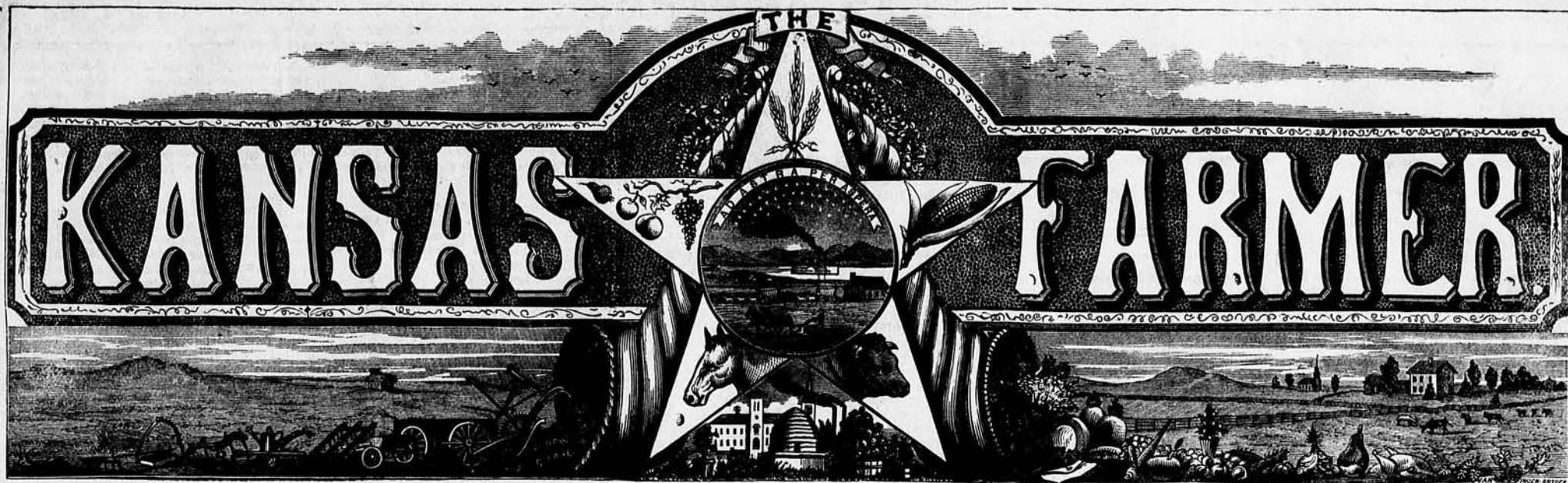




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Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association:—

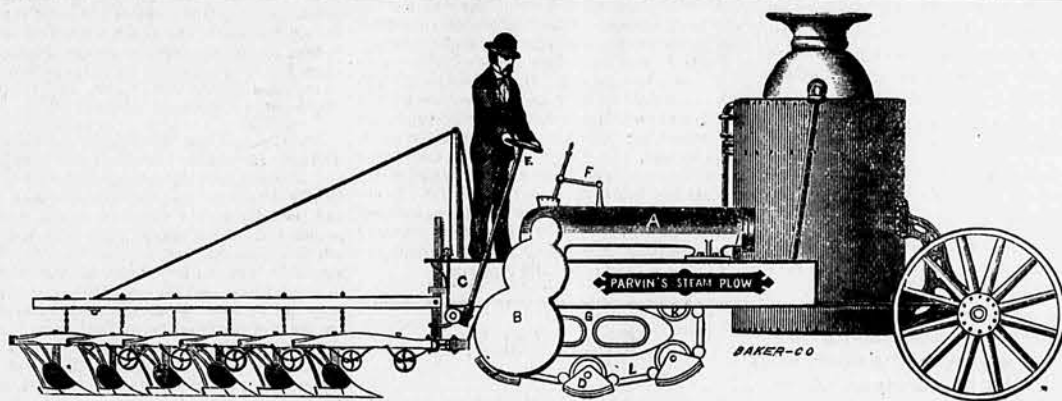
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The President and Secretary *ex-officio.*



PARVIN'S STEAM PLOW.

Will be on exhibition at the Kansas State Fair, at Leavenworth, Sept. 7th to 11th.

The accompanying cut gives a good idea of the motor.

The invention consists in the application of steam power in such a manner as to propel a vehicle over the land to be plowed, and to pull the plows, which are ordinary plows connected together in the manner of the gang plow in common use. The boiler stands upright on a frame, just back of two large wheels, which answer the double purpose of supporting the front end of the frame, and of guiding the vehicle, the same as the front wheels of a common wagon. Just back of the boiler, and on either side, are located two small engines, of seven horse power each, so connected with the gearing that each helps the other past the centre. The gearing communicates the power to a driving wheel suspended under the centre of the back end of the frame or bed. This wheel does not touch the ground, but is connected with an endless chain, into alternate links of which projections on the wheels catch as it revolves. In front of the driving wheel, some six feet, is suspended another wheel of the same shape and size; over this wheel the endless chain passes, like a common belt over two equal sized pulleys; the power being applied to one wheel, the chain communicates the motion to the other, as in the case of pulleys. On the outer side of this chain are fastened iron plates four feet long and fourteen inches wide. These plates constitute the feet on which the whole back end rests. There are six of these plates, properly called traction segments. At each end of these segments, on the inside, is an iron roller, ten inches in diameter, resting on an axle in boxes attached to the segments, very similar to the small wheels over which the axle of a common grindstone

turns. Attached to the frame or bed on each side, so as to rest directly on the rollers, is an oval iron frame around which the rollers travel; the under surface of this rail answers to the track or rail in a railway.

When the steam is applied, the gearing communicates motion to the driving wheel; this carries the endless chain and the traction segments forward; as each comes down and rests on the ground the rail rests on the roller on the segment, and moves forward over it. One of these segments, with the whole weight of the back part of the machine resting on it, is constantly on the ground. Imagine, if you please, a locomotive moving over a twenty foot section of rail, and some Titanic power dropping a section in front, and taking up one behind, and you have an idea of how this farm engine is propelled. A brake, similar to an ordinary car brake, guides the machine, and a handle convenient to the steering wheel shuts off and turns on the steam and regulates the speed. The plows are attached to the engine by iron rods about an inch in thickness.

The weight of the largest motor now being manufactured is four tons—the smallest, two tons; yet the bearing on the ground is so great that the traction segments scarcely leave a track behind them. This quality insures at the same time against sinking into soft ground and slipping upon the surface.

SPEED AND COST.

The speed of the machine up to a three mile-an-hour gait, is entirely at the will of the operator, and is regulated by the amount of steam used. The proper gait for plowing is about two miles an hour. At this rate, pulling eight plows, each cutting a twelve inch furrow, the machine plows two acres an hour, or twenty

acres in a day of ten hours. Steam power never tires, and when necessary the motor may be run night and day. At this rate it will burn three-fourths of a ton of coal in 24 hours. A man and a boy will run it, the man to guide the machine, and the boy to act as a tender, supplying fuel and water.

Mr. R. C. Parvin, of Farmington, Ill., the inventor, has broken the toughest of Illinois prairie land at a cost of seventy-five cents per acre, the hands being employed at \$2.50 per day, and the coal costing \$2.50 per ton.

WHAT IT WILL DO AND HAS DONE.

Wherever you would drive a loaded wagon, the motor will readily follow, be it level ground, boggy land or side hill. It moves up hill with perfect ease, or runs up four planks on to a railroad platform car and off again, stopping midway if desired. As a plowing machine, it turns from twelve to twenty-five acres of sod or stubble per day, according to the amount of steam used and the number of plows attached. At the same time it draws the necessary harrows and grain drills, leaving the ground not only plowed but seeded and the seed covered. By simply attaching a belt wheel, it does any kind of work required of a farm engine.

As a road wagon or motor it is *par excellence*, the thing. It threshes from 500 to 1,000 bushels of grain during the day, loads it into wagons or into one great car at the time of threshing, and at night hauls the car or wagons to the railroad, twenty or twenty-five miles distant, and returning at night is ready for work next day.—*From Essay on "Steam Plows," by Annie W. Caldwell, in Report of State Board of Agriculture for 1873.*

Educational.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

BY J. B. HOLBROOK.

Having read with interest and profit the educational articles, addresses and letters, lately printed in the FARMER, I, with considerable hesitation, present a few thoughts for the consideration of your subscribers.

The charges against the schools of the present day are few, but serious. The complainants are many, and belonging to all classes of society, from Parson and Anthony to the superannuated schoolmaster, whose chief trouble is that spelling is neglected. Nor is the teachers' profession itself free from the critics. Almost every association or gathering of teachers of whatsoever kind, betrays to the dull observer the existence of a feeling of self-dissatisfaction. The addresses and papers are evidence in themselves that the teachers, as a class, are awake to the necessity for improvement, and are conscious of the impending revolution; ready to meet it, accept it, and profit by it.

Indeed, by their own efforts, studies, experiments and investigations, they have precipitated the revolution; have been the movers; have worked at it so honestly and earnestly that the attention of the intelligent world is drawn; and the intelligent world opens its eyes in utter astonishment—one eye in profound contempt for the antirevolutionary methods, the other in supercilious derision for the methods of the revolutionary period.

The revolution is with us now. We are in the midst of it. It has been going on for the last twenty years. Everything under heaven, and some things from heaven, are being tried to remedy the inefficiency of the schools. Some methods are found good, and adopted; some poor, and discarded. Some, perhaps good, are not adequately tested, and are lost; others, in themselves pernicious, are deemed,

from their novelty, better than the old, and retained.

The teachers do not claim to have reached that high eminence of excellence from which they may look down on the rest of the world and beckon it to advance. Neither do they admit that they are in a subterranean vault of ignorance where the advancing rays of intelligence have no progress never penetrate.

The profession enjoys the attention it is receiving from the people, and it is not enjoyment of the James-Fisk-Jr. description.

It hopes that a general discussion of its difficulties will lead to good results. It knows such discussion must, at least, dispel the cloud of ignorance in regard to the work of the schools that has enveloped the minds of the people so long.

That the schools do not make competent men and women, is the great charge. It is just. Not but that there are some pupils in the schools to whom the curricula and methods are adapted; but that there is a large number, a majority, to whom they are entirely unsuited.

Grammar schools should turn out pupils competent to transact all the ordinary business of life. In addition to this, high schools should give their pupils sufficient mental culture to acquire any branch of learning.

Colleges and universities should give to the state citizens having capacity for human affairs, trained for special fields of usefulness, where their abilities will not only be of value to themselves but to the world at large.

These schools do not accomplish these ends. They know it; they are painfully conscious of their shortcomings, and are making noble efforts to remedy their defects. But they do not think the world does them justice in denouncing them without a qualifying phrase of recognition of their efforts at self improvement. These efforts are showing results which it may be worth the while of the reader to consider.

First, there are institutions of advanced learning which do supply what their patrons demand, competent men. For proof I offer

the following extracts from an address before the New York State Agricultural Society:

A few years since our people were asked to invest in a Nevada mine of great richness. Half-educated mining geologists had certified to its value. But certain capitalists sent a young man, carefully educated in a scientific school, to examine and report. The young man on arriving found that the mine looked well enough, but on applying more scientific tests he found that an old worthless mine had been taken; that rich sulphurets had been brought and carefully placed in it at a cost of probably \$100,000. His report exploded the fraud, and nearly \$1,000,000 was saved—more than five times the sum that this scientific school received from the Government of the United States. This same gentleman also exploded a diamond mine fraud of the same sort.

Take another case. Not long since a party of gentlemen determined to invest several hundred thousand dollars in working certain iron mines in this State. Just before their arrangements were finally made, and much against the will of many of the proposed stockholders, a young graduate of one of the scientific schools which received the national endowment was sent to make an examination. He found that the veins contained titanium, and that the entire investment, should it be made, would be lost.

Look next at Chemistry applied to Manufactures. More and more the chemical laboratory is becoming a great central point in industrial education. Run over but two or three points out of many. A chemical discovery in coloring matter has given us a substitute for madder, and restored the great area given to cultivation of that material to the increase of material for human sustenance. An apparently trivial application of another chemical principle has enabled Onondaga to purify its product so that it now competes with the world in the purity of its salt for the dairy. Another application has enabled another part of the State to make quantities of steel formerly undreamed of. And all this is but the beginning of the applications of chemistry to increase the well being of the State and nation.

Take another item. The dairy products of New York in 1870 were over 100,000,000 pounds of butter and over 50,000,000 pounds of cheese. Now, there has been quietly at work, in our Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry at Cornell University, a young professor, Mr. George C. Caldwell. He has made little noise in the world. While Dr. McCosh was striking the stars with his lofty head, and his voice was shaking the Agricultural Colleges, this young man worked quietly upon the chemistry of the dairy. Said Mr. L. B. Arnold, an authority you all recognize, "Prof. Caldwell's researches on the chemistry of the dairy are worth more to the State than your whole endowment. He has taught us to do such things in dairy matters and to increase dairy products as we never dreamed of doing."

And to this, substantially, Mr. Arnold has lately sworn before the Commission of Investigation.

Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, has erected a building, equipped it with lecture rooms, draughting rooms, a workshop supplied with the best machinery, and has given an endowment to support a Professor of Mechanical Engineering and a Superintendent of the Machine Shop. Besides this, Mr. Cornell has erected a shop for wood-working, and has provided water power for both establishments.

What is the system? Young men come wishing to make themselves first-class mechanical engineers or master mechanics or to perfect themselves in any branch of mechanical industry. Under careful instructors, they are carried through the various sciences bearing on their profession. They are taught mathematics in all their relations to mechanics. In one room they go on with the mathematical and mechanical drawing of machinery, in another with free-hand drawing; in the laboratory they are taken through various processes bearing upon their profession. A certain number of hours every day they must give to the workshop, and there, in well worn apron and rolled up sleeves, they go on under careful supervision from the use of the simplest machinery and the plainest work to the most complicated. The purpose is to send out every year a body of young men with not merely a very high grade of theoretical instruction, but with most thorough practical instruction—men who cannot merely calculate the size of parts of a machine, but who can draw it after they have calculated it, and make it after they have drawn it. These are the men whom our country sorely needs to complete the organization of its great army of industry.

