

FARMER

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WALL BASKET FOR IVY.—Take any wooden bowl or box of desired size, make a decoction of logwood chips or burnt umber scalded in vinegar, strain the bowl and having saved in half, nail against the wall, each side of a door or staircase. Take three two-forked branches (with the bark pulled off here and there) of grape vine branches or roots; nail against the bowls with ends interlapped, to form a network; fasten the three single ends together at bottom and nail on a bunch of cones, leather leaves or acorns, and also an edge of the same around the top; strain the whole and make dry, varnish. If a handle is desired, make of a twisted grape vine. C. S. J.—In *Horticulture* Int.

Farm Stock.

CATTLE AT THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

It has been decided to have the exhibition of cattle at the Centennial Exposition commence September 20th, 1876, continuing fifteen 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.

It 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 ignorant, and so on through the catalogue. A highly nervous animal can be thoroughly spoiled by a passionate man in a few days' time. Bad habits in the trainer beget bad habits in the horse. The habits and character of a horse, like those of a man, are formed 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 harness 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 unmercifully. That was five years ago, and the horse has not forgotten it yet, and never will. The appearance of the harness thrown over him is inseparably 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 associate the whipping with the appearance of a stone, a stump, a child, or any other object, and will be continually on the alert for something 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 removing it if possible.

The whip should never be used to urge 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 deplorable as to see a man urging a horse by continually applying the whip.

These are only a few thoughts on this highly 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 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 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 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 labor.

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 predisposition 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 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 uncommon fault with many draft horses, that their eyes are small, dull, sunken, or vicious looking. Good temper is especially to be desired. A dull, stolid brute, without any manifestation of energy or spirit is to be avoided on the one hand, as is a bad-tempered, vicious 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 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 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 reported each week, by the special correspondent of the *Price Current* 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, or 14,000 more than have thus far this season passed over the trail. The greater part of this drive last year was over by the first of July,

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 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 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, height and uniformity; evenly developed, large udders, with a good width and depth behind, 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." Color, 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 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 recommending 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 early impotency and a premature demise.

The breeder of cattle and horses, and swine, has two principal items to study and develop—i. e., a properly developed carcass, and 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, truthness, 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.

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 lambs) 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.

Poultry.

RULES FOR SUCCESS.

A correspondent of the *Fancier's Journal* gives the following very sensible advice to beginners 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. Keep but one breed, and endeavor by close attention and careful study to bring it as near perfection as possible. Remember that exhibition or prize birds will not always produce premium birds. It 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 first premium trio of fowls regardless of cost. Such birds often breed nothing but trash, they not 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 journey by express, purchase of some breeder near your own locality. This, however, is a matter of small importance if the eggs be fresh and fertile. Always have your sitting hens ready and accustomed 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 sulphur over and around your sitting hens to keep them free from vermin. 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 themselves 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 unfertilized ones; these you can easily discern by holding them up before the light, in the following manner: Hold the egg in the right hand, small end down, between the thumb and forefinger; now place the little finger of the left hand across the top or middle of the large end of the egg, close the left hand slightly in such a way as to shade the eyes, and throw the light into the egg; hold the egg a little below rather than on a level with the blaze of the lamp. Those eggs having chicks in them will appear quite dark,

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 much sooner 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 the Elmira Farmers Club are of interest:

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

The lady-birds (*Coccinellidae*), the little hemispherical 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 aphid lion, an insect which always feeds on plant lice and the eggs of insects. This insect 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 war against it.

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 caterpillars.

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 chalcids to escape, but fine enough to retain the butterflies or moths.

The cocoons and chrysalides of many of our noxious insects may be found under boards, 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 canister. Keep Coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles.

Keep bread and cake in a tin box or stone jar.

Cranberries will keep all winter in a firkin of water in a cellar.

September and October butter is the best for winter use.

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 bushel 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: 18½ X 18½ = 342.25; 342.25 X .785, 398 = 268, 803; 268, 803 X 8 = 2,150 42-100.

The United States standard gallon measures 231 cubic inches.

A barrel contains 40 gallons or 9,240 cubic inches.

5 yards wide by 908 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 11 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 be not 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 damage.

The above is the standard established by law in Massachusetts, and is generally accepted 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 two.—Fish over thirteen inches in length, and not good enough in quality for number ones.

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

No. 1 herring are generally small and poor 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.

Welsh firkins are so called from the fact of their being introduced by a Welsh settlement in the northern part of New York State. A Welsh firkin contains about 100 lbs., and a half-firkin or tub 50 lbs., on an average. A common returnable contains from 80 to 70 lbs of butter, and a common firkin 90 to 100 lbs.

Mackerel comes in barrels, half-barrels quarter-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 300 and 280 lbs.; clear sides in bulk, in boxes 500 lbs., and in hds. 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 dust.

Souchong 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 leaves.

Gunpowder is a heavy tea, of dark green hue, and the leaves rolled in hard balls.

Imperial are in larger grains than gunpowder, and in color a silver green.

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

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 with the liveliest possible interest in the resplendent pageantry of sunrise. The pulling up of a darling child by the hair requires the exercise of energy and firmness; but no affectionate parent will hesitate at the little sacrifice of this kind for the welfare of his offspring.

Nothing can be more fatal to your discipline 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 pander to their conceit. There can be no sadder sight than a parent surrounded with olive 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, "re think ye know more'n your father, hey? Come ere to me!" His invitation was too pressing to be declined, and for a few exulting 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 mathematical accuracy with the palm of his right hand on the largest patch on my trousers, but I felt that the old man was right; and when, after completely eradicating my faith in the multiplication table he asked me how much five 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 horses, 'n be lively, too!" The old gentlemen didn't permit my respect for him to wane much until the inflammatory rheumatism disabled him, and even then he continued to inspire me with awe until I was thoroughly convinced that his disability was 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.

One of the most inveterate and annoying traits of children is inquisitiveness. If you are considerate enough to attempt to satisfy their omnivorous 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 unconquerable and disconcerting conundrums. You can't 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 with 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 their 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 indicated.

A LITTLE TOO SHORT.

They were married in the morning, and immediately stepped aboard the cars for a bridal tour to San Francisco. They attracted considerable attention on the way by their honeymoon 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 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 looking 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 threw the train from the track, and brought the conductor to the scene on the double-quick. "Pass it around," yelled a big man who was on his way west to get his wife. "Go back to the tunnel," said another man to the conductor; and as the newly-made husband settled back in his seat he was heard to say—"Sarah, I thought tunnels were longer. Darn a railroad company, anyhow."

Letters from the Farm.

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 moment's 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 to capture them.

