannot do, and while we shall give to the farmers of Kansas a paper they may be proud of, they must pay for it, and when the subscription expires they will be notified, and in justice to them and ourselves it will stop unless renewed at once.

The farmers of Kansas and the whole west need fearless outspoken papers devoted to their interests and to secure such, they must come forward and render a support which will make the publication of such journals possible. Our rates for subscription to a single subscriber is \$2 per year and \$1 for six months. In a club of twenty, sent at one time to one or more post-offices, \$25. No additions to clubs except in numbers of ten or more at one time. Remember after Jan'y 1st, we prepay postage. We want some active friends in every county who will take the trouble to present the claims of the FARMER.

Thousands of dollars are annually sent out of the State for agricultural papers, which are about as valuable to the farmers of Kansas as the FARMER would be to the Japanese. What we want here is a first class agricultural journal that will collect the experience of the farmers of the State in the various departments of the farm and show upon what failure and success depends. Such a paper we propose to give the farmers of Kansas, and to make it in every way worthy of their cordial support.

Beverly R. Keim, Esq., General Passenger Agent Kansas Pacific Railroad, has addressed a circular letter to his friends in Colorado and Kansas in which he says:

"I will be very much indebted if you will send me, during the season, choice specimens of your productions, in the way of fruit, vegetables, wheat, rye, oats, corn and grain generally, in the stalk and threshed; grasses, forage plants, etc. Send small quantities and choice specimens only; and a memorandum of where grown, by whom; yield to the acre, etc. Also, specimens of your minerals, building stone, coal, ores, and anything which will aid me to attract settlers to your country.

I am arranging, for my personal use, a cabinet of minerals, to be designated as "Keim's Colorado Specimens," which will comprise choice specimens of Colorado gold, silver, copper, lead and minerals generally, and all stones which will bear a polish or cut for ornamental purposes. The collection will be displayed in my office here, and used at the various Fairs and Expositions throughout the country, and finally will be displayed, in splendid style, at the great Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia. I believe you have some knowledge of my past efforts to advance your country, and hope you will assist me in every way in your power to go on with the good work. Send all specimens to me by express—I will pay charges; and be sure to send your name, to enable me to acknowledge receipt, which I will do in every case."

Horse Thieves.—How can the farmers of Kansas protect themselves against horse thieves? We presented some suggestions last week, which if carried into effect would, we believe, be a great check upon the horse and cattle thieves in Kansas. If the Patrons will take hold of this subject they can no doubt perfect a plan through their organization that would make the stealing of animals in any part of the State very precarious business. The subject is of sufficient importance for Patrons to give it attention. Let us hear from you. Have you a feasible and economical plan to propose?

The New Postage Law.—Our readers will confer a favor upon us to say to their friends who are not subscribers to the FARMER, that under the new postal law which goes into effect January 1st, the postage will be prepaid at this office, and those sending their subscriptions for a year will have the advantage of the new law at our present rates of subscription.

Knox Nurseries.—Attention is called to the advertisement of the Knox Nurseries, J. H. Simpson & Bro., proprietors, Vincennes, Knox Co., Ind. Their catalogue will be mailed to all who apply for it. This firm is a reliable one.

Public Sale of Short-Horn Cattle.—We have received a catalogue giving the list of animals which will be sold at the joint stock sale of Messrs. Burruss & Son, of Carrollton, Ill., and W. W. Reynolds, Shipman, Ill., which will take place near Carrollton, Ill., on August 6th 1874. Persons wishing a copy of the catalogue can secure one by addressing either of the parties as above.

Grange Blanks.—EDITOR FARMER: Your sample copies of Grange Blanks did not reach me until a few days ago, having been directed to Kansas City in place of Wyandotte. They are certainly just what we require and have been gotten up in the best style of any I have seen, the Dime and Traveling Cards being perfect gems in their way. Nothing better could be desired. SEC'Y, JUNCTION GRANGE, Wyandotte County.

Great Consolidated Sale of Short-Horn Cattle in Kentucky.—The catalogue of shorthorn cattle which will be offered for sale at the great consolidated sale at Grasmere (the farm of Wm. Warfield) two miles from Lexington, Ky., on the Winchester pike road, has been received. The stock is from the following well known breeders: E. L. Davison, Washington County. Wm. Warfield, J. G. Kinaird, L. Combs, Jr., and B. W. Smith, Fayette County, and Thomas McDonald, Clark County. The sale will take place July 28.

Hygiene.—Our Hygienic articles written by D. K. L., of Philadelphia, Pa., will be found interesting and very valuable. D. K. L. is a lady graduate of the female medical college of Philadelphia, now practicing medicine in that city, and will continue to contribute papers to the FARMER.

OUR best dairy women say that the ease with which the Blanchard Churn is operated and cleaned is a great thing in its favor. We should think so. It is the most simple and effective churn made. They are made only by Porter Blanchard's Sons, Concord, N. H.

Every Granger

Should have the oil chemo, 10x24 inches, faithfully representing the inner workings of a Grange. Can be used as a certificate of membership, or as a work of art is valuable as an ornament for any parlor. A copy can be seen at this office. Single picture, fifty cents and postage, or 12 copies for \$6.00 delivered to any point. Address the American Geograph Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

State News Items.

THE Wyandotte and Kansas City Coal Mining Company have entered into a contract with Messrs. Shaw & Bewber to sink a hole six inches in diameter 750 feet, unless coal in paying quantities shall be found at a less distance from the surface. The work has already commenced, and will be prosecuted to a speedy completion. Should coal be found in paying quantities, the company will sink a shaft as soon as men and money can do it.—Exchange.

