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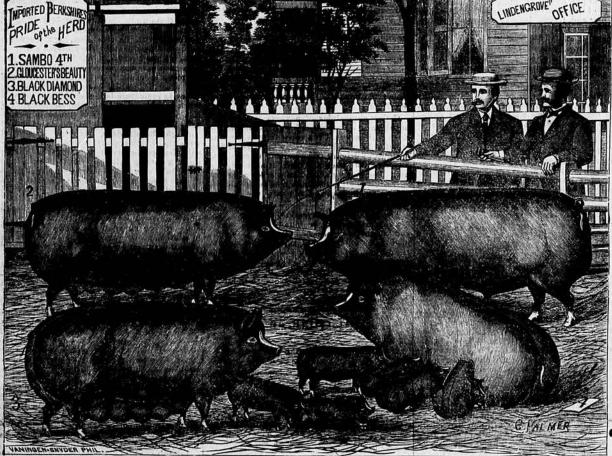
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Agriculture.

MANAGEMENT OF SOILS.

We give the following extended extract from the address of Prof. J. T. Burrill, of the Illinois Industrial University, at the recent

From the address of Prot. J. T. Dutting A the recomposition of proving, at the recomposition of proving, attraveling, roll, the ordinary routins of plowing, harrowing, roll of These operations are even conscilines exceedingly injurious. What is best for one field is not drawny best for the blood plowing attraveling roll of the content of the content



them, but the truth intended is: No one set of operations can always be best under the varying conditions of soil cultivation.

If there is any one thing which is radically wrong it is, in the estimation of your speaker, the prevalent opinion that the soil must be turned over each year, in order to get fresh earth in which to plant seeds. As if the surface needs to make a mends. If there is any conclusion easily drawn from the facts heretofore set forth it is that the upperment soil is the best for plants, both on account of its composition and mechanical structure. Were this not so there seems to be an abundance of deep roots to make amends. What we call deep plowing is indeed a trifle compared with the downward growth of the roots. Experimental proof is always best and is not wanting. In a number of cases reported by others, and observed by myself, the point is fully sustained. But there are reasons for turning the soil, such as burying rubbish—not fertilizers—ease of pulverizing, etc.

Nearly all of our books upon these subjects have been written by persons acquainted with soils widely different from those of the prail-full forms and in the soil swidely different from those of the prail-full forms and in the soil swidely different from those of the prail-full forms and in the case and the second that the case and the subjects is the several deep to the subjects its weeken the plant, to properly cured to compared with the soil as the time the variety of the surface as much as possible to the air, and the surface needs the most attention of the surface needs the most attention for the surface needs the most attention. Instead of trusting to the variety of the surface needs to the work in the surface needs to the work in the surface needs to the surface needs to the work in the surface needs to the surface needs to the surface needs to the work in the surface needs to the surface needs t

Nearly all of our books upon these subjects

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If the object is to weaken the plant, to prevent its wood growth, and in trees to induce its widely different from those of the prainteres. The plant is the plant of the plant, to prevent its wood growth, and in trees to induce its wood growth in trees to induce its fruitfalness, the root may be severed, but in the fruitfalness, the root may be severed, but in the fruitfalness, the root may be severed, but in trees to induce its working. No interference of growth can increase fruitfalness, the root may be severed, but in the fruitfalness, the ro and simply cultivate the surface, than to annuof an unfavored neighbor than the amount
ally uniformly stir the ground eight or ten
given. Give a young man a thousand dollars
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But we have had it show a strong heat after being put in the mow and had it come out all right. Indeed, English farmers do not mind if their hay heats to a very considerable extent in the mow.— Western Farm Jaurnal.

From Jefferson County.

July 26.—Every thing is glad on account o our splendid rains. This is the sixth good rain in four weeks for us Grasshopper sufferers.
Corn, grass, millet and vegetables growing splendid, weeds ditto. Chinch bugs badly demoralized by the rains, Potato bugs scarce.
Everything lovely and Kansas redeemed.
Hurrah!
J. N. INSLEY. Even Hurrah!

From Mitchell County.

July 17.—Small grain all Harvested and is above an average crop. Corn tasselling and is extra good, stock in fine condition. Weather

nating information among the people. Messrs. neighborhood. On top of the rock is the old Fitch, Riley, and Le Baron have saved millions of dollors to the states of New York, Missandstone.

birds.

universal signature.

WHERE THE STRAWBERRIES COME FROM.

The Journal says the average daily receipts of strawberries in the New York market at present are 7000 crates, or 280,000 quarts. The best berries come from Delaware, where The best berries come from Delaware, where the crop this year is large and of fine quality. Maryland furnishes some berries; and in 'the earlier part of she season about 350,000 quarts were sent north from the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C. Large shipments of berries are made every year from Norfolk, Va. The Navy Lersey berries have just begun to come New Jersey berries have just begun to come in, and as soon as these are exhausted we shall begin to have those of home growth. Later still, shipments will be made to the Boston and New York markets from points further north; and so, by the facilities of rail and water communications now afforded, the straw-berry season is made to begin early and end late, a fact for which we all have reasons to be thankful.—N. E. Farmer.

BANKING UP PBAR TREES

panking UP Phak THEES.

Visiting Capt. H. D. Smith's fine little farm, at Arlington, Va., the other day, I saw a couple of pear trees which appear to furnish a useful lesson. In digging down a farm road last spring, in clay and gravel, he banked up two of his young pear trees, 18 or 20 inches high, around the trunks, and graded back to a gentle close, they are now much more vigorous. tle slope; they are now much more vigorous and luxuriant than other trees in the same row, having made a preceptibly larger and more healthy growth, for the banking up of earth around them

around them.

In the same neighborhood, Mr. Wybert treated some pear trees in a similar manner, banking them up nearly two feet high, all around the trunks, with fresh earth out of a well; and they, too, show a superior growth above other similar trees growing near them in the garden. This seems to indicate that banking up around the trees is a good plan.

THE EUCALYPTUS IN MEXICO.—The Eucalyptus globulus has been known in Mexico formany years, and used as a preventive against chills and fever. The three-mile drive, from the city of Mexico to Chapultepec, is bordered

on the apple bark-louse.

4. Every state in the Union should employ a competent man as State Entomologist, who should give his whole time to the work of insects, and dissemi-vestigating the habits of insects, and dissemi-

souri and Illinois, by their indefatigable entomological labors. The salaries paid to these men have been a thousand fold returned to the states employing them.

5. The legal protection of insectivorous brown paper: Make leaves of the same paper. 5. The legal protection of insectivorous brown paper. Make leaves of the same paper birds. A commission should be appointed to determine what birds should receive this pro-

universal signature.

7. I would finally suggest that if our people were more generally familiar with the subject of entomology, and were able to distinguish between the beneficial and injurious species of insects, or universal enemies, they would recommend the introduction into our schools of the elements of this extremely practical science. Independently of the educational advantages of natural history studies, the "practical" value of a knowledge of plants and insects, should forcibly commend botany and bottom and nail on a bunch of cones, leather "practical" value of a knowledge of plants and insects, should forcibly commend botany and insects, should forcibly commend botany and entomology to those who determine the course of training in our common schools.

Send \$1 and try the KANSAS FARMER six months.

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Karm Stock.

CATTLE AT THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSI-

It has been decided to have the exhibition of cattle at the Centennial Exposition commence September 20th, 1876, continuing fit-teen days. Accommodations will be provided for 700 head, of which 280 may be Short-Horns, 140 Channel Island cattle, and seventy each of Devons, Holsteins and Ayrshires, and seventy of other pure bred cattle

is important that this Exhibition should be made a good one; and we would be glad to know that the West will do its full share. Intending exhibitors should at once apply for space to "Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, International Exhibition, Philadelphia."

TRAINING HORSES.

Not one man in ten is calculated to train a horse correctly. One is too passionate, another too timid, another too severe, another ig-norant, and so on through the catalogue. A highly nervous animal can be thoroughly spoilt by a passionate man in a few days' time. Bad habits in the trainer beget bad habits in the horse. The habits and characacter of a horse, like those of a man, are form ed in the training, and when once conformed, generally "stick" through life. It is an easy matter to prevent, but a serious one to cure. Whipping a young animal for every real or fancied offense, is one of the worst of practices and yet it is almost universally indulged in. I know a horse that jumps every time the har-ness is put on him. The man who "broke" him hadn't common sense, and the first time he threw the harness on him, he did it just as he would on an old horse, carelessly: the colt was, badly scared, and kicked, striking his owner on the leg. This enraged him so that he beat him most unmerciully. That was five years ago, and the horse has not forgotten tryet, and never will. The appearance of the harness thrown over him is insenerably. of the harness thrown over him is inseperably connected with that outrageous beating, and I believe no amount of care or counter training can overcome his fear, when the harness is first put on him.

Some men whip a horse whenever he shies It never does any good, but always works mischief. It is just the way to form the habit. It is perfectly natural for a young colt to shy at objects with which he is not familiar. But let him shy; pay no attention to it. He will soon get over the habit, when he finds that none of these things hurt him. But whip him the first few times he shies and the habit becomes confirmed, for he will assuredly asso-ciate the whipping with the appearance of a stone, a stump, a child, or any other object and will be continually on the alert for some-thing to be frightened at. And it is just so with stumbling. Whipping will not cure it.
It is a defect, and the remedy must be sought
in ascertaining what that defect is, and remov ing it if possible.

The whip should never be used to urge The winp should never be used to dige a horse forward on the road. They speedily become used to it, and will not go without it. It is just as easy to train them to go at the word, and nothing is so detestable as to see a man urging a horse by continually applying

These are only a few thoughts on this high ly important subject, but enough to indicate what ought to be done, and what must be avoided. A cool, calm judgment, perfect control of one's self, absence of cowardly timidity, respect for the animal, knowledge of his character and disposition, an understanding of your own duties, and above all, good common sense and strictly temperate habits, are necessary elements to a boxes trains. sary elements to a horse trainer. A horse trained correctly, and free from bad habits, is worth double the animal that is not, and hence, I attach as much importance to the trainer as the breeder, and think that more should be said and enforced on this point, in our agricultural papers.—T. A. F., in Ohio Farmer.

IMPORTANT POINTS IN DRAFT HORSES.

We start out with the proposition which we we start out with the proposition which we have before discussed, that great size is not necessarily a point in favor of a draft horse, and is often an objection. Next we state that a draft horse is not to be judged by his ability to trot fast. Fine action, in the sense in which the mode are applied to readstars in to trot fast. Fine action, in the sense in which the words are applied to roadsters, is not to be expected of horses designed for heavy work. Again, an unusual disposition to lay on flesh or fat, however desirable in an animal designed for food, is not especially to be commended in an animal designed for la-

Especially for use in America, soundness is a very important point in any horse, and as much so among draft horses as among those for other purposes. There should be no prediction as possibly.

Remember that exhibition or prize birds will disposition to disease of any kind. There should be such a constitution that reasonable exertion to which a working horse is subject shall not produce sickness nor unsoundne shall not produce sickness nor unsoundness of any kind. Perhaps the point in which there is the greatest lack among most draft horses is the feet. Among the first things at which we should look if about purchasing a draft stallion, would be his feet. It is to be hoped that importers and breeders of draft horses may pay especial attention to this matter. Good eyes are another essential. It is a not

eyes are another essential. It is a not uncommon fault with many draft horses, that their eyes are small, dull, sunken, or vicious their eyes are small, dull, sunken, or victous looking. Good temper is especially to be de-sired. A dull, stolid brute, without any man-ifestation of energy or spirit is to be avoided on the one hand, as is a bad-tempered, victous brute on the other hand

Among the faults of lesser consequence, but one we think worthy of notice, and one we think in which a breed of horses with very many excellencies, the Clydesdale, could be think in which a bro improved, is in having long hair on the legs.
We see no good in this hair; it certainly adds nothing to the beauty of the animal, and it holds mud, wet snow, ice, etc., to an unpleasant amount. If this trait were bred out we think a rain would be made at the state of the state think a gain would be made - Western Rural.

THE TEXAS CATTLE DRIVE OF 1875.

The drive of Texas cattle bound for Kansas and a market, may be said to have passed from Texas, and the herds are now held on the range in Kansas, sold to feeders, contractors or others, or sent to the northern and eastern markets. A few head are recorded as markets. A few head are reported each week, by the special correspondent of the Price Curby the special correspondent of the Price Unrecat at Fort Worth, as having passed that point on their way northward, but they may be considered the rear guard of the great army already north of the Territory. The total number of cattle driven north this season is, therefore, as shown by the reports published in these columns, 151,618, including all classes. the heaviest having passed between April 15 and June 10th. After July 1st about one quarter of the total drive passed Fort Worth. These facts—together with the other fact that large numbers of cattle have been driven from the Mexican frontier to north-western Texas, to avoid raiders, and are now on the range from which they can be put on the trail northward, as soon as the condition of the markets shall fully warrant—sustains the prediction that the drive of this year will exceed that of last.—Kansas City Price Current.

DESIRABLE POINTS IN JERSEY COWS. Col. Geo. E. Waring names the points he considers most desirable in Jersey cows as follows: "Good escutcheons or milk mirrors, combining width, hight and uniformity; even-ly developed, large udders, with a good width and depth behind, and running well forward under the belly; large and evenly placed teats; full and benefited with with the and cepts benind, and running well forward under the belly; large and evenly placed teats; full and knotted milk veins; heavy hind-quarters; thin necks; yellow lined ears, and small horns, free from much white." Coloring of hair and size has been disregarded, and even form has been held secondary.

SHEEP BREEDING.

From a paper prepared by A. M. Garland, Esq., published in the Prairie Farmer, we take the following:

An important auxiliary to successful breeding is liberal feeding. Where the ordinary products of the farm are fed, such as corn, oats, hay and grass, or, as in some localities, roots—in their several seasons—and plenty of out-door exercise allowed, I have never been able to put, or keep a flock of breeding ewes in too high condition for successful breeding. Strong and thrifty lambs cannot be expected from other than healthy and good-conditioned mothers; and unless lambs have a liberal and realiable supply of wilk their fullest rogsible mothers; and unless lambs have a liberal and reliable supply of milk, their fullest possible development and early maturity need not be expected. Our sheep should not be allowed to go hungry any more than our children—and where the demands of a healthy appetite are supplied with a liberal hand, the results will be no more injurious in one case than in the other. Let me not be understood as defending or sanctioning the unpatural forcing the other. Let me not be understood as defending or sanctioning the unnatural forcing or pampering of animals that is quite too often practiced by some breeders and exhibitors of "blooded" stock of all kinds. The close confinement of animals, and forcing them into an abnormal condition of flesh by feeding improper quantities of stimulating food can be defended on no grounds of theory or experience. Such a course may make, for the time being, a well-outlined animal; but it invites carly impotency and a premature demise. carly impotency and a premature demise

The breeder of cattle and horses, and swine, has two principal items to study and develop has two principal items to study and develop—i. e., a properly developed carcass, and a sound and vigorous constitution. To these the sheep breeder is compelled to add a third, and equally important one, that of fleece. The principal characteristics of a fleece are: 1st, fineness of fibre; 2d, trueness, or evenness of staple, both as regards length and size; 3d, soundness, or strength. These prominent, and several lesser, peculiarities, are to be studied and developed. Wool is more or less affected by change of climate, of food, of temperature, and of health and bodily surroundings; each and all of these presenting questions for the closest scrutiny, and demanding for their solution the resources of the most competent breeder. Proper attention to this subject cannot be attempted at this time, it alone furnishing sufficient material for a separate paper.

rate paper.

To sum up: Breed well, and feed well. To sum up: Breed well, and feed well. Try no experiments likely to injure the purity of your stock. Remember that your harvest (of wool and lambe) will be in proportion to your deserts by reason of the outlay for feed and shelter. In short, give the sheep a fair chance, and you can safely trust them to bring up their side of the year's balance sheet.

Loultry.

RULES FOR SUCCESS.

A correspondent of the Fancier's Journal gives the following very sensible advice to be ginners in breeding poultry:

Consult your own fancy in regard to what variety of fowls, pigeons, rabbits, &c., that you will keep, and do not be influenced in this matter by any one; whichever breed or variety you fancy is the one you will best succeed with.

not always produce premium birds. If you begin with fowls or adult stock of any kind get some reliable man who is acquainted with the variety you wish to breed, to select and mate your stock for you. Some novices will go into a show room and purchase a fir mium trio of fowls regardless of cost. birds often breed nothing but thrash, they no

being properly mated.

If you commence by buying eggs, order them from a reliable breeder, of whom there are many who advertise. If you are afraid of the perils incident to a long jorney by express, purchase of some breeder near your own locality. This, however, is a matter of the posterior of the province of the cality. This, however, is a matter of small importance if the eggs be fresh and fertile.