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

A BIRD'S 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 into 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 give another incident, as it contains a moral lesson it is worth relating. A few days ago, while walking in our orchard, a turtle dove flew 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 certainly not have found the nest.

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 paper 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. The second crop is principally corn and Barley, 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 cattle to feed your corn to while Kansas will furnish the most of the wheat and oats that is fed, 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. Good beef steers can be bought for \$3.25 per 100 lbs. Respectfully Yours, B.

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 17th of June is now shoulder high, a much larger breadth 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.

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 application at this 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 set 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 land. When the State Granges meet again 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 themselves upon record in favor of these reforms.

The following are the resolutions of Bedford Grange:

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 welfare 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.

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.

WHEREAS, Universal suffrage and universal eligibility constitute our great and distinguishing idea of free government.

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 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 among the subordinate granges, in proportion to the amount paid by each. 2d. The State and National bodies should be required to reduce the fees to, at most, one-half of the present amount.

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 members 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.

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 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 valiant 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 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 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.

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

Bedford Grange, No. 208, 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 penance. 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 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 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 business unit of the order, and the higher organizations to be simply executive bureaus.

HARVEST-HOME FEASTS.

Of all the reunions 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, 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 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 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 decorated with fruit, grain, and flowers, the horses all bridged out in their best, and every thing as pretty as taste and nature could make it. One of the objects 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 neighbors. We always took particular pains to have all the hired help and the poorer neighbors come in and rejoice with us.

When we came together 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 old manor houses always throw open, and the Squire, or the Lord of the manor would unbend from his dignity for the once and come down amongst the tenants and take part in the festivities, and he always led off in the harvest dance and picked the prettiest damsel amongst the maids of low degree for his partner, and who enjoyed peculiar honors during the evening. Such were the harvest-homes of olden days, and in many parts of England they are still kept up. Can't the Patrons of Iowa get up some reunions of a similar character, and call all the neighbors together, and let us have a general time of rejoicing.

Samuel Smett, in Western (Iowa) Journal.

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 present 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 our opinion, proper to make degrees unattainable by every member of the Order, upon application and the payment of fees. In fact, there is no need of any degree above the fourth, or, if there is, let them belong to the Subordinate Grange. The Order is formed for social, educational and business purposes; all these do not require degrees, but active work and earnest purposes, and the more we clutter it with degrees and paraphernalia the more we hinder its perfect working, and the further we put off the results desired. We need not follow any other Order, our duty is plain and simple, and the work too great to be burdened with forms and ceremonies.—American Patron.

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 & Kelly, of New York City with which Secretary Kelly is claimed to have been complicated.

Col. Kyle's Grange Deputy for Etowah county, Ala., offers \$20 in gold as a premium to the Patron who raises the largest hog this year.

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

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 West the Grangers 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 commenced offering higher prices. The Grangers were firm, resolute, and insisted on fair prices, and the packers were compelled to pay them. The farmers have triumphed over the combinations to wrong them. Millions more of dollars have been saved to them than otherwise 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 heretofore been the custom. It is less than a year since the State Executive Committee closed their contract with Messrs. 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.

Knickerbocker Grange was organized in New York City in February, 1875, by a number of gentlemen interested in agriculture, most of them practical farmers, but including several editors of leading agricultural journals. 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 brethren 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 attached, 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 supposed higher respectability or utility.—Pacific Rural Press.

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. Kelley 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, &c. The business features are still in the hands of the Executive Committee, and it is not expected that this will develop to any extent until after the next meeting.—Louisville Courier.

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 criticize 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 Farmer.

Brother Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, will represent that body at the Exposition of American Pomological Society 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.



LEAVENWORTH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

The advantages offered at this institution cannot be excelled. The Training and Model school, in which Normal students observe and practice teaching, consists of 800 pupils, thoroughly graded. Tuition is free. Text books are furnished free of charge. Students can enter at any time. Eighty per cent. of the Normal students are now boarding themselves at a cost (including everything) of \$6.00 per month. Incidentals fee \$1.00 per term. Three terms a year. The Fall Term of the Normal School commences September 5th, 1875. Circulars sent free, on application. Write for information. JOHN WHERRELL, President.

HUDSON'S Practical Farm Account

AND REFERENCE BOOK.

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 goes, 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 memorandum of affairs.

The preparation of the "Practical Farm Account and Reference 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 finishing 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 glance 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, rates of postage, weights of various woods, comparative strength, legal forms of Deeds, Notes, Receipts, and a vast amount of Miscellaneous and valuable information for reference. This, in connection with the "ac count book," combining diary, ledger, inventories, register of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one book, finely printed and finished substantially, at a price within the reach of every farmer in the land. 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 not exceed two dollars, which will be very little more than the same size blank book is worth. In answer to a number of enquiries, would state that

THE FARMER'S ACCOUNT AND REFERENCE BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1875. All orders and correspondence should be addressed to

J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

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Offers for the spring trade of 1875 a full and complete assortment of general nursery stock, of unsurpassed quality, and at lowest cash rates. My stock of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Quince, together with a full and general assortment of small fruits is complete, and in quality fully equal to the standard of former years.

Parties desiring to buy for cash, will find it to their advantage to correspond with me, before purchasing. C. H. TAYLOR, Lawrence, Kansas.

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

OFFICERS—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M. E. Hudson, Master of State Grange; Wm. Sims, Overseer; W. F. Popenoe, F. H. Dumbauld, J. B. Shaffer, Executive Committee; A. Washburne, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

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

In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5.00 On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15.00 A policy fee of.....2.00-17.00

Which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons Association rates are,

A membership fee of.....\$1.50

On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25 cents on each \$100.....2.50

Total cash paid.....\$4.00

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

Total cost of insurance for 3 years.....\$9.50

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

Membership fee.....\$1.50

Premium for first year.....\$2.50

Total cash payment.....\$4.00

Note for remaining two years.....\$5.25

Total cost for three years.....\$9.75

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

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



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21,000 COOK EVAPORATORS are in use, and 13,000 VICTOR CANE MILLS; ALL WARRANTED. They have taken the

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All attempts, thus far, to equal these unrivaled machines by other contrivances have SIGNALLY FAILED ON TRIAL. Planters can't afford to risk crops of cane on light, weak, unfinished Mills that BREAK or CHOK or, on common pans or kettles, that do SECOND-CLASS WORK, and HALF ENOUGH at that.

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CHAMPION Force Feed Grain Drill, AT REDUCED RATES.

Send for Descriptive Circular to H. REINSTEDELER, Wholesale Dealer in Farm Machinery, St. Louis, Mo.

Get the Best of It.

