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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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AMERICAN SHORT-HORNS IN ENGLAND.

AMERICAN SHORT-HORNS IN ENGLAND.

The readers of the FARMER are herewith presented with portraits of several American Short-horns, part of a herd shipped from New York on the 24th of June, per the steamer "Holland," for their English owner, Mr. George W. Fox, for his two farms, one at Litchfield, Staffordshire, and the other at Winslow, Cheshire. Mr. Fox is a foreign partner of Alexander T. Stewart of New York City, and one of the most successful breeders of Short-Horn stock in England. The animals represented are part of a herd of fourteen which Mr. Fox selected in this country, visiting the principal breeding farms and buying the best animals obtainable. Some idea of this collection may be formed when we add that it cost here \$125,000, to which must be added the expenses, of collection, transportation to England and insurance. The fourteen animals were purchased as follows; Eight in New York, three in Kentucky, two in Indiana, and one in Canada.

Our engraving represents the seven animals.

Our engraving represents the seven animals which are considered the most valuable in this remarkable herd. They are thus described by one who gave the shipment an examination:

No. 1. The Twentieth Duchess of Airdrie

No. 4. Damask Second, roan, calved March 16th, 1870, sired by Millbrook, dam Damask, by Mosstrooper, bred to sixth Duke of Mor-No 5. Sixth Princess of Orford, roan, calv-



there is no doubt that his loss will be greatly felt in this country. He weighs 2,300 pounds. His Girth is eight feet four inches, and he is eight feet two inches in length. He is from A. S. Alexander's Woodburn herd, and cost

plowed. Some soils will require, and bear, to would do away with the necessity of all naked wheat crop all over the country. To this, up the deficiency of this year. be turned over to almost any practical depth; fallows, and in their stead give us green fal-combined with want of care in the selection I make these suggestions that farmers may be turned over to almost any practical depth; fallows, and in their stead give us green fal—combined with want of care in the selection of seed, may be attributed, mainly, the detection of seed, m of Aug. 17th, 1874, sired by Baron Bates Third, and lossening, that water may settle away, to the less injury of grewing plants, and to furnish more and better space for their roots.

The Princess of Thorndale, by sixed by second Duke of Thorndale, by sixth Duke of Thorndale.

The Princess of Orford, roan, calved Sept. 25th, 1874, sired by Baron Bates Third, and lossening, that water may settle away, to the less injury of grewing plants, and to furnish more and better space for their roots, sixth Duke of Thorndale.

The Princess of Orford, roan, calved the stratum below furnow, profitable than fallows.

In order that we may select the appropriate time for plowing wet and heavy soils, we need to select such crops for them as will soon be seen and felt in greater average according to the season which they may have a second in the princess of all other grains and products.

The Princess of Orford, roan, calved the stratum below furnow, profitable than fallows.

In order that we may select the appropriate time for plowing wet and heavy soils, we need to select such crops for them as will soon be seen and felt in greater average according to the season which they may have a second in the control of the season which they may have a second in the control of the season which they may have a second in the control of the season which they may have a second in the increased number and destructiveness of insect and other enemies.

Remedy these two causes, and improvement will soon be seen and felt in greater average according to the season which they may have a second in the control of the season which they may have a second in the control of the season which they may be properly done the season which they may have a second in the control of the season which they may be properly done the season which they may have a season which they may be properly done the season which they may have a season which they may while the stratum below requires breaking and loosening, that water may settle away, to time for plowing wet and heavy soils, we need the less injury of grewing plants, and to furble to select such crops for them as will mature and better space for their roots.

Consequently only good indexests breaking and the increased number and destructiveness of insect and other enemies. Remedy these two causes, and improvement will soon be seen and felt in greater average for their roots. nish more and better space for their roots, according to the season which they may have productiveness, not only of wheat, but also that nothing but absolute necessity would that nothing but absolute necessity would in Country Gentleman.

awaiting a slower process of the elements of food being dissolved out for them, they are more free and ready to enter into new combinations or be appropriated into the growth of the plant, causing a healthy, vigorous growth wise.

holds more moisture by being frequently and thoroughly worked than otherwise would be if we only had a full crop, would have given activity to all branches of business. If we only had 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to export at \$2 per bushel. the \$100,000,000 that would come to us from the other side of the ocean would give business men and capitalists

sixth Duke of Thorndale.

The Princess family are becoming the greatest rivals to the Duchesses, and will be eagerly sought after ere long to cross with the soil to be worked, can determine just the treatment adapted thereto—no arbitrary; rule can be made applicable in all showing fine character. In this lot are grand specumens of the tribe, of uniform excellence, great frame, deep girth, heavy flesh and perfect symmetry; all of them beautiful roans.