Always have your sitting hens ready and ac customed to their nests by the time the eggs arrive. If it is necessary to remove a hen from one nest to another, do so at night rather than in the daytime. as she will be more likely to stick to her new nest. In warm weather make the nest on the ground. Sprinkle flour of sulpher over and around

your sitting hens to keep them free from ver-min. Ruffle their feathers and their backs, and dust them thoroughly. Never grease a hen while she is sitting; if you do, not a chick will you get. If convenient, provide a small yard for your hens to dust and exercise them selves in; keep corn and water constantly by them; watch them closely for the first seven days, and see that they do not remain off too long. A hen should not stay off from her eggs longer than fifteen or twenty minutes in cold

weather; but at this season, an hour or two will not injure them. After your hen has been sitting eight or ten days, go to her at night with a strong light and examine the eggs, and remove the unfertile except a small portion near the top. Those that are unfertile will be quite clear, like new-laid eggs, and should be removed at once, as they generate gases which often causes them to burst and smear the good eggs, sometimes spoiling a whole nest. A little practice will enable the novice to detect the fertile from the unfertile ones by the tenth day. With Leghorn and Spanish eggs the difference can be seen and Spanish eggs, the difference can be seen much sconer than with the eggs of Brahmas or Cochins, as the eggs of the two latter are thicker and darker. An expert can detect the unfertile eggs as early as the fifth or sixth day.

Entomology.

The following extract from proceedings of Elmira Farmers Club are of interest:

Mr. Comstock then spoke briefly of the following insects. The ground beetles (Carabide), the black beetles with long legs, very common under sticks and stones. They are very active, can run very fast, and destroy many noxious

The lady-birds (Caccinellidae), the little hem-ispherical beetles, generally red or yellow with black spots. They are common on all plants, and feed on plant lice and the eggs of insects. The aphis lion, an insect which always feeds

on plant lice and the eggs if insects. This in-sect places its eggs on the stalks, so that the first hatched larva cannot destroy the remaining eggs

The speaker then drew the following conclusions:

Great care is necessary in the destruction of noxious insects, to avoid destroying those that are beneficial. From this it follows that one should study a species carefully before waging

Don't destroy caterpillars that have small white or yellow cocoons attached to them. Such caterpillars are harmless, as they are sure to die before arriving at maturity. And each little cocoon contains an ichneumon, which, if undisturbed, may destroy many ca-

Collect chrysalides of noxious insects, and put them in a box covered with gauze; an old sieve will answer. If a sieve or wire netting is not at hand, a box can be prepared in a few minutes by driving tacks around its edge, and passing a cord back and forth, thus making a net. The netting should be coarse enough to allow the small ichneumon flies and chalcis to escape, but fine enough to retain the butter-flies or moths.

The cocoons and chrysalides of many of our noxious insects may be found under boads, and attached to fences or buildings in the immediate neighborhood of the infested plants. He recommended placing boards between the rows in a cabbage patch. The cabbage worms will fasten themselves to the under side of these boards, to undergo their transformations.

The chrysalides can then be easily collected and placed in boxes as recommended above.

Miscellaneous

THINGS WORTH KNOWING Keep tea in a close chest or cannister.

Keep Coffee by itself, as its oder effects other articles

Keep bread and cake in a tin box or

Cranberries will keep all winter in a firkin of water in a cellar. September and October butter is the best for

Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped in soft paper and if possible laid in a drawer. The standard adopted by the United States is the Winchester bushel, 18½ inches in diameter inside, inches deep and contains 2. 150 42-100 cubic inches.* It is the legal bushel of each State, having no special statute bush-el of its own. A half bushel measure should contain 1,075 21-100 cubic inches.

To find the contents of a cylindrical measure multiply the square of the diameter by .785.398 and then by the depth Example: 18½X 18½—342.25; 342.25X.785,398—268,803; 268, 803X8—2,150 42–100.

The United States standard gallon measures 231 cubic inches.

A barrel contains 40 gallons or 9,240 cubic

5 yards wide by 968 long contains 1 acre. 10 yards wide by 484 long contains 1 acre. 20 yards wide by 242 long contains 1 acre. 40 yards wide by 121 long contains 1 acre. 60 feet wide by 726 long contains 1 acre. 110 feet wide by 396 long contains 1 acre.

feet wide by 198 long contains 1 acre. No. 1 mackerel should be not less than 13 inches in length from the extremity of the head to the fork of the tail, fat, free from rust, taint or drainage. No. 2 mackerel should be not less than

inches in length, fat and free from rust, &c., &c. No. 3 mackerel should be not less than 10 inches in length. No. 3 large should not be less than 13 inches

in length and in quality are those that remain after the selections of No. 1. No. 4 mackerel comprise all not in the above, and should be free from taint or dam-

The above is the standard established law in Massachusetts, and is generally accept-ed by the trade elsewhere.

Mackerel should be kept covered with brine and not exposed to air, as it becomes rancid or "rusty" in a few days.

Mess mackerel-The finest fish with head and tail removed

Extra number ones are selected fish. Large number twos-Fish over thirteen aches in length, and not good enough in uality for number ones.

Scaled herrings should be fat fish, free from cale and when smoked be of a bright golden

No. 1 herring are generally small and poo

fish.

The best way to cook codfish—Strip it of its skin and cut in pieces about the size of one's hand; place it in water and allow it to simmer on the stove until it becomes tender. It should never be allowed to boil. Boiling hardens and darkens the fish, and deprives it of much of its flavor.

Mackerel comes in barrels, half barrels quar ter-barrels and kits, containing, full weight respectively, 200, 100, 50 and 20 lbs.

Pork, full weight, should contain 200 lbs, but the standard has been reduced to 190 lbs. pickled beef hams in barrels 306 and 220 lbs. clear sides in bulk, in boxes 500 lbs., and in hhds. from 800 to 1000 lbs.

Salt-Ashton's, Marshall's and other Liverpool brands—come in bags, 224 lbs.; New York State in barrels and bags, 240 and 280 lbs. cases table salt contains 60 boxes, about 2 lbs. each. Salt also comes in small packets, put up in sacks, three sizes: 25, 10 lb. packets; 40, 6 lbs., and 80, 3 lbs.

Oolong teas are very highly dried, of wiry, brittle leaf, and valued according to degree of strength and pungency, and freedom from

Souchongs are the strongest black teas. The leaves are large, thin and often broken. The infusion is clear, golden and aromatic.

Congou teas have small, short grayish black Gunpouder is a heavy tea, of dark green hue, and the leaves rolled in hard balls.

Imperials are in larger grains than gunpow der, and in color a silver green

Twankays are known by the large, yellow-ish, badly rolled leaves and strong odor. The infusion is a deep yellow, and of clear, sharp

MARK TWAIN'S ADVICE ON DOMESTIC DISCIPLINE.

According to my observation, the most difficult time to bring up a child is in the morning. You can sometimes, though seldom, bring them up in the morning by yelling at them, but the effectiveness of the process diminishes with its repetition, even when not entirely neutralized by the children's trick of stopping their ears with the bed-clothes. The only prompt, effective and absolute method is to bring them up by the hair. If your child has a good, healthy scalp, without any tendency to premature baldness, this method will work with the most gratifying efficiency. Try it about once a week, and you will be surprised to observe how its influence will extend through the six days, inspiring your child According to my observation, the most diffi prised to observe how its influence will extend through the six days, inspiring your child with the liveliest possible interest in the re-splendent pageantry of sunrise. The pulling up of a darling child by the hair requires the exercise of energy and firmness; but no affec-tionate parent will hesitate at the little sac-rifice of this kind for the welfare of his offspring.

Nothing can be more fatal to your discip-

line than to allow your children to contradict you. If you happen to be betrayed into any misstatement or exaggeration in their presence, don't permit them to correct you. Right or wrong, you must promptly suppress all opposition, with force if need be. The moment you permit them to doubt your unerring wisdom you will begin to forfeit their respect and rander to their creekt. There can be no each pander to their conceit. There can be no sadder sight than a parent surrounded with olive branches who think that they know more branches who think that they know more than he does. I vividly remember how my father—who was one of the most rigid and successful of disciplinarians—quelled the aspiring egotism that prompted me to correct his careless remark (when he was reckoning a problem in shillings) that five times twelve was sixty two and a half. "So," said he, looking over his spectacles and surveying me grimly, "ve think ye know more'n your father, hey? Come 'ere to me!" His invitation was too pressing to be declined, and for a few excrutiating moments I reposed in bitter humiliation across his left knee, with my neck in the embrace of his left arm.

I didn't see him demonstrate his mathemat-

I didn't see him demonstrate his mathemat ical accuracy with the palm of his right hand on the largest patch on my trowsers, but I lete that the old man was right; and when, after completely eradicating my faith in the multi-plication table he asked me how much five times twelve was, I insisted with tears in my eves. that it was sixty-two and a half. "That's on the largest patch on my trowsers, but I fel times twelve was. I insisted with tears in my eyes, that it was sixty-two and a half. "That's right," said he, "I'll learn you to respect your father if I have to thrash ye twelve times a day. Go'n water them hosses, 'n be lively, too!" The old gentlemen didn't permit my respect for him to wane much until the inflamatory rheumatism disabled him, and even then he continued to insure me with awe until I week. continued to inspire me with awe until I was thoroughly convinced that his disability was

permanent. permanent.

Unquestioning obedience is the crowning grace of childhood. When you tell your child to do anything and he stops to enquire why, it is advisable to kindly but firmly fetch him a rap across the ear and inform him "That's why!" He will soon get in the way of starting with charming alacrity at the word of command. word of command.

One of the most inveterate and annoying traits of children is inquisitiveness. If you are considerate enough to attempt to satisfy their omniverous curiosity, you may as well prepare to abdicate, for you will be nonplussed by their questions a dozen times a day, and your sagacity will be hopelessly compromised.

An average child is a magazine of unconqueable and disconcerted conundrums. You cannot expect a child to have much reverence for a parent whose ignorance they can expose twice out of three times trying. It is well enough to answer an easy question now and then just to convince them that you can when you choose; but when they come at you a poser, tell them: "Oh, never mind! a poser, tell them: "Oh, never mind!" or "Shut up!" and then they will grow up independent and self reliant, and restrained only by veneration from splitting your head open-to find out how it holds so much information

without letting more out of it.

It would be difficult—very difficult—to estimate the beneficial effect that would be entailed upon their children if parents generally would adopt the method here vaguely indi cated. .

A LITTLE TOO SHORT.

They were married in the morning, and im-mediately stepped aboard the cars for a bridal tour to San Francisco. They attracted considcour to san transcisso. They attracted considerable attention on the way by their honey, moon ways, and created a good deal of quiet fun among the goodly number of ladies and gentlemen who were passengers. In due time the cars entered a tunnel and for a few time the cars entered a tunnel and for a few moments all were enveloped in darkness. All too soon the cars emerged into the broad glare of noonday sun, and our loving bride and groom were discovered locked in each other's arms and exchanging kisses at a rate seldom seen in public. The passengers took in the situation in about a second, and a shout went up that nearly throw the train from the rent at Fort Worth, as having passed that point on their way northward, but they may be considered the rear guard of the great army already north of the Territory. The total number of cattle driven north this season is, therefore, as shown by the reports published in these columns, 151 618, including all classes of Texas beef. In 1874 the total drive out of Texas amounted, in round numbers, to 166,000, passed over the trail. The greater part of this drive last year was over by the first of July,

Letters from the Karm.

SOME INCIDENTS IN NATURAL HISTORY. BY JAMES HANWAY.

In a late work on the "Recent Progress in the Theory of Vision," the author doubted the power of the chick to pick up grains of corn without preliminary lessons. This doubt was put to the test by two scientific persons, and they report there can be no doubt about the case.

A matter of this kind it would seem might be tested by any one who had any curiosity concerning it. As it was a point in dispute, I determined to test it to satisfy myself. This spring I took two eggs out of a hens nest just at the time they showed signs of picking their way out of the shell, placed them in a box, and permitted them to work their own way. These two chicks which had never seen their mother, seemed to prove conclusively that the chick does not need a single moments tuition to enable it to stand, run, govern the muscles of its eyes and to peck.

Most birds select an elevated place to roost on at night, as a place of safety. These two chicks which have not received any tuition from others, will come every evening into the house, jump up and climb on my shoulder, During the day time, it would take some effort o capture them.

This is called instinct. Is it, we might ask, incestrial experience, transmitted?

A BIRDS NEST.

That birds, as well as animals sometimes deviate from the common method of their species is evident, from a small birds nest of last years construction, which we found.

The nest is built between two small branches of a tree, at the end we found a small piece of wrapping twine such as is used in tying up store goods. One end is woven int the nest and is well secured; the other end is fastened to another twig, being wrapped repeatedly around it which is several inches above the nest.

In looking at this little structure, and the additional attachment of the twine, we cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that, after the place had been selected as suitable for a habitation, these little architects finding that the forked twig was not quite sufficient to hold the nest in a horizontal position, they made use of the string and attached it as we have a stated, for the purpose of giving the nest a better protection from the wind &c.

STRATEGY OF THE DOVE.

While we are talking about birds, we must rive another incident, as it contains a moral esson it is worth relating. A few days ago, while walking in our orchard, a turtle dove lew before us and commenced to flutter, as if it was wounded. This attracted our attention, proceeding in the direction it had flown, it kept up its fluttering, after a while it flew away, making a circle in its course. As the wood pheasant is well known to resort to this trick, to attract attention and lead a person away from the locality of her nest, I concluded perhaps the dove was using the same strategy. Therefore I took the back track, and found the nest with two white eggs. If it had not fluttered as it did, I should most ertainly not have found the nest.

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Like some guilty individuals who plead not guilty," before any one makes any charge against them; they convict themselves, by arousing suspicion.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Your valuable esper finds its way to Littleton quite regular, and suggests that I might say something that would be of interest to the farmers of your State. It is too well known that about 1920 of all the early sown grain in Colorado was destroyed by the grasshoppers, but crops were planted the second, and some the third time. second crop is principly con and the corn crop of Colorado never looked as well as it does this season and there is much more planted this, than former seasons, and in fact all crops are looking well, as we have had very fine rains for the last month, which is very good for the late crops, and grass, and by the way our grazing is a very important item with

us. Beef Cattle are doing as well as could be expected. We will furnish your state with beef eattle to feed your corn to while Kansas will furnish the most of the wheat and oats that is feed, especially before the corn is fit to feed. and that will be some time in October. By the way, why would it not pay some of the farmers of Kansas to ship oats to this market, as soon as threshed, as horse feed is scarce and high. Oats are worth \$2.75 per 100 pounds od beef steers can be bought for \$3.25 per lbs. Respectfully Yours, B. 100 lbs.

From Miami County.

July 24.—Corn looks fine and promising, fine rains are bringing the late corn forward fast, oats are harvested and light, potatoes are looking well, prairie grass is good. Having frequent rains and raining to-day, from present appearances we will have an abundant crop of corn. Corn that was planted the 17t hof June is now shoulder high, a much larger breath of corn planted then ever before. Chinch bugs numerous, rains prevent their work. Potato bugs still here, grub worm is injuring late corn some in certain localities.
C. B. SPALDING

HUNGARIAN GRASS

This grass will not vegetate until the weather is quite warm. Anytime before harvest and after the weather gets warm is the time to sow it. The ground should be most thoroughly pulverized. When this is done a roller will cover the seed sufficiently. From a half bushel to three pecks to the acre is sufficient seed.

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Patrons of Husbandry.

Special Notice to Officers of Subordinate Granges. A Price List of all Blanks, Cards, &c., necessary for a subordinate Grange, will be forwarded free upon ap-plication at this office.

Any Gratine office.

Any Grange forwarding 25 or 50 cents to pay postage, will be sent back numbers of The Farmer containing Prize Essays, and much valuable reading.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cts., is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published. Examine the testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

The use in subordinate granges of the sett of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight. The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

LET EVERY GRANGE MAKE ITS RECORD.

The questions of the hour, so well put in the resolutions of Bedford Grange, of Ohio, which are in our estimation of vital importance to the patrons of this country, should be acted upon in every subordinate grange in the every delegate should be instructed as to the sentiments of his constituents in the subordinate granges, and thus secure delegates to the national grange who are in sympathy with the wishes of the membership. We believe the almost unanimous voice of the order will be spoken in favor of the reforms indicated by these resolutions.

The next step to secure them is for the National grange to submit the proper proposed amendments to be voted upon by the subordinate granges. Let every subordinate grange, as hundreds have done already, place them selves upon record in favor of these reforms

The following are the resolutions of Bedford grange:

WHEREAS, All history and human experi-"WHEREAS, All history and human experience prove that large sums of money accumulated in the hands of a centralized power are inimical to the liberties, happiness and welfere of the masses; tending directly to breed and foster despotism, fraud and corruption in the few at the political and secular expense of the many.

the nany.