Cornell is not the only university which has struck a rich lead in education. There are others from which it has borrowed its leading ideas, and still others which are learning wisdom's ways from Cornell. I use these statements of President White because they cannot be doubted, and because they are at hand.

I wish the people of the United States would read that address; the prevalent idea in regard to schools would be changed.

It is true the major part of colleges and universities are not up to the point of excellence indicated by the extracts; but the large majority are striving to attain it, and success will undoubtedly crown their efforts. Many of them have great difficulties to overcome. Charters issued fifty years ago are seldom sufficiently liberal to meet the demands of this age. Endowments are tied up by conditions that are positively ridiculous to the educator of '74. Many presidents and professors' chairs are filled by fossils of the miocene age, who are a clog in the wheels of advancement, and a nuisance to education. Many other difficulties, unnecessary to mention, are present to the reformers, making their task one that requires labor, skill and genius. Topeka, Kansas.

Grasshoppers or Locusts in Minnesota and Iowa.

Some fear that this country will become uninhabitable. But dark as is the prospect, and with nothing in our house to eat but a little flour, we should not part with our place for less than \$5,000, and we could not raise \$5 on it to-day within 100 miles of here. It is not mortgaged, neither are we in debt; but our stock has been all sold except one cow and a horse team, to tide us over the destruction of last year.

I read Mr. Meeker's note to a stalwart, energetic frontiersman, who interrupted me with the remark, "There ain't straw enough this side of — to have saved my wheat!" That was the first suggestion I had heard of the place where refuse straw went to be utilized. Our entomologists seem to think that they stay in one place until they can fly. A more erroneous idea could not be formed. They travel very fast, hop-hopping three feet at a move when first hatched, and always against the wind, for it takes to their nostrils the smell of the things they like. Now get your cart and things and draw the straw in winrows over your fifty-acre wheat field. Then get out your neighbors and "shoo" the hoppers on to the winrows, then light the fires and shoo some more. Then keep shooing and stirring up the straw until night, enough hands, you see, to benefit the whole field. You will see that they are slightly thinned, and you can repeat that every day for a month, for as long as a breeze wafts the aroma of a tame thing or a freshly plowed field they "go for" it. Myself and children have saved about a quarter of an acre of corn and potatoes in our garden, by keeping it smothered by a dense smoke about five weeks. Talk of saving fifty acres for \$20! We did everything that humanity could do to save more, but it can't be done. Our people keep kicking against the pricks. Large fields of corn have come up and been eaten off since the first day of July. A few of us have our stereotype, one acre of buckwheat yet to hope for, but it is a very doubtful crop to hope for so late.

Now tell Mr. Meeker that if he could have witnessed the efforts that were made by sweat, smoke, fire, oaths, tears and prayers to save our crops, he would have a more exalted idea and a more correct one, of our intelligence and energy.—Mrs. B. J. L., Martin Co., Minn.

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE PROCESS OF NATURE.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

There is no theory however utopian that is put forward but what finds adherents. Now, in the matter of setting out orchards; and after, culture. The teachings given to the general public through our horticultural and agricultural periodicals are so varied and conflicting that it leaves the amateur orchardist worse off, if possible, than though he trusted to the dictates of his own good judgment. It would be too tedious to go into a detailed examination of all the various modes recommended, I wish merely to point out one or two.

The question of "high tops" and "low tops" has been thoroughly discussed, each party in their zeal for their peculiar theory have led the people to extremes probably in both directions and we have never been told what is the proper height to have the top.

Most of the first orchards started in this section were on the low top theory. Those orchards after being grown ten or twelve years convinced a good many of their owners and others that low tops were not exactly the thing. The objections to low tops are various, we will mention a few.

In the first place, where several branches start close to the ground they form a long crotch, which in many cases rots the tree, and the limbs break down of their own weight, at the age of ten or twelve years. There is not an orchard in this vicinity, of any considerable age, but you will find trees in that condition. Another objection is, that it precludes cultivation which I think experience has demonstrated is necessary every few years for the healthy growth of an orchard. And another objection being that hogs cannot be kept in the orchard without taking half of the fruit, and if you don't keep them in, the coddling moth will soon take the whole crop. As to hogs being a remedy for the moth, I have not personally tested. As to the moth taking the whole crop, that I have tested.

Now, we believe that trees should be headed just high enough to allow a horse to pass under the limbs close to the tree. To bring the top of an apple tree to the proper height has yet to be a gradual process. In this arid climate it will not do to trim up a nursery tree when set in an orchard, at once, no more than it will do to set out a tree without cutting off any of the top. They may live in both cases if the season happens to be favorable, but it will be a great shock to its vitality.

But this whole question is now settled by the new theory of natural development. We are told to lay aside our "knives, pruning shears and saws and let nature alone and save ourselves a deal of labor." This would be very acceptable doctrine if it was true. But it happens to be a fact that we have to earn our bread by the sweat of the face, and our apples too.

Nature will let us starve unless we help ourselves. We are told that "the leaves of a tree correspond to the lungs in the animal." Now, all such nonsense will do to be swallowed down by the ignorant. There is no comparison between the two, as any one can readily prove. Every leaf may be taken from a tree and it will live and throw out another crop and this may be done year after year and still the tree will live and grow. The tree may be cut off at the ground and in many cases it will throw up a new trunk and continue to grow. Now, where is the animal that you can take out the lungs every year and they still flourish, and cut off their head and they still live?

It is the process of nature to fill our tree with borers and our apples with coddling moth, must we let nature alone in this matter, also? It may be that the holes those insects make in the tree and fruit correspond to some organs of the animal. There is a fact in relation to pruning that any one can observe, which is of more value to tree growers than fallacious comparisons.

The sap appears to be the life of the tree. The roots will not keep it alive unless supplied with moisture.

Now, if a tree is girdled it dies; if it is cut off, in most cases, it will grow, especially if a small tree. We learn from this that the evaporation of the sap in the dry branches kills the roots also. So any one can learn from this that dead or decaying branches had better be off, even if it does make "putrifying sores." But it is not only from decaying branches that the sap is evaporated, all of the leaves and branches do it, only to the extent of those that are dying. Now, as the sap is the life of the tree, the top is developed according to the supply of that article. So, when the trees get considerable size and there comes a dry spell of weather, the supply of sap falls off and the evaporation of the sap through the leaves and branches increases, causing a more severe shock to the vitality of the tree than though the saw and pruning shears had been used freely. Mr. Johnson is not far wrong in relation to the top becoming too large for the roots.

The bare and yellow leaf and the trees that are entirely dead at this writing ought to convince the most skeptical. But we are told that Mr. Johnson's lucubrations will convey to distant people a wrong impression. It is not his fault. This, however, may be a case in which the "truth should not be told." So,

Mr. Johnson, you had better keep still about the desert lands of Kansas, or some of the railroads will give you a pass to go and see the big trees that grow out there. Lawrence, Kan.

Bee Culture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

ADVANTAGE OF THE HONEY EXTRACTOR.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

Some time ago, Mr. M. A. O'Neil promised the readers of the FARMER something on the above subject, since which time we have not heard from him, and while he is waiting to digest this subject, we will give our opinion of the Extractor.

It is not of much use without the frame hive. The two go together, and we would be safe in saying that it will pay a person who has but one hive to buy an extractor. One good strong colony of bees, in a good honey harvest of eight or ten days, will store enough surplus honey, over what could be obtained by working them for box honey, to pay for an extractor. This season, during the time the linden or bass-wood was in bloom, I took from several hives sixty pounds each, and in one week, emptying the surplus chamber five times. It would have been impossible to have secured comb honey in boxes to more than one-third that amount.

Mr. Stokes, of Atchison, writes that he secured 140 pounds from one hive during the basswood blossoming. His bees are probably located nearer the timber than mine, which had to go nearly three miles, and but very little bass-wood even then.

The reasons we can secure more honey with the extractor are based on the following facts: All the bees that are required to secrete wax and build the comb for box honey are relieved from that task, and can go out to gather honey. The building of comb is a slow process, and all the bees that can work at comb building can not make it half as fast as the balance of the swarm would fill it. Then it is estimated that it takes 25 pounds of honey to be consumed by the bees to produce one pound of comb. It is not at all probable that Mr. Stokes could have secured more than forty pounds of box honey from that hive, so there is 100 pounds profit from one hive in favor of the extractor, in ten days honey harvest.

When bees build the comb, I have found that 25 pounds per week in a good honey harvest is about the extent of their ability. If we can get 30 cents per pound for extracted honey, comb honey ought to be from 60 to 80 cents per pound, but as consumers are not willing to pay more than five or ten cents difference, we don't intend to give them much wax to eat.

Douglas County.

Entomology.

BY E. A. POPPENO.

GRASSHOPPERS.—SOME INFORMATION CONCERNING THEIR HABITS.

A correspondent writing from Kinsley, Kansas, says: "Crops in this county (Edwards) are entirely destroyed by grasshoppers. Corn, melons, garden vegetables, peach and apple trees all gone. Will you advise us at once whether eggs are laid at this season of the year, and whether it is worth while to prepare for winter wheat, or in short for any crops at all next season."

The late B. D. Walsh, in an article on the "Migratory Locusts of the West," (which are the insects above called grasshoppers) says that where the insects come in toward the latter part of the season, eggs are laid that hatch in the following spring, and from which a brood of locusts (or grasshoppers) grow during the summer. Of course if a country suffers from the insects when they only make a stay of a week or two, it will suffer more from the brood of the following year, the numbers will of course have greatly increased. Besides they will remain at least until full grown, which will be several months from the time of hatching.

Eggs will undoubtedly be laid at any locality where the insects now are, unless the locusts are compelled to migrate in a very short time by the scarcity of food, or other cause. It seems, however, that no locality is ever troubled with them for three successive years, as the insects of the brood hatched from the eggs laid by the invading army are barren and never lay the eggs for a second brood, but wherever the present swarms of insects lay eggs, there is no doubt that a brood will hatch in the spring of next year, which, unless some unusual calamity befall them, will destroy more ruthlessly than even the swarms of this year.

Our correspondent can easily discover whether they are laying or have laid eggs, by examining the ground over which they pass. The eggs are laid in a mass at the bottom of a hole an inch or more in depth, and are surrounded and covered by a frothy secretion that sometimes fills the hole in which they are laid.

The eggs themselves are oblong cylindrical bodies, the shell being of a leathery consistence, of yellowish brown color, and filled with yellow fluid. The ground is frequently made to resemble a honey comb, in such great numbers and so thickly placed are the nests.

HABITS OF THE CURCULIO.—Prof. Riley gives in the New York Tribune the following brief summary of the habits of the curculio, which is worthy of being placed on record. As his residence is as far south as Central Virginia, it is not probable that the destruction of this insect by hot dry weather, to which he alludes, would take place to much extent so far north as the State of New York.

The plum curculio winters as a beetle above ground; hence all theories based upon its wintering in the ground are false. It shelters under the bark of trees, brush, or any other rubbish; hence it is more injurious in timbered than in prairie regions, and hence the burning of rubbish and underbrush around orchards destroying large numbers. It can fly; hence all attempts to stop it from crawling up a tree will not prevent its injury. It is single-brooded, and the beetle is long lived, the female living sometimes for more than a year, and ovipositing during a period of several weeks. It is nocturnal rather than diurnal, and though during the season of egg depositing, the female may be found at work through the day, especially in cloudy weather, it generally keeps quiet and secluded until evening; hence the most successful jarring may be done very early in the morning or late in the evening. It may be trapped with chips, as described, especially in the early part of spring, when it more invariably seeks shelter near the ground. It always becomes a pupa under ground, hence very hot, drouthy weather may destroy it in midsummer, by baking it to death. The grub frequently remains in such fruit as falls, sometime after the falling; hence the daily picking up and destruction of such fruit is to be recommended. Cherries and the smaller fruits do not fall when infested with it, as do plums, peaches, etc. During its beetle life, both sexes feed as long as the weather admits of activity; while fruit lasts, they gouge holes in it, attacking pip fruit when stone fruit is not to be had. At the proper season and under favorable conditions these punctures and gougings are instrumental in spreading rot; hence the insect may sometimes do more indirect than direct harm. Jarring should be repeated every morning or evening from the time the fruit is the size of a pea till it is ripe.

Farm Stock.

MARKETING CATTLE.—There has one time or another been a great deal of both humane and common sense, and sound business principle violated in the treatment of cattle, from the time they leave the country to be sent to market, until they are disposed of. Sometimes they have been treated to an excessively large feed of corn, so as to heat them up and make them drink water excessively, thus giving the seller good weights when the animals are sold. Sometimes they have been well salted for the purpose of stimulating the drinking process. Sometimes cattle have arrived at our yards after a good long run on the cars, and have been ordered kept off from water on dry hay, and sometimes corn, until Monday morning, when they are expected to drink an amount of water that will weigh at least fifty or sixty pounds per head against the buyer. Quite a number of cattle, one time or another, have been thus treated, have died in the yards, or before they reach the eastern market after being shipped from here. All abuses of this kind need reformation, for the very good reason that it is both inhuman and impolitic to treat dumb animals in this way. Honesty is the best policy; every good cattle buyer knew at a glance just the condition that cattle are in for weighing, and he will always make his price accordingly—so that in nine cases out of ten, while the owner of cattle treated in the manner referred to may congratulate himself on having gained fifty to sixty pounds per head in the weight of his lot, the buyer has really taken the difference off in the price he has given, just as he ought to do in every case of the kind.