We believe that if the Reformers nominate a good ticket, it can and will go through in November. We would again urge upon our friends in Miami county the importance of selecting good men as representatives to the 5th of August convention. Let Miami county send her best men to this convention, and give them fair instructions as to what she and her friends do. The convention will be largely attended, and if every citizen in the commonwealth who is in sympathy with the Reform movement does his duty, the ticket nominated will be the best ever presented to the people of Kansas. Not only will it be the best ticket, but it will be triumphantly elected. Friends of reform, work, work!—Miami Republican.

We were nearly four weeks from the time of the last shower until rain came again; but on Wednesday night the parched earth was refreshed by a first-class shower of four or five hours duration, and now all persons interested, without regard to sex, color or previous condition, rejoice at the prospect of health, wealth and the pursuit of happiness—in short, it was a good rain.—LaCygne Journal.

We sat down yesterday to write a list of candidates for positions on the Republican State Ticket. We got along very well till we came to "Secretary of State," on the list; then we looked at the remains of our pencil—Faber, No. 3, one of Whitehead & Seaman's best—already half used up, and not knowing where to get ten cents to buy another when this is gone, we prudently forebore.—Sulina Herald.

We are in receipt of the premium list of the Kansas State Fair to be held at Leavenworth from September 7th to 11th inclusive. The State Board are doing everything possible to make this, the tenth annual fair, the most interesting of any yet held in the State.—The pamphlet bears the imprint of the Kansas Farmer, and is a good job of printing.—Nesho Valley Register.

The county fair will be unusually attractive this year. Persons from abroad, who wish to see for themselves what Montgomery can produce, should make it a point to be here on the two last days of September and first day of October.—Independent Kansas.

The Atchison Champion says: The first \$1,000 in the great match trot between L. C. Challis' bay gelding, Texas Bill, and Taylor's gray gelding, Rolla, was deposited yesterday with the Exchange Bank. The race has been set for Thursday, the 7th day of August, at Woodland Park, and will draw large crowds to see it. The final \$1,000 will be deposited one week before the race.

We speak of wheat nearly every week, but so fine and full is the wheat crop of this valley that we expect to keep talking about it until another big crop wipes the crop of '74 from our memory. County Commissioner John Carpenter brought into our office on Monday a box each of three varieties of wheat raised by him this year, the red Alabama, early May and the Walker wheat. The latter is about as fine wheat as we ever saw, full, plump, large white grains. The early May and the red Alabama are both finely matured, but are not near so fine as the other. Mr. J. I. McCully left a sample of Bouden white wheat, which was sown on sod the 14th of last October. It is splendid also, and resembles the Walker raised by Carpenter.—Wichita Eagle.

Meteorology.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

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

TABLE

Showing Daily and Monthly Mean of Barometer and Thermometer, Monthly Velocity of Wind, prevailing Direction of Wind, and Amount of Rainfall for the Month of March, 1874.

Table with columns: DATE, BAR. AV., TH. AV., HUMID., RAIN. Rows for days of the month and monthly means.

Highest Barometer, 30.19; Lowest Barometer, 29.49; Range of Barometer, 0.70 in. Highest Thermometer, 66; Lowest Thermometer, 50; Range of Thermometer, 16.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT. D. S. McINTOSH vs. THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. Where both parties to a suit pending in the district court agree to a continuance to the subsequent term, notify the clerk of this agreement, and direct him to make a journal entry thereof, and relying thereon the defendant leaves the court and returns home while the plaintiff in his absence and in violation of this agreement proves up his claim and takes judgment: HELD, That there was no error in the court therefor, and at a subsequent term, upon the setting and setting aside the judgment, this obtained.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. A bill of particulars stated that the defendant set fire to prairie grass, and that the fire continued to burn and spread until it reached and burned the hay, posts, and growing peach trees of the defendant, and that such burning occasioned great damage to the defendant, to wit: the amount of one hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty cents, the value thereof: HELD, That the justice of the peace erred in dismissing the action on the ground that the cause of action stated in the bill of particulars was one for trespass on real estate and beyond his jurisdiction.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. On reversing, upon petition in error, the judgment of a justice of the peace, it is the duty of the district court to render judgment against the defendant in error for all costs that have accrued up to that time. All the Justices concurring.

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By the Court. BREWER, J. I. On reversing, upon petition in error, the judgment of a justice of the peace, it is the duty of the district court to render judgment against the defendant in error for all costs that have accrued up to that time. All the Justices concurring.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. H. G. T. commenced an action of mandamus in the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, to compel the Board of County Commissioners of Jefferson County, to compel said board to submit to the qualified voters of Rock Creek township, in said county, the question whether stock should be taken in the name of said township, in the A. T. & S. F. R. Co., and the bonds of the township be issued in payment for such stock. The said county board then employed the plaintiff in error, as attorneys and counsel-at-law, to defend said suit. The plaintiff in error performed said services, the action of H. G. T. was defeated, and this action is now brought to recover compensation for said services: HELD, The county commissioners had power to employ the plaintiff in error to perform said services, and therefore that this action should be maintained. All the Justices concurring.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. To determine whether an instruction be erroneous it must be considered in reference to the facts in the case, as well as in relation to the other instructions. In an action for damages for personal injuries in which the question of contributory negligence is presented, it is not error to give an instruction that the plaintiff's right to recover is not affected by her having contributed to the injury, unless she was at fault in so doing.