Whereas, The idea of caste, imperious and privileged classes created in the grange without regard to the popular will, is diametrically opposed to the plain, simple, honest and farmer-like views of universal equality as entertained by the liberal minded and generous-hearted of our order and calling. And Whereas, Universal suffrage and universal eligibility constitute our great and distinguishing idea of free government. Therefore Resolved, That it is the opinion of this grange that under the operation of our State and National Constitution and By Laws too much money is accumulating in the National and State treasuries where it is not needed for legitimate purposes, and not enough in the and State treasuries where it is not needed for legitimate purposes, and not enough in the subordinate treasuries, where it is needed; that the money should remain as nearly as possible under the immediate control of those who furnish it; that to secure this desirable end, the National Grange should: 1st. Distribute the surplus fund now in the treasury. tribute the surplus fund now in the treasury among the surpus rund now in the treasury among the subordinate granges, in proportion to the amount paid by each. 2d. The State and National bodies should be required to re-duce the fees to, at most, one half of the pres-

Resolved, That all degrees above the fourth are unnecessary and hurtful, and should be immediately abolished.

Resolved, That the fundamental laws of the

State and National Granges should be so amended as to give to all fourth degree mem-bers the right to vote direct for every officer

bers the right to vote direct for every omcer in the organization.

Resolved, That by the law any fourth degree member in good standing should be eligible to any office within the gift of the fraternity—from Gate Keeper in the subordinate grange to Worthy Master of the National.

olution to severely censure and condemn the FARMER-waited upon us at the meeting of the Executive Committee, in April, to inform us that he was empowered by the Ex. Com. to say to us that the FARMER's course was not meeting the approbation of the Executive Committee, including Master Hudson, and that they wanted it changed.

In reply to this, we informed Bro. Stewart that what we advocated in the FARMER was to us a matter of principle, and if we lost every subscriber we should continue to say what we thought ought to be said. This interview was not satisfactory, and after witnessing the independent course of the FARMER for three months longer, this valliant Brother concluded that if the FARMER could not be changed by an order from the Committee, he would just kill it off by a resolution.

We are in possession of some facts concerning Bro. Stewart's course in Cowley county in getting a politician and a lawyer into the

draws \$282 for each quarter of the year, as he has for the one just passed, he has struck a bonanza that the Patrons of Kansas will agree with us when we say that, for these hard times, pans out largely for the amount of time and labor required.

Bedford Grange, No. 268, of Meigs county, Ohio, passed strong, ringing resolutions urging the popular grange reforms which have been advocated in these columns, and in addition passed the following resolution, which we heartily commend:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the name "Master." 1st. Because free and independent American farmers have not and should not acknowledge any man as master. 2d. The term implies a system of peonage. 3d. It expresses that unnatural and revolting relationship existing between tyrant and slave, so repugnant to all the higher and nobler feelings of a better humanity.

In pearly every state the mambership are

In nearly every state the membership are arousing to the necessity of making the organization representative in its character and doing away with class distinctions. Besides this, there is a very strong feeling growing that the county organization is the business unit of the order, and that the attempts made to do business of a mercantile or manufacturing character by State or National granges is a useless waste of time and money. The land. When the State granges meet again sooner such charges are effected to make the officers of State and National granges simply executive ones, for purposes of organization, free from the accumulation of large funds, the better for the perpetuity of the order. The money of patrons wants to remain where they can practically use it for such enterprises as will be of advantage to them; where the members contributing it may direct, through their delegates, how it shall be invested. We believe the county organization to be the buriness unit of the order, and the higher organizations to be simply executive bureaus.

HARVEST-HOME PRASTS

Of all the re-unions of farmers there are none more significant or of more ancient origin than the harvest home feast. What can appear more grateful to a kind Providence that has blessed the labors of the year, than for the husbandmen to come together and render thanks and praises to that Power that has blessed them so abundantly with a liberal harvest and health to enjoy it. Surely the farmers of Iowa have abundant reason to rejoice and be thankful to their Heavenly Father, farmers of Iowa have abundant reason to rejoice and be thankful to their Heavenly Father, and right here is where the Grange element can come in and take the lead. Now this is nothing new in Iowa; we held such feasts in this neighborhood over twenty years ago, and they were always occasions of rejoicing and pleasure. We had some singular rules: one was that the spivale and the summer of the was that no spring carriages would be admitted, and the farmers and their wives should attend in plain clothing, as near, as possible in their working suits, that the families should come on the grain wagons with part of a load of grain to sit on; we used generally to leave a few sheeks out on purpose. But here the of grain to sit on; we used generally to leave a few shocks out on purpose. But here the youngsters would come in and exercise their genius and taste in decorating the wagons till each resembled a beautiful bower decorat-ed with fruit, grain, and flowers, the horses all triged out in their best, and every thing as pretty as taste and nature could make it. One great object in avoiding display was to place all the farmers on an equality and prevent any great object in avoiding display was to place all the farmers on an equality and prevent any envy or jealousy existing between those who were not as well off as their neighbours. We always took particular pains to have all the hired help and the poorer neighbours come in and rejoice with us. When we came together we had a short address, and a song of joy and gladness followed by a prayer of thanks and praise, and then a common table loaded down with the best the country could afford, followed by toasts and sentiments and amusements and games for the youngsters. All lands and nations have their harvest-home feasts, but the English yeomanry have been famous for them.

The order is democratic in its teaching and tendency, and democracy supposes the will of the people to be exercised, and that popular will to be law; and he who would attempt to make the Order either an aristocracy or monarchy will find himself rudely set aside, no matter how important his past services or pressent power. It is no use attempting to cover every defect or flaw; if it is there that is an unpleasant fact, but it is not healed by filling it with some soft plaster. No, it is best to weld it again, even if it requires hot fire and sturdy blows to do it. We want a fabric that shall possess strength, as well as beauty; one that shall wear and endure; but if we all sit silent when a wrong is committed, we consent to quackery and wrong; we even aid in its demolition. The power of a State Master or a Lecturer if used in an attempt to coerce men into silence will only be damaging to the Order, while fair, honest criticisms will only divert attention to weak points, which may be remedied in time before an actual flaw occurs. There should be no aristocracy in the Order, save that of merit; and while it may be proper as a mark of honor to call a Past-Master by that title, it is not in my opinion, proper to make degrees unattainable by every member The order is democratic in its teaching and

getting a politician and a lawyer into the grange, against the wishes of the members in that county, which will make rich reading at the proper time. The first name of the politician above referred to is Col. E. C. Manning, somewhat known to the politicians of Kansas. The possession of these facts on our part may, in part, explain his present opposition to this paper.

The self-sacrificing devotion of Bro. Stewart has cost the State Grange treasury \$282 in ninety days, as shown from the records of the Executive Committee's book of minutes. We mildly suggest to Bro. Stewart that if he draws \$282 for each quarter of the very as he

Dudley T. Chase, Master of the New Hampshire State Grange has been appointed by the Ex. Com. of the National Grange to re-investigate the affairs of the late firm of Farley & Co., of New York city with which Secretary Kelly is claimed to have been complicated.

Send \$1 and try the Kansas Farmer six to the Patron who raises the largest hog this

The New York Times, in speaking of what the Grangers of the Western States have done,

They have broken the power and combination of the pork packers. They started out the past fall as they did the fall before, to buy pork at about three dollars, expecting again to get double the price when they sold, as they did last year, but the Grangers were too smart for them this time. They said rather than sell at these low prices, we will pack our own pork. So all over the Weat the Grangers combined, determined to pack unless they could get what their pork was beneath. combined, determined to pack unless they could get what their pork was honestly worth. Pork came in slow, not fast enough to meet the demands of packers. The Grangers went to putting up their own pork. The packers became alarmed, and thought they had better make smaller profits, and so counmenced offering higher prices. The Grangers were firm, resolute, and insisted on fair prices, and the packers were compelled to pay them. and the packers were compelled to pay them The farmers have triumphed over the com

binations to wrong them. dollars have been saved to them than other wise would have been. They needed the money and they got it. They were entitled to it, and only got what was their due. The farmers can combine on a larger and grander scale than any other class, when it becomes necessary.

We take the following items from Moore's

Rural New Yorker: WHAT THE NEW YORK GRANGERS ARE DOING.—A member of the firm of Rhodes & Server, produce and commission merchants of this city, informs us the Grangers are making a grand success of shipping their goods direct, instead of employing local agents as has here-tofore been the custom. It is less than a year since the State Executive Committee closed their contract with Mesers. R. & S., and in that their contract with Messra. R. & S., and in that short space of time the business of the Order has grown to such an extent that now it equals one-half of their business, and is generally entirely satisfactory to the members of the Order. In cheese alone, out of the 4,200 boxes handled by them last week, upwards of 2,000 boxes were from Grangers. The executive committee of our State Grange—Messrs. Wayne, Pratt, and O'Donnell—are entitled to the thanks of the Order for the judgment and discretion exhibited in selecting the above named agents and securing abundant bonds. named agents and securing abundant bonds

Knickerbooker Grange was organized in New York City in February, 1875, by a num-ber of gentlemen interested in agriculture, most of them practical farmers, but including several editors of leading agricultural jour-nals. It numbers about eighty members, though this number would be increased by hundreds but for the strictness of the rule to admit none not practically interested in farming. A majority of its members are market gardeners who live on the lines of the railroad leading out in all directions from New York, and to whom the city is probably as central a rendezvous as could be found. The following are the officers of the Grange: —D. D. T. Moore, Master; T. E. Willson, Overseer; C. E. Otis, Treasurer, and J. W. Naughton, Secretary. They are now negotiating for a large room, to be centrally located and used as a Grange headquarters for brethern visiting the city, with reading room and library, making in fact a Grange Club House for the use of members of the Order temporarily visiting the metropolis. It was designed to establish also an eating house, with sleeping rooms attachador of the convenience of country Granders. ed, for the convenience of country Grangers. Such an house is almost a necessity for members of Knickerbocker Grange, many of whom live from five to twenty miles from the city, and are forced to remain in New York over night whenever they attend a meeting.

The Grange is worth to-day almost as much to the agriculturists of the country as the common school. It is, in fact, the only primary school we have which is devoted to agricultural education. It is there where our sons and daughters are first taught the importance of agricultural instruction; it is there where they are taught to love and take a pride in their calling; it is there where they are made to see possibilities in agricultural industry which past generations have never dreamed of, and it is from thence that an influence is to go out which in a few years will fill up our agricultural colleges with young men, and young ladies, too, with a class of students that will not turn their backs on the farm or seek other professions because of their supposbers the right to vote direct for every officer in the organization.

Resolved, That by the law any fourth degree member in good standing should be eligible to any office within the gift of the fraternity—from Gate Keeper in the subordinate grange to Worthy Master of the National.

BROTHER STEWART'S FIGHT AGAINST THE KANSAS FARMER.

BROTHER STEWART'S FIGHT AGAINST THE KANSAS FARMER.

Some Facts not Heretofore Given Brother Stewart, of Cowley county, a member of the Executive Committee of the State Grange—the member who introduced the resolution to severely censure and condemn the Rural Press.

> The secretary of the National Grange ar-The secretary of the National Grange arrived in the city last week with the records and furniture of his office, and will move into his new quarters on Main street, between Third and Fourth, about the 5th of August. Mr. Keiley is the acknowledged founder of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. He is a genial gentleman, full of good humor, with indomitable energy, quick of thought and movement, in fact, possessing just the qualities necessary to conquer the innumerable difficulties that beset the organization in its infancy. His office is merely to keep the records of the National Grange, issue charters, etc. The business features are still in the hands of the Executive Committee, and it is hands of the Executive Committee, and it is not expected that this will develop to any extent until after the next meeting.—Louisville

Master Allen, of the Missouri State Grange, advertises himself as a toolish meddler in, and ready apologist of whatever may to others appear wrong, by unseemly, undignified, and uncharitable, not to say impertinent denunciation of papers which fully criticise what, and whom appears to them in fault in the Order. This prudent, just and fair criticism of the Order, its operations and officers, is its best element of purity, and it should be hailed, and is by all who have broad and just views, as the best sign of health and long life. Only those who are not right themselves fear inquiry and fair criticism, others welcome it. The spirit that would crush it out would do much worse, and therefore needs it.—Indiana Furmer.

Brother Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, will represent that body at the Exposition of American Pomological Socie-ty in September next.

From Saline County.

July 26-Grain nearly all in the stack and saved without injury ; it will yield well ; stock in good condition; grass heavy. Weather warm and pleasant, with frequent showers. Markets: Wheat, 90c to \$1.10; old corn, \$1; potatoes, 75c; butter, 15c per pound; eggs, 12½c per dozen. No grasshoppers; some potato bugs in localities. L. F. Parsons.



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The farmers of the country have long experienced the want of a practical plan of farm accounts which would, without too much labor, enable them to keep clearly and succinctly their farm accounts, and an intelligent record of farm affairs.

There have been many attempts at various times to occupy this ground. So far as our own observation oes, the failures which have marked nearly all these attempts up to this time arise: first, that the plans for keeping the accounts were either so intricate and expensive as to be refused on that ground, or so simple

as to be merely a memoranda of affairs. The preparation of the "Practical Farm Account and Reserence Book" was suggested while the writer was engaged in farming, endeavoring to make the publications, which he was in possession of, answer the purpose of account books for the farm. The finish ing of the work has been deferred from year to year, until the present time. In its scope and character it will materially differ from any similar work published combining an immense amount of practical information in tabular form, such as every farmer has felt the need of. Among its prominent features will be found all the many tables of weights and measures of any practical utility, No. of trees and plants per acre, at any given distance, amount of seed per acre for all kinds of produce, interest tables showing at a glasc the interest in any given amount for any length of time, rates of interest in every State, tables giving wages due at any given rate per month or day for any given time, tables giving period of gestation in all animals, temperature of blood and pulse of animals legal weights of grain, etc., etc., in each State, rate of postage, weights of various woods, comparative strength, legal forms of Deeds, Notes, Receipts, and vast amount of Miscellaneous and valuable informs tion for reference. This, in connection with the "ac count book," combining diary, ledger, inventories register of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one book inely printed and finished substantially, at a price within the reach of every farmer in the whole plan is so simple that any farmer or his son or daughter can keep them, and thus secure to every farmer a systematic and business like history of his years operations, and whether they have brought him loss or gain. A table, giving more accurately its contents, will be published in the FARMER at an early day. It is expected that the cost of this book will no exceed two dollars, which will be very little more than the same size blank book is worth. In answer to

number of enquiries, would state that

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The Kansas Farmer

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeks, K.

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The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburgs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisement is not lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannut give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equiliable rule adhered to in the publication of The FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general, and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sentain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obscience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to said in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

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DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson Kan.
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SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of
other valuable can ributors, who will assist in givring the farmers of kansas a paper not equalled in
the country for ori callty and merit.
A Sweial a d inte-sating department of the paper
will be the short let as from farmers and preders,
fruit-growers and of ars interested in the various
branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon
the topics of the day, embracing full and complete
information alon every phase of the farmers' movement, w.d also be a prominent feature of the paper.
Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

	FAIRS FOR 1870	5.
California Central Ohio Georgia Illinois Indiana Iowa Louisville Ex Michigan Montana	Place of Fair. Sacramento. Mechanicsburg. A Macon. Ottawa. Keokuk. Lanisville. East Saganaw. Helena. Waverly.	Time of Fair of tyet determined sept. 15 to 25. ug. 31 to Sept. 3 bt 18 to 25. spt. 13 to 18. ept. 27 to Oct. 2. ept. 13 to 16. ept. 13 to 16. sept. 27 to Oct. 2. lept. 27 to Oct. 2.

IMPORTANT TO **ADVERTISERS**

AND TO ADVERTISING AGENTS.

By an examination of Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Directory, just published for 1875, it will be found that the KANSAS FARM-ER stands second on the list of Kansas newspapers for circulation. As publisher and proprietor of the KANSAS FARMER, I claim for it 1000 greater weekly circulation than any other paper published in the State of Kansas In support of this claim, I submit to the pub lishers of this State the following proposition

To Kansas Publishers.

I claim for the KANSAS FARMER 1000 larger weekly circulation than any paper publighed in Kansas, and will give 1 column of n vertising space in the FARMER, for one year, worth \$1000, to any publisher Live satisfactory proof that such is not the fact. The aggregated issue of a daily for a week, or of daily and weekly is not to be considered, but the bona fide issue of a journal for one issue-daily or weekly-as shown by the post office records, from May 15th to June 15th, 1875. The only condition of this offer is that publishers accepting this challenge, give the FARMER one column of space in their journals, if they fail to make good their claim.

Having the largest circulation in the State I propose to have the benefit of it. Gentlemen, if your representations in Rowell's Directory mean business, come to the front.

Yours Very Truly, J. K. Hudson.

Editor and Proprietor of the Farmer.

MISSOURI STOCK AND KANSAS CORN.