Cattle should always be fed regularly and fairly from the time they leave the country until they are slaughtered for consumption. Humane principles require this policy on the part of the owners, and it is requisite for keeping the meat of animals in perfect health and in its normal juicy condition for human food.—Drovers' Journal, Chicago.

BREEDING HORSES FOR FAIR WORK.—A writer in the Mark Lane Express in discussing the points to be considered in breeding horses for labor, says:

"The head should be comely, but not so small as that of the running horse, as it enables the animal to throw more weight into the collar. He should be broad and flat in the forehead, have neat, well set on ears, prominent placed eyes, thin eyelids, large nostrils, neat neck, and deep towards the chest; not very high in the withers, with upright shoulders, forearm broad, flat bone below the knee, rather short pasterns, good round feet—not too flat or too upright, plenty of hoof, clean leg, straight back, with plenty of loins, and ribs well arched. He should be long on the back rib and long in the quarter; the haunch should be strong, the hip well down, the hook joint broad; and for a breeder, no animal should be used that is not free from curb, or bone spavin, splint on side bones. Horses with well developed muscle and a good constitution are easy to keep, and can endure a great deal of fatigue."

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR WOOL.—It is certain that the condition of the fleeces this season is such as to warrant better figures (other things being equal) than for some years past, and this is doubtless having its due influence in inducing purchases. The great difficulty to be overcome is the fact of an overstock of poorly made low woolsens, woolsens only in name, composed of admixtures of cotton, shoddy, and nearly every other conceivable substitute for wool. These goods have been produced in such tremendous quantities, and with such apparent disregard of the state of the future demand, that the markets of sale have been completely glutted, and consumers, who have by this time discovered the miserable character of the goods, fail to come forward to relieve the situation. As a result manufacturers are crippled, discouraged, and timid about future operations.

Here is the trouble; but it looks now as though manufacturers, seeing their mistake, were beginning to determine upon different courses of action, and the brilliant prospects for a fall trade are producing a manifest desire to profit by the lessons of the past and turn over a new leaf.—Philadelphia Cor. N. Y. Bulletin.

"LET YOUR NEIGHBORS USE THE BULL."—The National Live Stock Journal urges breeders of fine cattle to allow their neighbors to breed to the breeder's fine bulls, even if they are not willing to pay what the service is

worth. If the farmers will not pay \$10, it advises offering the use of the bull for \$5; if they will not pay this, it advises again dividing, until a price is reached which they are willing to pay. In this way it thinks a local demand can be encouraged, believing that the farmer who has some fine grade heifers or steers will much better appreciate the value of well bred animals.

BUYING PIGS.—Talking with a breeder of pure bred swine a few days since, he spoke of the fact that most farmers make no inquiry for purchases of pigs for breeding purposes until the time when they need them for immediate use. Where a farmer has the necessary funds he will usually find it pay him better to make purchases early in the season. Prices are often less; there is a better opportunity for selection; the cost of keeping is not great, and when they are to be shipped by freight or express the charges are much less for small than for large pigs.—Western Farmer.

HOW THEY GET A HORSE UP.—When a horse falls down, fourteen men put their hands in their pockets and ask each other why they don't do something. Fifteen other men advise the driver until he is half mad, and two small boys stand by, with their hands clasped, and an expression of determination written on every lineament. Then several men ask why somebody don't hold his head, until one old gentleman volunteers to hold it. He steps forward calmly, bends over the prostrate animal and puts one hand gently on its ear. The horse, getting tired, raises his head suddenly, the crowd laughs, and the old gentleman seems to take no further interest in the proceedings. Then the horse, having had all the fun he can have, rises like a tidal wave, and the crowd disperses.—Forest and Stream.

HORSES.—If one would have a well trained horse he should have him in hand while a colt, and educate him by a long series of lessons. While it is true that the horse breaks easily, and usually yields without much resistance to the will of his master, yet it is a great labor to break one well, so that he will be manageable under the variety of circumstances in the midst of which he will move. A horse may be broken to saddle and harness, and yet be very far from being broken to the voice and will of his master. Many horses so exhausted by hard driving that their spirit dies out and they become simply machines. But when a horse has lost his spirit and elasticity, the valuable part of him is gone. We want a horse for riding or driving with all his horsehood in him, and yet one that is under the control of the word and the bit.

As is generally known, the Arabs are noted for their horsemanship, and perhaps they have the best trained horses in the world as a people. But this does not simply happen. It is accomplished by a long course of training, carefully carried on. They commence the education at least as soon as the colt is a year and a half old, working on gradually and cautiously. Their object is not only to impress upon the colt the fact of their mastery in every respect, but to develop the physical and intellectual qualities of the animal. A thoroughly bred Arabian horse is a wonderful production. His devotion to his master is astonishing, and so are his power of endurance and his fleetness and docility. We have many stories in confirmation of these facts, and the secret of this wonder is, the careful education they receive. In breaking, it is said, they show the greatest kindness to their colts, and bear with their misdeeds, but that as they mature every transgression is visited with the severest punishment.

Too little attention is paid generally by our people, first to the selection of good animals, and secondly to their education. An animal so valuable to man and so essential to his interests and happiness, surely should be made the best possible. The custom that usually prevails of keeping poor stock, and of not commencing the breaking till the colt is three or four years old, is the poorest kind of practice. But improvement is being made in this direction, and we hope it will go rapidly on.—Ohio Farmer.

The Agricultural Press.

AND NOW FOR THE FAIRS.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIRS and other Industrial Exhibitions—Horticultural, Mechanical, &c.,—for the Autumnal Season of 1874, will soon be in order, and hence now is the proper time to "make ready" therefor. Taking it for granted that most of our readers believe that Rural Fairs and Shows may be rendered highly beneficial—however hardly some of them may have been managed, or mismanaged, in the past—we urge farmers, horticulturists, manufacturers, mechanics, and all other industrial producers, to prepare in season to present specimens of their products, wares, etc., at the approaching exhibitions. Farmers, and their wives, sons and daughters, should especially take pains to attend, and contribute to the variety and value of the exhibitions held in their respective localities. Our idea is that every farmer, horticulturist, gardener, etc., ought, as a rule, to contribute first to the nearest Fair—whether Town, Union or County—and exercise his influence to see that it is conducted in an unobjectionable manner. By becoming a member, and attending annual and other meetings, any farmer can do much toward the proper direction of the affairs of a Society. And this is much better than keeping aloof and complaining of faults and errors which his presence and advice might have obviated.

But how about attending, and exhibiting samples of your products at the Fairs? That our Rural Fairs would be much better, in all respects, if more generally attended and contributed to by the great mass of our best farmers, breeders etc., there can be no doubt. And these are the people—leading, well-to-do farmers and their families—who should control the Fairs and see that they are so conducted as to bring no disgrace upon the cause of Progress and Improvement. Their personal attendance and influence would tend to prevent much that is out of place and objectionable, if not demoralizing, in many exhibitions, and to render them instructive and beneficial, as well as highly entertaining and enjoyable. Indeed, our Fairs should not only be instructive and profitable to practical people, but so managed as to prove interesting to all intelligent, right-meaning persons, of both sexes and all ages, who may attend them. Just now to combine with a useful exhibition such recreation and amusement as shall be unobjectionable may require some thought and attention, but ought not to be a difficult problem. There ought to be brains enough in every society to arrange a combined Fair and Festival, so as to render the

occasion not only profitable as a school of instruction to those engaged in industrial pursuits, but also a pleasant holiday to all participants.

And now, Reader kind, get ready for the Fairs!—not only as a spectator, but as an exhibitor to one or more departments, and thus aid in promoting Rural Improvement.—Moore's Rural New Yorker.

SYSTEM IN FARM LABOR.—The amount of muscle that can be saved by a little brain labor is wonderful. And yet the science of doing everything in proper season and place, in fact, properly is something that agricultural papers, or farming books, can not teach. Experience, calculation and forethought are the mentors. A month before a piece of machinery is to be used, a glance at it will show where it is defective. A rainy day, a spare hour, a chance to take it to town to be repaired without going on purpose. These present themselves to the intelligent farmer, and when the harvest is ripe, or the corn ready for the cultivator, there will be no delay for the mending of damaged machinery.

There is no such weak laziness, or wicked waste of time and opportunity as the man practices who never has time to do anything properly. He goes to town with three errands, and comes home only one finished he had no time for the others. He plows for fifty acres of corn, but has no time to get in but forty. He plows with a dull plow, and chops with a dull axe, for lack of time to sharpen them. All these are the result of lack of forethought and system. A neglect to use the brain that God has given him to shape and direct and save the muscle. An ox will do the work, but he cannot plan it. The horse is powerful, but he is controlled by his master, and his power utilized. Man's labor is but brute strength, and the strong brain force that is brought to bear upon it, the more surely every stroke tells, and the more grand will be the results.—Western Farmer.

If you, in your judgment, based upon what appears to you safe authority, think wheat or any other class of grain will rule higher within a month than now, no matter if every man in your neighborhood sells, hold on and get the highest figures. On the other hand don't be obstinate and hold on when everything shows you should sell. It is plainly a matter of judgment backed by intelligence and experience.

The same thing is applicable in the selling of hogs and fat cattle. We have seen this market barren of stock, the demand urgent, and prices high. All at once the movement set in. The market was flooded prices fell off, the seller lost as a matter of course. Quick sales and highest prices are made on a light market supply and good demand. The substance of the whole matter is then, keep posted and keep your eyes open. It is the duty of every farmer to get the very best price he can for every thing he sells and sell everything he cannot use to advantage on his farm. Sell everything that would be wasted at home, for every dollar made thus is truly a dollar saved. Nothing is too small or of too little value to market which will bring money.—Rural American.

THE CORN AND OTHER CROPS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, ILL.—I have been in Champaign county since the spring of 1857, but I have no recollection of a drouth in all that time which cut into the corn crop like the present. The drouth of '73 was severe and protracted, and before the end of it the water level in the wells of the country had sunk out of sight, but all through the corn growing season, there was rain enough at not too remote intervals, to grow and mature the corn crop beyond all doubt, the best and largest ever harvested in Illinois. Now, while the water level is ten feet nearer the surface than in 1873, the corn crop has received a severe blow, notably the early corn and the late. In the case of the early corn, the very excessive heat of the first week in July, in some cases blasted the tassels before the pollen was formed, and in others stimulated the stalk to push the ear and the panicle before its time, so that a great many fields are tasseled and silked at half the usual size, and two thirds their usual height. What the rains may do if they come within a few weeks, or even if this damp and cold weather without rain continues a week, I do not know, but I cannot feel (and that is the testimony of the best informed growers in the country), how it will be possible to calculate on a surplus equal to half that of 1872. Even if the crop should be a reasonably good one, it should be borne in mind, that on account of the drouth, hogs, cattle and horses and all other stock are very thin in flesh, and that twice the amount ordinarily consumed will be required to fat the hogs and cattle for the market, and to put in working condition the horses and mules and stock cattle of the county.—B. T. J. in Country Gentleman.

REPORTS FROM MINNESOTA.—A late dispatch from St. Paul says that crop reports from all portions of the state are at hand. Grasshoppers have undoubtedly destroyed 500,000 bushels of wheat, and fire liable to destroy another half million of bushels. Allowing for the grasshoppers destruction, the whole crop will not be as good as last year. In the northern part of the state weather has been favorable, with plenty of rain. In the southern part, moisture has been scarce, while very late rain has been the rule. The yield in the northern part of the state will be good, probably fully up to the average, unless the weather of the next 10 days proves unpropitious; while in the southern portion harvesting has commenced or will soon commence, with a generally light yield of all grain crops. It is too soon to make a close estimate of the wheat yield compared with last year. Allowing for the grasshopper devastation in the southwestern and western counties, and for a diminished yield from drouth, the surplus wheat crop of the state may be roughly estimated at 22,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels. Barley, rye and oats promise well, although barley is somewhat shrunken. In the lower counties potatoes are abundant, with no complaint so far of potato-bugs. The season has been excellent for hay in this region. Cattle are moderately cheap.—Prairie Farmer.

PATENT RIGHTS.—The Farmer's Advocate has the following: We advise every farmer who is a subscriber not to touch a patent right until he has consulted two or three business men that he has confidence in; never be in a hurry, expecting somebody else will take it before you. We have been pestered with too many of these useless swindlers, trying to sell us rights that are not worth the paper they are written on. The majority of these useless articles for which the rights are sold are not procurable; they can not be purchased, simply because no manufacturer will make them on his own risk. They know they cannot sell them. There is nothing wrong in your purchasing a patent implement if you are satisfied

it would be for your advantage. Every patent of agricultural implements should be compelled to have his implements procurable at some place, so that they might be tested before they are offered to the public in the form of township or county rights. Manufacturers are better able to judge of mechanical work and the value of implements than the farmer.

EXCEPTIONAL PRODUCTION.

Not frequently the space of our agricultural papers is devoted to a record of what may be called exceptional productions. These are sometimes in the line of agricultural or horticultural growth, sometimes in the way of fertility among the animals of the farm. As a record of what nature can do, they are undoubtedly of interest, and are worth all the space they occupy. But we should be careful that they are not allowed to pass current for more than they are really worth.

Too much can not easily be said of the importance of progress in agriculture in all its branches; of the necessity of inducing by means of natural and artificial cultivation the highest productiveness of the soil; and by careful breeding and management, developing the most perfect animals. But while all work in this direction is laudable, the danger in laying too much stress upon the exceptional productions to which we have alluded, is that they will create for us false standards by which to labor; standards whose measurement will make what has been accomplished seem unsatisfactory and deficient. It is well to bear in mind that exceptional productions are only the possibilities of agriculture, not the results of the working of its daily laws. In some measure all these things of which we speak are the result of accident; the same arrangements of circumstances not only may not, but will not occur once in a hundred times. Their recurrence is as uncertain as it is certain that they who sow with toil shall one day reap the increase.