By the Court. BREWER, J. I. While under the laws of 1870 it is the duty of the court, at the request of either party, to instruct the jury in case they returned a general verdict to find upon particular questions of fact, the court should submit only such questions as bear upon facts material to the issues, and whose answers may in some way control or affect the general verdict.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. A railroad company commenced an action against the county treasurer and the sheriff of Johnson county, Kansas, for a perpetual injunction to restrain the collection of certain taxes. The injunction was refused, and judgment was rendered in favor of the officers and against the railroad company for costs. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court by the railroad company, and there the judgment of the court below was affirmed. The county attorney of Johnson county attended to the suit for the treasurer and sheriff as county attorney, but without being employed by any person. The railroad company then paid said taxes, but neglected to pay the ten per cent. penalty which had at that time accrued thereon. The county attorney then filed a proceeding with the treasurer for a tax warrant to collect said penalty. The treasurer issued the warrant and delivered it to the sheriff, and the sheriff, by virtue of the warrant, collected said penalty and paid it over to the treasurer: HELD, That said taxes and penalty were collected under the law and not under said judgment; that said penalty is unknown to the tax laws, and amounted to nothing more than an opinion of the county attorney; that the treasurer and sheriff collected said taxes and penalty, and not the county attorney, and that the county attorney is not, under the statutes, entitled to ten per cent. of said taxes and penalty for collecting the same. All the Justices concurring.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. The plaintiff, Alexander, leased to the defendant, Eagles, certain real estate for the term of seven years. The lease was in writing and contained, among others, the following stipulations, to wit: "And it is agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default shall be made in any of the covenants herein contained then it shall be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises and to remove all persons therefrom." "And it is agreed that at the expiration of said term of seven years, the said party of the second part having previously fulfilled all his said covenants herein contained, may remove from said premises any and all improvements which he may have erected thereon during said term. And it is further understood that said party of the second part shall pay all taxes, general or special, that may be assessed against any and all improvements that may be put on said premises during said term." During the continuance of said lease the defendant, Eagles, sold to the defendant, Tony, a certain building on the said premises, and afterwards about to remove from the premises. Eagles made default in some of the covenants contained in said lease, but the plaintiff, Alexander, never attempted to vacate or rescind said lease, nor did he ever re-enter upon said premises for the purpose of removing any person therefrom, but on the contrary treated the lease as in full force, commenced an action against Eagles for the full amount of the rent which would accrue provided the lease should continue in full force until the expiration of said seven years, although that time had not yet elapsed; and in this same action the plaintiff asked for an injunction to restrain the said Tony from removing said building from said premises. HELD, That said building belonged to Eagles before Eagles sold it, and not to Alexander; that Eagles had a right to sell the same to Tony during the continuance of said lease; that said sale was valid, and Tony became the owner of the house; and that injunction will not lie, while said lease is in full force and before the expiration thereof, to restrain Tony from removing said house from said premises. All the Justices concurring.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. The Board of County Commissioners of Neosho County, Kansas, vs. A. B. STODDARD. Error from Neosho County. REVERSED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. Neither the district court nor the sheriff, nor both together, have power, without the consent of the county commissioners, to contract for the county, or to create an indebtedness against the county for cocon matting placed or to be placed upon the floor of the court room. The county commissioners alone possess such power, and they alone can create such indebtedness. All the Justices concurring.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. Where a cause has been tried before a jury upon contradictory and conflicting evidence, and the court below, upon a motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict of the jury is not sustained by sufficient evidence, sets aside the verdict and grants a new trial: HELD, That the Supreme Court will not reverse the order of the court below granting the new trial, unless the preponderance of the evidence sustaining the verdict is so great as to be an abuse of the discretion of the court on the part of the court below making such order. All the Justices concurring.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. I. Abram Hammett, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the syllabi in each of the above entitled cases, as the same appear on file in my office. Witness my hand and official seal hereto at [SEAL] fixed, at my office in Topeka, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1874. A. HAMMATT, Clerk Supreme Court.

Kansas, for a perpetual injunction to restrain the collection of certain taxes. The injunction was refused, and judgment was rendered in favor of the officers and against the railroad company for costs. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court by the railroad company, and there the judgment of the court below was affirmed. The county attorney of Johnson county attended to the suit for the treasurer and sheriff as county attorney, but without being employed by any person. The railroad company then paid said taxes, but neglected to pay the ten per cent. penalty which had at that time accrued thereon. The county attorney then filed a proceeding with the treasurer for a tax warrant to collect said penalty. The treasurer issued the warrant and delivered it to the sheriff, and the sheriff, by virtue of the warrant, collected said penalty and paid it over to the treasurer: HELD, That said taxes and penalty were collected under the law and not under said judgment; that said penalty is unknown to the tax laws, and amounted to nothing more than an opinion of the county attorney; that the treasurer and sheriff collected said taxes and penalty, and not the county attorney, and that the county attorney is not, under the statutes, entitled to ten per cent. of said taxes and penalty for collecting the same. All the Justices concurring.