Western Missouri has been more severely

A Suggestion.

devastated this year than Kansas was last. They have in that territory the stock and Kansas has t : feed. How shall they be brought together? We suggest that in any neighborhood where stock is lacking to eat the growing crop, that the farmers meet and send a representative to Missouri to negotiate for stock to feed. This may be done at so much per pound for the flesh put on during experiments of the year. the feeding, or upon any division of the profits that may be agreed upon. The uncertainty of coming fall markets will make men cautions in selling their live stock-especially hous, of which there is great scarcity in Kansea. Men who have money may find considrable stock in the western counties of Missouri that they can purchase at reasonable hg ures. The corn in those counties depends almost entirely upon the frost's coming late. And the fact that the tame grasses which were largely cultivated are killed out, in a great measure necessitates the people there either

selling their stock, as Kansas did last year, or

sending them to Kansas to feed.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Western Missouri needs rye now for sowing for early pasture, and to assist them through the winter they need wheat for seed and flour, and in all probability they will need corn Kansas has these crops to spare, and if ever there was a golden opportunity for the grange to prove the organization of practical utility now is the time. The handling of the products of the farm and placing them in the hands of the consumer, securing the intermediate profits usually given to shippers, is legitimately a part of the farmer's business.

The frequent rains continue in all parts o he State. The grain in stack will be some what injured, and in some places our farmer have found it difficult to save their oats with out considerable loss. The losses in this di rection are fully made up by the unusual growth the corn crop is making, and it also secures to potatoes, buckwheat, millet and prairie hay heavy yields. Besides this, the truit and shade are very much helped by the frequent rains in this the most critical season of their summer's growth. July and August are the months that most severely test the life of trees planted the previous fall and spring, and in the case of such disastrous drouth and defoliation as they passed through during the past two years in Kansas, the frequent rains in July and August assist them over their season of rest into the more favorable growing time, the fall.

Farmers from Cloud, Jackson, Wabaunse Riley, and Morris counties, who have paid us friendly visits the past week, are enthusiastic in their descriptions of the condition of the crops. Corn, it is claimed, will be heavier than any previous year in the history of Kan-

A farmer called from Pottawatomie county to ask where he could buy at least two hun dred head of sheep. If you have stock of any kind for sale advertise it. The people want to buy.

In adding to or restocking farms with horses, cattle, hogs or sheep, let more particular attention be given to quality than to securing a large number. Our common stock needs grading up to make it profitable. There may be found in every community a number who by co-operating, may purchase a good stallion, a thoroughbred bull or a boar, or a ram, or number of each, according to stock to be bred. Organization among farmers is to secure the benefits that may arise from material help in this way. What one cannot secure, the union of the purses of three or four may. Profit in stock lies in securing size and fattening quali-

From all sources comes the information of very large area being prepared for wheat. It the sections where the yield of wheat this year has been very profitable, many farmers are now giving their entire attention to this crop. The old, old advice cannot be too often repeated, viz: that the best wheat crops, the paying ones, are nearly all from those sown from the middle of August to the 10th of Sep tember. One wheat grower says a bushel of wheat to the acre sown in August is better than a bushel and a peck sown after the fifth of September.

It is probably not safe for Kansas to forge the lessons of older wheat growing states where other crops and live stock were given up to enable men to give all their attention t wheat. The rich prairies of some of our north western states and some of the wheat growing valleys of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York that have in times past been given up almost turn after a few years, to a more diversified system of farming. The soil needs feeding just as much as an individual, and the deep rich, black soils of Kansas, with all its wealth of ages, will not bear a system of farming which does not return to it some of the ele ments of strength and vitality demanded by the wheat crop. To run wild in Kansas to day over the prospect of the wheat crop, and to give the land up to this crop to the exclusion of stock necessary to keep up the fertility, is but repeating the history of other states where just as rich soils have been exhausted by this one crop system, and Kansas, like them, will have to give it up sooner or later and adopt such modes of culture as will give rotation and manures necessary to maintain the fertility. There is no question of doubt but what manure will to-day add to the yield and value of our grain crops upon any soil in Kansas, and more especially is this true with the wheat crop.

Haul out the manure around your stables and cow sheds and try the experiment of manuring an acre of wheat for the next crop. Make a fair test on your best soil and report next harvest the result. Our prediction is that it will be found one of the best paying

Farmers are compelled by the adversities of previous years to place their crops as soon as ready on the markets. Speculators are abroad after just such cases, and the markets are being manipulated to force down the prices, especially of small grain, and every reason exists for farmers, through their organization to detend themselves. We believe every bushe of wheat grown in Kansas can be made to bring one dollar. The great losses in the crops in other states and in Europe indicate that the price of grain will be higher instead of lower. Now is the time to make organization and co-operation pay.

DOES THE HOLDING OF A POLITICAL AP. tion, in each county, to be made up from the POINTMENT DEPEND UPON PAY-ING BLACKMAIL?

It is well unquestood that the machinery of all political campaigns is run with money secured by taxing the officers of our civil service, such as postmasters, route agents, U. S. marshals, internal revenue officers, and, in fact, all appointive offices of the government. The secretary of the National Executive Commitee issues a letter demanding from each of these officers of the government, a certain sum of money, usually graduated by the salary of tions, it is necessary to know that the parties said officer, from \$500 down to \$10, to be used by the National Committee in carrying on the political campaigns. This blackmailing proess frequently reaches down to the clerks in the employ of these officers, and the express and implied meaning of these orders is that the failure to pay this blackmail, will be taken as a lack of party fealty and the officers thus asserting their independence will be called to suffer the penalty of their political crime by displacement.

A refreshing evidence of the growing strength of independence even among office holders, was exhibited by Captain Clark, a U. S. store keeper at Iola, Kansas. Senator Edmunds, Secretary of the Republican National Congressional Committee, at Washington, under date of July 17, forwarded to Capt. Clark one of the usual blackmailing letters issued by these committees, demanding ten dollars as the proper proportion for the Captain to contribute to the political slush fund. Captain Clark, with a manly independence which will no doubt be the death of him politically, said to Senator Edmunds, in his reply, dated July 26:

I understand you to mean, simply, that if I do not hand over the amount my commission will be revoked. Let it be revoked, then, for will be revoked. Let it be revoked, then, for certainly I do not recognize your right to make any such demand any more than I recognize the right of the highwayman to place his pistol to my head and demand my money or my life. And if the Republican party has arrived at the point which requires the use of such means to perpetuate it, my opinion is, that the sconer we are rid of the party and very many of its leaders, the better it will be for our common country.

We wish there were a thousand Captain Clarks in every state who would have the manly courage and independence to denounce this recognized system of blackmail. We have often wondered how much money was thus collected from the ten thousand appointive offices of the government, and what became of it. There is not to-day in this republican government of ours a more terrible piece of machinery than the political patronage in the hands of the higher officers. When the politicians and office holders are shorn of this patronage; when every office, from President to postmaster, is elected direct by the people, we shall approach the true republican form of government which we as a people have s

To day the machinery of political patronage places a power in the hands of the dominant party as strong and as dangerous to the peo ple as that in the hands of any crown in Eu rope. This danger is not greater because the dominant party is republican or democratic Each weilds it to perpetuate its power, and s change of parties merely give the patronage to a new army, all the more hungry for long fasting. It comes of placing in the hands o individuals the selection of public officers of trust and honor, when of right that power should rest in the ballots of the people.

When you give into the hands of a Govern or, a Congressman, or a President, the appoint ment to offices of profit for a great extent o country, that individual has at his command an army of personal and political friends whose interest it is to fight for his continuance in power, whether he reflects the public sent nent of his constituents or not.

What we as a people want is the destruction ion of the present system of distributing patronage. Let the people select their own pub lic officers, from President to postmaster. have the fullest faith in the broad representative principles of the republican form of government, and we believe that the aggregate judgment of a people is better and safer than that of an individual.

A PLAN SUGGESTED BY WHICH PATRONS MAY SELL THEIR SURPLUS CROPS AND STOCK.

The Patrons of this State have expected, as they have had a right to do, that the order would practically assist them in placing their surplus products upon the market. There can be no reasonable excuse offered why some practical and uniform plan has not been brought forward and urged upon the order by the officers properly elected to do so. The way to make the organization of utility as a business help is to go to work and do something that is within the reach of its members, which will save money and secure higher prices than members, individually. can reach. The crop is in part harvested, and the balance in another sixty days will have matured. The opportunity and the necessity for some plan by which the Patrons by counties may work to a uniform system is at

The Executive Committee of the Kansas State Grange, after a session of seven days, adjourned without foreshadowing a single business idea. What was done at that and previous sessions, we reserve for future examnation. So far as the present business interests of the Patrons are concerned, organization for business is the first thing necessary. The question is, what shall be the plan? We offer, in the absence of anything else the follow-

The calling of a delegate business organiza-

subordinate granges of the county, to be called "The Patrons' Commercial Agency." A call may be made by a half dozen masters for the meeting, or by the County Grange or County Council, at an early day. The best business men in each grange should be sent as delegates, regardless of official position. Let the organization be incorporated under the laws of the state, each subordinate grange contributing stock. To do business, to treat with parties making large or small transac-

are responsible. Let each subordinate grange, through its sec retary or a committee appointed for such purpose, report in tabular form to the agency how much wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes flax, castor beans, hemp, cotton, hay, cattle, horses, sheep, etc, they have for sale. This agency is then ready to treat with purchasers that may be easily found. The price currents from the principal cities must be secured for the agency for an intelligent knowledge of the markets.

Whatever the KANSAS FARMER may be able to do in assisting to bring the producer and the consumer together it will very cheerfully do at all times. It offers to the Patrons of Kansas and other states the following assistance viz:

Any County Commercial Agency or any grange that will send, under its seal, a tabular statement of the surplus produce and stock for sale, the post office address of the party to whom letters of purchasers may be addressed, can have such statement published without charge.

The FARMER will give a column or more free for such a purpose, thus becoming the medium through which Patrons may secure purchasers. This paper now reaches over 500 new Granges every week throughout the United States and Canada, or over 6,000 every three months. Besides this, the paper would be placed in the hands of Boards of Trade, elevator companies, millers, and grain, produce and stock buyers, whose interest it is to know where to buy. We believe this is practical and at once places in the hands of the Patrons a free medium for the sale of their surplus. For instance : A subordinate grange, through a committee, learns that it has for sale car loads of rye, 6 car loads of oats, 10 of wheat, 1 of potatoes, 12 of steers, and this is placed before the buyers of a large section of country east and west, will it not, we ask, ead to profitable sales?

We ask a consideration of the ideas here resented. What we are aiming at is to be of ome practical value to the farmers of the country. It is useless, for this year at least, to postpone co-operative action looking to handling of crops, in the expectation that the State or National Grange will propose any plan which at this late day may be successful ly matured. Let the members of subordinate granges take hold of the subject in earnest themselves. Nothing less than immediate and vigorous action will avail much for this

THE STATE FAIR QUESTION.

We have forborne saying anything upon the subject of holding a State Fair, for the reason that should it be determined by the newly incorporated State Agricultural Society to hold a fair, we expected to help with might and main to make it a success. Now that it has been definitely decided not to do so, we present our readers a few reasons why w think the conclusion an eminently wise one There is no disguising the fact that state fairs in Kansas, and in many other states, have been for a number of years past losing operations even with the help and pr state support. Another fact that the records fully demonstrate is, that outside the fast horse rings and the thoroughbred stock rings, the exhibitions are local in character, made up for the most part by one or two counties in the immediate vicinity. In the commercial centres where the concentration of population, trade and capital will justify the erection of permanent buildings, expositions of an agricultural and mechanical character are enabled. to become self-supporting. To undertake, however, without the aid of funds to operate with, to make a State fair in a new State and offer a premium list sufficient to draw exhibitors, taking the risks of weather upon the receipts necessary for premiums and expenses, would have been a hazard few capable business men, who have closely observed this subject, would have risked. Over and above all this, we thoroughly believe the day for State fairs to have passed and that the object for which they are held can be much more certainly secured through good district and county organizations.

There is no more amusing spectacle at this particular time than the straining efforts made by some of our papers to prove to their party leaders that they are not independent in charscter and sentiment. The closest reader of their columns never dreamed of making this charge.

Mr. S. H. Downs, Secretary of the Patrons Fire Insurance Association, is making an overland trip in the direction of south-eastern Kansas. In a private letter he says: "There has been an abundance of rain throughout Osage county, and the crops of corn, potatoes, buckwheat and castor beans are looking fine. Fair crops of oats and wheat are already harvested. The farmers are well satisfied with this year's crop." From the Osage Valley Mr. Downs reports crops fine, but too much rain.

Mlinor Mention.

Cane Mills and Evaporators.—Parties in want of Cane Mills and Evaporators will do well to send for Price-list and Circular of the celebrated Cook Evaporator and Victor Cane Mill, manufactured by the Blymyer Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, O. See advertisement.

Letter from E. Dillon & Co., France.—Havre, France, July 13, 1875.—Ed. Kansas Farmer: After a search of four weeks in France, we have succeeded in purchasing twelve stallions and two mares. We will ship them on the S. S. Greece from Havre the 16th. We expect to arrive in Normal, Ill., about the 5th of August. This is the best lot we ever imported, and we feel proud of them, especially two of them. They are from three to six years old, all dapple greys. These, with the eleven full blood stallions and ten imported mares on our farm, will make a good show. Please come and see them, and if you have an eye for a horse we can fill it. E. DILLON & Co.

350,000 Acres of Kansas Lands are offered for sale by the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company, on a credit of ten years at 7 per cent. interest. Their plan of

Plan No. 1-Unimproved Lands.-Payment on unimproved lands fifty cents per acre cash, and interest for one year at date of contract.

One year.-No payment of any kind. Two years-Payment of interest at 7 per cent. Three years—Payment of interest at 7 per cent. Four years-Payment of interest and one-seventh of principal. Five years-Payment of interest and one seventh of principal. Six years-Payment of interest and one-seventh of principal. Seven years-Payment of in't, and 1-7th of principal. Eight years-Payment of interest and one-seventh of the principal. Nine years-Payment of interest and one-seventh of principal. Ten years-Payment of interest and one seventh of principal, which pays up in full, and deed is given.

Plan No. 2-Improved Lands.-Payment on improved lands fifty cents, cash, at date of contract. One year-Interest only at 7 per cent. Two years-Interest only. Payments are made thereafter as under plan No. 1.

Plan No. 3-Being on short credit, under which a reduction of 20 per cent. is made.

Shough & Reynolds, Live Stock Commission Merchants, of Kansas City, Mo., appear by their card in our advertising columns today. To the farmers of Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory, Colorado and Texas, we can unhesitatingly recommend this firm as worthy of their confidence. In addition to their business of handling stock, in which the members have had long practical experience, they are doing a commission business in grain and country produce. This firm issues a price current, which will be sent to any address on application. Every organization intending to ship stock or grain, should place the price

St. Joseph Exposition.—We are in receipt of the annual premium list of the St. Joseph, Mo., Industrial and Agricultural Exposition, to be held at St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 6th to 11th, 1875. The amount offered in premiums is \$25,000. A list will be forwarded to any applicant by addressing the Secretary, J. T. Imbrie, Esq., St. Joseph, Mo.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil will make old eather soft and pliable as when new, and prevent the ripping of the stitches. Try it.

LINDON GROVE STOCK FARM.

On our first page will be found a fine illusration of Mr Coopers imported Berkshires, We are informed by a private letter from Mr. C. that he has another importation coming rom England. We take the following extracts from an account given by the Doylestown Pa. Democrat of a visit to Lindon Grove Farm, which will show somewhat the extent of Mr. Coopers enterprise in building up one of the finest breeding establishments in this country. Among the horses to be seen at Linden Grove, are three very fine Goldust colts, each three years of age, and fine specimens of per-fect horse fiesh that are not often met with in fect horse fiesh that are not often met with in this part of the country. They were raised by Mr. Dorsey, of Lexington, Kentucky, and were purchased at his sale last Fall. They are named repectively: "Lulu," "Blanche," and "Alice Goldust." "Lulu Goldust" is a sister to "Fleety Goldust," a horse that trotted his mile last fall in 2.20, and is nothing but a colt yet.

There are now upon the farm thirty-six Ayrshire cattle, one hundred and forty sheep of different kinds, and ninety-two Berkshire pigs. Our representative also noticed two fine flocks of Partridge Cochins and Dark Brahma fowls that in the estimation of the best indees stand that in the estimation of the best judges, stand second to none in the country.

A Liverpool paper thus speaks of Mr. Cooper and his cattle, previous to his having set sail for home:

"Mr. T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, who has won for himself quite a reputation in America as a stock breeder, having won vania, who has won for himself quite a reputation in America as a stock breeder, having won
nearly £2,000 in money prizes at different
American shows open to the world, leaves
Liverpool to-day, in the National steamer
Helvetia, with a splendid lot of thoroughbred
stock. The animals were at Lucus's Repository, where they were visited by a number of
connoisseurs, who pronounced them as first in
their several classes. The Ayrshires were a
splendid lot, possessing all the good points of
the breed and none of its defects, and were
such as would be exhibited at the Highland
Society's show. They were bred by the Duke
of Buccleuch and the celebarted Aryshire
breeder, Mr. John Flemming, of Strathaven.
Among the sheep were some of the finest Oxford downs and Shrophshire downs, bred by
the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Chesham, and
the noted Down breeders, Messrs. Treadwell
and Druce. There were 43 head of Berkshires,
which were pronounced one of the finest and which were pronounced one of the finest and most valuable lots which has ever left this country for America. They were from stocks of the best breeders in Eugland, Messrs. Swan-wick, Stewart, Humfrey, and Bailey.