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 notice (which those who choose to do so might have construed into a polite challenge) announcing that there would be a gang-plow 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 aside much pressing business and went down to see the contest and report its results. The exhibition took place on the farm 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 high baskets and a tankard of ice water. The 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 Manufacturing Co. St. Louis, Mo.; S. O. Minor, Louisiana, agent. Mr. Hughes, the patentee, was present to manage his plow.

"Simplicity," 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 home.

"Garden City," sulky plow—manufactured 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 changing from a gang to a single plow; sold by F. A. Suda & 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. Sutherland, for Suda & Co. Mr. Minor objected to Sutherland's man who had ever used one of his firm's plows, while S. & Co. contented that out side of some persons, in that slim crowd, all others were more or less prejudiced in favor of some other plow. The Ashley men did not 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 weeds.

THE START.
The Ashley plow started first, cutting a furrow 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 his team 25 miles that morning, and had already 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 travel, Mr. R. withdrew early.

"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 appeared to us to be exceedingly light. The tall weeds were well covered. This plow was afterwards used with a single 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 saddle horse, mounting which we took a position in the cavalcade that was following the

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 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 8 1/2 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 managers of the plow having neglected to take a hook with them, and although there is no special arrangement for turning corners, the Garden City cut 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, 15 1/2 inch share, averaged 20 inches ground thrown over. Hughes, 16 1/2 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.

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 cheerfully comply:

We were providentially hindered being present last Wednesday at the plow trial. Several in our neighborhood who expect to

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.

GRASSY CREEK.
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 Mfg. Co., 57 to 63 North Desplaines Street, Chicago.

Crop Reports.

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

From Clay County, Dakota.
July 24—Crops and stock excellent; weather dry and pleasant; markets more active; no hoppers. E. B. CREW.

From Warren County, Ohio.
July 27—All crops suffering from continued wet weather; rain every day; rain fall up to day 10 1/2 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 fences, culverts and bridges all over the country. J. P. SCHENCK.

From Wright County, Minn.
July 26—Wheat light; oats fair; hay light; potatoes fair; corn good. Weather exceedingly 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 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; rye 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, \$3; at butcher shops, 6, 8 and 10 cents per lb.; potatoes, \$1 per bushel; butter 12 1/2c 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 locusts left. DR. JAMES WATERS.

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 have killed some late planted corn and broom-corn, while other pieces are growing well. Still very healthy, not even a case of Chills to report. F. M. GREEN.

From Mitchell County.
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 wild this month, but plenty of rain. A. O. FOOTE.

July 29—Small grain fair crop and mostly in stack; corn very promising; all vegetables look well; stock in fine 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.

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 stack; the excessive rain damaged the oats some; the wheat most all in good condition; corn and potatoes never better. From the 4th to the 18th we had heavy rain falls. Markets: Oats, 35c; corn, 90c; wheat, looking up, No. 1, \$1; potatoes, \$1; threshing machines all busy. Rain destroyed the chinch bugs. Everybody in good spirits, and will double their wheat crop this year. H. C. ST. CLAIR.

From Butler County.
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, 3 1/2; July 5, 3/4; July 9 and 10, 1 1/8; July 13, 1 7/8; July 14, 1-8; July 18, 1-8; July 20, 2-8; July 21, 2 3/8 July 25, 2 1/8; July 26, 6-8; 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 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 21 1/2 bushels per acre. The smallest yield 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 3 1/2 acres corn stubble, sown to winter wheat with about one-fifth rye in seed. The wheat killed out and the rye yielded 105 bushels, 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 splendid, 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; cheese 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 Advertisements.

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

Russell's Patent Hay Gatherer.
The greatest labor-saving invention of the day. 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.
There are of these machines
Over 31,000 in Use.
They have taken the

First Premium at 117 State Fair.
All attempts, thus far, to equal these unrivaled Machines by other contrivances have signally failed on trial. Planters can't afford to risk crops of Cane on light, weak, untried Mills 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,
664 to 694 West Eighth 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 BORREL MARE, 16 hands high, rather legs with round white star in forehead. Went away with shoes on front feet. Strayed sometime about 1st 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.
FULL BLOOD, one year old, very intelligent, partially trained. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 924, Kansas City, Mo.

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Commission Merchants,
KANSAS STOCK YARDS,
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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 dozen. Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.

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 published. Price \$7.50 per dozen. Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 75 cents.

Address
J. L. PETERS, 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.
Located at Lawrence, Kansas.
Six Full Collegiate Courses, viz:
CLASSICAL, GENERAL SCIENTIFIC,
MODERN LITERATURE, CIVIL
ENGINEERING, NATURAL
HISTORY, and a SPECIAL
COURSE in CHEMISTRY.
A Preparatory Department
of three years' work.
An Enthusiastic Faculty.
CABINETS, APPARATUS and LIBRARIES
not excelled in the west.
BUILDINGS LARGE and FINE. EXPENSES LOW.
Send for catalogue to
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Sec. of Faculty.

FENCING REVOLUTIONIZED.
Effectiveness Doubled.
Cost Reduced One-Half.

Kennedy's Patent Wire Fence Barb.

COST of Fence as above, exclusive of post, only 30 cts. per rod. Wire fence, old or new, 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., Aurora, 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 general election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1
PROPOSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Constitution of the State, regulating the time of electing and compensation of members of the Legislature.
Be it resolved by the Legislature 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 some of the electors 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.
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 THREE: 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 House 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, the form of the ballots shall be: "For proposition one to amend the Constitution;" Against proposition one to amend the Constitution;" In regard to proposition two, the form of the ballots shall be: "For proposition two to amend the Constitution;" Against proposition two to amend the Constitution;" In regard to proposition three, the form of the ballots shall be: "For proposition three to amend the Constitution;" Against proposition three to amend the Constitution;"
Sec. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.
I hereby certify that the above joint resolution originated in the Senate on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1875, and passed that body on the 4th day of February, 1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.
JOHN H. FOLKS, Secretary of Senate.
Passed the House on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.
HENRY BOOTH, Chief Clerk of the House.
Approved on the 5th day of March, 1875.
THOMAS A. OSBORN, Governor.
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.
THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

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

Topeka Money Market.
BONDS.
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, May and Nov. 75 75 1/2
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, June and Dec. 80 72
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, Feb. and Aug. 41 38
Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 11 15 30
Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 12 14 30
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortgage Bonds 10 30
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds 9 30
LOCAL SECURITIES.
Kansas 7 per cent Bonds 100 City Scrip 93 95
Kansas 6 per cent Bonds 100 Dist. School Bonds 82 90
State Warrants, per Money on ap'd sec. 01 00 1/4
County Warrants, per County 10 per cent 01 00 1/4
County 7 per cent rail-road Bonds 61 Improvement Bonds 50 90