The only point which we wish to impress in these paragraphs, not only upon inexperienced men, but upon farmers themselves, is that agriculture in the long run can only be relied upon to yield a fair average return upon the capital and labor employed. Each branch of this great industry is subject to change, and at times even to dullness and depression, while there may be from some unknown cause, a corresponding enhancement in some other direction. But the man who is always ready, with every turn of the wheel, to forsake an older branch of his calling for the allurements of the new, can hardly fall in the end to find that he has been pursuing through the mazes a jack o' lantern that has led him to destruction.—*American Farm Journal.*

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

G. W. SPURGEON, Sec. State Grange.

To Deputies.

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

Call for a Meeting of Agents.

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

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

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. FOPHON.

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.

HOW THE MATTER STANDS.

There is no use in concealing the fact that in an experience of forty years in farming, we have never had such a failure. Last year the crops were short, and the surplus of the year before was entirely consumed, which left us this summer with our granaries entirely empty, which with the drought and the destruction of our grain by insects, makes our situation truly alarming. We have been carefully examining our crops, and have this to report as the state of affairs on our farm: Wheat an entire failure, from chinch bugs; Oats, damaged by bugs, but will be about half a crop; Corn, almost an entire failure—what the chinch bugs have left is being burned up by the continued dry weather and hot sun.

Now, Patrons, if any of you can give us any suggestions how we are to carry ourselves and our stock through the coming winter, let us hear from you.

Please let us have reports of the corn crop from all parts of the State, as many will be obliged to drive their stock to some more favored locality, if it can be found. There will be some corn along the river, near enough to draw moisture from that source, and when that is said all is said as regards anything like a corn crop in Shawnee county.

C. C. informs us that a brother asked for and obtained a traveling card, since which he has gone into other business than farming and uses his card to obtain credit in other granges. He asks, "What can we do with him?"

The brother should be modest enough to dissolve his connection with the Order if he

has gone into business that has no interest with ours. He should feel it his duty to resign his membership, but if he does not, you have no right to withdraw his card unless he is guilty of conduct unbecoming a Patron. If he makes improper use of his card you can cite him for trial, hear his case and determine by the evidence what to do.

Bro. E. P. Colton, Master of Vermont State Grange, in a friendly letter says, "We had a cold spring, and are having a very wet summer." If you was out here, Bro. C., we do not think you could complain of either cold or wet, not just now, anyhow, as we hardly know what rain looks like, and as for hot weather—oh, dear! it must be felt to be appreciated. Come out again and see us—we can manage the fifth degree after the hot weather is over. (Thermometer to-day 108° in the shade.)

Bro. Shankland, of the National Executive Committee, enquires, "When does your State Executive Committee meet? would like to call and see you this fall." That's it, Bro. S.; we hereby inform you, Bro. Colton, and everybody else, that the next meeting of our Executive Committee will be held on the State Fair Grounds, at Leavenworth, September 7-11. Come and see us, and let us have a regular old-fashioned love-feast. A cordial invitation is extended to all our brethren, at home and abroad, to come to the Fair; let us get better acquainted and have a good social time. The Executive Committee expects to have a tent on the Fair Grounds, where the members will be happy to meet all Patrons who may favor them with a call. If any of you have a spare cigar, bring it along, for Dumbauld will be there.

Master M. E. Hudson writes us that he starts out on a visiting tour to the Granges in the southwest, and that he wishes to see peace and harmony prevail in the Granges throughout the State, "which cannot be done if the officers allow themselves to be drawn into political contests, or the Granges to side with any political party now in the field." That is sound doctrine, and will be endorsed by every true Patron.

J. E. asks, "Can we dispense with part of our regular meetings during the busy season and hot weather? We meet twice in each month."

The Constitution of the National Grange says we shall meet once a month, and oftener if we wish, by vote of the Grange, etc. So if your Grange votes in a proper manner to meet only once each month, it can do so. We presume the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak. "It is hot," no mistake about that.

We have just received the charters for the following Granges, from Bro. G. W. Spurgeon, Secretary of the State Grange: Half Day, Orange, Triumph, Progressive, Auburn, Williamsport and Sherwood. The above charters can be had by the proper persons calling at the office of John G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka.

The Grange Movement has fairly gotten under way in this State, and soon no county will be found within its limits, but can number its proportionate share of these organizations.—*West Va. Farm Journal.*

Letters from the Farm.

EDITOR FARMER:—According to promise, made you when we parted, we now give to you, for the best use you can make of it, a record of our run over the State, in our endeavor to escape the dry hot weather. We left you with a sigh for you, knowing what a hot, weary time you would have of it, immortalizing your pleasure and comfort upon the altar of duty to your many readers.

I can see you now, as I saw you then, gazing dejectedly first upon the sky and then upon the heated walls and sidewalks. We left you, friend, with a deep commiseration for your fate. The while our hearts were "bulging in" with joyful anticipation of the sweet calm, cool oasis we were to find ere we reached the end of our journey.

Once on board of the cars, we were soon whirling away from Topeka, on the A., T. & S. F. railroad. We saw the city vanishing in the distance without a regret. Soon the fields of grain met our view, and the sweet breeze laden with the odor of new mown hay and the curing grain greeted us and we were rested. We could close our eyes, and on the mind's microscope we could see Maud Mullers, could almost hear the judge, and then the sad refrain, "It might have been." Our eyes opened, and upon as beautiful a pastoral scene as ever greeted the eyes of any lover of nature.

Upon either hand, stretching away as far as could be measured by the eye, lay beautiful landscapes, charming as ever greeted the eyes of poet or painter. The scene was evanescent changing, always presenting nature's face wreathed in smiles.

We were now out of the county, and in Osage, we could discover by the fresh look of the corn and grass that the dew of heaven had descended in refreshing showers. The contrast was so great that we could only sigh for your local affliction.

This presented to us a climatic problem, that we would feel under obligations to some

one skilled in such matters for an explanation. Here, we had just left Shawnee County, with its Kaw river, a natural thoroughfare for storms of rain, so hot and burnt up as to give one an unpleasant hint of the probable proximity of Gabriel with his tramp, while in Osage everything looked green, fresh and enchanting. Not thirty miles lying between the two counties.

Passing through Osage and the eastern part of Lyon, we found crops showing promise of a generous return for the labor of the husbandman.

Chase county greeted us with green fields of waving maize. This county gave promise of the best yield of any we had seen this far on our way to the Great Arkansas Valley. We imagine from the lay of the land, and the knowledge we could gather of the topography of the entire county, this to be one of the very best counties lying on the line of the great thoroughfare. If we were seeking a location we should be very loth to leave Chase without a very close inspection. For sheep husbandry, it is our opinion, that there is none better in the State.

On, on went our steel shod panting steed, until we reached Marion County, which is known to be a very fine county even for western Kansas, having been all over it when we were in search of "sights afoot." Here the farmers seemed to be contented and satisfied, as crops are good and the returns promise to be abundant. Corn here and in the adjoining county of Harvey gave evidence of having been blown until tasseled heads swept the ground. The hot weather and hotter wind burned it some, but not sufficient to place it beyond the salvation of a generous rain. Drouth and the chinch bug, from Newton south, are doing immense damage, and are discouraging the faint hearts.

From Newton to Great Bend we saw nothing of the country, having gone through it in the night. Great Bend seems to be a progressive live little town, and judging from the kind of country which surrounds it, it will some day soon be a fine little inland city.

Barton County is a nice section of the valley and just so soon as they have devoted more time to giving to it a civilized look, it will prove to be one of the most attractive localities in the valley. On to Larned!

We passed over a large amount of dead level plain from the Bend to Larned. This we found to be a young city, but filled with enterprising men, among whom you may know Capt. Henry Booth, Ballinger, McCarty and others. The settlers in this locality are of the very best, and have come to the State to give it a fair trial, and to do that they are going to stay in the country three years.

From Larned out to Dodge it is all plain. Kinsey is a nice little "burg." Syracuse is another town with a future of large probabilities. Dodge City was filled with a large number of desperadoes now, run in by the Indian scare.

We now bent our steps homeward, took a run for a very short visit down to Wichita, the emporium of the southwest, and had a ride down to Cowskin Creek and Nennescah river.

In Sedgwick County the rain seems to have fallen in narrow strips. You will see corn fields burned up ready for the knife or the flame, and a few miles distant you can find fields as green and flourishing as there was any demand for. Small grain down in this section did exceedingly well, agreeably disappointing everybody. To any man desiring a home in a beautiful location we say to search the Great Arkansas Valley for the location that you have always had in your mind, and believe me, you cannot fail to find the real of the ideal place you intend to make a beautiful home. Go hence, explore and then locate yourself and cast your fortune with that of the great State of Kansas; keeping in mind always that it is only through trials and difficulties that we can hope to reach a position among the bright, good and true ones of our State. "Ad astra per aspera."

Since writing the above we have reached our native heather, and find that we have been ousted while in search of the land of ice, cream and lemonade, by visitors from Minnesota and Wisconsin. We will in our next tell you of the doings of our guests, Mr. and Mrs. Grasshopper and the entire family of grasshopper.

U. B. Q. TEEA.

As the discussion upon "Treeless Plains" still goes on, allow me to say that so far as the north-western portion of the State of Kansas is concerned, one of Mr. Johnson's theories is untrue. In speaking of the little timber we have he says in his first article that "you find it in the little valleys of streams which flow water through the entire season." The truth is, that the Republican, Solomon, Saline and Smoky Hill rivers afford but little timber nor do their overflowing tributaries do much better. This, I think, is also true of the Platte and the Arkansas. On the other hand, the great bulk of the timber in the country is found along the small tributaries of these streams which do not afford running water more than one-half the year, and generally much less. This will be apparent to any ordinary observer who will only open his eyes and look at the facts as they exist. And this one fact, coming as it does in direct conflict with Mr. Johnson's main theory, the latter must fall.

It has been well said that one fact is worth a thousand theories, but it seems to me that Mr. Johnson on the other hand, would like to break down a thousand facts with one theory.

MARTIN ALLEN.

Hays City, Kansas.

Meteorology.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, LEAVENWORTH STATION, Aug. 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 July, 1874:

DATE.	BAR. AV.	Th. AV.	HUMID.	RAIN.
1 Wednesday	29.92	81	57	
2 Thursday	29.91	83	54	
3 Friday	29.95	85	55	
4 Saturday	29.90	87	50	
5 Sunday	29.95	88	56	
6 Monday	29.93	85	62	
7 Tuesday	29.92	87	65	
8 Wednesday	29.70	90	55	
9 Thursday	29.78	78	79	2.41
10 Friday	30.00	79	59	
11 Saturday	29.95	75	64	
12 Sunday	29.85	77	73	
13 Monday	29.86	84	62	.05
14 Tuesday	29.91	86	58	
15 Wednesday	30.04	80	61	
16 Thursday	29.99	78	58	
17 Friday	29.90	74	87	.50
18 Saturday	29.87	82	69	
19 Sunday	30.04	85	62	
20 Monday	30.01	86	61	
21 Tuesday	29.98	85	61	
22 Wednesday	29.93	84	68	
23 Thursday	29.74	90	56	
24 Friday	29.63	91	48	
25 Saturday	29.55	93	50	
26 Sunday	29.60	73	60	.25
27 Monday	29.97	77	50	
28 Tuesday	29.94	77	57	
29 Wednesday	29.96	80	50	
30 Thursday	29.93	82	48	
31 Friday	29.72	86	50	.02
Monthly Means.	29.89	83	60	3.23

Highest Barometer, 30.10; Lowest Barometer, 29.50; Range of Barometer, 0.60 in.; Highest Thermometer, 104°; Lowest Thermometer, 62°; Range of Thermometer, 42°; Prevailing wind, South; Average Direction, North; Maximum Velocity, 42 miles per hour; Total Number of Cloudy Days, 0; Rainy, 5; Fair, 26; EDGAR MCGOVERN, Observer.

For the Kansas Farmer.

Temperature and Rainfall of Western Kansas.

BY REV. R. B. FOSTER.

Record for twelve months, commencing August 1, 1873. Station situated 2½ miles north of Osborne City, Osborne county, Kansas. Lat. 39° 30' N. Lon. 98° 45' W. Altitude, about 2,000 feet.

	RAINFALL.	MEAN TEMP.
August 1873	4.96 in.	79.83 deg.
September	2.23	64.69
October	.56	50.11
November	.13	41.85
December	2.46	24.15
January 1874	1.56	28.17
February	.50	24.50
March	2.75	38.50
April	1.78	47.56
May	3.46	66.00
June	7.70	74.70
July	.42	82.25
Total rainfall, 33.07 inches.		
Mean temperature for 12 months, 57.79 degrees.		

REMARKS.

I am not able to compare this record with that of the State University for the same time, but from Prof. Snow's report, dated January 1, 1873, I learn that the average yearly rainfall at Lawrence, for five years preceding that date, had been 34.93 inches. Let me say, however, that this July has been exceptionally dry. We usually have heavy rains during that month, and they have had them this year in Rooks county, west of us.

The mean yearly temperature, in Lawrence, for the time specified above, was 52.88 degrees, very nearly the same as ours for the last 12 months, but a careful comparison by months, which I will not occupy your space to give in detail, shows that the temperature with us ranges lower in winter and higher in summer than at Lawrence. Prof. Snow points out the same law in comparing Eastern Kansas with the states east in the same latitude.

I think our usual rainfall will be rather above than under the twenty-three inches of this twelve months, and that it will be so distributed as to secure good crops.