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TRIAL OF PLOWS.

Four Plows Entered-An Exciting Contest-St. Louis, Chicago, and Ashley, in Line.

The following interesting description of a trial of plows we take from the Louisiana, Mo., Journal of the 23d ult.:

In the Journal of last week appeared a no tice (which those who chose to do so might have construed into a polite challenge) announceing that there would be a gang-plow exhibition on the farm of Mr. Ben. Campbell, exhibition on the farm of Mr. Ben. Campbell, and inviting other plows to be on the ground to try their metal. As the great bulk of our readers are Pike county farmers, and all deeply interested in knowing which plow is the best, we laid saide much pressing business and went down to see the contest and report its results. The exhibition took place on the farm of Theoreton A. Stark Fig. It was after one of Thornton G. Stark, Esq. It was after one o'clock when we reached the field, and the few persons who had gathered were busily engaged caring for the inner man from two hugh baskets and a tankard of ice water. The teams were all taking lunch under the shade

teams were all taking lunch under the shade of a fine old tree.

Alighting from our wagon we at once proceeded to interview the plows and plow drivers, and found the following contestants:

"Hughes," sulky plow—Hughes Manufactering Co. St. Louis, Mo: S. O. Minor, Louis-lane agent. Mr. Hughes the natantee was

tering Co. St. Louis, Mo: S. O. Minor, Louisiana, agent. Mr. Hughes, the patantee, was
present to manage his plow.

"Simplicty," sulky plow—Manufactured by
E. W. & S. N. Russell, Ashley, Pike Co. Mo.,
This is a right and left plow, so made as to be
changed at will in a short time. The senior
of the firm, with an assistant, was present.
This plow has only been in the market three
months and is not known much away from months, and is not known much away from

"Garden City," sulky plow-manufactured

"Garden City," sulky plow—manuscured at Chicago; manipulated by an experienced agent, Mr. Wm. Ford, of Jerseyville, Ill. Sold by F. A. Suda & Co.
"Hapgood," sulky and gang plow-Hapgood & Co., St. Louis, Mo., represented by Dr. H. L. Hewitt. This plow is rapidly changed from a gang to a single plow; sold by F. A. Suda & Co.
During our examination of the plows an

Co.

During our examination of the plows an animated discussion was going on between their representatives as to whether judges should be appointed, and if so, how? and if not so, why? Mr. Minor wanted three judges. So did Mr. Sutphen, for Suda & Co. Mr. Minor obj to Sutphen sect'ing a man who had ever used either of his firm's plows, while S. & Co. contented that out side of such persons, in that alim crowd, all others were more or less oreslim crowd, all others were more or less pre-judiced in favor of some other plow. The Ashley men did't care whether school kept or not. Anybody would suit them. They wanted to plow. Finally it was mutually agreed that each plow should turn in and do its best, and the farmers present be their own judges.
The ground selected offered a fair test for
draught and the covering of tall, strong

The Ashley plow started first, cutting a fur-row from 7 to 8 1.2 inches deep with a 16 inch share, covering up the weeds tolerably fair. The work was somewhat irregular, owing, as Mr. Russell said, to the fact that he had driven Mr. Russell said, to the fact that he had driven his team 25 miles that morning, and had al-ready turned up considerable ground. He claimed that his plow was capable of doing fully as much and good work as any other. On account of the lateness of the hour, and the distance he had to traved, Mr. R. with-

"HAPGOOD." "HAPGOOD."

Hapgood's gang plow was the next one we followed. It was managed by J. O. Stark, an excellent driver. This plow cut down from 7 to eight inches (we did our own measuring all through), with a width of two 12 inch shares. The draught appered to us to be exceedingly light. The tall weeds were well covered. This plow was afterwards used with a single plant express but felled to share, and did excellent service, but failed to cut a square corner without turning the team. No special claim is made for corner cutting, though Dr. Hewitt said the plow would do just as well as others if the driver understood the implement. A boy drove with the single

share attachment.

Mr. Thornton G. Stark, arrived upon the ground at this stage of our observations, and kindly offered us the use of his saddled horse, mounting which we took a position in the cav-alcade that was following the

"HUGHES"

which was turning up the rich brown earth from 7 to 8 1.2 inches deep with a 16-inch share. Homer, son of T. G. Stark, sixteen years of age, drove the team, comfortably seated under a huge umbrella, a special attachment of this plow. On account of its peculiar construction, Mr. Hughes claims that his plow turns the corners square without the least construction, Mr. Hughes claims that his plow turns the corners square without the least strain on the carriage. The plow is nearly all iron. It covered the weeds completely (being provided with a weed hook), and a beautiful and even turn-over. It is a trim looking machine, but in starting in on new ground requires a man to stand on the back end of it. It cut the corners square and beautifully.

"GARDEN CITY." The depth of furrow cut by this plow was from 7 to 8½ inches, with a 16 inch share. The draught was very light. The three-feet weeds were covered over very nicely and satisfactorily without the use of a weed hook, the mana gers of the plow having neglected to take hook with them, and although there is special arrangement for turning corners, the Garden City cut them square, easily and grace-

yr-

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an-

special arrangement for turning corners, the Garden City out them square, easily and gracefully, without any apparent strain, a lad about fourteen years old driving the team. An advantage this machine possesses is that the driver can, without leaving his seat raise the plow clear of the furrow.

A question arose as to which of the two plows (Hughes and Garden City) turned over the most ground in a given number of furrows, and it was determined to measure, with this result: On eight furrows, Garden City, 15½ inch share, averaged 20 inches ground thrown over. Hughes, 16½ inch share, averaged 18 inches ground thrown over. We measured the shares, Mr. Minor the ground. We have endeavored to give a fair and impartial account of the trial, and believe all who were present will bear us out in it. After the contest Mr. Minor issued a challenge to all plows present to another trial near Bowling Green, which was accepted by Suda & Co., with the privilege of naming time and place.

buy plows would like that Messas, Suda and Minor have another trial, say last of this Month. Will be through with our oats and meadows, and all be on hand.

The Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, are sole manufacturers of the Garden City Sulky and Gang Plows, which are sold by the leading dealers of the West. Circulars sent on application to Furst & Bradley M'fg. Co., 57 to 63 North Desplaines Street, Chicago.

Crop Reports.

The following notes are from responsible Parties and prepared Expressly for the Kausas Farmer

From Clay County, Dakota.

July 24-Crops and stock excellent; weather dry and pleasant; markets more active; no E. B. CREW.

From Warren County, Ohio.

July 27-All crops suffering from continued wet weather; rain every day; rain fall up to 21, 2 3.8 July 25, 2 1.8; July 26, 6.8: July to-day 10% inches, and promise of more; since first of May 19 inches of rain has fallen. Corn very weedy, but of good growth; wheat one third of a crop and all in bad condition; barley worse than wheat, and oats much of it uncut rotting on the ground; tobacco doing but little good. Our rains have been of limited area, though frequent, here to-day and there next day, sweeping out bridges all over the country. J. P. Schenck. next day, sweeping out fences, culverts and

From Wright County, Minn.

July 26-Wheat light; oats fair; hay light potatoes fair; corn good. Weather exceedingy dry. Markets: Wheat, \$1; oats, 50c; potatoes, 50c. Grasshoppers did some damage at first, but are now gone. Crops suffering from the drouth. SAM. E. ADAMS.

From Windsor County, Vermont. July 28-Hay being harvested: about two thirds of a crop; corn and oats splendid weather warm, with plenty of rain. No pests of any kind; a light crop of apples is anticipated. F. J. DORAND.

KANSAS.

From Crawford County

July 30-Is very wet here, raining most every day or night; but little grain or hay stacked; is now raining hard; has rained all night; lots of wheat and flax growing in the field; oats badly damaged, and will be over one-half lost, and fears of the flax going the the same way; corn could not be better on most land; the hay crop will be as three to one compared to last year. Taken all in all, we farmers feel better than we did last year. We have had no trouble with insects as yet worthy of mention. G. B. C.

From Jackson County.

July 31-Wheat, half crop; berry good; ry and barley, poor; oats, one-fourth crop; hay, good; corn good where the locusts did not damage it; cattle, horses, in fact all stock, could not do better. Copious showers and hot days bring every kind of crop forward. Flour, \$3 to \$3.25, best quality; beef, on foot, \$2; at butcher shops, 6, 8 and 10 cents per lb. potatoes, \$1 per bushel; butter 121/2c per lb.; eggs, 10c per dozen; bacon, 15c per lb. No insects except chinch bugs; they have done considerable damage to corn planted since the DR. JAMES WATTERS. locusts left.

July 26.—Corn, potatoes, turnips, cabbage and in fact every growing crop is doing well, some oats took a sort of second growth and are going to make a fair yield yet. Weather dry, warm days and cold nights, till yesterday and to-day we had nice showers. The small grain is generally well saved. grass, with millet, is going to be a big crop. Chinch bugs

July 26-Crops in good condition; small grain mostly cut; oats still growing; rye excellent: spring wheat first-rate; barley good. Oats are heavy, better than ever before; more grain grown than ever before known in this county. A little rain to-day, not quite enough, however; nothing suffering for rain. Markets dull and low for everything. No insects doing much damage; no grasshoppers; very little wind this month, but plenty of

A. O. FOOTE.

July 29-Small grain fair crop and mostly in stack; corn very promising; all vegetables look well; stock in tine condition; work animals improving since new feed came. Weather showery, heavy dews at night, sometimes foggy. Merchants are offering 30c for wheat; not anxious to buy, or the farmers to sell; no regular market for anything. No locusts; some potato bugs and chinch bugs, but are doing no damage; no tornadoes; no floods; rains gentle, without much wind.

JOSEPH MCMILLAN.

rain.

From Kingman County.

July 27-Crops in this county are better than was expected, and corn is far ahead of Reno county. The weather has been fine. There are no insect pests excepting a worm that eats the head of the ear of corn.

JAMES BALL.

From Sumner County. July 26-Small grain nearly all in the place.
Suda & Co., sold five Garden City plows on the ground — three to John Stark and two to Calvin Miller, of Pike Co., Ill.; and yesterday one to Wm. Pritchett and one to Mr. Brown of Illinois.
Since writing the above we have been requested to publish the following, and cheer fully comply:
We were providentially hinered being present last Wednesday at the plow trial.
Several in our neighborhood who expect to

August 2-Corn looking fine; yield will be large; wheat that has been threshed has measured from 12 to 53 bushels per acre good deal of small grain damaged in the stack : have not seen any report of the yield of rye or oats to the acre; streams have all been very high since last report; some of them higher than for several years; grass growing finely; Millet and Hungarian grass will be from average to full crop. Wet weather has nearly demolished the insect tribe. Condition of stock fair, prices rule high, or rather high prices are asked. No tornadoes.

Jo. L. FERGUSON. From Coffey County.

July 28-The following shows the rain fall for past month at this point. It may be useful for comparison with other points in the state: June 26, 3 inches; July 4, 31/2; July 5, %; July 9 and 10, 1 1-8; July 13, 1 78; July 14, 1-8; July 18, 1-8; July 20, 2-8; July 27, 5. Total, 19 1-8. This rain fall was measured in a common wooden bucket and will be some in excess of actual fall.

B. L. Kingsbury.

From Osborne County.

July 29—Harvesting is about over; spring wheat will make from 4 to 15 bushels per acre; oats very poor; millet about half crop corn, sorghum, pumpkins, melons, etc., good potatoes and beets destroyed by the bugs. A fine rain last evening, warm to day and things J. L. PETERS, 843 Broadway, N. Y. growing nicely. Farmers in good spirits now. We have fine showers every few days. No grasshoppers or chinch bugs.

J. W. Winslow.

From Jewell County.
July 12.—We commenced threshing rye July 9, 1875, and have threshed 19 acres, with a yield of 407 bushels, an average of 21½ bushels per acre. The smallest vield was a piece of five acres, sown on corn stubble and pastured by cows and hogs until the 17th of May which yielded 75 bushels. The largest was a piece of 31% acres corn stubble, sown to winter wheat with about one fifth rye in seed. The wheat killed out and the rye yielded 105 bush els, an average of 30 bushels per acre. This is about an average in this part of the county. Wheat harvest has commenced in earnest and bids fair for a good crop. Corn splended, and everything else, especially weeds. Rain plenty, and the farmers' faces wear a smile. Stock of all kinds doing well; milk and butter plenty and both a drug in the market; chees in good demand, and only two making it in the county. A. W. Mann, of this place, milks 26 cows and makes about a 40 pound cheese per day. We make a few for our own use. A factory would do well and could get the milk of about 200 cows in this county. Harvest men are scarce, but we do not need as many as usual, the introduction of harvesters having lessened the demand, two men doing what it formerly took four to do. There has been about 100 machines sold in this county this year. T. RICHARD COMSTOCK.

From Ottawa County.

July 25-Corn, rye, wheat, potatoes and Hungarian, good; oats and barley, poor crop; stock looking very well. Weather dry here; we have had no rain for two weeks. Markets very dull. No grasshoppers; some chinch bugs, but are doing no harm.

R. C. DOWDEN.

From Ottawa County. July 26-Grain all harvested; yield fair prospect for corn good. Heavy rains Sunday, 25th. S.

New Advertisemenrs.

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



Russell's Patent Hay Gatherer, Four men and one team can stack more hay in one day with this machine, and do it much easier than can possibly be done with eight men and four teams in the ordinary way. All orders promptly attended to. Cost only \$30 and can be saved in two days work. Agents wanted everywhere. State and county rights for sale. For further information address or apply to PERRY RUSSELL, 39 South Canal St., Chicago.

For Sorgo & Sugar Cane The only recognized stand ards in cane machines are the Cook Evaporator AND THE Victor Cane Mill.

Over 31,000 in Use. They have taken the

First Premium at 117 State Fairs. All attempts, thus far, to equal these unrivaled Machines by other contrivances have Signally Falled on trial. Planters can't affort to risk crops of Cane on light, weak, unfinished Mils that break or choke, or on common pans or kettles that do second-class work, and only half enough at that. The Sorgo Hand-Book and Price List sent free.

BLYMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BLYMER MANUFACTURING COMPACT, 0., 664 to 694 West Enghth St., Cincinnati, O., Manufacturers of Cane Machinery, Steam Engines, Corn Crushers, Farm, School, and Church Bells, SMITH & KEATING, General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

LOST OR STOLEN.

ONE LARGE DARK SORREL MARE, 16 hands high, rather leggy, with round white star in forehead. Went away with shoes on front feet. Strayed sometime about ist of April, last. Any information concerning this animal, that will lead to her recovery, will be liberally rewarded by addressing JAMES REYNOLDS, Kansas City, Mo.

Shepherd Dog for Sale.

SHOUGH & REYNOLDS

LIVE STOCK

Commission Merchants,

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

ALSO HANDLE

Grain and all Kinds of Country Produce.

We would call the attention of Teachers, and others interested in music, to the following works, as being the best of their class:

MUSICAL CHIMES.

A New Class-Book for Female Voices. Price \$9 per lozen. Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receip

FAIRY ECHOES.

A Class-Book for Children. Used in all the principal Public Schools. Price \$6 per dozen. Sample copies mailed, post.paid, on receipt of 60 cents.

SONG ECHO.

The Most Popular School Singing Book ever pub-lished. Price \$7.50 per dozen. Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 75 cents. Address

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Six Full Collegiate Courses, viz: CLASSICAL, GENERAL SCIENTIFIC, MODERN LITERATURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, NATURAL HISTORY, and a SPECIAL COURSE in CHEMISTRY.

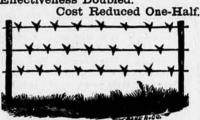
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BUILDINGS LARGE AND FINE. EXPENSES LOW Send for catalogue to Prof. D. H. ROBINSON, A. M., Sec. of Faculty.

FENCING REVOLUTIONIZED.

Effectiveness Doubled.



Kennedy's Patent Wire Fence Barb.

COST of Fence as above, exclusive of post, only 30 cts. per rod. Wire fence, o.d. or nxw, made absolutely impassable. The barb is clasped immovably around the wire after the fence is built. Three wires barbed, posts one rod apart, has double the effectiveness of the best board fence ever built. Farmers, before building any more fence, or setting any hedge, examine into the merits of this fence. Enquire of your hardware dealers for samples and circulars, or address KENNEDY, BARNES & CO., Agrora, Ill.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State at the next gen-eral election. SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

POSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Consti-tion of the State, regulating the time of electing d compensation of members of the Legislature.

tution of the State, regulating the time of electing and compensation of members of the Lerislaure. Be it resolved by the Legislaure of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each [house] concurring therein:

[SECTION 1.] The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five:
PROPOSITION ONE: Section twenty-five of article two shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislaure shall be held at the State capital, and beginning with the session of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

Proposition two: Section three of article eleven shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. The Legislature shall provide, at each regular session, for raising sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the State for two years.