JOHN M. ALEXANDER vs. WILLIAM C. EAGLES, J. P. TONY and ALEXANDER REFINO. Error from Leavenworth County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. The plaintiff, Alexander, leased to the defendant, Eagles, certain real estate for the term of seven years. The lease was in writing and contained, among others, the following stipulations, to wit: "And it is agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default shall be made in any of the covenants herein contained then it shall be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises and to remove all persons therefrom." "And it is agreed that at the expiration of said term of seven years, the said party of the second part having previously fulfilled all his said covenants herein contained, may remove from said premises any and all improvements which he may have erected thereon during said term. And it is further understood that said party of the second part shall pay all taxes, general or special, that may be assessed against any and all improvements that may be put on said premises during said term." During the continuance of said lease the defendant, Eagles, sold to the defendant, Tony, a certain building on the said premises, and afterwards about to remove from the premises. Eagles made default in some of the covenants contained in said lease, but the plaintiff, Alexander, never attempted to vacate or rescind said lease, nor did he ever re-enter upon said premises for the purpose of removing any person therefrom, but on the contrary treated the lease as in full force, commenced an action against Eagles for the full amount of the rent which would accrue provided the lease should continue in full force until the expiration of said seven years, although that time had not yet elapsed; and in this same action the plaintiff asked for an injunction to restrain the said Tony from removing said building from said premises. HELD, That said building belonged to Eagles before Eagles sold it, and not to Alexander; that Eagles had a right to sell the same to Tony during the continuance of said lease; that said sale was valid, and Tony became the owner of the house; and that injunction will not lie, while said lease is in full force and before the expiration thereof, to restrain Tony from removing said house from said premises. All the Justices concurring.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. In an action on a promissory note and to foreclose a mortgage given to secure said note, it is not error for the court to render a personal judgment against a defendant who is both a party to the note and mortgage. (Laws of 1870, page 175, Sec. 13.) although the petition merely asks that the mortgage be foreclosed, and the mortgaged property sold to pay the debt, costs, etc., and that execution issue for the balance. Where the prayer of the petition is no more defective than this it may be amended at any time, without costs, so as to make it formal, and upon petition in error it will be considered as so amended.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. Where a mortgage contains a stipulation that the mortgagor shall pay not only the debt secured by the mortgage and interest thereon, but also in case of foreclosure the costs "and fifty dollars as liquidated damages for the foreclosure of the mortgage." HELD, That the stipulations for the payment of said fifty dollars as liquidated damages is void. (Kurtz vs. Spohn, 6 Kas., 395.) and that a judgment rendered under such a stipulation for fifty dollars as attorney's fees is erroneous. (Stover vs. Johnnycake, 9 Kas., 357.) All the Justices concurring.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. Where a cause has been tried before a jury upon contradictory and conflicting evidence, and the court below, upon a motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict of the jury is not sustained by sufficient evidence, sets aside the verdict and grants a new trial: HELD, That the Supreme Court will not reverse the order of the court below granting the new trial, unless the preponderance of the evidence sustaining the verdict is so great as to be an abuse of the discretion of the court on the part of the court below making such order. All the Justices concurring.

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SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT. THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY vs. J. B. MCCLARY. Error from Jefferson County. REVERSED.

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

By the Court. BREWER, J. An agreement, in a petition to vacate a judgment, that certain glaring errors occurred at the trial, that the trial closed on the 3rd, and the term of court on the 5th of the same month, and that owing to their press of business these errors were accidentally omitted by counsel from the motion for a new trial, does not disclose any "unavoidable casualty or misfortune" within the meaning of the statute. All the Justices concurring.

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Strayed or Stolen.

In answering advertisements in the Farmer, please state where you saw the advertisement.

STRAYED. MARE—Strayed from W. H. Proctor, Madison, Greenwood county, a white pony mare, 7 years old, watch eye, natural pacer. Suitable reward for her recovery.

STRAYED. FROM the undersigned, one dark bay horse, about 17 hands high, string-halt behind, large sprain on hind legs, and blind in one eye. Also, one dun or buckskin horse, about 15 hands high, dark mane and tail, 5 years old. Last time seen were both together in South Topeka. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling at J. S. Morse's office, in North Topeka, Kas.

STRAYED. FROM the subscriber, living in North Topeka, Kan., two bay horses—one branded 110 on left shoulder, 17 hands high, string-halt behind, large sprain on hind legs, and blind in one eye. Also, one dun or buckskin horse, about 15 hands high, dark mane and tail, 5 years old. Last time seen were both together in South Topeka. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling at J. S. Morse's office, in North Topeka, Kas.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

HOT WEATHER AND THE BABIES.

We confess to having a good deal of prejudice against medicine and doctors, or rather, we think it is a well grounded fear of both, but we want to give them a credit mark at last.

The Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, has sent out a circular containing rules for the management of infants during the hot season, which they recommend to the thoughtful attention of mothers.

Almost the only way to save the lives of the little ones during such weather as we are having now is to keep them well, and we believe that these hygienic rules, coming from such a trustworthy source, will be of great benefit. Anything in the interest of children attracts a mother's attention, and neither physicians nor wise, experienced mothers could do a more charitable work than to give young and ignorant mothers a little more of their knowledge through the press.

The outrageous neglect of the study of physiology and hygiene which we tolerate in our schools, gives us, mothers, who have to learn by bitter experience how to take care of their own children. For the benefit of the wee ones and their mothers we copy these rules entire:

Rule 1. Bathe the child once a day in tepid water. If it is feeble sponge it all over twice a day with tepid water, or with tepid water and vinegar. The health of a child depends much upon its cleanliness.