Topeka Grain Market.
Corrected weekly by Kever & Foucht.
Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Kever & Foucht.
WHEAT—Per bu: Spring, 80
Fall, No. 1, 1.00
No. 2, 90
No. 3, 80
No. 4, 70
CORN—Per bu: Mixed, 80
White, No. 1, 90
Yellow, 80
OATS—Per bu: No. 1, 40
RYE—Per bu, 55
BARLEY—Per bu, 50
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1, 3.75
No. 2, 3.50
No. 3, 2.75
Low Grades, 2.40 2.75
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs, 2.20
Corn Chop, 1.80
Rye Chop, 1.80
Wheat Chop, 2.10
HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.
Corrected weekly by Blackfoot & Krauss, Dealers in
Hides, Fur, Tallow and Leather
HIDES—Green, 04 00 1/2
Dry Flint, 14
Dry Salt, 11 1/2
Green Salt Cured, .07
Calif. Green Salt Cured, .10
Kip, Green Salt Cured, .09
Sheep Pelts, green, 60 21 1/2
TALLOW— 07 1/2
SKINS—Timber Wolf, 1.50 21 1/2
Prairie Wolf, 75 85
Mink, 4.00 20 1/2
Osk, 1.25 31 1/2
Raccoon, 40 20
Badger, 30 25
Wild Cat, 30 25
Muskrat, 1.00 15
Skunk, Black, 50 20
Small Striped, 50 20
Opossum, 50 20
Deer, dry, per lb, 30 20
Beaver dry and clean, per lb, 1.00 21 1/2

Topeka Produce Market.
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies & Mansecker.
APPLES—Per bu, 2.60
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy, \$2.00 2.60
Common, 2.40
Castor, 1.40 21 1/2
BEESWAX—Per lb, .25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice, .15
Common Table, .10
Medium, .10
Common, .05
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh, .30
HOMINY—Per bbl, 5.25 60 00
VINEGAR—Per gal, 30 25
POTATOES—Per bu, 60 25
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz, 30 20 1/2
Chickens, Dressed, per lb, 10 25
Turkeys, 10 25
Geese, 10 25
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders, .95
Clear Sides, .15
Hams, Sugar Cured, .16
Breakfast, .18
LARD—Per lb, .05
CABBAGE—Per head, .05
ONIONS—Per bu, 1.25
SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp, 1.00
Millet, 1.00
Blue Grass, 3.50
Timothy, prime, 3.50
Common, 3.00
Clover, 7.00 20 1/2
Hungarian, 60 25
Gage Orange, 7.00
Corn, .80
Oats, .35
Onion Sets per b, .35

Kansas City Market.
KANSAS CITY, July 27, 1875.
GRAIN.
The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men.
WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red, 98 1/2 1.00
Fall, No. 4, 1.05 1.10
Fall, No. 3, 1.15 1.20
Fall, No. 2, 1.20 1.25
CORN—Per bu—New White, .75
Yellow, .68
Mixed, .68
OATS—New per bu, 35 38
RYE—New per bu—No. 3, 85 87
No. 2, 1.10
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 3, 1.10
No. 2, 1.25
PRODUCE.
APPLES—Per bbl, 3.00 3.50
BEESWAX—Per lb, .25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice, .15
Medium, .10
BROOM CORN—Per doz, 100 11
CHEESE—Per lb, 100 11
ORDER—Per bbl, 10.00 12.00
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh, 14 15
Milked, 14 15
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed, 30 40
Prime Live Geese, .48
FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye, 3.00
XX, 2.50 2.75
XX, 3.00 3.25
XXX, 3.25 3.50
CORN MEAL—Per cwt, 1.70 1.80
Kiln dried, per bbl, 3.80 4.00

LIVE STOCK
Extra, av 1,300 to 1,500, \$5.50 @5.75
Prime, av 1,200 to 1,300, 5.50
Fair to good, av 1,100 to 1,200, 4.75
Native stockers, av 1,000 to 1,100, 4.25
Medium, av 850 to 950, 3.75
Native cows, fat, av 900 to 1,100, 3.25
Colorado, natives, fat, 3.00
Wintered Texans, fair to good, 3.00
" common, 2.25 2.50
cows, good, 2.75 3.25
Through Texas, fair, 2.75 3.00
Through Texas, fair, 2.25 2.75
Calves, each, 4.00 8.00

St. Louis Market.
St. Louis, July 26.
GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red, \$1.00 1.17
No. 2, 1.00 1.10
Corn, New mixed, 60 65
Yellow, .68
White, .72 75
Oats, No. 3 mixed, 3.25 3.50
Barley, choice, 60 65
Rye, 55 60

LIVE STOCK.
CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt, \$6.25 6.50
Texas, 5.50 6.25
HOGS—Shippers, per cwt, 7.50 7.75
Butchers, 7.50 7.99

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.
Address
W. B. GRIMES,
Care K. P. 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.

'Tis 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;
Put iron in the muscle,
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 DOCTORS.

In the annual discourse before the Massachusetts 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 Homeopaths, 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 every 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 re-committed 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 peculiarly adapted to the practice of obstetrics; and adds that "there is probably no branch of the profession for which they are so ill-adapted." He admits that previous to 1760, 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 conferees; 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?" He goes on and says: "The complaint that

educational facilities for women have been waiting 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 help.

Perhaps this is true, but the same logic would suggest that there is no use in inventing 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 intelligently?

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 to shun.

If men insist more strenuously 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, sensitive woman will submit, the great New England Medical Society to the contrary notwithstanding.

ONLY A SMILE.

BY EMILY R. STEINSTEIN.

Do you know the value of a smile?
Come with me and I will take you to a little nook that cannot be dignified as a "suite of rooms." It is only one room, divided into apartments by a neat chintz curtain that separates 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 "peculiar dishes."

Well, as I was saying, the bed was separated from the main portion of the room by a curtain, and the man, gazing out of the window from his couch, 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 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 careworn, tired and ill-fed, yet not one trace expressive of discontent marked her face.

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, and they said:

"Madam, your husband will never walk again!"

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 constitution 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 wisecracks looked at her as if they craved her for a subject for "clinics," and would have been greatly pleased to hold forth to their students on a peculiar case of enlargement of the heart. Or perhaps they were indignant and started 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 on to her frail, ignorant shoulders, these paupers that had lived from hand to mouth before, and now had absolutely nothing where with to start a milk depot or a "hash-house." What is society coming to?

The woman watched their retreating footsteps. Then she turned to the wistful eyes that were gazing so earnestly at her from the bed.