Proposition There: The following shall constitute section twenty-nine of article two: Section 29. At the general election held in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and thereafter, members of the Hones of Representatives shall be elected for two years, and members of the Senate shall be elected for four years.

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition of amendment: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written. In regard to proposition one to amend the Constitution; "Against proposition one to amend the Constitution; "Against proposition two to amend the Constitution;" against proposition two to amend the Constitution; "In regard to proposition two to amend the Constitution;" "Against proposition three to amend the Constitution." "Sgo. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect and

SEC. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect and bear in force from and after its publication in the statute book. be in loces roun and atter the publication in the statute books.

I hereby certify that the above joint resolution originated in the Senate on the 14th day of January, A. B. 1875, and passed that body on the 4th day of February, 1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

John H. Folks, President of the Senate.

Passed the House on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

E. H. FUNSTON,

HENRY BOOTH, Senate House.

Chief Clerk of the House.

Approved on the 5th day of March, 1875. THOMAS A. OSBORN,

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 15th, A. D. 1875. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of State. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1875. [SEAL.]

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH,

Secretary of State.

THIS PAPER IS ON VILE WITH

FULL BLOOD, one year old, very intelligent, partially trained. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing office, Tope-982, Kansas City, Mo.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER. TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 4, 1875.

Topeka Money Market. BONDS.

Kansas Pacific Gold Sevens, May and Nov. 73 73 Kansas Pacific Gold Sevens, May and Nov. 73 73 Kansas Pacific Gold St. L'd Gr. Jan'y, June 32 Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec. 70 72 Kansas Pacific Glod Sixes, Feb. and August 41 Kansas Pacific Income Sevens, No. 11, 15 21 Kansas Pacific Income Sevens, No. 16, 14 16 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe L'd G't Bonds 62 14 16 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe L'd G't Bonds 62 15 8 Kansas Fer cent Bonds 88 Kansas Fer cent Bonds 8

Topeka Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.
Corrected weekly by Bisckoff & Krauss,
Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather
HIDES—Green
Dry Flint
Dry Salt 04@06 Dry Salt
Green Salt Cured
Calf, Green Salt Cured
Kip, Green Salt Cured
Sheep Pelts, green
TALLOW
SKINS—Timber Wolf
Prairie Wolf
Otter
Mink
Raccoon
Badger

Topeka Produce Market ers retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly & Manspeaker.
APPLES—Per bu Mellen May Medium Common Common Castor BERSWAX—Per lb BUTTER—Per lb—Choice...
Common Table...
Common Table...
Medium Common GGS—Per doz—Fresh...
HOMINY—Fer bb!...
VINEGAR—Per gal...
POTATOES—Per bu...
POULTEY—Chickens, Live, per doz...
Chickens, Dressed, per lb...
Turkeys, "Geese, "" BACON—Per lb—Shoulders.

Clear Sides.

Hams, Sugar Cared.

Greakfast.

LARD—Per lb.

CABBAGE—Per head.

ONIONS—Per bu
SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp

Millet.

Blue Grass.

Timothy, prime.

Chass. 3.50 3.00 7.00**②**7.50

Kansas City Market.

Oats.... Onion Setts per lb

KANSAS CITY, July 27, 1875. The following are wholesale cash prices from WHEAT-Per bu-Spring Red......

98.@1.00 1.05—1.10 1.15@1.20 1.20@1,25 .75 .68 Mixed
OATS-New per bu
RYE-New per bu—No. 3
No. 2
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 3
No. 2 PRODUCE. APPLES—Per bbl.
BEESWAX—Per lb.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice
Medium
BROOM CORN—Per ton

CHERGE—ce to to CIDER—Per bbl.
EGGB—Per doz—Fresh 10.000 12.00 EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
Pickled.
FEATHERS—Per ib—Mixed
Prime Live Geese
FI-OUR—Per cwt—Rye.
XX
XXXX
CORN MEAL—Per cwt.
Kiln dried, per bbl .20@.40 .48 3.00 2.50—2.75 3.00 3.25 8.25 3.50

St. Louis Market.

GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red. \$1
No. 2
Corn, New mixed \$1
Yellow
White
Oats, No. 2 mixed.
Barley, choice.
Rye

CATTLE-Native steers, per cwt. Texans.
HOGS—Shippers, per cwt.
Butchers.

5,500 Texas Stock Cattle

FOR SALE. Shall Expect to have in Kansas, Early in July :

1,900 Steers, three to five years old; 400 Steers, two years old; 1,000 Yearlings, male and female. Also, Early in August,

1,600 Cows, two to six years old, and about 600 Young Calves.

dress W. B. GRIMES,

Care K. P. R. R. Agent, ELLSWORTH, KANSAS.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

HONOR TO OUR WORKMEN. Whom shall we call our heroes? To whom our praises sing?
The pampered child of fortune,
The titled lord or king?

They live by others' labor— Take all and nothing give; The noblest type of manhood Are those who work to live. Then honor to our workmen, Our hardy sons of toil— The heroes of the workshop, And monarchs of the soil.

Who spans the earth with iron, And rears the palace dome? Who creates for the rich man The comfort of a home? It is the patient toiler All honor to him then; The true wealth of the nation Is in her working men.

For many barren ages Earth hid her treasure deep And all her giant forces Seemed bound as in a sleep : Then Labor's "anvil chorus Broke on the startled air, And lo! the earth in rapture Laid all her riches bare.

"Fig toil that over nature Gives man his proud control, And purifies and hallows The temples of his soul.

It scatters foul diseases,

With all the ghastly trains; And crystal in the brain.

The Grand, Almighty Builder Who fashioned out the earth, Hath stamped His seal of honor On Labor from her birth. In every angel flower That blossoms from the sod, Behold the Master touches— The handiwork of God! Then honor to our workman, The hardy sons of toil— The heroes of the workshop And monarchs of the soil!

A MAN'S LOGIC CONCERNING WOMEN DOC TORS.

In the annual discourse before the Mass chusetts Medical Society, June, 1875, by Geo.H. Lyman, M. D., women as doctors is the principal theme, and the arguments why she should be excluded from the profession are so clear and conclusive, and the authority which promulgates them is so high and unquestionable this society being nearly a century old, and privileged by law to exclude heretics in the form of Homeopathists, that we present some of them to our readers with a great deal of satisfaction, feeling sure that no woman is so unreasonable as not to be convinced by them.

He says: "Supposing things should come to such a sad pass that they cannot be kept from qualifying themselves by education, then let us take them into the fold regularly, because it is far better that not only their preparation for, but their action therein, should be under competent supervision. If, as we believe, they have undertaken a task which will result in failure, we can well afford to let it have a fair trial under new conditions, trusting to the future to prove that which we had thought already sufficiently proved by the experience of the past."

He admits freely "the right of women to ev ery educational advantage in all the arts and sciences, in Law, Theology and Medicine," as well as her intellectual equality, but warmly sustains the action of this society which in 1853 refused to examine Mrs. E. N. Clark for fear she would be found qualified for admission; and in 1867 voted it to be "inexpedient to admit females as students to our medical schools and hospitals."

In October, 1872, the Councilors were asked by the Censors for instructions how to act on the application of Miss Susan Dimock (she being a graduate of the University of Zurich) It was referred to a committee, the majority of whom reported that, under the acts of 1789 and 1859, Miss Dimock was entitled to an examination for admission. This report was recommitted with instructions to take legal advice. At a meeting in June, 1873, the opinion of two eminent lawyers was read, "that the Society had the power to admit or refuse to admit females to membership," upon which "it was voted to instruct the Censors not to admit females to examination as candidates for fellowship."

The Doctor next proceeds to discuss the "common popular fallacy" that women are pe culiarly adapted to the practice of obstetrics: and adds that "there is probably no branch of the profession for which they are so ill-adapt He admits that previous to 1756, this business was, in this country, exclusively in the hands of illiterate women; and that a goodly proportion of it now, in Great Britain. among the poor and middling classes, is still performed by women, though very badly. He admits next that a well trained class of midwives would be welcomed by the profession here, because the poor cannot afford to pay the "educated and fully-occupied physician." Then he admits the value of such a class among us as the sages-femmes of the French and German, and names certain French ladies as "so skilled, so gifted, as to be recognized authorities even among their male confreres but the very existence of such exceptional instances adds only strength to the argument against the general capacity of the sex for such work. Otherwise, how do we account for the fact that their example has not been generally followed? Whence arises the significant fact that all this work has fallen so generally into the hands of the stronger sex?"

educational facilities for women have been wanting in our profession is, in a large measure, disproved by the instances already cited," -referring to the few who had attained professional eminence; and then he adds that "no amount of education will create faculties which have no latent existence;" and that "true genius or any calling always finds a way to its desired end."

So you see he proves conclusively that there is no need of colleges for women; if they want to be doctors, and have "true genius," they will reach the "desired end" without any

Perhaps this is true, but the same logic would suggest that there is no use in invent ing a reaper; if men want to harvest their grain, they will do it if they have no tool but a jack-knife.

Finally, Dr. Lyman reaches the old argument that woman's maternal and domestic duties cannot be laid aside, and that consequently she can never be a professor. If he lived in Oregon we should not be surprised at this, but in New England where there are ten thousand women who have no maternal or domestic occupation, and yet are obliged to earn their own living, we cannot but wonder to hear an intelligent man ignore their existence. We feel warranted in making the assertion that not one in one hundred of these unmarried women would prefer a profession of any kind, were all avenues open to them, were they given the choice of that or homes and home duties of their own.

He says the details of such a course of study are too indelicate for women. We have heard such arguments before, from young medical students who felt called on to insult every woman who dared to show her face in their class. and we ask whether, as long as a woman ministers almost invariably at every birth, every death, to every sick man, woman and child, it would not be better that she did it intelli-

And lastly, we assert that if it is a fact that the majority of women prefer men as physicians, it is because women as a mass are too ignorant to realize that this old, time honored practice permits a degree of familiarity between a man and woman which civilized society in every other relation abhors—and which savages have the instinctive modesty

If men insist more strengously than ever that they are particularly fitted for the practice of obstetrics, it is because they see that lucrative branch of business slowly, but surely, slipping from their grasp, as the enlightenment of woman progresses; and we await impatiently the day when any woman will be considered indelicate who will employ a man physician if a competent woman is within reach. It is a species of civil barbarism to which no intelligent, sensative woman will submit, the great New England Medical Society to the contrary notwithstanding.

ONLY A SMILR. BY EMILY R. STEINESTEL.

Do you know the value of a smile? Come with me and I will take you to a little mock that cannot be dignified as a "suite of rooms." It is only one room, divided into apartments by a neat chintz curtain that sep-arates the housekeeping department from the bed on which lies the crippled form of a man. The bed is near a window looking out on a little unpretentious street where people take calico, pot-luck and labor as their portions, without pausing to question Providence why velvet and goose-liver pie were made for the rich only—though the latter delicacy may not be a dish for which a hungry stomach craves. It requires a cultivated appetite to appreciate

Well, as I was saying, the bed was separated from the main portion of the room by a cur-tain, and the man, gazing out of the window from his coach, had an expression on his face that plainly uttered unspoken thoughts, and they were happy ones. A young woman was occupied at the stove arranging a lot of woolen things about the shape of a clothes-pin, around which was wrapped human hair that had been which was wrapped numan har that had been steamed and was going through the process of drying. On a little stand near were all kinds of brushes and articles necessary for curling hair and making braids. The woman looked eareworn, tired and ill-fed, yet not one trace-expressive of discontent marked her face. When these two joined hands to travel in

liar dishes."

When these two joined hands to travel in company along the rugged road, they promised to help sustain each other should either become weary or sick, little dreaming how soon one of them should be called upon to weigh the value of the promise. When the young, vigorous husband was brought home to the horrified wife she imagined he was dead, and her loving heart nearly died with the loneliness that overwhelmed her. By and by the doctors gave hope of life. Then there was a consultation of eminent men whose knowledge divined the future for this man. knowledge divined the future for this man

"Madam, your husband will never walk

The heart within that young woman nearly burst with pity for her poor love, but she looked up with a sweet courage inspired by their words, and asked: "But he will live?"

"Probably for years. With such a constitu-tion as he possesses he will burden some one with his helplessness many years."
"Thank God!" she exclaimed, radiant as a newly-fledged, rosy-winged angel. And those case-hardened medical wiseacres looked at her case-hardened medical wiseacres looked at her as if they craved her for a subject for "clinics," and would nave been greatly pleased to hold forth to their students on a peculiar case of enlargement of the heart. Or perhaps they were indigmant and startled to find such an

were indignant and startled to find such an article at all among this class of people.

What right have poor folks with tender sensibilities indeed? The idea of this woman thanking God that he had tied such a care onto her Irail, ignorant shoulders, these paupers that had lived from hand to mouth before, and now had absolutely nothing where with to start's milk depot or a "hash-house." What is society coming to?

enerally followed? Whence arises the significant fact that all this work has fallen so enerally into the hands of the stronger sex?"

He goes on and says: "The complaint that the secretary of the wind of the stronger sex?"

He goes on and says: "The complaint that the secretary of the secretary of the wind the secretary of the

A smile of unspeakable happiness irradiated her countenance as she flew rather than walked towards him, and taking his face between her hands with the tender touch of a loving woman, she smiled into his eyes as a mother would smile when she is dreaming that she has again found the lost darling that is in

heaven.

The crippled husband does not curse God and fate that he is—what he is, for when the demon of impatience creeps into his soul, that smile shames him into submission, for daily, hourly it is renewed.

"Darling, to possess such a holy love and such a wife, a man can learn to bear even such

such a wife, a man can learn to bear even such a fate as mine," he says to her.

Ah! Who can estimate a woman's love.

None but God saw.these two. He blessed the value of that smile.—St. Louis Republican.

A STORY FOR THE GIRLS.

Sit down on the porch, children, and let me tell you about Aunt Rachel, and the story she once told me. One day, when I was about twelve years old, I had planned to go after strawberries, but Aunt Rachel said to me: "A girl of your age should begin to learn how to do housework. Take off your hat, roll up your sleeves, and help me do the baking." I pouted and sighed and shed tears, but was

encouraged by the promise that I might go after the baking. Under good old Aunt Ra-chel's direction I mixed a big loaf of bread, chers direction I mixed a big lost of bread, placed it on a tin as bright as a new dollar, and was rubbing the flour off my hands when she called out: "This will never, never do, child—you haven't scraped your bread-bowl clean.

I shall never forget the picture she made standing there, her eyes regarding me sternly, one hand resting on her hip, while in the oth-er she held the untidy bowl. "It will never do, child," she went on; "it

is not only untidy, but it makes too much waste; to be a good housekeeper you must learn to be economical. You have heard the story of the young man who wanted an eco-nomical wife?"
"No," I answered, and might have added

that I didn't wish to hear it, either.
"Well," she continued, "he was a very like "Well," she continued, "he was a very likely young man and he wanted a careful wife, so he thought of a way he could find out. One morning he went to call upon the different girls of his acquaintance and asked them each for the scrapings of their bread-bowls to feed his horses. You see they all wanted him, so they got all they could for him. Finally he found a girl who hadn't any, so he asked her to be his wife, because he thought she must be economical. Now," said Aunt Rachel triumphantly, "suppose a young man should sek you for the scrapings of your bread-bowl; what could you say?"

what could you say?"

"What could I say," I repeated scornfully,
"why, I'd tell him if he couldn't afford to buy

oats for his horses they might starve. I wouldn't rob the pigs to feed them."

I suppose Aunt Rachel thought that lesson was all lost on me; but as true as you live I never knead the bread to this day without thinking of her lesson in economy.

MOTHER'S BOY.

Mother, cherish your boy. Respect him and encourage him to talk with you. Ask questions about things that interest him. Caress and kiss him, and prove yourself the best triend by showing your love. How is your little boy to know that you love him if you never fondle him? If you continually repel

his advances?

Many mothers cease to show their love as soon as the child is four or five years old. Little boys after this get fewer kisses, because frequently, they soil their hands and faces in play, and come in noisy, warm and dirty, not just the sweet cheeks and lips we love to kiss, and instead of putting back the matted curls, and with a little cool water bathing the hot don't want to look at you. How much better to fold him to your heart, kiss him and send

to fold him to your heart, kiss him and send him away happy. I have not said, indulge your boy, but make him love you.

You need not suffer him to correct you, when older persons are talking. Teach him to be silent in company, unless drawn out by your guests, but alone at home, make him your companion. If you hold his love until he is fifteen, he will always cherish you. Up to that age, many boys have little real love or respect for their mothers, and the fault lies nearer the mother than son. nearer the mother than son.

MINOR MYSTERIES OF THE TOILET. lars are so diverse, the lady of taste is careful to make or select such as correspond in out-line to the collar upon her street garment.