Corn and hay were cheaper in the Solomon and Republican valleys last spring than anywhere else in Kansas, but the drouth following our last good rain, (June 13,) had greatly injured the prospect of corn, when on July 26 the grasshoppers came and utterly destroyed it. There is wheat, and most families will have enough food, but the double calamity, drouth and grasshoppers, will prove a heavy blow to Northwestern Kansas.

EXEMPTION LAWS OF KANSAS.

The people of Kansas have acted upon the wise principle that it was to the advantage of neither the creditor or debtor to strip the family of the unfortunate of a home, and thus make it impossible for him to provide for himself and those dependent upon him, or pay his debts, and have accordingly made the following law exempting

REAL PROPERTY.

A homestead to the extent of 160 acres of farming land, or of one acre within the limits of an incorporated town or city, occupied as a residence by the family of the owners, together with all the improvements on the same, shall be exempt from forced sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife, when that relation exists.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

1st. Family bible, school books, and family library. 2d. Family pictures and musical instruments used by the family. 3d. A pew in any church or place of public worship and a lot in any burying ground. 4th. All the wearing apparel of the debtor and his family, beds, bedsteads and bedding, cooking stoves and all the appendages and all other cooking utensils and stoves, sewing-machine, all spinning wheels and looms, and all other implements of industry, and all other household furniture not herein enumerated not exceeding five hundred dollars in value. 5th. Two cows, ten hogs, one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, or in lieu of oxen and one horse or mule one span of horses or mules, twenty sheep and wool of the same, either raw or manufactured. 6th. The necessary food for support of the same for one year, either gathered or growing or both, also one wagon, cart or dray, two plows, one drag and other farming implements including harness and tackle for teams, not

exceeding \$300 worth. The grain, meat, vegetables, groceries and other provisions, on hand, and also the fuel necessary for the support of the debtor and his family for one year. 8th. The necessary tools and implements of any mechanic, miner, or other person, used for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business, and in addition thereto stock in trade not exceeding \$400. 9th. The library, implements and office furniture of any professional man.

THE KANSAS FARMER

IN ITS

Twelfth Year.

Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.

The FARMER no experiment, but a well established and

Prosperous Journal.

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

Communications.

Letters from the Farm

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

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

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

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports,

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

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

Scientific Miscellany.

Members of the Academy of Science, distinguished in their specialties, have consented to give occasional papers, which will assist us in making this new feature in agricultural literature. Contributions showing 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 meetings presented 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 in our 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 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. The department will 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. No other paper of the kind will be spared in making it the best representative of its class in the country.

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

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

First. To give a premium to every subscriber would necessitate an additional charge upon our present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, flashy premiums called for by the State, and the merit of which, 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 picture business.

Second. To give large and costly 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 value premium business as a useless humbug, which can be dispensed with, as not legitimate to the editing and publishing of a paper. The offering of everything from a Shaker's hat to a brass ring to secure subscriptions, has become a source of trouble and expense in the publishing business, which we propose to devote from, as we believe, in the interest of our subscribers. We are laboring to publish for the No. 1 Agricultural and Family Journal, and do not intend attaching to the offer a paltry mercantile exchange, at the expense of our subscribers.

Advertising Rates:

One insertion, 30 cts. per line, Nonpareil.
One month, 16 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
Three months, 12 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
Six months, 10 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion.
For year for Special Notice, 25 cts. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

Special Rates for Large Contracts:

In the Breeders', 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 600,000 during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

Terms of Subscription:

CASH IN ADVANCE.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE PRESENT CALAMITY AND OUR REMEDY.

We believe it not only wrong but detrimental to the best interests of a State to fail to state the actual condition of crops, or in the event of drouth or the visitation of such pests as have devastated many portions of our State, to cover the facts for fear it may deter emigration. We do not for a moment believe our citizens who are suffering from drouth as they are in Kentucky, parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and other States, or from grasshoppers as they are in Minnesota, Iowa or Nebraska, will be discouraged by the combination of troubles that now encompass them. That our State with its rich undeveloped resources for agriculture, horticulture, stock growing and manufactures, will only suffer temporarily from the present discouragements is certainly plain to every citizen, especially those who have lived in the State the past ten years.

Kansas when compared with any of the other States for favorable healthy climate and fertility of soil, will not in the least suffer by such comparison. The practical question is, what can be done under the present unfortunate circumstances to alleviate the suffering which must ensue in the districts which have been devastated by the grasshoppers and drouth.

We believe that Kansas can fully take care of her citizens without organizing begging expeditions to go through the east. There was a time in her early history when it was a necessity for her to accept charity from the generous people of the east.

We present the following suggestions, believing them not only practicable, but that they furnish a remedy which obviates the necessity of our becoming as a State an object of charity. Throughout our State let the counties requiring public buildings, bridges and school houses issue three, five or ten year bonds which may be known as "public improvement bonds," and at once prosecute their public works, giving labor to the citizens who have been rendered destitute. To place the rate of wages at a low figure, say one dollar per day, and to give out work only to those absolutely needing assistance. If the railroads have improvements to make now is the time to protect the people along their lines who will in the future be the support of the roads.

Where cities have street improvements to make, by giving the work at a low rate of wages to the people, who will sooner or later begin to come in from the districts which have been devastated, that will thus offer an opportunity for those suffering from losses to earn a living during the fall and winter. This plan secures public improvements at a very low cost and makes it unnecessary for Kansas to retail her troubles throughout the country and her citizens are relieved of the disagreeable alternative of accepting charity.

It must be thoroughly understood that this trouble must be met. Thousands of citizens will need help and it must come from abroad or be furnished at home. The question is one of importance and claims attention at once. Steps must be taken at once to relieve anxiety and to prevent contemplated removals from the State.

THE FIFTH OF AUGUST CONVENTION.

The Independent Reform Convention which met in Topeka August 5th, was a very respectable one, not only in point of numbers but also in the character of the men composing it. Nearly every county in the state was represented, there being present nearly two hundred delegates. The political antecedents of the members was largely republican, probably three fourths. Farmers as a class, largely preponderated. We closely observed the conduct of this convention and it must be said for its credit that there was an absence of pre arranged slates, combinations and trading which ordinarily make the result of conventions, anything but the voice of the people. There seemed to be an earnestness on the part of the convention to place an unobjectionable ticket before the people. It must be conceded that it is a misfortune that the bitterness of partisan warfare makes a fair minded description of a convention or of candidates impossible. All that sarcasm abuse and ridicule, can do, is heaped upon opposition conventions and candidates. The intelligence of readers is forgotten in the absurd attempt to prove that a convention was a farce and a sham, that its members were tricksters, dunderheads and enemies of the public good. In the average political campaign, decency, common sense and honest statement are forgotten, and as a consequence the reading public are at a loss to know where the truth is. We are led to these remarks by the descriptions which we have seen made of the 5th, of August convention. The convention was in fact, a fair average one for Kansas in point of ability and its deliberations were such as to convince an observer that it possessed more than its average share of integrity.

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

In the face of the difficulties which surround the farmers today, it is necessary for the credit of our state and our people at home and abroad that unusual exertion be put forth to make the exhibition such as to show our great resources and the courage of our people. As

the fair this year is not a horse trot with a small agricultural appendage, but in fact an exhibition in the interest of the producers and breeders of the state, there is an incentive for us to make the new departure a success. It is often said that no fair can be successful without giving large premiums for horseracing. In the past the premiums have been so out of proportion to the value of that interest to the state, that a great deal of dissatisfaction ensued among the people and a strong desire has been expressed by many that a fair be held where horseracing if present at all, would not be recognized as the leading interest securing the large monied premiums. In obedience to this feeling and in accordance with a law of the last legislature, the State Board of agriculture have presented the farmers breeders and manufacturers a premium list in which horseracing is excluded. Every effort is being made by the board to add to the interest and value of the fair. The trial of the steam plow will be a novel feature. A large tent will be given to patrons for holding their business and private meetings, and a general attendance of the Order is promised from various parts of the state. The fair will be an exhibition essentially in the interest of the farmers breeders and manufacturers and the strongest exertion should be put forward by these classes to make this new departure a creditable success.

THE INDEPENDENT REFORM CONVENTION.

The Independent Reform Convention assembled in Topeka August 5th, nearly two hundred delegates present most of the counties having representation.

John Davis was appointed temporary Chairman and Nelson Abbott temporary Secretary. Committees on Credentials and permanent organization were appointed.

The following permanent officers were elected: John Boyd, of Montgomery county, President; J. H. Watson, of Lyon, and W. Kalhoefer, of Washington, Vice Presidents; Nelson Abbott, of Atchison, Secretary; C. Alvord, of Davis, and Peter Bell, of Coffey, Assistant Secretaries.

During the afternoon and evening of the 5th, the declaration of principles which we present herewith was adopted. On the 6th, the convention proceeded make its nominations which are as follows:

Governor—J. C. Cusey, of Miami county. Lieutenant Governor—E. Harrington, of Brown county.

Secretary of State—Nelson Abbott, of Atchison county.

Treasurer—C. F. Koester, of Washington county.

Auditor—P. G. Smith, of Wilson county. Attorney General—J. P. Hollowell, of Cherokee county.

Superintendent of Schools—H. B. Norton, of Cowley county.

Associate Justice, N. P. Douthitt, Shawnee county.

The independents of the First congressional district met after the adjournment of the state convention and nominated M. J. Parrott, of Leavenworth.

The convention for the Second district will be held at Ottawa, the second Thursday in September.

The convention for the Third district will be held at Emporia, the first Thursday in September.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Resolved, That we, the delegates and representatives of the people of Kansas favorable to the organization of an independent political party, laying aside past differences of opinion and earnestly uniting in a common purpose to secure needed reforms in the administration of public affairs, cordially unite in submitting these declarations:

First—That all political power is inherent in the people; that no government is worthy of preservation or should be upheld which does not derive its power from the consent of the governed; that by equal and just laws, the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness shall be assured to all men, without distinction of race, color or nationality; that the maintenance of these principles is essential to the perpetuity of our republican institutions, and that to this end the Federal constitution with all its amendments, the rights of the States and the union of the States must be preserved.

Second—That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is indispensable to that balance of power in which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.

Third—That the conduct of the present administration in its bold defiance of public sentiment and desire, and its wanton extravagance in its prodigality and wastefulness, and in the innumerable frauds perpetrated under its authority; in its disgraceful partiality and reward of unworthy favorites; in its reckless and unstable financial policy, and in its incapacity to meet the vital questions of the day and provide for the general welfare, stands without a parallel in our national history, and the highest consideration of duty requires the American people in the exercise of their inherent sovereignty to correct the accumulation of evil and bring the government back to its ancient landmarks of patriotism and economy.

Fourth—That the faith of the nation must be retained inviolate; that the public debt of whatever kind, should be paid in strict accordance with the law under which it was contracted.

Fifth—That we demand the repeal of the National Banking law, and that the government shall issue a legal tender currency direct from the Treasury, interchangeable for government bonds bearing the lowest possible rate of interest in which currency shall be receivable both for public and private debts.

Sixth—That we favor the repeal of the tariff on lumber, and that the tariff on the necessities of common life be abolished or reduced to the lowest possible figure, and that the tax

on incomes be restored. Seventh—That the act of the Legislature of Kansas of March 1, 1868, by which the 5,000 acres of land dedicated forever to the school fund by section 3, Article 8, of State Constitution was divided among and appropriated to four railroad corporations, is unconstitutional and void, and this land still in right and equity belongs to the State School Fund, and the next Legislature ought to pass an act of March 1, 1868, and directing the Attorney General of the State to commence suit in the proper courts to cancel all patents and other conveyances made to said lands under the authority of said act.

Eighth—That we hereby extend our sympathy to the settlers on the Osage lands and to homestead settlers whose titles are contested by railroad companies; and we hereby declare that the reform party of Kansas will use every honest means to aid these people in the struggle for their homes.

Ninth—That railroad corporations should be made subservient to the public good; that while we shall discountenance any action calculated to retard the progress of railroad enterprises, or work injustice to these invaluable auxiliaries to commerce and civilization, yet we demand such constitutional legislation upon this subject, both State and Federal, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and extortion.

Tenth—That we denounce the passage of the act of last Congress vesting certain powers in the Courts of the Districts of Columbia, as an outrage tending to destroy the freedom of the press, and liberty of the citizen and the sovereignty of the states, and we demand that our Senators and Representatives in Congress at the next session vote for its unconditional repeal.

Eleventh—That in view of the widespread corruption that has permeated Kansas in every department of its government since its organization as a state, we will support no man for office merely because he is the nominee of a party, but to obtain our votes, in every instance, he must possess the Jeffersonian standard of fitness—honesty, capacity, and fidelity to the constitution.

Twelfth—The frequent cases of malfeasance in office which have been developed within the last four years upon the part of State and county officials, and the losses sustained by the people through the defalcations of county treasurers, imperatively demand such legislation as will give to the tax-payers security for all funds paid into the State and county treasuries, and all interest accruing thereon, and we denounce it as an act of criminal neglect in the Legislature having failed to provide for the speedy removal of defaulting treasurers from office and their punishment for malfeasance therein.

Thirteenth—That we enter our protest against the Indian policy as now administered, subjecting as it does our citizens to brutality and all the horrors of savage warfare.

Fourteenth—That we are in favor of the election of President and Vice President and United States Senators by the vote of the people.

MR. ANTHONY AND THE DISCUSSION ON EDUCATION.

We wish to suggest for the benefit of our correspondents who wish to discuss Mr. Anthony's oration at Lawrence, that it is his oration, and the many forcible propositions contained in it, and not Mr. Anthony, individually, that is under discussion. Mr. Stanley's comments upon Mr. Anthony and his criticisms upon the ideas of Mr. Sherman, who has hoped for Mr. Anthony's promotion to the United States Senate, are hardly just. As such opinions have been put forward however, we take the privilege of saying partially in answer to Mr. Stanley, that we have for years hoped that the representatives of Kansas would do themselves and their people honor by elevating to the United States Senate a man so far above the low arts of the political trickery as Mr. Geo. T. Anthony. The KANSAS FARMER deals in no falser flattery of men but it gives us pleasure to state our opinion of a man when we deem that he stands head and shoulders above all public men yet developed in Kansas for ability, courage and integrity.