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 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 Republic.*

A STORY FOR THE GIRLS.

From the Detroit Free Press.

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 Rachel's direction I mixed a big loaf 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 other 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 economical 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-ly 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 ask you for the scrapings of your bread-bowl; 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 friend 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 sell 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 face, we say, go away with you, dirty boys, I don't want to look at you. How much better 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.

MINOR MYSTERIES OF THE TOILET.

Now that the forms of linen or cambric collars are so diverse, the lady of taste is careful to make or select one as correspond in outline to the collar upon her street garment.

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

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

Among the topics now being discussed among our fashionables, is the rumored revival of crinolines. It is said that a great many devotees of the fickle goddess have already ordered 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 veils seem to be quite taking the place of lace ones.

White muslin and lace neck-ties are much worn with out-door costumes.

Ruchees 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 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 damasses are very popular for sashes, while there is the usual variety of *noir antique* ribbons. About ten inches or a little less is the usual width of the sash.

MOCK APPLE PIE.—Two soda 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 cups of sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of water, one egg, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and one nutmeg.

REMEDY AGAINST MOLES.—The Gardener's 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.

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 efforts of hours.

Published at the request of the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1875.

ICE BOX.

A correspondent of *Home and Garden*, describes 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 saw-dust, 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. The ice is placed at the bottom, and whatever you wish to keep cool, 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, mahogany 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-situated house, and a dirty house. Want of light stops growth and promotes scrofula, rickets, 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 relief. 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 to relieve erysipelas.

COAL-OIL LAMPS INJURIOUS TO MILK.—One of our dairymen, whose butter has a high reputation in this market, informs us there had lately 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 absorption. 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 complained of.

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 sugar. Heat the vinegar and sugar together, strain, then cook the fruit in it till done. Leave the cherries whole.

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—Take twelve or fourteen 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 thoroughly, and bake on hour. Serve with sugar and butter.

CURRENT 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 unobtainable, use more currants, and flavor with extract of raspberry or strawberry.

CITRANTADE.—The currant owes its refreshing acidity to malic acid, which makes it peculiarly 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 stems, skins and seeds; sweeten, and reduce 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 table-spoonful of corn starch, thinned with milk. Have beaten two eggs and a cupful of sugar, into which gradually pour the boiling chocolate. 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 salt 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 FARMER OF HUSBANDRY. By A. B. Smedley, Master of Iowa State Grange. Published by Geo. Wm. Jones, office of *Patron's Helper* Des Moines, Iowa. 200 pages, bound in cloth. By mail, postage prepaid, \$1.25 per copy; by express or 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

MANUFACTURED BY

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

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

We still claim 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 barley, separate and clean thoroughly Timothy and Clover, Clean 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 imitations 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. 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. 15th, 1875.

THE Subscriber announces that he will sell at the above time and place, about 40 head of pure-bred Short-horn cattle, embracing Young Marys, Young Phillips, Lotans, Fordanas, Dedmondas, Lantans, and descendants from imp. Beauty by De Vaux (1865). Among the bulls to be sold will be the noted show bull London Duke 6th 1869—this bull, as a sire and show bull, has no superior, and few equals in America; two of his calves, one a bull and one a cow, at the leading fairs of the Northwest;—Hosford Duke 1873, a fine Rose of Sharon bull, bred by that veteran breeder of Kentucky, Abe Henck, also, several other promising young bulls, the get of London Duke &c.

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

At the same time and place, I will also sell, several other promising young bulls, the get of London Duke &c.

Will also sell 20 HEAD of thoroughbred young stock by imp. Feabody.

Ottumwa is easy of access, being situated at the crossing of the Des Moines Valley R. R., and northern terminus of North Mo. R. R. Hotel accommodations first-class.

Catalogues will be ready about July 30th, and can be had on application to JOHN G. COWAN.

Oregon, Bolt Co., Mo.

THE GLEN 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.

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, Pinewood Lad, Breastedale 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.

Catalogues on application. J. S. LONG, Monroe Jasper county, Iowa.

C. J. W. JORDY, Auctioneer.

N. B. Two days after the sale, at same place, Dr. G. Sprague, D. M. Flinn and Mack Flinn, sell a large herd Short Horns.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO'S.

"VIBRATOR" THRESHER.

The BRILLIANT SUCCESS of this Grain-saving, Time-saving THRESHER, is unprecedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and ESTABLISHED as the "LEADING THRESHING MACHINE."



GRAIN RAISERS 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, 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, Heading Flax, Timothy, Millet, and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS. Clean to perfection, saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Littering," requires LESS THAN ONE HALF the usual Belt, Boxes, Journals, and Gears, easier managed; less repairs; one thresherman prefers to employ and wait for, open at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs." Four sizes made with 8, 10, 12 and 14 horse power. Also a Specialty of Separators, "alone," expressly for TEAM POWERS, and to match 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. Battle Creek, Michigan.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

How to Post a Stray, the Fees, Fines and Penalties for not Posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

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

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen or householder may take up the same.

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall go before a 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 cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the taker up and brand 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 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 shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER 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 delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear 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 benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking up 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 liable to a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$20, and shall be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$.50
head of cattle, .35

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer, .35

To Kansas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, .50

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, .25
for making out certificate of appraisal and all his services in connection therewith, .35

For certified copy of all proceedings in any case .40
The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be greater than, 1.50

Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case, .50

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the week ending July 7.

Brown County—Henry Light, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by George W. Montgomery, Hawaia Tp., May 22, 1875, one bay mare pony, about nine years old, tick marked, blurred brand on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

Chautauque County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Hewins & Lawrence, Jefferson Tp., May 24, 1875, one bay horse, 14 or 15½ hands high, black mane, tail and legs, saddle marks, a few white hairs where collar works, 9 or 10 years old. Value, \$25.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

SHEEP—Taken up by W. E. Cowan, Spring Valley Tp., May 17, 1875, 18 sheep, four black, and all marked with an indelible and swastika for sale, one on black sheep. Value, \$24.

MAKE—Taken up by Moses Bantol, Pleasant View Tp., May 18, 1875, one dark bay mare, 14 hands high, black in face, and harness marked. Value, \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. Mitchell, Lowell Tp., June 11, 1875, one sorrel horse, 14 or 15 hands high, black in face, branded "C D" on left shoulder. Value, \$35.

BRONZE—Taken up by Taylor Foster, Lowell Tp., June 11, 1875, one horse, 14 or 15 hands high, few white hairs in forehead, no brands. Value, \$30.

Coffey County—Job Thornton, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Green B. Taylor, Key West Tp., Coffey County, Kan., one bay mare pony, no marks or brands visible, supposed to be seven or eight years old. Value, \$25.