Rule 2. Avoid all tight bandaging. Make the clothing light and cool, and so loose that the child may have free play for its limbs. At night undress it, sponge it and put on a slip. In the morning remove the slip, bathe the child and dress it in clean clothes. If this cannot be afforded, thoroughly air the day clothing by hanging it up during the night. Use clean diapers and change them often. Never dry a soiled one in the nursery or sitting room, and never use one for a second time without first washing it.

Rule 3. The child should sleep by itself in a cot or cradle. It should be put to bed at regular hours, and be early taught to go to sleep without being nursed in the arms. With out the advice of a physician, never give any spirits, cordials, carminatives, soothing syrups or sleeping drops. Thousands of children die every year from the use of these poisons. If the child frets and does not sleep, it is either hungry or else ill. If ill it needs a physician. Never quiet it by candy or by cake; they are common causes of diarrhoea and of other troubles.

Rule 4. Give the child plenty of fresh air. In the cool of the morning and evening send it out to the shady sides of broad streets, to the public squares, or to the park. Make frequent excursions on the rivers. Whenever it seems to suffer from the heat, let it drink freely of ice-water. Keep it out of the room in which washing or cooking is going on. It is excess of heat that destroys the lives of young infants.

Rule 5. Keep your house sweet and clean, cool and well aired. In very hot weather let the windows be open day and night. Do your cooking in the yard, in a shed, in the garret, or in an upper room. Whitewash the walls every spring, and see that the cellar is clean of all rubbish. Let no slops collect to poison the air. Correct all foul smells by pouring carbolic acid or quicklime into the sinks and privies. The former article can be got from the nearest druggist, who will give the useful directions for its use. Make every effort yourself, and urge your neighbors to keep the gutters of your street or of your court clean.

Rule 6. Breast milk is the only proper food for infants. If the supply is ample and the child thrives on it, no other kind of food should be given while the hot weather lasts. If the mother has not enough she must not wean the child, but give it, besides the breast, goat's or cow's milk, as prepared under rule 8. Nurse the child once in two or three hours during the day, and as seldom as possible during the night. Always remove the child from the breast as soon as it has fallen asleep. Avoid giving the breast when you are over-fatigued or over-heated.

Rule 7. If, unfortunately, the child must be brought up by hand, it should be fed on milk diet alone—that is, warm milk of a nursing-bottle, as directed under rule 8. Goat's milk is the best, and next to it cow's milk. If the child thrives on this diet, no other kind of diet whatever should be given while the hot weather lasts. At all seasons of the year, but especially in summer, there is no safe substitute for milk if the infant has not cut its front teeth. Sage, arrow-root, potatoes, corn flour, crackers, bread, every patented food, and every article of diet containing starch, cannot and must not be depended on as a food for very young infants. Creeping or walking children must not be allowed to pick up unwholesome food.

Rule 8. Each bottleful of milk should be sweetened by a small lump of loaf sugar, or by half a teaspoonful of crushed sugar. If the milk is known to be pure, it may have one fourth part of hot water added to it, but if it is not known to be pure, no water need be added. When the heat of the weather is great, the milk may be given quite cold. Be sure that the milk is unskimmed; have it as fresh as possible, and brought very early in the morning. Before using the pans into which it is to be poured, always scald them with boiling suds. In very hot weather boil the milk as soon as it comes, and at once put away the vessels holding it in the coolest place in the house—upon ice if it can be afforded, or down a well. Milk, carelessly allowed to stand in a warm room, soon spoils and becomes unfit for food.

Rule 9. If the milk should disagree, a table spoonful of lime-water may be added to each bottleful. Whenever pure milk cannot be got try the condensed milk, which often answers admirably. It is sold by all the leading druggists and grocers, and may be prepared by adding to six table spoonfuls of boiling water without sugar one table spoonful of the milk, according to the age of the child. Should this disagree, a teaspoonful of arrow-root, of sage, or of corn starch to the pint of milk may be cautiously tried. If milk in any shape cannot be digested, try for a few days pure cream diluted with three-fourths or four-fifths of water, returning to the milk as soon as possible.

Rule 10. The nursing-bottle must be kept perfectly clean, otherwise the milk will turn sour and the child will be ill. After each meal

it should be emptied, rinsed out, taken apart and the tube, cork, nipple and bottle placed in clean water, or in water in which a little soda has been added. It is a good plan to have two nursing-bottles and to use them by turns.

Rule 11. Do not wean the child just before or during the hot weather, nor, as a rule, until after its second summer. If suckling disagrees with the mother, she must not wean the child but feed it in part out of a nursing-bottle, on such food as has been directed. However small the supply of breast milk, provided that it agrees with the child, the mother should carefully keep it up against sickness; it alone will often save the life of a child when every thing else fails. When the child is over six months old the mother may save her strength by giving it one or two meals a day of stale bread and milk, which should be pressed in a sieve and put in a nursing-bottle. When from eight months to a year old it may have also one meal a day of the yolk of a fresh and rare boiled egg, or one of beef or mutton broth into which stale bread has been crumbed. When older than this it can have a little meat finely minced, but even then milk should be its principal food, and not such food as grown up people eat.

For the Kansas Farmer.

PREJUDICE.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

There are many drawbacks to the advancement of knowledge; but there is not one which yields a more potent sway over the minds of men than is contained in the word, prejudice. Its power is almost irresistible—like the atmosphere which surrounds the earth, it is found in every quarter of the habitable globe; no geographical line marks its course, it is not confined to the regions of the tropics or to the icy regions of the Arctic pole.