Parties in want of trees and shrubs will do well to deal directly with Stores, Harrison & Co., Painesville, Ohio, whose advertisement appears in another column.

Linn County Fair.—At a meeting of the Linn County Agricultural Society, held at Elm Grove school house, last Saturday, it was decided to hold the Fair of the Society at La Cygne this fall, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October; the proposition of the people of La Cygne being deemed by the directors to be better for the Society than the offers made by other competing places.

A Dastardly Outrage.—About an hour before the time for opening Warnock and McGibbon's stock sales, near Lair's Station, Ky., Alex. Shropshire of Bourbon county, without any previous notice, made an assault upon Geo. W. Rust of the National Live Stock Journal, of Chicago, with a heavy stick, striking him a hard blow, following him up for some distance when they clinched and fell, after which Shropshire drew a large knife and cut Rust several severe gashes. Other members of the Shropshire family gathered around them with drawn pistols and threatened the lives of any who should interfere with the fight. Judge Boyd and others interfered, and prevented more fatal results. The act was cowardly in the extreme, and deserves the condemnation which it received.

The result grew out of an article in the National Live Stock Journal, which stated that some of the Shropshire Herd was placed in the Herd Book without being justly entitled to such entry. The Journal has a reputation for accuracy in its statements and we are glad to be able to say it has heretofore had the courage and integrity to speak its mind, and we don't believe such cowardly assaults as this will make it any the less plain and direct in its speech.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, Supreme Court.

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

REVERSED.

By the Court.

I. A note placed in escrow takes effect the instant the conditions of the escrow are performed, even though the depository has not formally delivered it to the payee.
II. Where a note had been placed in escrow to be given to the payee upon the delivery of 300,000 hedge plants, there must be a delivery of the entire number of plants, or a tender and refusal to accept them, before any title to the note passes to the payee or any action can be maintained thereon. A delivery of part of the plants gives no right of action on the note for a pro rata amount thereof.
All the Justices concurring.

Geo. W. MARTIN vs. JOHN FRANCIS.
Original proceeding in Mandamus.

WRIT DENIED.

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

J. H. COSTELLO and C. M. ROUSE vs. JOHN WILHELM.
Error from Marion County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

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

X. K. STOUT vs. C. C. HYATT.
Error from Doniphan County.

REVERSED.

By the Court.

I. It is not a substantial error for the district court to discharge a juror during the time the jury are being impaneled although the juror may be discharged for an insufficient reason, where an exceptionable juror is afterwards obtained and where the party complaining has not exhausted his preemptory challenges.
II. A party may have both a legal and an equitable title to a piece of land, and may in fact possess the whole title both legal and equitable and be the entire owner of the property.
III. A party may in an action for the recovery of real property under section 593 of the code (Gen. Stat. 749), recover on the strength of an equitable title only, even though the adverse party may hold the legal title provided however that such equitable title is paramount to and stronger than the title held by such adverse party.

IV. Where the plaintiff seeks under said section 593 of the code to recover real property on the ground that he holds the legal title, the action is in the nature of an equitable action, and although such action is frequently called an action at law, and the recovery is in the nature of a legal recovery, it is not a legal action, and the rights of the parties must be governed by the rules pertaining to equitable actions. That is, the plaintiff in such action must make out in every respect all the facts and circumstances which would entitle him to recover and by the same token he must establish his own title or defend his adversary's title in the same manner and to the same extent as he could do if the facts were set out with all the circumstances minutely and fully.
V. Since the decision in the case of the State vs. Stringfellow (2 Kas. 263, 316, et seq.) there can be no question concerning the power of the territorial legislature to alter the law of the territory, and the fact that Kansas was a territory, or concerning the validity of the laws of the territorial legislature passed for that purpose.

VI. Preemption rights could be assigned under section 5 of the territorial preemption laws of 1855 (page 646) and this assignment could be made by a simple instrument in writing. The assignment was not a conveyance of an equitable interest, no estate was conveyed and of course it was not necessary to execute a deed of conveyance. A deed of assignment in writing may be assigned in the same manner as any other simple instrument in writing.

VII. The proceedings of the county board under section 646 are in the nature of judicial proceedings and should be treated with about the same respect as the proceedings of other tribunals of special and limited jurisdiction.

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

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

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

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

MARSHALL SMITH vs. OSCAR F. ROWLAND et al.
Error from Osage County.

REVERSED.

By the Court.

I. A vendor's lien on real estate for unpaid purchase money may be created by the express contract of the

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

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

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

All the Justices concurring.

C. T. RUCKER vs. DENOVAN and FEILERLICH.

Error from Bourbon County.

REVERSED.

By the Court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All the Justices concurring.

RICHARD WILLIS et al. vs. FRANK SPOULS et al.

Error from Doniphan County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

I. An objection to evidence should be specific and should designate the ground upon which the objection is founded. (Lusk vs. Johnson, 9 Kas. 511, 513; Simpson vs. Kimberlin, MSS.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. The road viewers made no separate report of the amount of the damages which they allowed to be required by section 7 of the road law (Gen. Stat. 900). But the report of damages was made by amending the original report by adding the words "and we warrant the correctness of the same." The amendment was made by two of the commissioners only; HELD, That this was a great irregularity; but after the road had been established, it cannot be held invalid on a collateral proceeding merely on account of such irregularity.

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

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

All the Justices concurring.

ALEXANDER H. AYERS vs. LITTLETON S. CRUM.

Error from Labette County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

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

THE STATE OF KANSAS vs. GEORGE S. SMITH.

Error from Atchison County.

REVERSED.

By the Court.

I. Chap. 82 of the laws of 1873 amending section 88 of chap. 31, Gen. Stat. includes within its provisions a county treasurer as liable to the penalties for embezzlement.

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

III. Where the accused was charged before the examining magistrate with embezzling \$67,000 of the funds of the county of Leavenworth, and the information was charged with embezzling \$67,378.48 belonging to divers designated funds in the treasury of the county of Leavenworth and a special plea was interposed that the defendant did not have a preliminary examination as to the embezzlement of any money or other thing belonging to any other person than the county of Leavenworth nor did he waive his right to such examination. HELD, That there was no error in ruling upon these facts that the plea was not a bar to the further prosecution of the action under the information.

IV. An instruction that asserts that "when it has been established that the funds or property has reached the hands of the officer and that the same was not forthcoming when properly or legally demanded the law presumes an illegal conversion of such funds or

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MOON-STRUCK.

BY THO'S W. HEATLEY.

A young parson in black
And a lady in love,
While watching the moon,
In the heavens above,
At the same instant observed
Two shadows therein,
And were greatly perplexed
At what they had seen.

"I think," said the lady,
"They must be lovers.
They seem so affectionate—
They can't be brothers."
"Lovers! indeed," said the
Young priest with surprise,
Again fixing on heaven
His clerical eyes;

"How girlish in you to think
Those are people!
Why, each shadow you see
Is a church steeple!"
And each stood maintaining—
"I know I am right!"
Until the moon and its
Shadows sank out of sight.

As with this maid and parson,
So with every one,
In hopes, and dreams, and fancies,
Mighty deeds are done,
And each of us behold, in
Water, cloud, and fire,
The shape that answers best
His cherished desire.

WOMEN AND THE GRANGE.

A lady asked us recently why women wanted to belong to the Grange; she was of the opinion that they would be called strong minded, and that it would cause them to be shunned by society.

The idea of the danger of farmers' wives being shunned by society struck us as so novel that we felt inclined to ask the lady what society they had ever been in.

They are too far from town and city to enjoy their social privileges, they are too far from fashion to be welcomed into city society if they could go, and they are too far from each other to meet often enough to be called social unless there is something special to call them, some appointed time and place, where they know they will have a pleasant time, and it is pleasant it will be profitable, for if they gain no other knowledge they will learn that cares grow lighter if occasionally left behind out of sight and mind.

This needed incentive to leave home and be sociable, is given to farmers' wives by the Grange, and it is the first thing that we know of that has ever induced them to such an undertaking. No wonder they are such warm supporters of the Order, it is their deliverance from social ostracism, in it they see recreation and encouragement, the weekly meetings are looked forward to as a time for mental effort, interchange of ideas, friendly greeting and rest from the hard physical labor that every farmer's wife knows. They go pledged to be charitable, to make the best of each other and hence of themselves. They are not received for their caste, their wealth, their toilets or their accomplishments, nor are they refused because they possess any or all of these, they meet to be sociable, to wear off the rust which accumulates on both the mind and the joints under any ceaseless round of toil.

Honor to the farmers who have been the first to ask their wives to take a position beside them, and with them, as their equals in all respects, for the Grange includes everything, business deliberations, mental culture and social enjoyment, and we trust the wives and daughters will show their appreciation of the advantage and the compliments the Grange has offered them, by doing their best to add to the pleasure and profit of other members. Go for recreation but remember that one of the most pleasurable things in life is to add to the happiness of others. With the Grange meeting to look forward to it is worth while to read and think in order to be able to talk interestingly, and we do hope to see the women of the Grange make an effort to cultivate the art of conversation to some purpose; it is the only thing that will keep out gossip, and that if once admitted and indulged in, will divide against itself and ruin any society.

Do not let the men have all the ideas; from listening to their discussions of farm matters women will undoubtedly learn to comprehend more fully her husband's business and thereby be enabled to lend him greater assistance in both improving and carrying out his plans and we hope men will have the same opportunity of learning something more of woman's work, for very many of them we are sure do not know the amount of patience and perseverance it requires to do over and over again the manifold little things connected with the care of a house and family and do it week after week without any out-door relaxation; to be sure women do not have to work out doors in these broiling suns and almost any kind of work in the house is preferable to that, but during the greater part of the year, American women, farmers' wives and all, suffer for the want of the exhilarating influence of fresh air. Well ventilated houses will not suffice, they must have out door air and sunshine as long as weather suitable for picnicking lasts we hope to see them indulged in as liberally as they have been heretofore, but we are quite decidedly opposed to holding them in private grounds and houses, it makes them

stiff and formal, a portion of the party feel under restraint, the company can neither be all got into the house nor out of it, and it makes the unnecessary work of putting a whole house in order, after each picnic.

The Grange is to the women of the rural districts what the church, sociable, the evening party, and the public intellectual entertainments of concert, lecture and theatre are to women of the city and if they are wise in their own interests they will cherish and strive to improve its usefulness and its attractions by every means in their power, and since the brothers think it so necessary to protect it from the polluting influences of politics let them lend a helping hand to the sisters in locking out the insidious effect of neighborhood gossip.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 27.

BY RAMBLER.

Taking the train next morning after our visit to the tomb of Napoleon, we were agreeably surprised to find some of our fellow passengers on the steamer across the Atlantic, they were also passengers with us on the train, and we managed by dextrously handling a five franc piece between us and the guard to have the whole of one compartment assigned to our party. This made it much more pleasant for all of us. Nothing can be more disagreeable than to be cooped up in one of these small departments with half a dozen Frenchmen and not being able to talk their language but compelled to listen to their jargon for a whole day. In the cities and at the hotels we can hear our native tongue at least a part of the time, but deliver us from an all day ride like the one from Paris to Geneva would have been. But under our arrangement this journey was made doubly agreeable as there were several ladies in the party.

Our route lay in a southeasterly direction over some of the finest country we had yet seen. It is entirely different from Great Britain, the fields are larger—no longer little garden patches—and the whole landscape looks more like ours in America; even the growing crops look similar. We here see some fine fields of corn, with rye, wheat and oats interspersed, with vineyards of considerable magnitude. The sugar beet seemed to be the prevailing or favorite staple, for we passed acres of them, all looking very fine and the land clean and well tilled.

At Macon we had to change cars, after waiting the usual hour or more. From this point the country begins to change again, totally different in every respect to that we have passed, it begins to show mountains and lakes. Narrow valleys teeming with vegetation with the wine grape far up on the sides of the mountains. Now and then we cross some rapid running stream with innumerable little cascades and waterfalls. We are nearing the borders of Switzerland—the land of the free. The birthplace of republics.

The Swiss were the first people to throw off the yoke of monarchy in the old world. Their independence was acknowledged by Frederick of Austria in 1803, but like the rest of Europe, it bent to the blast with which Napoleon swept the continent. On the ruins of the former confederation was founded the Helvetic republic, and in 1848 the present constitution was adopted, which gives to each canton an internal government of its own, similar to our States though they are hardly larger than our counties. The General Assembly, which is called the Diet, has the regulation of all public affairs such as declaring war, regulating the post office department, coinage money, etc. The town of Berne is the seat of general government.

The great charm of this country, next to its natural scenery, is the air of well-being, the neatness and the sense of propriety which is indelibly stamped upon the people, their plots of land and their dwellings. They have a kind of busy-bee industry about their homes and little properties, and are perpetually building, repairing, altering or improving something about their tenements. The spirit of the proprietor is not to be mistaken in all that one sees in Switzerland. Comparing those people, their manners and customs, with those of Great Britain and again with our own country, the proof is most positive to any ordinary observer that a republican form of government is the only true government for the masses of the people.

Another circumstance which strikes us very forcibly in this country is the condition and appearance of the females. None of the women are exempt from field work, not even in the families of very substantial peasant proprietors. All work as regular as the poorest male individual. The land, however, being their own they have a choice of work. But females both in France and Switzerland have a far more important role in the family than with us, although not exempt from out-door work and even hard work. They undertake the thinking and managing departments in the family affairs, and the husband is but the executive officer; she is in point of fact remarkably superior in manners, habits, tact and intelligence to the husband in almost every family of the lower classes.