The Princess family are becoming the rience with the soil to be worked, can determine just the treatment adapted thereto—no for the largest crops, pulverizing thoroughly, always providing for suitable drainage, that growing plants may not suffer from water remaining in the soil. A finely pulverized, deep soil, well drained, will resist a drouth, or ome more or less ment of the Lady States down to the important influence a good seed bed exerts on the following crop thereon. A perfect seed and deep admits the free passage of water in tion to himself; and he ister. They are of great individual merit, showing fine character. In this lot are grand specimens of the tribe, of uniforoid and specimens of the unitariance of the tribe of the properties of the

staple, and the increased number and de- bring before another harvest, if sp

No. 1. The Twentieth Duchess of Airdies
No. 2. Oakland Mazurka, red, calved December 18th, 1874, sired by the second Duke
No. 2. Oakland Mazurka, red, calved December 18th, 1874, sired by the second Duke
No. 3. Mazurka Second, of Oakdale, red roan,
No. 8. Mazurka Second, of Oakdale, red roan,
sired by Malcom, dam Mazurka, Eighth, by
Albion.

Another (and most important) consideration: thorough pulverization and culture of a confidence—and that insect enemies are less likely to interfere than where less vigorous and thrifty. Good continued vitality and health of all kinds of vegetation, seeds and products. Grain, or any shall be deterioration of the insect enemies are less likely to interfere than where less vigorous and thrifty. Good continued vitality and health of all kinds of vegetation, seeds and products. Grain, or any shall be deterioration of the insect enemies are less likely to interfere than where less vigorous and thrifty. Good continued vitality and health of all kinds of vegetation, seeds and products. Grain, or any shall be deterioration of the insect enemies are less likely to interfere than where less vigorous and thrifty. Good continued vitality and health of all kinds of vegetation, seeds and products. Grain, or any shall be deterioration of the insect enemies are less likely to interfere than where less vigorous and thrifty. Good continued vitality and health of all kinds of vegetation, seeds and products. Grain, or any shall be deterioration of the insect enemies are less likely to interfere than where less vigorous and thrifty. Good continued vitality and health of all kinds of weetstanding the vegetation, seeds and products. Grain, or any shall be deterioration of the insect one of the art manipulation to render than where less vigorous and thrifty. Good continued vitality and health of all kinds of the vegetation, seeds and products. Grain, or any shall be deterioration ed from the celebrated imported Mazurka by to the requirements of the particular soil to be time. Good management and good farming rioration, in quantity and quality, of our Brown's herd at Bow Park, Ontario, Canada.

The proving should be sampled larmer might went perform at the appropriate plowing, is one of the greatest causes of determined to the requirements of the particular soil to be time. Good management and good farming rioration, in quantity and quality, of our cannot remain much of the old crop to make wheat crop all over the country. To this, up the deficiency of this year.

soon think of raising colts from heavy, ring-boned, spavined, used up parents.

Musty seed will not grow if the must has come from heating in mow or in the bin.

thought that the sprouting in the field did it no injury. In this they were probably mistaken, but it was a point that could not be determined with absolute certainty either way. Thus we have proved, as we think, that mere sprouting of the kernel is not fatal to the seed, but heating to any considerable extent, either in the mow or in piles of threshed grain, is

I strongly advise my brethren of the plow handles never to sow inferior seed of any kind of grain if they can avoid so doing, but to select the very best they can without much regard to cost. Seed wheat should be graded—that is, the small kernels should be in some that is, the small kernels should be in some way separated from the large and perfect ones, and only the best sown. This may be done by raising up the front end of the fanning mill, thus slanting the sieves in the direction of the last of wind, and feeding the mill slowly, turning fast and blowing hard, driving half or more of the grain over the sieves and thus more of the grain over the sieves, and thus allowing only the plump, heavy kernels to come forward of the mill for seed.

There are mills made expressly to clean seed wheat, and to grade it; and several neighbors joining in the ownership of such a mill will bring its considerable cost to a reasonable sum for each. One such mill will do the work for many farmers; but even an ordinary mill can be made quite effective by using it as I have suggested.—Geo. Geddes, In N. Y. Tribune.

SPORTSMEN AND FARMERS.

The farmers as a class do not desire to mar the recreation of any class of men, and do not object to honorable sportsmen killing off a portion of the game if they are only met in the proper spirit. The rule is, that the man of genteel leisure starts out into the country, armed and equipped with all the modern appliances for killing game, and with the idea that he is going among a class of men who are beneath him in point of intelligence and importance. Instead of passing in at the front gate and asking permission to shoot over the stubble and pasture fields or uncultivated portions of the farm, he skulks in from the rear, travels through the growing crops, leaves gates open and fences down where cattle may enter, and if game is found, shoots in all directions, regardless of frightening horses at work or of injuring the men engaged in cultivating the farm or gathering the crops; and when remonstrated with, these men of leisure retaliate with profane and insolent language, and threaten violence to any person who dare stop them in their pastimes, and not unfrequently fill their game bags with poultry that may have strayed from the barnvard.