Wherever mankind has taken up his habitation, there we find prejudice has taken up its abode also. What is so singular in regard to the natural tendency of the mind, no one is found willing to acknowledge that they possess it. "It exists, but it is my neighbor who lives next door, who is controlled and led by prejudice—it is not me, for have I not been all my life guarding myself against its baneful influences."

This is the testimony of mankind, the world over; all acknowledge its existence, but like the "milk sickness," which is prevalent in portions of the Western States, it is never found at the spot you visit, it is always some miles ahead, or a few miles in the rear.

Prejudice possesses some remarkable and peculiar traits of character; it is not confined to any particular calling, condition or circumstance in life; it is found in the gorgeous palaces of kings, in ecclesiastical courts, in the halls of Legislature—in the courts of justice, in the academies and philosophical societies of the learned; in the pulpit and on the rostrum, and in the most humble cabin of the land. It lives where there appears nothing for it to live on—cold or hot, dry or damp, in sylvan shades or the gloomy cells of a prison, it finds its votaries. Our education is diversified; from our infancy we have been taught to believe the opinions of those who have taken a guardian care over us. These impressions are received without examination, the truth or falsehood on which they are supported. It cannot be otherwise. As we grow older these opinions or impressions become rooted in our very being—they become a part of our existence; to doubt them at any time would be presupposing that the knowledge of their falsity had already found an entrance.

Our prejudice may become modified by surrounding circumstances, when we are removed from the scenes of our early associates, and commence to mingle with the world, we find there are other views and opinions, besides those of our immediate neighborhood. And although this may produce a feeling of uneasiness calling up doubts and surmises, in having our old cherished opinions instead, in the course of time we generally become reconciled to the new order of things, and even if we do not adopt them, we look upon them with feelings of charity.

In consequence of the cosmopolitan character of the population of Kansas, caused by immigration from all the States of the Union, and the influx of population from across the ocean, we have been peculiarly favored in this respect. Men's infantile notions come in contact one with another, they are tried in the crucible, they undergo a change, and thus our prejudices of education leave us imperceptibly one by one. It cannot be otherwise but beneficial to the general good.

It is only in this way, that cruel devastating wars have furnished history with a passage of interest, which has in some cases had an ameliorating influence on the conquered country—new ideas, new thoughts, are introduced—old prejudices and fashions which have been nursed for centuries, have gradually given way to the advanced state of knowledge and civilization of the conquerors. Witness after an election, how a certain class of unfortunate politicians work themselves into the favor of the dominant party. They have power, principles are a secondary consideration, they must assimilate with those who dispense patronage. It is noticeable that the sentiment of mankind is governed as the laws of attraction in inorganic matter, the larger attracts the small.

The Jews as a people have been cruelly persecuted by most of the civilized governments of Europe—they were not permitted to own landed property; they were compelled to resort to other means of living—hence they have turned brokers and money lenders—and at this day they have become a people, no longer proscribed by arbitrary enactments, but have in reality become the bankers of several of the governments of Europe. Pre-

judice has been forced to yield to circumstances. Prejudice—yes, we all deprecate it—we all admit it is a stupendous barrier to the progress of truth and civilization. We all admit its existence in our family circles, in our colleges and schools, in our religious organizations, and in our political affairs—but we are convinced, that as individuals, we are in no way influenced by it—we are equally as certain, as light emanates from the sun, that our neighbors on our right and on our left, are dreadfully blinded by prejudice.

What can we do under such circumstances? We all admit that mankind for ages past has been the slaves of prejudice and the dupe of fashion—causing untold misery to spring up by inflicting suffering and death on our fellow man. We have, it is true, become more reasonable, perhaps rational.

It is over 2,000 years since the words "know thyself," were inscribed on the oracle of Delphi; never was a more necessary precept inscribed on a marble tablet. Perhaps this is the antidote to prejudice, but, alas! it has been known for two thousand years, and the human race has only arrived at the three first letters of the alphabet. "Know thyself"—yes, these words contain the only remedy, but who will instruct the world to put it in practice? "Conquer our prejudice"—what a task—leave the subject in despair.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 24

BY RAMBLER.

The colossal monument called the Arc de Triomphe was erected to commemorate the victories of the French armies under the Republic and the Empire. It owes its existence to Napoleon I, who decreed its erection in 1806, in which year the corner stone was laid. Its noble and majestic proportions render it worthy of the hero who commanded its erection. It is the largest triumphal arch in Europe, being about 160 feet high, 140 feet broad and 68 feet deep. The height of the principal arch is 90 feet. It cost 42,000,000 francs and was thirty years in building. There are two principal groups of statuary on each front, east and west. These groups are thirty-six feet high and the figures eighteen feet. The right hand group on the east front represents the departure for the defense of the country. The Genius of War is encouraging warriors to action. The left group on the same front represents the victories of 1810. Napoleon I stands in a dignified attitude while Victory is placing a crown upon his brow. Fame surmounts the whole, while History is occupied recording his deeds, while a foreign soldier is in chains. On the west front the right group represents Resistance, a young man guided by a genius fitting over his head and surrounded by his aged father and mother, his wife holding a child in her arms, he abandons all and rushes to the defense of his country. A warrior is falling from his horse, while the genius seems to be encouraging them to action. The group on the left represents Peace, a warrior breathing his sword stands between his wife and children, while another is training a bull for the purposes of agriculture, and the Genius of Peace crowned with laurels sheds over them her protecting influence.