Lace grenadine and all the thin clinging materials will probably be worn later than usual this year, because they give the effect of elenderness, so much better than a heavier

Lace sacques are still made of lace, striped with velvet; but lace sacques are not the most fashionable form of out-door garment. The round mantalets, made in lace and tied at the back are much more stylish and ele-

gant, because newer.

Among the topics now being discussed among our fashionables, is the rumored revival of crinoline. It is said that a great many devotees of the fickle goddess have already or dered hoop skirts.

Pearl embroidery is much worn on wedding dresses, the long wrists to the gloves and the slippers also being heavily wrought with pearls. Tulle vells seem to be quite taking

pearls. Tulle vells seem to be quite many the place of lace ones.

White muslin and lace neck-ties are much orn with out-door costumes.
Ruches for the throat are now made very

full. They are of muslin, of crepe lisse, and of, tulle, and are very elaborate and fantastic.

The sash of the silk of the dress, or that The sash of the silk of the dress, or that used in combination, is the rule; but for wear with muslin or other white dresses, there are silks and ribbons for the special purpose Twilled India silk and floriated damassee are very popular for sashes, while there is the usual variety of moire antique ribbons. About ten inches or a little less is the usual width of the sash.

MOCK APPLE PIR.-Two sods crackers, one egg, one cup of sugar and one of water, the juice and the yellow rind (grated) of a lemon. Bake with upper and under crust.

WATER COOKIES .- Three cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of water, one egg, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and oue nutmeg.

REMEDY AGAINST MOLES .- The Gardener' Monthly says: Tow dipped in gas tar, buried in their runs, will drive moles away.

Hysons have long, straight, fleshy grayish green leaves, rolled lengthwise on themselves, with sweet aromatic flavor.

DIRECTIONS FOR RESTORING PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD FROM DROWNING I. Lose no time. Carry out these directions

on the spot.
II. Remove the froth and mucus from the

mouth and nostrils.

III. Hold the body, for a few seconds only, with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.

IV. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest.

V. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip. VI. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step

of all.

To do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow, or some firm substance under his shoulders; then press the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

safety to a grown person.

VII. Rub the limbs with the hands or with dry cloths constantly, to aid the circulation

and keep the body warm.

VIII. As soon as the person can swallow, give a table spoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm coffee or tea.

IX. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the offorts of

hours.

Published at the request of the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachu-

A correspondent of Home and Garden, de scribes a home-made ice chest thus:

Procure two dry goods boxes (or make them) one about eight inches smaller than the other. Procure some thoroughly dry and clean sawdust, sift it and pack the space between the boxes therewith as solid as possible, making a cover (and packing it also) to shut tightly; put a small pipe from the bottom of the inner box to the outside of the outer one, to draw off the water as the ice melts. On the inside box nail cleats on which to place racks made of lath. water as the ice melts. On the inside box nail cleats on which to place racks made of lath. The ice is placed at the bottom, and whatever you wish to keep oool, such as butter, fresh meat, cream, etc., placed upon the racks. Such a box is also excellent to keep articles of food in when there is no ice in it and when you have no cellar.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To make a very pretty, and yet cheap, ma-hogany colored paint, add a little lampblack to Venetian red and oil.

If a door does not shut without a slam put a drop of sweet oil on the catch; if it creaks put oil on the hinges. Soap will do, but not so well.

A dark house is always an unhealthy, an ill-sired house, and a dirty house. Want of light stops growth and promotes scrofula, rick-ets, etc., among the children. People lose their health in a dark house; and if they become ill they cannot get well in it.

BEE STINGS .- Any absorbent will give re lief. But perhaps nothing is more effectual than lean raw meat The sting of a bee or wasp may be almost instantly relieved by it. It is said to cure the bite of a rattlesnake, and

COAL-OIL LAMPS INJURIOUS TO MILK .- One COAL-OIL LAMPS INJURIOUS TO MILK.—One of our dairymen, whose butter has a high reputation in this market, informs us there had latterly been some complaints about it, the cause of which he for a time was unable to discover, but finally traced it to the fumes of a coal-oil lamp used in lighting the milk-room. It shows (if such a word is proper) the extreme sensitiveness of milk to the least impurity in the atmosphere and its rapid power of absorpthe atmosphere, and its rapid power of absorp-tion. The difficulty was entirely removed by putting in a tin ventilating tube, leading from the top of the chimney to the outside of the roof. The butter was not afterwards com-

RECIPES.

PRESERVING BUTTER IN SUMMER.—A good way to keep butter fresh in Summer, where you have no cellar, is to cover the cloth which you spread over it in the jar, with charcoal.

PICKLED CHERRIES.—One peck of cherries one quart of best vinegar, four pounds of su-gar. Heat the vinegar and sugar together, strain, then cook the fruit in it till done. Leave the cherries whole.

GREEN CORN PUDDING .- Take · twelve ourteen ears of corn; and grate them; to the pulp add one quart of sweet milk, a piece of butter as large as a walnut, four eggs, and salt to suit your taste; stir the mixture thor-oughly, and bake on hour. Serve with sugar and butter.

CURRANT ICE.—Take one quart of red currants, one pint of raspberries, one pint of water, and one and a half pounds of sugar; mash the berries; add them to the water; squeeze out the liquor; add the sugar; and freeze. Where raspberries are unattainable, use more currants, and flavor with extract of raspberry or strawberry.

CTRRANTADE.—The current owes its refresh ng acidity to malic acid, which makes it pe culiary grateful when prepared as a drink for both sick and well. A pleasant impromptu drink is made by mashing a few currants and pouring them into water; then strain the whole through anything that will retain the sweeten, and reduce stems, skins and seeds : with water to taste, grating in a little nutmeg if liked.

CHOCOLATE CUSTARD.—Prepare chocolate with a quart of milk as you do for the beverage. When this has boiled sufficiently to quite dissolve the chocolate, add a tablespoonful of corn starch, thinned with milk. Have beate two eggs and a cupful of sugar, into which gradually pour the boiling checolate. Return the whole to the fire and boil long enough to cook the eggs, say two minutes, stirring constantly; don't forget a pinch of salt.

HOMESPUN.

Take one part stale bread to two parts cold potatoes; chop fine; put in enough sweet cream and butter so it will ball up nice; season with salt, pepper and a little sage; make into balls; put them on a dripping pan and set in the oven till they are warmed through and a little brown on the top. We call them potato balls and think they are nice. BETTY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns you will confer a favor by saying you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

FOR PATRONS.

MANUAL OF JURISPRUDENCE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBAND-RY. By A. B. Smedley, Master of Iowa State Grange. Published by Geo. Wm. Jönes, office of Patron's Heiper Des Moines, Iowa. 200 Dages, bound in cloth. By mail, postage prepaid, \$1.25 per copy; by express of freight, in packages of five or more, \$1.00 per copy. Deputies and Masters are earnestly requested to call the attention of their respective Granges to this book. Send for copy at once.

OSBORN'S

Grain & Seed Cleaner

E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY, ILL.

T HESE celebrated machines which met with such universal favor during 1874, have had a large number of valuable improvements added, besides they are being made much stronger. The fan has also been improved so that the operator has complete control of the wind force, checking it instantly, or turning on the full force.

wind force, checking it instantly, or turning on the full force.

We still caim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate oats and other refuse from Spring Wheat, separate Rye from Wheat [for seed perfectly,] separate Oats from darley, Separates and cleans thoroughly Timothy and Clover. Cleans Flax seed perfectly, removing wild mustard, &c., and does everything in this line required. As a Timothy and Clover cleaner, our machine stands pre-eminently ahead of all others. They are in use in nearly every large seed warehouse in the leading cities.

Machines shipped on trial to responsible parties. Send for circular. We use costly material, and cannot compete with the cheap article of fanning mills on the market. We have put our price down to the lowest figure, \$35.00 cash. Flax screens, \$3.00 extra. Warehouse size, \$60 00 Flax screens, \$5.00 extra. Warehouse size, \$60 00 Flax screens, \$5.00 extra. Don't say the above cannot be done, but test it, Please state where you saw this advertisement.

PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE AT OTTUMWA, IOWA, On Wednesday, Aug. 18th, 1875.

THE Subscriber announces that he will sell at the Subve time and place, about 40 head of pure-bred Short-horn cattle, embracing Youne Marks, Young PHYLLISES, LOUANS, POMONAS, DESDEMONAS, IANTERS, and descendants from limp. Beauty by De Youz

THES, and descendants from Imp. Beauty by De Vaux

Among the buils to be sold will be the noted show
buil Loudon Duke 6th 1039—this buil, as a sire
and show buil, has no superior, and few equals in
America; two of his heifer calves took its and 2d prizes at the leading fails of the Northwest;—Rosebusd
vateran breed on Kenney, and buil, bred by that
vateran breed on Kenney, and the get of Loudon
Duke 6th.

This will be a good opportunity for getting first-class
show and breeding animals, as all my show animals,
consisting of two young herds, and one aged herd,
will be offered. This is not a weeding-out sale, but
embraces the very top of this well-known herd.

At the same time and place, Messrs, N. H. Robnett,
Jas, H. Parker and T. B. Hickman, of Missouri,

WILL ALSO SELL 20 HEAD of thoroughbred young stock by imp. Peabody.
Ottumwe is easy of access, being situated at the crossing of the Den Moines Valley R. R., and northern terminus of North Mo. R. R. Hotel accommodations drist-class.
Catalogues will be ready about July 20th, and can be had on application to JOHN G. COWAN, Oregon, Holt Co., Mo.

THE CLEN FARM HERD.

Public Sale!

Of 100 head of first-class

SHORT HORN CATTLE,

The property of J. S. LONG. Monroe, Jasper Co. Iowa, to be sold on

Wednesday, September First, 1875,

On the Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Iowa,

On the Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Iowa.

This, herd was established in 1865, and no public or private sales of heifers has been made up to this time, and the purchases made from the different herds in the east during that period, together with the natural increase, has enlarged the herd so as to render it necessary to be reduced in size. The sale will comprise the entire herd over one year old, except few not in sale condition. Since the herd was founded, care has been used to secure the services of the best males to be found in the country. Among them 8th Duke of Goodness, Plumbwood Lad, Breastplate Jr., Major Duncan. The females are representatives of many of the most popular families of the day, and as for the individual merit of the entire lot, we can safely say are equal to any herd of like size ever offered for sale in the west.

Terms of sale, six months credit, without interest paid when due; if not, ten per cent. from date. Notes payable at First National Bank, Newton, Iowa. Liberal discount for cash.

EF Catalogues on application.
J. S. LONG, Monroe Jasper county, Iowa.
Col. J. W. Judy, Auctioneer.
N. B. The day after this sale, at same place, Dr. G. Sprague, D. M. Filinn and Mack Filinn, self a large herd Short Horns.

N. B. The day after this sale, at same place, Dr. G. Sprague, D. M. Flinn and Mack Flinn, sell a large herd Short Horns.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO'S. THRESHER.

The BBILLIANT SUCCESS of this Grain-saving, Time-Saving THRESHE, is un-precedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and FULLY ESTABLISHED as the "LEADING THRESHING MACHINE"



GRAIN BAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other Threshers, when posted on the vast superiority of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast,

Threshers, when posted on the vast superiority of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work.

THRESHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters." "Pickers," or "Apron," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millett, and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS. Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Litterings," requires LESS THAN ONE HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; casler managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to compley and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are 'out of jobs.' Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted!" Powers, also a Specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for other Horse Powers.

If interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for illustrated Circulars (sent free)with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc.

NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO.

, styles, prices, terms, etc. NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. to Post a Stray, the Fees, Pines and Penal-ties for not Posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the Unbroken animals can only be taken up hetween the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after he me to the falls for ten days, after he me to the falls for ten days, after he householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in a many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

of such stray.

It such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor ceuse it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from:

In double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from
the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting)
make out a return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of
the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it hall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three sucshall be advertised in the KANSAS FARER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delived to the owner in the offered parties, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the type, after a stray is taken up, the Justice shall be a stray fall to the force a stray in the type of the provential propers and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the bene-

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the bene fits the taker up may have had, and report the same of their appraisement.

In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfelt double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, " head of cattle, .

To County Cierk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer,
To Kansas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up. for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith.

herewith,

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be great r than, Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week ending July 7.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by George W. Montgomery, Hiawa tha Tp., May 22d, 1875, one bay mare pony, about nine year old, tick marked, blurred brand on left shoulder. Value at \$25.

Chautauqua County .- M. B. Light, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Hewins & Lawrence, Jefferson p., May 24, 1875, one bay horse, 14 or 14½ hds high, black ane, tall and legs, saddle marks, a few white hairs there collar works, 9 or 16 years old. Value, \$25,

Cherokee County,-Ed. McPherson Clerk. SHREP—Taken up by W. E. Cowan Spring Valley Tp., uy 7, 1875, 16 sheep, four black, and all marked with un-rolt and swallow fork in each ear, bell on one black sep. Value, \$24. heep. Value, \$24. MARKE-Taken up y Moses Banifold, Pleasant Vlew p., May 18, 1875, one iron gray mare 145, hds. high, blaze i face, and barness marked. Value, \$50. HORBE-Taken up by Geo. Mitchell, Lowell Tp., June, 1,375, one sorrel horse, 10 or 12 years old, white stripe in ce, branded "C D" on left shoulder. Value, \$35. 1,575, one horse, light bay, 13 hde light, few white hairs in forehead, no brands. Value, \$50.

Coffey County-Job Throcmorton, Clerk PONY—Taken up by Green B. Traylor, Key West Tp. offey County, Kan., one bay mare pony, no marks of ands visible, supposed to be seven or eight years old

Value, \$30.

PONY—Also, one dun horse pony with white stripe in forehead and branded with "H S" on the left shoulder, also some mexican brands. Supposed to be ten er eleven years old. Value, \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by Marietta Roney, April 12, 1875, Star Tp., Coffey County, one dark bay horse with white stripe in forehead, both hind feet white, with some saddle marks and supposed to be four years old. Valued at \$20.00.

Crawford County-J H Waterman, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by M. C. Kelley, of Lincoln Tp., one dark bay mare, blind in left eye, one white hind foot, sup-posed to be eight years old, no marks or brands. Valued

MARR—Taken up by J. C. Gray, Lane Tp., May 12, 183. one sorrel mare three or four years old, white stripe in face, scar on one fore leg, good size mare. Value, \$70. MARR—Taken up by John Keeney, Pleasant Grove Tp., May 34, 1875, one chestnut sorrel mare, 15 hands high, sup-posed to be seven years old, white hind feet, saddle and harness marks. Value, \$50.

LaBette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Thos, Ryan, of Oswego Tp., on yy mare about 14 hds. h2gh, star in forehead brande C' on left shoulder, seven years old, and of the value 500.

Lyon County-J & Craig, Clerk. -Taken up by Franklin Batch, Jackson one three year old stallion, brown color sorrel, star in forehead, no other marks

STALLION—TAKEN up Dy Frankin Baken, Decards - P. May 22d, 1875, one three year old skallion, brown color, or dark chestnut sorrel, star is forehead, no other marks or hands visible. Value, \$30.

MARE—Taken up by David H. Gard, Elmendro Tp., on the ist day of June, 1875, one dark hay mare, star in forehead, blaze on nose, both hind feet white branded on left hip with a circle and letter "P" inside or circle, shod before, seems to be stiff in left shoulder, has coller marks, had on a leather head halter with rope attached. Value, 220 M.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. STALLION—Taken upon on the premises of W. W Brewer, of Center Tp., Marion County, one brown stal ilon, about 3 years old, white in Forehead, left ear noteh ed on under side. Value, \$30. ALSO—One mouse colored stallion, about two years old, Value, \$25.
FILLEY—Also, one bay filey, about two years old, some white in forehead. Value, \$25.
FILLEY—Also, one sorred filey, two or three years old, white in forehead. Value, \$25.
FILLEY—Also, one yearling filey, blaze face. Value, \$25.00.

McPherson County-J B Wright, Clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by E. Prior, Turkey Creek Tp., on black filley, 3 years old, with large white spot in foreheased heavy mane and tail. Value, \$25.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

HOBBE—Taken up by J. A. Graaty, Sugar Creek Tp.
May 28th, one gray horse 8 years old, rather heavy bult with heavy mane and tall, sear in left nostril, about 15 hdi high. Value, \$40.

Morris County-H W Gildemeister, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Scott Cunningham, of Rolling Prairie Tp., June 16, 1875, one dark brown mare, two year old, black mane and tall, slender limbs. Valued at \$30.00

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by Louis Zurcher, Neuchate p., June 18, 1875, one dark bay stallion, three years old meiwhite on left hindfoot, and on right fore foot above e hoof there is an old sore.

Reno County-W H Beatty, Clerk,

COW-Taken up by B. H. Reville, Haven Tp., on May 21st, 1875, one black and white cow, about 5 years old, branded "J" on left hip and out in left ear.

HEIFER—Also, by the same, on same date, one year-ling helfer, red and white, no marks nor brands.