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 or eleven years old. Value, \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Marietta Money, April 12, 1875, Star Tp., Coffey County, one dark bay horse with white stripe in forehead and hind legs, white in face, and hind legs marked and supposed to be four years old. Valued at \$30.00.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by M. C. Kelley, of Lincoln Tp., one dark bay mare, 14 hands high, star in forehead, supposed to be eight years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by J. C. Gray, Lane Tp., May 12, 1875, one sorrel mare three or four years old, white stripe in face, scar on one fore leg good size other fair. Value, \$15.

MAKE—Taken up by John Keeney, Pleasant Grove Tp., May 14, 1875, one chestnut sorrel mare, 15 hands high, supposed to be seven years old, white hind feet, saddle and harness marks. Value, \$25.

LaBette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by Thos. Ryan, of Oswego Tp., one bay mare about 14 hands high, star in forehead, branded "H" on left shoulder, seven years old, and of the value of \$40.00.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Franklin Hatch, Jackson Tp., June 22, 1875, one three year old stallion, brown coat, dark chestnut sorrel, star in forehead, no other marks or brands visible. Value, \$30.

MAKE—Taken up by J. H. Gard, Elmendorf Tp., on the 1st day of June, 1875, one dark bay mare, star in forehead, seams on nose, both hind feet white branded on left hip with a circle and star, inside of circle, above the fore, seems to be stiff in left shoulder, has collar marks, had on a leather head halter with rope attached. Value, \$30.00.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken upon the premises of W. W. Brewer, of Center Tp., Marion County, one brown stallion, about 8 years old, white in forehead, left ear notched out on under side. Value, \$25.

ALBO—One mouse colored stallion, about two years old. Value, \$25.

FILLY—Also, one bay filly, about two years old, some white in forehead. Value, \$25.

FILLY—Also, one sorrel filly, two or three years old, white in forehead. Value, \$25.

FILLY—Also, one yearling filly, blaze face. Value, \$25.00.

McPherson County—J. B. Wright, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by E. Prior, Turkey Creek Tp., one filly, 3 years old, with large white spot in forehead and heavy mane and tail. Value, \$25.

MAKE—Taken up by J. A. Grady, Sugar Creek Tp., May 25th, one gray horse 8 years old, rather heavy built, with heavy mane and tail, star in left nostril, about 15½ hands high. Value, \$40.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemester, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by Scott Cunningham, of Rolling Prairie Tp., June 16, 1875, one dark brown mare, two years old, black mane and tail, slender limbs. Valued at \$30.00.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Louis Zuercher, Neuchatel Tp., June 16, 1875, one dark bay stallion, three years old, somewhat on left hind foot, and on right fore foot above the 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 6 years old, branded "J" on left hip and cut in left ear.

HEIFER—Also, by the same, on same date, one yearling heifer, 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 O. P. Leighton, of Tecumseh Tp., May 30, 1875, one strawberry roan horse, 6 or 7 years old, 16 hands high, blind in left eye, shod all round. Valued at \$25.00.

Summer County—Stacy B. Douglas, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by John Carpenter, of Gore Tp., on May 18, 1875, one large bay mare, small white spot in forehead, heavy mane and tail. Valued at \$25.

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

COW—One small two year old horse coat, white spot in forehead, some white hairs around right hind foot.

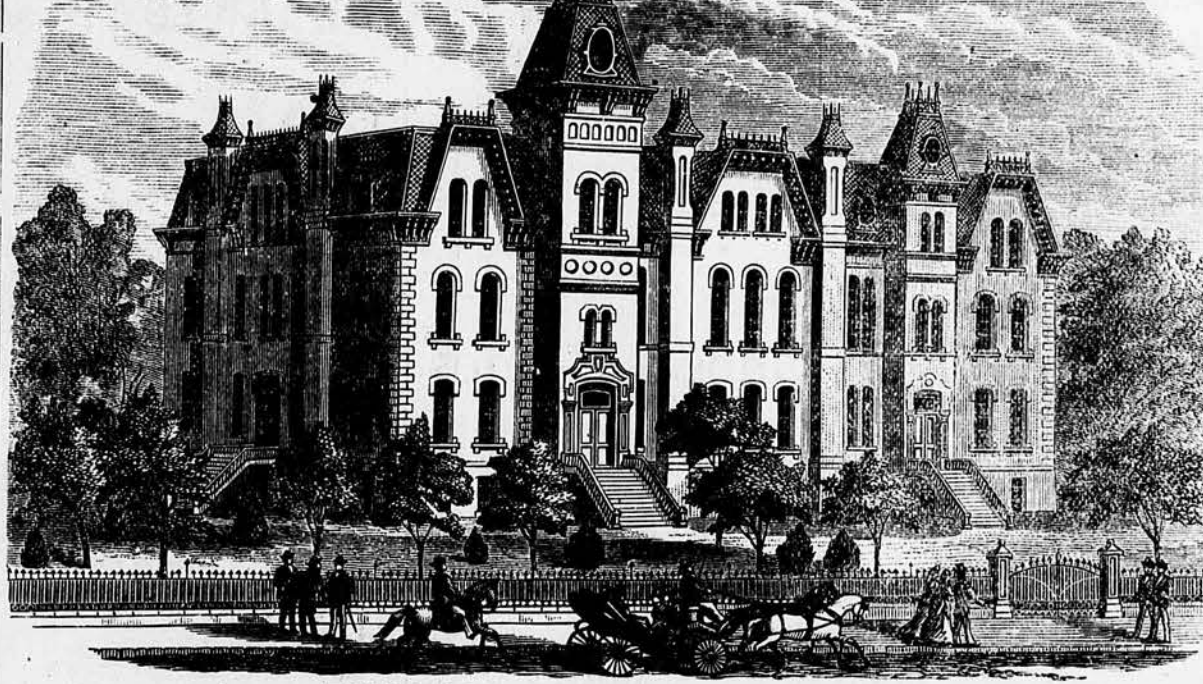
COW—One black horse coat, 4 or 5 years old.

COW—One yearling mare coat, dark bay or brown.

COW—One bay yearling mare coat.

COW—One bay yearling horse coat, 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, experienced 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. For full particulars send for circular.

C. R. POMEROY, President.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by John W. Newby, of Wilmington Tp., May 31st, 1875, one dark bay mare, five years old, 14½ hands high, white hair in forehead, harness and saddle marks. Value, \$20.

MAKE—Also, one dark bay mare, eight years old, about 14½ hands high, white hairs in forehead, saddle and harness marks. Value, \$20.