For the Kansas Farmer.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY FLOOD.

BY IVY GREEN.

Here in western Pennsylvania, our sympathies are all with the sufferers of last Sabbath

night. To readers of the FARMER living in the country where a daily paper is not procurable, a short sketch of the catastrophe may not prove uninteresting.

All day Sabbath, July 26, the sky had been gloomy, and an occasional shower caused church goers to wear their unspoilable garments and arm themselves with umbrellas, but the clouds did not empty themselves until about half past eight or nine o'clock. The northwestern part of Allegheny City is built upon a hillside. Running through this hill, and emptying into the river, are several small "runs," as they call them here. It was on this hillside, and in the narrowest valleys of Butcher and Woods runs, and Sawmill and Soho runs on the Pittsburgh side, that the storm spent its fury.

One explanation of the immense volume of water which fell in this locality, is the meeting of two heavily charged clouds. Be this as it may, the rain fell for an hour in torrents, and was accompanied by heavy thunder and the most vivid lightning I ever saw, sometimes seeming a very sheet of fire hung from the heaven to earth across the entire sky. In a very short time the inhabitants of the doomed district found to their unutterable horror that the water was rapidly rising around their dwellings. A little longer and the houses began to sway, and then, as a greater stream came down the narrow valley of Butcher run, first outbuildings were swept away, then the planks of the road were torn up, huge trees uprooted and the collection of debris swept on by the mad waters, carried away houses and everything before it. The torrent began two miles beyond Ohio street, Allegheny, where the valley is from 50 to 200 feet wide, allowing only room for a road and a few houses on either side; by the time it reached where the valley spread to 400 feet in width, its force and roar were terrible. Here the first house fell, and in it perished the whole family, four in number. The wrecked house struck another, from which fortunately the family had escaped, and these two swept the next house and its precious freight along against the next, and thus the fearful ruin progressed, only three or four being left standing and nearly all the inhabitants killed at once, or, worse yet, washed on with the seething current, full of dead bodies of men and animals, wrecked houses and broken trees, to meet a slower and more terrible death.

Reaching East street, the waters divided, part going up this street, but the larger body keeping in its track along Madison avenue, in the valley of the run, and still doing great damage, overturning houses and stables, and tearing a canal several feet deep in the cobblestone pavement of the street.

On reaching O'Hara street it flooded every building and carried many away. The water from Spring Garden avenue soon joined the fiercer flood and the two covered four entire squares. On reaching Ohio, one of the principal streets in Allegheny, the volume was immense, and here a sewer burst, bringing down a double frame house. The damage done in the remainder of the course to the river was not very great.

Woods run, further out from the city, suffered in the same manner, but not to so great an extent.

On the Pittsburgh side, the loss of life and property was very large and the streets are so washed as to be now, after four days work upon them, impassable.

At Sawmill run, a row of tenement houses containing six families, fell at one sweep of the surging waters, and of the whole number but one person escaped.

The water here reached the height of eighteen feet. Many houses and shops were washed away. The West Pittsburgh Gas Works were rendered useless, the pipes being torn entirely out of the ground and the receiver burst. Along the Monongahela great damage was also done—seventy-five houses ruined and fifteen slaughter houses gone entirely. The total loss of life as far as known is two hundred. About one hundred and twenty whole bodies have been recovered, while limbs, heads and mangled trunks are being found daily. Six hundred houses were damaged—either swept entirely away or moved from their foundations. Subscriptions are flowing in freely, nearly \$27,000 in money, besides large gifts of clothing, food and furniture, having already been donated.

There are many touching incidents connected with the disaster; one of a blind old grandfather left in a frame house by the family in their frantic haste to save themselves. As the house floated down the stream, the poor old man groped his way to a window, calling loudly for help. Against a large brick house, which withstood the flood, a mass of rubbish was lodged, and on this the floating house rested for a moment, the window at which the blind man stood coming exactly opposite a window of the brick house, he was drawn in and saved. An instant more and another house, sweeping downward, crushed the frame and both swept on to the Ohio. Yesterday the body of a baby was found in a corn field, half a mile away from the spot where its home was wrecked and the whole family lost. It was taken to the undertaking rooms and laid beside its little brother, Harry, whose body was found floating on the Ohio several miles below the city.

The body of a girl, unrecognizable, was taken from the river at Steubenville, one hundred miles below the scene of her death.

Several bodies have been taken from the river at Vauport, just below this place, on the Ohio, thirty miles from Allegheny.

A woman on Spring Garden avenue escaped herself, but had not time to save her babe, in bed in the second story. The water was pouring in, and she gave up all hope of her child. Her agony was terrible, and Louis Maier, a brave bystander, got upon the house and into the room where the baby lay upon a bed swimming in five feet of water. He secured the child, and in a few moments it was in the arms of its overjoyed mother.

A sick mother and her daughter were alone in a house wrecked at Sawmill run. The daughter was saved, but is a raving maniac through the shock of her mother's terrible death.

Two children and a man were taken alive from under the mass of rubbish which had wedged them in securely. The children, a boy of ten and a girl of six, have each been adopted by kind families. A large shepherd dog was also taken alive from the rubbish on O'Hara street. He was fastened by a long chain which permitted him to swim until the water subsided, when he came to the ground and the rubbish settled around, covering him completely. He was uninjured but covered with mud an inch deep. He will be cared for for what he has gone through.

New Brighton, Pa., July 30.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

OR

Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STANTON BEERS.

CHAPTER XIII.

It was December: without dripped the rain which no sooner touched the ground than it changed to ice; steadily it fell, coating the limbs of every tree with transparent silver and fringing them with long pendant masses of ice.

"Really, I never saw anything half so beautiful!" Maud Daille said as with her arms loaded with dresses and other wearing apparel she stood a moment gazing out the chamber window before she went down to her mother who waited beside a huge packing box which stood in the parlor, ready to fold and pack them.

"What is so beautiful, Maud?"

"Why the storm, mamma; just look out and see. Won't it be delightful riding on the cars to-morrow, with the whole world, so far as we can see, dressed in silver? Oh! I can't wait to be off; besides I want to see a real, genuine grandmother of my own so badly. Aren't you glad we are going, mamma dear?"

And throwing her arms around her mother's waist she looked wonderingly up into her face, waiting the reply, which came slowly, for the mother-heart went out over the ice covered hills to a little mound all brown and ice-bound, where slept one of her treasures, and the thought of going away and leaving it all alone was hard to bear, strive as she would to think of the spirit unfettered and free roaming through illimitable space.

"Not really glad, my darling, but very willing to go, as your papa thinks it is best; I have grown to love the dear home where most of my children were born, and near which lies my precious baby boy; I think the thought of leaving his grave is the only thing that makes me sad at thought of leaving; unless it is the leaving our friends, Mr. Stearns's people."

"Yes! but mamma, you can write to Mrs. Stearns, Dora and I are going to correspond, and Ella and Hattie, really I think that one of the nicest things about going, it will just be splendid to get letters from somebody."

Mrs. Daille laughed gently through her tears at Maud's reasons for being anxious to leave the old home, but they were very natural for one of Maud's years and temperament.

Perhaps they might not have decided to go to Pennsylvania and live with her mother had not an opportunity presented itself to dispose of the farm in Illinois at a great bargain, and Mr. Daille argued that with his money loose to speculate with and the old home farm to live on, he could get gain much more speedily than to remain where they were. His argument seemed plausible, Mrs. Daille did not long withhold her consent; the sale was made and they were to give possession by the first of January.

The day following the opening of this chapter was the one upon which they had decided to start on their journey, and it found them with their arrangements all complete, the storm ended and the country glistening in the icy robing of the day before.

Mr. Stearns took the family to the station; the last good by had been said and we will leave them to enjoy their trip as best they can while we take a peep in the old farm house.

Grandmother Daille was up betimes that same morning, bustling about in a way that caused considerable anxiety to Rachel Doane, the maid of all work, who had been the chief of the house keeping arrangements for many years and was accustomed to doing it nearly all herself; thus it was that when the dear old grandmother presented herself with the express determination of assisting about the baking, Rachel demurred considerably, but finally yielded, as she always did, soon as she found Mrs. Daille was determined.

Such wonders as were performed in the old kitchen that day, such miracles of pies and cakes as came steaming out of the old brick oven, such mysteries of puffy pastry and appetizing curiosities as were brought to light for a little time, and then hidden away "for Phillip's children," when they should get there, would take more space and time to de-

scribe than I have patience to use.

Rachel smiled to herself many a time as she listened to the quivering voice of her mistress as it sang snatches of song she had never heard before, and wondered if Phillip Daille was anything like his father, and why it was that through the long years of service in the family she had never heard him talked of—to be sure she had heard many rumors outside but none that seemed at all probable to her.

Sweet and child-like were the dreams that came to the old lady's pillow that night; and joyously she welcomed the dawning of the day which was to bring to her her long absent son.

All through the long day she arranged and rearranged the old-time furniture, and gave directions to Rachel, hurrying her when she was all the time doing as fast as she could.

Over and over again would she patter through the long, cold hall and peep into the parlor where she and Rachel two days before had arranged a Christmas tree and loaded it with gifts for those whose coming she was so nervously waiting.

At last she heard the shrill whistle of the steam horse which heralded the approach of the train which was to bring her loved ones. Then breathlessly she sunk into her chair with clasped hands and a face so white that Rachel crossed herself many a time and whispered a prayer over and over to the holy Virgin, wondering "what could all the mistress, to make her look so like a funeral, when the son was coming with all his children."

Patrons' Hand-Book

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

APLETON KAN., May 4, 1874.
Hon. J. K. HUDSON: Dear Sir and Brother—Your valuable favor, the Patrons' Hand-Book has been received. I consider it the most complete work of the kind I have seen. There is in it what every Patron should know, and all Patrons who would keep posted in Grange matters should have a copy as a book of reference; and especially should it be kept in every Grange in our state for the use of its officers and members.

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

The very reasonable price at which your book is sold will enable all who desire the work to procure a copy. My correspondence with Subordinate Granges and Deputies throughout the state warrant me in saying that out of the fourteen hundred Granges now organized in Kansas, there are not five per cent. of the number that are not in good working order and rapidly increasing their membership by initiations.

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange.

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

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

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

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

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

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

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

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

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange.

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

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

It shall have a careful perusal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., May 4, 1874.
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 personal. It contains much valuable matter of interest to our Order, and is worthy of the commendation of all Patrons.

Yours fraternally, S. F. BROWN.

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

I have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," and am very 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 seek for elsewhere and the style and accuracy of its typography would do honor to the press of any of the Eastern States.

I doubt not that your enterprise will receive the patronage from the Order to which it is well entitled. That it may do so, is the sincere wish of your obliged friend,

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

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

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

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

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry

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

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

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

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1874, section 1, when the proper value of a stray horse exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said stray, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the owner, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Stray List for the Week ending Aug. 12.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. W. Harley, Osaage tp., a bay mare 16 hands high, 4 years old, small star in forehead, a little white on upper lip, small callous on inside right fore leg, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.
Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by N. W. Owen, a brown mare colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, JSG on right fore foot. Appraised \$25.
HORSE—Taken up by Pat. Daniels, a dun or clay bank horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, Spanish brand on the left shoulder, both hind feet white, small scar on front of left foot. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Also, a bay mare, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$20.
HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Mitchell, Osaage tp., a straw, berry roan horse, 15 years old, 15½ hands high, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$25.
Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by John Phelan, Fordock tp., one cow, mostly cow, dim brand on right side, crop and under-saddle on right ear, left horn short, speckled roan sides, white forehead. Appraised \$25.
Coffey County—Job Trockmorton, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. B. Barry, Liberty tp., a bay mare, 8 years old, white mane and tail, glass eyes, scar on right side of breast, natural pacer. Appraised \$25.
Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by David Hite, Dexter tp., one iron gray mare, 3 years old, perfect color, knot on right fore knee. Appraised \$30.
FILLY—Also, one sorrel yearling filly, hind feet white to pasterns, white mark in forehead. Appraised \$25.
Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by R. S. Barnhart, Little Canada tp., July 27, one sorrel horse, white stripe in face, right hind foot white, branded on both shoulders with a circle and cross bar, left hind brand supposed to be a figure 9, about 5 years old. Appraised \$35.
Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by L. R. Nugent, Mission tp., July 21, one light bay horse about 12 years old, 15 hands high, both hind feet white, white star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

Stray List for the Week ending Aug. 5.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by C. Walters, a 3 year old mare, 14½ hands high, white mane and tail, glass eyes, scar on right side of breast, white stripe half way around left hind foot. Appraised \$75.
Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Hawley, Mound Valley tp., a dark bay horse, 15 hands high, 4 years old, left hind foot white, collar marks. Appraised \$25.
Morris County—H. W. Glidewelder, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Fille, Rolla tp., a dun horse, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, A on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.
Ottawa County—F. M. Saxton, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by L. Little, Ottawa tp., a dun pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, A on left shoulder, Spanish brand on left quarter. Appraised \$25.
Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by C. Shuman, Atlanta tp., a red roan cow, line back, J P on left hip, 3 years old, swallow fork in left ear, square crop and slit in right ear. Appraised \$18.
Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Wm. Willey, Zeandale tp., a dark bay pony, 3 years old, black mane and tail.