Above the arch on the north side is a representation of the battle of Austerlitz, and on the southern the battle of Jemappes. The alto relievo over the arch on the east front represents the surrender of Mustapha Pasha at the battle of Aboukir. That on the west front is the taking of Alexandria. These sculptures are considered superior to anything that has ever originated in France, nearly all the figures being true portraits. The interior is surrounded by a winding staircase which leads into several halls, in one of which is an inscription on the wall in French relating to the date of its erection, etc.

After mounting 261 steps we arrive at the top, from which we have one of the best views of Paris on one side and the Bois or Park of Boulogne which we now enter on the other. The gate through which we pass is called Porte Dauphine which ushers us into the most splendid park in the world. There is nothing like it in all Europe, everything that wealth, taste and art combined could do for it has been done to add to the natural beauties of this spot. It is like Hyde Park at London and Central Park at New York, the most fashionable promenade and drive of the city, and hundreds of gay equipages filled with the elite of the most fashionable society, can be seen every pleasant afternoon and evening enjoying a drive in this splendid park. Its extent is about eight miles long by four wide and contains two artificial lakes. In the centre of one are two beautiful little islands, on the largest of which is an elegant Swiss chalet or cottage, we also found others peeping out of clumps of trees in many portions of the park.

The Bois suffered much during the late siege, many trees were cut down as the French line of fortifications extended along its eastern border and some of the earthworks still remain.

Included within the Bois is a race-course called the Hippodrome. It is handsomely fitted up with stands, tribunes, etc., as well as an elegant pavilion for the Emperor.

Near the Hippodrome is an artificial cascade or waterfall. It is a craggy mound forty feet high over which a large body of water falls into a basin bordered with rocks. An intricate passage leads to the top where is situated the lake from which the cascade is fed. The

resemblance to the works of nature are so exact that one is cheated into the belief that art has added nothing to its native beauty, but apart from the forest growth the whole is the work of man.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

OR

Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BERRY.

CHAPTER XI.

George Loses Himself.

But George could not come on; the laugh that went up from the crowd at his expense when it became known that he was only lost, and the policemen trying to get near enough to show him his company would certainly have been dreadfully embarrassing if he had realized it at all, but he did not, the joy he felt at the prospect of soon finding Mr. Ela was first to make him remindful of much else, and secondly, his left ankle pained him so much, and he could not use it, he wondered how he ever could get back to the park, when the policemen—who were really kind men, George found to his utter amazement—discovered that his ankle was hurt, they immediately called an expressman who was going along the street, lifted George into his wagon and drove quickly back to the park and straight to an arbor which George immediately recognized as the one he had been all the time in search of.

Here he found Mr. Ela with a troubled face which cleared instantly upon seeing George, and clouded again as he saw the two men proceed to lift the boy out of the wagon.

"What is the matter, George?" "Only a fall, Mr. Ela, nothing serious when I get it straightened out, I guess."

"Where did you find my boy, Burns?" asked Mr. Ela.

"Burns" smiled as he looked curiously at George and then answered: "Running races with some of our Chicago chaps; better keep your eye on him or he will run away from you one of these days."

George saw Mr. Ela hand Mr. Burns a bank note, heard him ask, "will that be right?" heard the reply, "all right," and then they drove rapidly away toward home.

On the way George told Mr. Ela the whole story, and laughed a very little when his friend "ha ha'd" loud and long.

"Well, George, this is too bad to laugh, when it is all my fault really, but I quite forget to tell you that if you lost yourself to ask any of the policemen whom you might see about the grounds and they would set you straight. Are you badly hurt? We have to pass our physician's residence and I will run in and ask him to call and examine; I hope it is nothing that will cause you much trouble."

In the course of the evening Dr. Poinsett called, and on examination he pronounced George's ankle badly sprained, and inquired how it happened.

George met Mr. Ela's glance, so full of merit, caught the spirit in his own, and in a humorous way related to the doctor just how it happened, joining in the laugh that followed the recital with as much zest as any.

But if George's lessons were all hard to learn, they were easy to remember, especially this one which kept him close at home for quite a week; not a dull week by any means, there were so many books to read and so much beside to engross his attention; Mr. and Mrs. Ela were more than ever favorably impressed by him as they became more intimately acquainted with his frank, generous nature, and wished that he was going to spend the year with them instead of going to Connecticut.

At the end of a fortnight George declared himself ready for "another race," and with reluctance Mr. Ela bade his wife and him good by as they started on their eastward journey, which we will let them take unaccompanied by ourselves while we go back to the home on Hampton Prairie.

C. P. O. R.

I have by me two coins. One a pretty little gold dollar, fresh from the mint of California; the other a smooth dingy looking thing, that in its early days was worth probably about a cent. Its last days will be its best days, however, for every one of them adds to its value, and I would not exchange it now for its golden neighbor.

Somewhere in Denmark this homely copper coin was shaped and stamped, about the time the Mayflower was built, and from hand to hand it has traveled down to this day. Think what it must have seen and heard in its journeyings, if it only had a tongue to tell its story. It looks venerable beside its spruce little yellow-faced neighbor, but it is not by any means the oldest of its race. There are coins in the museum of Copenhagen dating back to 500 years before Christ was born. For copper was the very first metal known to the ancients, and they had some curious ways of turning it to use by alloying it with other metals, and hardening it so that tools could be made of it for quarrying. With all our wisdom we cannot do that; though we have learned to sheathe our ships with it, and make the nails and bolts and other fastenings of it. Do you know why? It is because the salt water covers it with a poisonous rust, and the little barnacles and shell fish that gather up on a ship's bottom do not fasten themselves in such unhealthy quarters. Copper and zinc together make brass; copper and tin form bronze and bell metal; copper with zinc and nickel forms German silver.—Little Corporal.