HORSE—Also, one dark bay horse, five years old, 14½ hands high, front feet white to the ankle, white on nose, "H" on left shoulder, unknown brand on right shoulder, saddle and harness marks. Value, \$25.

Washington County—G. W. Panko, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by G. W. Kennedy, of Sherman Tp., one bay mare colt supposed to be two or three years old, star in forehead, and right hind foot white. Appraised at \$50.00.

Wilson County—E. E. Bustin, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Elijah Standfield, Clifton Tp., May 6, 1875, a dark iron gray pony mare, spot in forehead, small white spot on left side of nose, saddle and harness marks, saddle scar on back, head on bell and leather bell collar, about eight years old, 12 hands high. Value, \$15.

GRIDLING—Taken up by M. C. Cowdery, Clifton Tp., May 6, 1875, a sorrel gelding pony, white face, hind feet white, about 6 years old, about 15 hands high, no other marks or brands. Value, \$20.

MAKE—Taken up by George W. Staton, Cedar Tp., May 20, a dark bay mare, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, black stripe down back, black legs from knees down saddle and harness marks, very dim brand on left shoulder, had on a horse headstall. Value, \$25.

Strays for the week ending June 16.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Samuel J. Stewart, Cottage Grove Tp., one three year old cow, white face, black in face, head, some white in face, both horns off, marked with an indelible and swastika for sale, one on black sheep. Value, \$24.

COW—Taken up by Watson Stewart, Cottage Grove Tp., one six year old black cow, left ear cropped, right ear underlaid. Appraised at \$15.

MAKE—Taken up by David Tate, Osage Tp., one pony mare, eight years old, clay-bank color, 14 hands high, hind feet 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, split hoof left fore foot, shoe on said split hoof, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Wyatt Winkler, Irving Tp., May 4th, 1875, one dark bay mare, twelve years old, three white hind feet, black mane and tail, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$30.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

MAKE—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.

PONIES—Also, no one mare pony six years old, black face, one white hind foot, branded J. H. C. Also, one bay mare colt pony, three years old, star in forehead, both hind feet white, star in forehead, branded S on left hind leg, hind feet white, white spot on left fore foot, star in forehead. Appraised at \$15.

PONIES—Taken up by J. J. Brown, Little Walnut Tp., May 21st, 1875, two sorrel ponies, 14½ hands high, ten or twelve years old; one has a dim unknown brand on the left shoulder; the other has a dim unknown brand on the right shoulder and the letter "S" on the left. Appraised at \$20 each.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by Wm. H. Collins, Baker Tp., May 18th, 1875, one roan mare, six years old, dark in face, hind leg, collar and harness marks, white strip in forehead. Appraised at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by Edward Black, Endora Tp., May 20th, 1875, one dark horse, six years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, white spot on left fore foot, star in forehead. Appraised at \$30.

Leavenworth County—O. Defendorf, Clerk.

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

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstein, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Lafayette S. Shadley, Drum Creek Tp., May 10th, 1875, one bright bay 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 \$25.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemester, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by L. M. Hill, Elm Creek Tp., May 13, 1875, one light bay mare, six years old, black mane and tail, branded "L M N" on left shoulder. Appraised at \$20.

McPherson County—J. B. Wright, Clerk.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by Martha Thomas, Wetmore Tp., February 2d, 1875, one white speckled heifer, 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, 15½ hands high, branded "P" on left shoulder, small star in forehead, saddle and harness marks, had on a horse head halter. Appraised at \$25.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by John Haviland, Erie Tp., one bay mare, three years old, 14 or 15 hands high, thin in flesh, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$25.

Riley County—W. Burgoyne, Clerk.

MAKE—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.

MAKE—Taken up by Marshal Batty, Reno Tp., one sorrel mare, six years old, 14 hands high, branded "T" on left hip. Appraised at \$25.

COW—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. Douglas, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by George W. Bowyer, Wellington Tp., one yearling horse colt, 12 hands high, right hind foot white.

Woodson County—L. N. Holloway, Clerk.

MAKE—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. Appraised 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 dark horse, about 14 hands high, small blaze in face, harness and saddle marks, 8 years old, mane lays on left side, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

MAKE—Taken up by Wm. 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.

HORSE—Taken up by A. F. Grubb, of Osage Tp., Honorable county, Kansas, one light chestnut sorrel horse, five years old, 14½ hands high, blaze face, slight saddle marks, a few white hairs on left jaw, supposed to be a stud but shows no external appearance. Valued at \$25.

HORSE—Also one light bay with small star in forehead, all over him, has the actions and appearance of a stud, supposed to be eight years old, branded on both shoulders with a figure "3" and letter "L". Valued at \$25.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by C. C. Brooks, June 14, 1875, one light bay mare, 14 hands high, star in forehead, collar marks, shod on front feet, nine years old. Worth \$15.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Rodrick, of Mulberry Grove, Washington township, one red cow, about four years old, with heart shaped mark on forehead, no brands perceptible. Worth \$15.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Levi Conklin, in Pleasant View Tp., June 21, 1875, one light bay horse, 15 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, and shoes on front feet. Valued at \$25.

MULE—Also one dark bay or brown mule, three years old, about 10½ hands high. Valued at \$40.

MAKE—Taken up by J. D. McClure, Spring Valley Tp., June 15, 1875, one brown mare, white spots on right hind foot, shoes on the forward feet, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

HORSE—Also one horse, three years old, sorrel, white spot in forehead, shoes on fore feet. Both about 14 hands high. Both appraised at \$20.

Chase County—S. A. Breece, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by E. B. Crocker, Bazaar Tp., June 18, 1875, one sorrel mare branded "B" on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 6 or 9 years old. Appraised at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Moffit, Toledo Tp., Jan. 4, 1875, one red cow, with white flanks and few white spots on hips and shoulders, crop of right ear, 9 years old. Valued at \$15.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by C. L. Rice, Palmyra Tp., June 26, 1875, one sorrel mule, about 14 hands high, four years old, branded "J J O" on the left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

MAKE—Also black mare, about 10 years old, about 15 hands high, two white hind feet, white spot in forehead. Valued at \$40.

MAKE—Taken up by Jacob Arnold, June 29, 1875, in Marion Tp., one bay mare, three years old, about 14 hands high, two small white spots on forehead, about one inch white ring around the right fore foot, also a small caloused lump under left jaw. Valued at \$30.

MAKE—Taken up by J. I. Butler, of Olafie Tp., one sorrel mare, supposed to be 12 years old, hind feet white, white stripes on her face, light colored mane, dark tail, branded "P" on the right side of the neck. Valued at \$25.