Stray List for the Week ending July 29, 1874.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Barry, Liberty tp., a bay horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, on each side, shod all around. Appraised \$40.
Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. P. Prichard, Mill Creek tp., a chestnut sorrel mare pony, 12 years old, some saddle and collar marks, white spot. Appraised \$20.
MARE—Taken up by J. Morehead, Osaage tp., a dark brown mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, branded A L T on left shoulder, scar on right neck joint, small white spot on left under jaw. Appraised \$25.
MARE—Also, a 4 years old, 14 hands high, pony built, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$35.
Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by H. G. Pleasant, Valley tp., a dun horse, dark legs, mane and tail, left teats have appearance of having been cut off, 15 or 16 hands high, 8 or 10 years old. Appraised \$40.
PONY—Taken up by E. Haynes, Harvey tp., a dark iron gray mare pony, 12 years old, 13 hands high, lump on left side, saddle marks on back. Appraised \$15.
Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. T. Starr, Patoka tp., a bay horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, branded J W on left fore foot, 8 white feet shod all around, star in forehead, white spot on neck caused by collar, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.
HORSE—One sorrel horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, white on neck caused by collar. Appraised \$30.
Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Barry, Liberty tp., a light red steer, 2 years old, weighs 1,000 lbs. Appraised \$15.
Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by H. A. McMillan, Blue Mound tp., a two year old gray pony mare, scar on left hip, brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.
MARE—Taken up by J. Jackson, Pototul tp., a sorrel mare, 8 years old, eyes in both eyes, 15 hands high, white in forehead and on nose, left fore hind foot white saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$12.
Mitchell County—L. J. Best, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by G. M. Sleazer, Cawker tp., a three year old heifer, light roan, in good condition, F on right hip, dry when taken up.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by L. D. Dwyer, Liberty tp., a bay mare pony, 12 years old, 13 hands high, blind in left eye and nearly so in right eye, both hind feet white. Appraised \$15.
Osaage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. W. Grable, Junction tp., a mouse colored mare with black colts, 18½ hands high, 12 years old, long mane, star in forehead, black feet, black stripes on back. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Taken up by W. B. Rockey, Valley Brook tp., a black mare, 14 hands high, 12 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.
MARE—Taken up by F. E. Whittemore, Valley Creek tp., a 3 year old sorrel mare, 15 hands high, small white spot on back. Appraised \$20.
PONY—Also, a sorrel pony mare, 3 years old, 10 hands high, white face. Appraised \$10.
Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by R. Leighton, Osaage tp., a Texas pony, 11 years old, brown color, white forehead, one fore and one hind foot white, UH on left hip.

Wabash County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
STALLION—Taken up by S. C. G. Glendon, Wabash tp., a bright bay stallion, star in forehead, 2 years old, medium size. Appraised \$40.
STALLION—Also, a bright bay stallion, 2 years old, a white spot in forehead, hind feet white, medium size. Appraised \$40.

Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by G. W. Warden, Liberty tp., a sorrel horse, 8 on left shoulder, white stripe in face, scar of cut back of left shoulder, 10 years old. Appraised \$10.
HORSE—Also, a bay horse, HK on left shoulder, an indistinct brand on left hip, saddle marks, 8 years old, Appraised \$40.
Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Wm. North, Neosho tp., May 20, one dun pony, 8 years old, 12 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25.
Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by A. Bubb, Sherman tp., one bay mare colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25.
Doniphan County—Chas. Rappelye, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Wm. Ellidge, Centre tp., one bay horse colt, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, left hind foot white star in forehead. Appraised \$35.
HORSE—Taken up by R. R. Keene, Centre tp., one light bay horse, 14½ hands high, 10 years old, saddle marks on back, had on neck a rope 90 feet long. \$25.
Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by J. B. Barry, Liberty tp., one black colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$15.
COW—Taken up by J. J. McIntosh, Grant tp., one pale red cow, 7 years old. Appraised \$8.
HORSE—Taken up by R. McCubby, Highland tp., one yellow horse, 14 hands high, blaze face, black streaks along back and around hind legs. Appraised \$35.
PONY—Taken up by J. J. McIntosh, Grant tp., one bay pony mare, 8 years old, speck in right eye, star in forehead, medium size. Appraised \$15.

Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Joseph P. Smith, Vermilion tp., an iron gray yearling filly, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.
MARE—Taken up by Wm. Wells, Vermilion tp., one bay mare, 3 years old, no marks. Appraised \$40.

Wilson County—G. E. Budin, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Wenner, Prairie tp., one bay horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, white feet, black mane and tail, blaze in face, running sore on sheath. Appraised \$20.
HORSE—Taken up by Wm. S. Thom, Pleasant Valley tp., one bay horse, black mane and tail, three white feet, 8 yrs old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$20.
FILLY—Taken up by W. S. Roby, Verdigris tp., one filly, 15 hands high, bright bay, feet all white, some white in the face, 3 years old. Appraised \$40.

Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by T. Heffron, Owl Creek tp., one white bull, red nose, 4 years old. Appraised \$15.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John McGlinchey, Reeder tp., June 1, one bay horse, star in forehead, 3 white feet, branded KIRS on right hip, heart with A inside branded on right shoulder and left hip. Appraised \$40.
HORSE—Same marks and brands but 4 white feet, both horses about 7 years old. Appraised \$40.
MARE AND COLT—Taken up by S. P. Cornell, Teeder tp., June 20, one iron gray horse, 10 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$25.
MARE AND COLT—Taken up by S. P. Cornell, Teeder tp., June 20, one bay mare with sucking colt, six years old, small star in forehead, 15 hands high. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by A. Hawkins, Rock Creek tp., June 8.

One roan stud colt, 15½ hands high, 3 years old, white up to hock, pony stock, 3 years old.
MARE—Taken up by P. E. Weston, Jackson tp., June 6, one light daple gray mare, white stripes on left side of nose, figure 11 on left shoulder, 11 hands high, 5 years old, had a short piece of rope around the neck. Appraised \$30.
STALLION—Taken up by E. T. Horton, Lane tp., May 11, one sorrel stallion, 3 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by E. Williams, Richmond tp., June 8, one strawberry roan and pony, small white stripe in forehead, 4 years old. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Z. M. Emery, white Rock tp., May 28.

One bay mare, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, 25 hands high, branded on left hip and shoulder but not described. Appraised \$75.
MARE—Also, one black mare, 6 years old, scar on right hip about six inches from root of tail, splints on fore legs. Appraised \$75.
MARE—Taken up by E. Munger, Branch tp., one chestnut sorrel Mare, 15 hands high, left eye out, left hind foot white, 12 years old, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$25.

Breeders' Directory.

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

THOS. E. TALBOTT, Dalhoff, St. Charles Co., Missouri, and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

W. M. BLACK, "Cornwall farm," Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

C. L. BURRUS & SON, "Locust Lawn Farm," Carrollton, Ill., breeders of Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale at farm prices. Correspondence solicited.

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

LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERY—Blair Bro's, Proprietors, Supplies at wholesale and retail.

G. M. MAXON, "Riverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y., breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

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

H. N. MOORE, "Toma Valley Farm," Red Oak, Iowa, breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire and Magic Hogs. None but thoroughbreds kept on the farm.

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure blooded and fashionable pedigrees—several of the best of the show ring and shambles.

H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Compton Co., Nevada, breeder of Short-horn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

GLENN FLORE STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION, approved and fashionable pedigrees. Catalogues sent on application. Address: C. G. PARKS.

A. KNAPE, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas, Breeder and Shipper of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire and Pigs. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

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

ANDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan., Breeder of thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

THE HORSE RADS, "Mapleleaf," Corning, Adams Co., Iowa, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Light and Dark Brahma Fowls. All of the best quality.

LOUIS DRESHA, Cynthiana, Kentucky, Breeder of thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

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

M. RIEHL, Pototul, Missouri, Breeder of Improved BERKSHIRE SWINE. Prices low. Stock guaranteed.

H. HUGHES, Tonneka, Kansas, Prize Poultry, Fan-Tail and Cuckoo Pigeons. Fifteen First Prizes, 1873. Young Fowls for sale in season.

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

AK HILL STOCK FARM, Kellogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, M. Riehl, proprietor. Breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Stock at all times for sale. Catalogues sent on application.

S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper County, Iowa, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Nic Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

COOK, Iowa, Allen Co., Kan., Breeder, Importer and Shipper of pure Poland China Pigs and Short-horn Cattle. Send for Price List.

J. FERRY Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Durham cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

B. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millerburg, Illinois. Sheep. We defy competition. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. Address: J. B. STEVENSON, Glenwood, Kan.

YANDER W. BARNETT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Breeder and Shipper of Chester White and Poland China Hogs. Send for Circular and Price List. Jan'y 1st.

M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of dark Brahmas and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$1 per setting. Chickens for sale after August 1, 1874. Address: J. M. Gaylord, Paola, Kansas.

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

E. R. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., Breeder of "Plymouth" and "Rock" Chickens. Eggs for hatching at \$2 per setting. Send stamp for descriptive circular.

Seedsmen's Directory.

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

LENN'S NURSERY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ALL THE BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale. Sept 15-17-93

LATE NURSERY, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN. A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of Depot. E. F. DIEHL, Proprietor.

LOT KNOB NURSERY, D. C. HATHORNE, Proprietor, Choice select Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail. 10-17-14

Beekeeper's Directory.

BERS, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND APPLIANCES. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Every Granger

Should have the oil chromo, 19x24 inches, faithfully representing the inner workings of a Grange. Can be used as a certificate of membership, or as a work of art is valuable as an ornament for any parlor. A copy can be seen at this office. Single picture, fifty cents and postage, or 12 copies for \$5.00 delivered to any point. Address the American Oleograph Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

To Buyers of Piano-Fortes.—Seven Reasons Why The Arion Piano is More Desirable than any Other.

First—There are four valuable patented improvements in the Arion piano, which simplify its construction, and which the most unskilled person can readily understand must improve the tone and durability of the instrument.

Second—These improvements are specialties; specialties which no other maker can use (being patented) and these alone furnish a dealer sufficient material to advertise from, and something beyond the "Tone and appearance" to talk about.

Third—The Arion is as perfect an instrument in workmanship and quality of materials used in its construction as can be made.

Fourth—These instruments have greater volume of tone combined with a perfect evenness throughout the scale, and a length and purity of vibration that cannot be found in any other square piano.

Fifth—The Arion remains in tune longer than any other piano in the world, and has been fully demonstrated since its first introduction to the musical public in 1866.

Sixth—All our instruments are 7½ octaves, and they are the largest square pianos manufactured. We use the same quality of materials, and pay the same price for workmanship, for our plain pianos as we do for the higher priced ones.

Seventh—Although the Arion costs more to manufacture than any other piano made (owing to its peculiar construction), we will sell to responsible dealers at lower figures than the same grade of piano can be purchased elsewhere; as we are desirous of increasing our business, facilities for manufacturing being unlimited.

Arion Piano-Forte Company, Sole Manufacturers of the Arion Piano, Patented November 13, 1866 and June 23, 1868. J. Mills and Co. General Agents, 214 North Fifth street St. Louis, Mo.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.

OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements. We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List. BLAIR BROTHERS, Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, Sept 14 Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

TOPEKA Bank & Savings Instit'n, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Paid up Cash Capital, \$160,000
Surplus, \$50,000
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W. G. VEALE, V. Pres. B. ROBERTS, Asst. Cash.

Does a General Banking Business. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Sheep for Sale.

170 SHEEP, mostly ewes, nearly all yearlings and 2-year olds, cotswold, native and Merino mixed. Price \$2 per head. G. W. HOLT, Pleasanton, Linn county, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE PIGS VERY LOW.

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

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

ALL creditors and other persons interested in the estate of Ne-bah-wee, late of Shawnee county, state of Kansas, deceased, are hereby notified that the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will, on Saturday, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1874, proceed to make final settlement of said estate before the Probate Court within and for the county of Shawnee and state of Kansas. MARY BUZBE, Administratrix de bonis non of the estate of Ne-bah-wee, deceased.

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In amounts to suit.

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THE KANSAS SCHOOL JOURNAL.

EVERY teacher should subscribe for the KANSAS SCHOOL JOURNAL, published monthly at Topeka, Kansas.

Subscription price, one year, \$1.50 Kansas School Journal and the Kansas Farmer one year, \$2.00. Address EVANS & HOLBROOK, Editors and Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

In addition the special object of the FARMERS COURSE

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

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

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

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SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

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

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

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We have just received from Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very valuable little work, containing the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Grange and of the Kansas State Grange, by-laws for county and subordinate granges, rules of order, manual of practice, parliamentary law, etc. It is a very convenient and valuable hand-book, and would assist every Patron very materially in comprehending all the workings of the Order. The Hand-Book is sold at the very low price of 25 cents. —*Michigan Northern Farmer*.

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.—We have received from the publisher, J. K. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, a copy of the above useful book. Its list of national and state granges seems to be complete, besides containing the national and state constitutions, with decisions and much other interesting matter. It should be in the hands of every Patron. —*Laidmark*.

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

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and address of officers, constitutions and aims of the organization, and much other valuable information. It seems to be a work which all Patrons who desire to be posted in their Order should at once obtain. Much care has been bestowed upon the book to make it reliable in all its statements. —*Clinton Times*.

The work contains what is usually spread over a two hundred page book. —*Arkansas City Traveler*.

A HANDY BOOK.—We are indebted to our friend, Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor of the *KANSAS FARMER*, for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very convenient and well-arranged compendium of Grange laws, rules, decisions and general information which must be valuable to Grangers. —*Gloucester Journal*.

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the *KANSAS FARMER*, but as we loaned it immediately on receipt to the Patrons who were just organizing a district Grange, we have not a copy to spare. The character of the work, the Editor speaks of it, however, in high terms, and it will no doubt be extensively used. —*Blue Rapids Times*.

The Patrons' Hand-Book, for the use and benefit of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, is received from J. K. Hudson, the author, and editor and proprietor of the *KANSAS FARMER*. It is an excellent work and needed by every member of the Order. —*Lincoln Co. News*.

The work is one that has long been needed, both by members of the order and others who desire to become acquainted with its principles. It is a book that is well worth its price. I think it is the best thing published for the price asked. I would not be without it under any consideration. —*Truly Yours, O. H. Hovver*.

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