Patrons' Hand-Book

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

APLINGTON 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 the 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. BUREAU CITY, May 1, 1874.

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

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

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

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

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange.

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

From T. B. 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.

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

Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

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

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

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

Permit me to return my thanks for the "Patrons' Hand-Book" sent me by you. I have looked over it carefully and find it covers a want long felt by every Patron of Husbandry, for it provides each Grange with a mass of the most valuable information which he would in vain look for elsewhere and the style and accuracy of its typography would do honor to the press of any of the Eastern States. I do not need to say that you will receive the patronage of 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 you will find it an interesting and valuable to members of our Order.

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

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

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

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

Your Hand-Book contains a vast amount of information long desired and needed by members of the Order throughout the State. It will be of great use and reference, and 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.

July 15, 1874.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1874, section 1, when the strays in the forenoon of any day...

Stray List for the Week ending July 5.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John McGinnis, Reeder tp, June 18...

Stray List for the Week ending July 1, 1874.

Bourbon County—H. H. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. M. Maycomber, Walnut tp, one bay pony...

Stray List for the Week ending June 24.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by E. W. Franklin, tp, one four year old pony...

Stray List for the Week ending July 1, 1874.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by E. W. Franklin, tp, one four year old pony...

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clk.

PONY Taken up by —, one bay horse Pony, about 6 years old...

Washington County—G. W. Pasko, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by H. S. Haynes, Clinton tp, May 5, one year old...

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

STER—Taken up by Ben Penson, Union tp, one year old...

Madison County—J. H. Smith, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. O. Sullivan, May 27, Clinton tp, one year old...

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clk.

PONY—Taken up by C. T. Ellis, Caney tp, May 2, one bay horse...

Marion County—T. W. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. Munger, Branch tp, one chestnut...

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. Marvin, Centerville tp, one dark roan...

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by A. Hawkins, Rock Creek tp, June 18, one year old...

Woodson County—L. N. Holloway, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Miller, Liberty tp, one bay mare...

Bourbon County—H. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Maycomber, Walnut tp, one bay pony...

Republic County—Chauncey Perry, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Z. M. Emery, White Rock tp, May 23, one bay mare...

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. Yeager, Washington tp, May 18, one bay horse...

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. W. Franklin, tp, one four year old pony...

MARION COUNTY—T. W. BROWN, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up by E. Munger, Branch tp, one chestnut...

NEOSHO COUNTY—G. W. McMILLIN, CLERK.

HORSE—Taken up by C. Marvin, Centerville tp, one dark roan...

NEMAHA COUNTY—J. MITCHELL, CLERK.

COLT—Taken up by A. Hawkins, Rock Creek tp, June 18, one year old...

WOODSON COUNTY—L. N. HOLLOWAY, CLERK.

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BOURBON COUNTY—H. H. BROWN, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Maycomber, Walnut tp, one bay pony...

REPUBLIC COUNTY—CHAUNCEY PERRY, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up by Z. M. Emery, White Rock tp, May 23, one bay mare...

RICE COUNTY—W. T. NICHOLAS, CLERK.

HORSE—Taken up by C. Yeager, Washington tp, May 18, one bay horse...

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BEEES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND APPLIANCES...

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EGGS for sale follows: Dark Brahma, Partridge and White Cochins...

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"SUGAR TREE GROVE HERD," 50 HEAD SHORT-HORN CATTLE...

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

30 HEAD COTSWOLD SHEEP,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1874.

THE short-horn cattle are all recorded in the American Herd Book...

CATALOGUE on application, enclosing post paid stamp...

ON Saturday, July 11, 1874, the undersigned will sell at public auction...

BLOODED STOCK.

ON Saturday, July 11, 1874, the undersigned will sell at public auction...

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

I HAVE several young pure bred Berkshire Male Pigs for sale...

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Capital, \$1,000,000.

BANKING in all its various branches promptly transacted.

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Nurserymen's Directory.

NORMAN & INGHAM, Dealers in Forest and Fruit Tree and Garden Seeds...

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THE Shawnee County Agency Patrons of Husbandry as now open for business...

County Business Agency.

THE Shawnee County Agency Patrons of Husbandry as now open for business...

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The Agent will also order for Patrons and persons not members of the Order...

NEW IDEA.

Osborn's Grain and Seed Cleaner.

Patented, April, 1874.

E. H. Osborn & Co., Quincy, Ill.

FARMERS and others know the value of a Grain and Seed Cleaner...

OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300 acres...

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OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300 acres...

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WHITNEY SEWING MACHINE

The Most Complete Sewing Machine Ever Invented.

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THE Missouri State Grange Executive Committee has arranged with T. HAYNES...

The Kansas Evangelist;

A RELIGIOUS WEEKLY, DEVOTED to the interests of Churches, Schools, Homes and Farms...

Edited by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, and a corps of corresponding editors...

Sample copies free. Liberal terms to clubs. Address KANSAS EVANGELIST...

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From Wm. McCall, Sec. and St. Agt. Nebraska State Grange...

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