Elk County—Thos. Hawkins, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Pedigo, in Union Centre Tp., May 12, 1875, one bay horse, white face, white on left hind leg, about 10 years old, some saddle marks, no brands, build medium size, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$25.

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Alexander Walker, three miles east of Ochotree, Spring Hill Tp., one sorrel filly, 2 years old, hind feet white, hair face, scar under each eye. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by S. J. Davidson, living 3 miles north of Stanley, one bay horse, with black mane and legs, had on a halter, has white hairs on neck caused by ticks, hoof cut on neck, in about 15½ hands high, 5 or 6 years old. Valued at \$15.

MAKE—Taken up by J. I. Butler, of Olafie Tp., one sorrel mare, supposed to be 12 years old, hind feet white, some collar marks, a little white in the face, shod all round, 15½ hands high. Valued at \$30.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by William Bayless, Agness City Tp., July 5, 1875, one dark bay mare, 6 years old, both hind feet white, sprain lump on left hind leg, white face, 14 hands 3 inches high. Value.

LaBette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. G. Dorr, in Oswego Tp., July 2, 1875, one sorrel mare pony, with a sucking cow, blaze on face, hind feet white, 10 hands high, 10 years old, no brands or marks. Valued at \$15.

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

Morris County—H. W. Gildemester, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by Peter Stevenson, of Rolling Prairie Tp., June 10, 1875, one bay mare, with some white about the face and one hind foot white, about 10 years old. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Also one bay horse, with both hind feet white, about 6 years old. Valued at \$15.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by Jacob Britz, Clear Creek Tp., June 19, 1875, a brown mare, 13 hands high, blind in both eyes, supposed to be about 9 years old, with no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by M. S. Morris, Middle Creek Tp., June 28, 1875,

Let us Smile.

JOSH BILLINGS' BIZZNESS LETTERS.

MISTER BLAKE:—Sir—I received yure circular in yesterday's mail, in which you request me to buy a ticket in a gift distributing scheme.

Please forgiv me if I don't invest. I hav often bought into these magnificent chances 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, virtuous 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 yure kustomers a fair pop at yu.

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

There wuz sunflours and pond lilies and hollyhaws and dandylions, enuff to stok a forty akker farm. I waz told that the bonnet waz the very kream of stille and the prise waz a mere score, 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 invitation to attend a spellin dispute in yure city nex thursday eve. I will be there, and would like to bet the oyster stuzer 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 unabridged, but I spell ackordin to Billings. May the best man win.

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

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

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

One flea on the mortal exterior of a persun iz wuse to sarch out than a sum in vulger frakelhuns.

After yu hav sarched for a fleer 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 nusing cockroaches.

Mister Boon.—Yu ask me whitich iz the levelest, the married or the single state, and I aint afraide 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 married condishun for every day waze iz twenty per cent. ahead.

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

But if enny one will pay me for mi time I will sho six arguments in favor ov tieling onself up with the kords ov konnubial matrimony to 4 agin it.

There iz a grate menny rufles, Mister Boon, to make married life comfortable; but the golden one iz this, Go slo and give each other half the road. This rule iz as simple and easy az milking a kow on the right side, and will be found az usephul as lie to avoid hot jourmals. If one party wants the whole of the road it makes the turnpike hot and dusty, and if both parties want it and will hav it, it raises the very devil.

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

Good-bye, respected Boon.



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Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

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For Coal or Wood, are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Boil and Roast equal to any Wood Stove, are fitted with our Patent Chilled Iron Linings, which last as long as any five sets of ordinary linings. Their operation is perfect.

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S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo., Offers for sale at reasonable rates a large and fine stock of pure bred Poland-China Pigs of all ages. Also, a number of

SHORT-HORN BULLS, of good Herd Book Pedigree. The above stock is offered at prices farmers can pay in these hard times. For further particulars write to S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Knox Co., Missouri.

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One five years old, the other two years old, both registered in Herd Book. For sale, cheap, apply to CHARLES KEARNEY, Watena, Kansas.

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Of Fashionable Breeding. HAMBLETONIAN'S, STARS AND Clays, etc., etc. For Sale at Prairie Dell Farm, SHAWNEE COUNTY, (near TOPEKA, KAN. R. I. LEE.

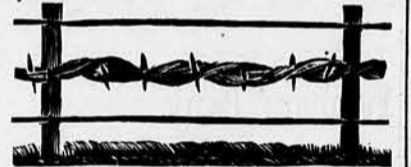
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THIS FENCE consists of a bar of half oval iron, punched every three inches, and the Barbs, made from No. 11 hard wire, are inserted under great pressure by an improved process. The rod is then twisted in spiral form, (see cut), which causes the barb to project at every possible angle, and is painted with a weather-proof composition, to prevent rust. The rods are cut in lengths of eight feet each, the ends being punched for rivets, which are furnished with the rods. We claim for our fence the following advantages over any other fence extant: 1st. The amount of material used makes it two and one-half times more durable, and proportionately stronger. 2d. Our points are reversed, and made of three sizes larger wire than is used by any other fence—also cut from steel wire, while others are soft iron. The increased size of the rod gives stock something to see. 4th. The ease with which it is put up, or applied to any old wire fence.

It is cheaper than any other barb fence in the market. Address H. B. SCUTT & CO., Joliet, Ill. W. W. Marbourg, Atchison, Kansas. Smith & Hale, Topeka.

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(the largest town on the St. Joe & Denver City R. R.) have the agency of the Choicest Lands in Nemaha County, being entered by private entry in 1858, '59 and '60, which they will sell at very low prices for cash or on time. They also have a RELIABLE set of

Abstracts of Title, and do a GENERAL LAND BUSINESS. Will loan money for non-residents in sums of \$200 or upwards, the borrowers paying all expenses of loan. Refer to the U. S. Land Commissioner, at Washington, D. C., or the State Treasurer, at Topeka, Kansas. Taxes paid in any part of the State for non-residents.

Nemaha County has no Railroad Bonds. Letters of inquiry, with stamp enclosed, answered promptly.

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To parties in the Eastern States who design coming to Kansas, we offer the advantages of full information about Wild Land or Improved Farms, as also about Government and Railroad Lands.

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20 Per cent. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address John A. Clark, LAND COMMISSIONER, Fort Scott, Kan.

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OF

Michigan Lands

FOR SALE.

The Lands of The

Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R. Co., ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT

LOW PRICES AND ON LONG TIME.

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For pine lands, one-fourth down, and remainder in three equal annual payments, with interest at seven per cent. For farming lands to settlers, longer time will be given if desired.

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We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List. ELIAS BROTHERS, Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, Sept-14 Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

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If you want PLOWS AND FARM

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