CALF—Also, by same, on same date, one white bull calf, about five months old, no marks nor brands. The three animals valued at \$30.

Shawnee County-P I Bonebrake, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by 0, P. Leighton, of Tecumseh Tp., Ray 30, 1875, one strawberry roan horse, 6 or 7 years old, 16 hands high, blind in left eye, shod all around. Valued at 25.00.

Sumner County—Stacy B Douglas, Clerk. Sumner County—Stacy B Douglas, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Carpenter, of Gore Tp., on May 2d, 1875, one large bay mare small white spot in foread, heavy mane and taft, age from 19 years.

FONY—One bay pony, small white stripe in forehead, right hind leg white from pastern lont, with saddle marks, 4 years old.

COLT—One small two year old horse cott, white spot n forehead, some white hairs around right hind foot.

COLT—One black horse cott, 3 or 3 years old.

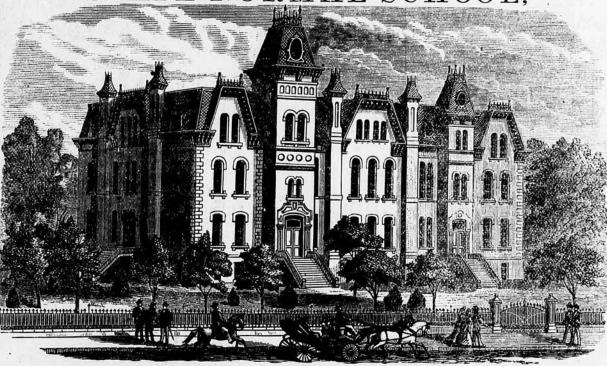
COLT—One black pariling mare cott, dark bay or brown.

COLT—One black pariling mare cott.

COLT—One black pariling mare cott.

COLT—One black yearling mare cott, white spot in forehead.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,



EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES are afforded at this institution for all who desire to become TEACHERS in any GRADE of school. The TRAINING SCHOOL is a part of the Normal, arranged expressly to meet the practical wants of the TEACHER. In each department of the Normal, ex-

OOL is a part of the Normal, arranged expressly to meet the practical wants of the Teacher. In each department of the Normal, exenced educators are employed.

A Preparatory and High School Department fits students for the Normal, or for business and college.

Pupils are received from any part of the state and classified according to age and advancement. The Fall Term commences Sept. 8th.

C. R. POMEROY, President.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John W. Newby, of Wilmington Tp., May 31st, 1875, one dark bay mare, five years old, 14 hands high, white hair in forehead, harness and saddle

hands high, white hair in forchead, harness and saddle marks. Value, \$50 mark, value, value, value, value, value, value, valu

Washington County—G W Pasko, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by G. W. Kennedy, of Sherman Tp. one bay mare colf supposed to be two or three years old star in forehead, and right hind foot white. Apprised a \$60.00.

Wilson County-G. E. Butin, Clerk. Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Eljish Standfield, Clifton Tp., May
6, 1875, a dark iron gray pony mare, spot in forchead
small white spot on the county of the small white spot on the county of the small shade spot on back, of nose, saidle and harness
marks, saidle sear on back, of madel and leather bed
collar, about eight years old. 21 Annual and leather bed
GKLDING—Taken up by M. C. Cowdery, Cliffon 12p.
May 6, 1875, a sorrie gleiding pony, white face, hind feel
white, about 6 years old, about 18 hands high, no other
marks or brands. Value, \$30.
MARK—Taken up by George W. Staton, Cedar Tp.,
May 20, a dark bay mare, about 14 hands high, black
nane and tail, black stripe down back, black legs from
knees down; saddle and harness marks, very dim brand
on left shoulder, had on a rope headstail, Value, \$35.

Strays for the week ending June 16.

Allen County-H. A. Needham, Clerk. Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Samuel J. Stewart; Cottage Grove
Tp, one three year old cow, mostly white, red neck and
lead, some white in face, both korns off, marked with
rop and anderbit in left ear, availowfork and underbit
rop and marked with
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rop and the state of the state of the state
COW—Taken no back states the wart, Cottage Grove Tp,
one six years old black cow, left ear cropped, right ear
indersloped. Appraised at \$18.

MARE—Taken up by David Tate, Osage Tp, one pony
mare, eight years old, clay-bank color, 14 hands high, left
hind foot white, star in forehead, harness and saddle
marks. Appraised at \$25.

Brown County-H. Isely, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Trompeter, Mission Tp. May, 1875, one black horse, eight years old, 14 hands high spilt hoof left fore foot, shoe on said spilt hoof, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by Wyett Winkler, Irving Tp. May 4th, 1875, one dark bay horse, twelve years old, three white feet, black mane and tall, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$20.

Butler County-V. Brown, Clerk.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Rogers, May 15th, 1875, Walnut Tp, one brown mare, fourteen years old, blazed face, one white hind foot. Appraised at \$15.

RONIES—Also one dun colored mare pony, six years baid face, one white hind foot, branded J H C. Also one baid face, one white hind foot, branded J H C. Also one both hind feet white. Unpony appraised at \$20. Bay PONIES—Taken up by J. J. Brown, Little Walnut Tp, May 21st, 1875, two grey horse ponies, 14½ handes high, ten or twelve years old; one has his cars split, branded S on the left shoulder; the other has a dim unknown brand on each shoulder and the letter S on the left. Appraised at \$20 each.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. H. Collins, Baker Tp, Ma 8th, 1875, one roan mare, six years old, cord mark on lef ind leg, collar and harness marks, white strip in forehead appraised at \$40.

HOR8E—Taken up by Rdward Black, Eudora Tp, May ligh, 1875, one dark brown horse, six years old, 15 hand-ligh, lind feet white, white spot on left fore foot, star in orehead. Appraised at \$30. Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Warren, Easton Tp, May 22d 1875 one mare mule, ten or twelve years old, 14 hand high, harness marks, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$20. Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstein, Clerk

PONY—Taken up by Lafayett S. Shadley, Drum Creek Tp. May 10th, 1875, one bright bay horse pony, five years old, left hind foot white, small white star in forehead rope mark on right hind leg, letter "B" or figure "3" on left shoulder. Appraised at \$30. Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up bl. M. Hill, Rim Creek Tp, May 14
1875, one light bay mare, ten years old, black mane and
tail, branded "L M N" on left shoulder. Appraised at
320. McPherson County-J. R. Wright, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. Aldrich, McPherson Tp. on light bay horse pony, white star in forehead, branded with a "heart" on left thigh, white saddle marks on right side. Appraised at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Martha Thomas, Wetmore Tp, February 2d, 1875, one white speckled helfer, two years old, no marks or brands.

HORSE—Taken up by A. T. Williams, Wetmore Tp, May 12th, 1875, one bay horse, eight or nine years old, 15¢, hands high, branded "P B" on left shoulder, small star in forehead, shod all around, saddle and harness marks, had on when taken up, a rope head halter. Neosho County-G. W. McMillin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Havoland, Erie Tp. one bay nare, three years old, 14 or 15 hands high, thin in fiesh, no narks or brands. Appraised at \$25.

Riley County-W. Burgoyne, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Russell Platt, Bala Tp, May 17th, 1875, one bay mare, twelve years old, 13 hands high, no marks or brands.

Reno County-H. W. Beatty, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Marshal Batty, Reno To, one sor rel mare, six years old, 14 hands high, branded T T on left hip. Appraised at \$50 COUT—Also by the same person, one horse colt, three years old, 14 hands high, four white feet and white face Appraised at \$40.

Summer County-Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk. COLT.—Taken up by George W. Bowyer, Wellington Tp one bay yearling horse colt, 12 hands high, right hind foo Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

MARK—Taken up by Franklin Peterson, Toronto Tp, May 8th, 1875, one sorrel mare, five years old, saddle and harness marks, no brands or blemishes perceptible. Ap-praised at \$25.

Stray List for the week ending July 28. Anderson County-E. A. Edwards, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by Geo. S. King, Monroe Tp, June 14, 1875, one sorrel horse, some grey hairs mixed in, about is hands high, shod before with toed shoes, small blaze in face, harness and saddle marks, 8 years old, mane lays on left side, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40, MARE-Taken up by Win. Keller, Reeder Tp, June 12, 1875, one bay mare, branded on the left shoulder with the letter "W," three years old, 15 hands high. Value, \$40. Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk.

BOUTSON COUNTY—J. H. Brown, CIEFS.

HORSE—Taken up by A. F. Grubb, of Osage Tp, Bourbon county, Kanasa, one light chestnut sorrel horse, live years eld, 145 hands high, blaze face, slight anddle marks, a few white hairs on left 1sw, as few called at \$25.

HORSE—Also one light bay with small star in forchead, one white hind foot, 145 hands high, small white specks all over him, has the actions and appearance of a stud, supposed to be sight years old, branded on both shoulders with a figure "2" and letter "L." Valued at \$25. Crawford County-J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. C. Brooks, June 14, 1875, one glit bay mare, 14 hands high, star in forehead, collar arks, shod on front feet, nine years old. Worth \$18. COW—Taken up by J. H. Roderick, of Mulberry Grove, ashington township, one red cow, about four years old, the heart shaped mark on forehead, no brands preceptate. Worth \$15. Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

white mains in tortuness, at the state of th

Chase County-S. A. Breese, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by E. B. Grocker, Bazaar Tp, June 8, 1878, one sorrel mare, branded "B" on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks, about 14 hands high, supposed to COW—Taken up by Samuel Moffit. Toledo Tp, Jan. 4, 875, one red cow, with white flanks and few white spots on hips and shoulders, crop off rightear, 9 years old. Valedat \$12.

Douglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by C. I. Rice, Palmyra Tp, June 26, 1875, one sorrel herse mule, about 14 hands high, four years old, branded "J J O" on the left shoulder. Valued at \$60, MARE—Also black mare, about 19 years old, about 15 hands high, two white hind feet, white spot in forehead.

MARE—Also used hind feet, white spot in ioreness. hands high, two white hind feet, white spot in ioreness. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Arnold, June 29, 1875, in Marion Tp, one bay mare, three years old, about one inch spot and the spot one inch spot one mail white spots on forehead, about one inch apart, both hind feet white below the pastern joint, also a white ring around the graft fore foot, also a small caloused lump under left, aw. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Mare, they years old, 15 hands high, witte stripe on her face, light colored mane, dark tail, branded "D" on the right side of the neck. Valued at \$55.

Elk County-Thos. Hawkins, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Pedigo, in Union Centre, by May, 12, 1875, one bay horse, while face, white on left ind foot, about 10 years old, some saddle marks, ne rands, below medium size, about 14 hands high. Valuet

Johnson County-J. Martin, Clerk.

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Alexander Walker, three miles cast of Ochetree, Spring Hill Tp, one sorrel filly, 2 years old, hind feet white, hald face, scar under each ear. Valued at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by S. J. Davidson, living 3 miles that of Stanley, one bay horse, with black mane and stath of Stanley, one bay horse, with black mane and caused by ges, had on a halter, has white hairs ou neck caused by ges, and on a halter, has white hairs ou neck caused by the stands high. Years old. Valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken at years old. Valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken at 10. I. Butler, of Olathe Tp, one sorrel mare, supposed to be 12 years old, hind feet white, some collar marks, a little white in the face, shod all around, 15½ hands high. Valued at \$50.

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by William Bayless, Agness City Tp.
July 5, 1875, one dark bay mare, 6 years old, both hind feet
white, spayin lump on left hind leg, white face, 14 hands
3 inches high. Value—

La Bette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by C. G. Dorr, in Oswego Tp, July 2, 875, one sorrel mare pony, with a sucking cot, blaze acc, white hind legs, 10 hands high, 10 years old, no franks or marks. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Also one bay horse pony, 10 hands high, small tar in forehead, branded with a furue "7" on left shouldir, about 11 years old. Valued at \$15.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Peter Stevenson, of Rolling Praiie Tp., June 10, 1875, one bay mare, with some white about
he face and one hind foot white, about 10 years old. Valied at \$50.

HORSE—Also one bay horse, with both hind feet
white, about 5 years old. Valued at \$50.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Jacob Britz, Clear Creek Tp. June 9, 1875, a brown mare, 13 hands high, blind in both eyes, upposed to be about 9 years old, with no marks or rands. Valued at \$15.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by M. S. Morris, Middle Creek Tp. June 23, 1875, one roan horse; 8 years old, white spot in Orehead, branded "W" on left fore shoulder. Valued at 25. MAHE—Taken up by J. W. Hand, Wea Tp, June 28, 1875, one light bay mare, 4 or 5 years old, a narrow white stripe in tace, white spots on back caused by saddle sinch galls, throat latch brands under neck. Valued at \$23.

Norton County-M. J. Fitz Patrick, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Andrew Shultz, in Decatur Tp, one 5 year old cow, brass knobs on horns, red color, with three white stripes on forehead. Appraised at \$15.

Nemaha County-J. Mitchell, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. H. Bonjour, in Neuchatel Tp, June 16, 1875, one bay pony horse, about 5 years old, star in forehead, four white feet, and branded "B" on left shoulder. Neosho County-G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Josephus Rich, of Lincoln Tp. one fles bitten grey mare, about 14 hands high, heavy built, has collar and saddle marks, supposed to be eight years old last spring, no other marks, or brands. Valued at \$45. Osage County-Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Daniel Patterson, in Agency Tp June 8, 1875, a desk brown mare, about 14 hands high, 3 or years old, white spot in forchead, saddle marks on back. Valued at \$35. Pawnee County-T. McCarthy, Clerk. HEIFRIC-Taken up by John Olson, Larned Tp, one 2 year old helfer, color black, branded on left side with the ettors "O H I T." Valued at \$9. The HEIFRIC-Also one 2 year old helfer, color red, branddon left side with the letters "O H I T." Valued at \$9.

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Pleaze forgiv me if I don't invest. I hav often bought into theze magnificent chances and all that I hav ever drawed yet waz the

and all that I hav ever drawed yet waz the wool over my eyes.

I hav resigned forever more my position in the gift distributing bizzness.

Fairwell, virtewous Blake, and may yu see the error ov yure ways and repent while there is a show for yu. If yu must rob, take a pikax and proceed onto the hiway and rob like a man giving yura kustomera a fair non at man, giving yure kustomers a fair pop at

Miss Pamela Brewster.—Flours are worn this season quite mutch on bonnets. I saw a luv of a hat last week at Madame Frisky's which fairly bulls the market. It lookt mutch like s bokay for a target excurshun, presented bi sum alderman to the constituents of his

ward.

There wuz sunflours and pond lilys and hollyhawks and dandylions, enuff to stok a forty aker farm. I waz told that the bonnet waz the very kream of stile and the prise waz a mere song, only 83 dollars.

I wanted to by the dear thing and set it out in mi front yard and water it and see it gro, but it had been sold to a junk dealer's wife.

Mister Brooks.—I received yure kind invita-tion to attend a spellin dispute in yure city nex thursday eve. I will be there, and would like tu bet the oyster stuze for the party that I outspel the congregashun. Spellin iz mi strong holt; I hav studdid onto it fur yeres. I dont spel ackordin to the late Daniel Webster makerided but I spell ackordin to Billings. unabridged, but I spell ackordin to Billings. May the best man win.

Miss Monfort.—I kant tel yu whitch is the best breed ov lap dogs. All I kno iz that the whole lot ov them are a shame and a noose-

Dont buy enny lap dog; if yu must bav a pet or suffokate, git a rag dol and lug that

around.

Lap dogs are liable to flees, and if yu shud get a flee on yu, Miss Monfort, goodbny tu yure piece of mind—yu would be more frantik than a gold-hunter.

One flea on the mortal exterior of a persun

wuse to sarch out than a sum in vulger

After yu hav sarched for a flee and find him and finally ketch him, yu will be mortified to deth to find that he haz giv yu the slip.

There iz no mor profit nor common sence in kultivating lap dogs than there iz in nussing sarkwards.

ing cockroaches.

Mister Boon.—Yu ask me whitch iz the levelest, the married or the single state, and I aint afrade to say that havin tride both for menny years and sarched out thare week and strong points, that matrimony iz the tru style. I think I kan safely say that the marrid condishun for every day ware iz twenty per cent.

Perfekt happiness aint to be had in this life ennyhow. I dont kare whether yu go in singel

But if enny one wil pay me for mi time I wil sho six arguments in favor ov tieing one-self up with the kerds ov konnubial matrimony to 4 agin it.

ny to 4 agin it.

There iz a grate menny rules, Mister Boon, to make marrid life cumfortable; but the golden one iz this, Go slo and give each other half the road. This rule is az simple and easy az milking a kow on the right side, and wil de found az usephull as ile to avoid hot journals. If one party wants the whole of the road it makes the turnpike hot and dusty, and if both parties want it and wil hav it, it raizes the very devil. the very devil.

Excuse me, dear Boon, for useing the word "Devil," but it seems the only one that will fit the spot. (food-bye, respekted Boon.



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