Now let us see how farmers are treated :-When they have occasion to go to the city or village, they are frequently scoffed and sneered at by the same genteel idlers, who sit with heels elevated upon hotel or tavern stoops, their turn-out, dress and personal appearance subjected to the most ungentlemanly criticism.

If they should attempt to trespass upon private property an officer has them by the neck and marches them off to the station house like a convicted felon. If he comes for the purpose of selling produce of his farm, he is made to pay a rental for standing his wagon in the filthy gutter of some narrow street, as is the case in New York City, where they pay a market fee, but are liable to be removed by an officer upon the complaint of any huckster or curbstone speculator who may choose to set down a few barrels or crates upon the side-

After such treatment as this, it is but natural that hostile feelings should be engendered, and if the sportsmen desire to enjoy the sport of the field unmolested, they should interest themselves and see that the farmers are treated with some consideration, rather than attempting to pass arbitrary laws in our legislative halls.

I hope that the sporting men may adopt milder measures to secure the enjoyment they so much desire, and interest themselves in d to the f er which in justice he is entitled to .- John O'Donnell, in Turf, Field and Farm.

Extract from an address delivered before Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, by

It is a distinguishing feature of a well man aged dairy-not that there is no dirt madebut that what is made is promptly put in its proper place, and thus the least possible facilities afforded for its propagation.

The yellow coating of putrefactive dirt so often seen on the pails, pans, or cans of many dairies, and whose peculiar office it is to stock the milk with the seeds of putrefaction, is never found in the model dairy. You may properly allow milk to become sour in your pans, but you may not with impunity allow it to become dirt.

The atmosphere of a filthy milk room in more than sour-it is filled with the germs of destruction which are all the more powerful because so small as to be discerned only by the microscope. Although such dirt is in a sense dead matter, it is, in a very important sense, a living, devouring element; from its deadly attacks nothing living can escape. It is absorbed by milk; we eat it, we drink it we breathe it; it passess into the blood and is carried to the brain, never losing its vital power to unvitalize us.

It is plain to the most obtuse that clean butter cannot be made from cream that has been for days absorbing the noxious odors of such a room. When we consider how naturally and rapidly milk and cream absorb oders, it is not strange that so much butter tastes like anything else than butter. If anybody doubts the capacity of milk to absorb poison from the atmosphere, would be dare drink from a pan of milk that has set forty-eight hours in the room of a small-pox patient?

Even a pitcher of ice water placed in the room of a fever patient for a length of time, will condense and absorb so much of the seeds of disease, that a well person could not devise a more certain means of taking the fever than by drinking that water-and milk under the same conditions would absorb a much greater amount of poison than water. Analysis demonstrates the peculiarly complex nature of milk, and careful observation of facts has proved its peculiar susceptibility to the action of agents whether mingled with it or only absorbed by it from the atmosphere.

It is this susceptibility that renders it so short lived and liable to premature putrefaction. And this fact makes its specially important for dairymen, and all whose business it is to handle milk in any form, to study with special reference to this tendency. Herein lies the secret of success, and notwithstanding some instances of apparent success, where there has been an utter disregard of these things, I fear not to assert that such is not true success, but a sham—a success which lies chiefly in the ability to palm off a poor article for a good price.

The cow inhales the odors of the stagnant pool, the filthy stable, the decaying carcass or noxious weeds, and her milk becomes tainted with the same. Or she becomes fevered and diseased—the disease is carried by the circulation to the lacteal deposits, and in that milk we feed our children poison. This is a well established fact. Some may say, "we knew all that before." Very likely. A great many people know it. All ought not only to know but to appreciate it. Do you know that when you cover your pans closely and give your milk no ventilation, you are setting agencies at work which will insure your own loss? Perhaps that dairyman knew it who, having cow sick of a slow wasting disease, continned to send her milk (the little she gave) to the factory, till disease culminated in death.

Do those patrons know it who send gargety milk-milk that on standing twelve hours in their own cans becomes not sour, not tainted, but literally a mass of corruption, or those who send the colostrum, or the milk of cowe in excessive sexual excitement? Do they know that very much of the worthless cheese at our factories is attributable to these dirty practices?

Do those milkers know it who never wash the cow's udder before milking, or if they do. wash with milk, and allow the filth to drop into the pail? whose hands become so filthy that nothing found in the cow yard could render them more so? Does that patron know it who scoops up from the ground in his hands the milk unluckily spilled and sends it to the factory because dirty milk weighs as much as clean? Do those know it who, Harry Lewis says, furnish with their milk, manure of all qualities and in any quantity, in the liquid form and in the solid, by the spoonful, by the lump, by the gill, by the pint, and in larger quantities, to suit customers?

CANNING TOMATOES.

Seeing an inquiry in your paper on this subject, I send you a recipt which I have always found to be good.

For a beginning, I use tin caus, from the

act I think the fruit should be kept from the light altogether after being canned, and I think also that they keep better in tin. I never lost but one can in my life, and that was the first time I ever attempted to can I do not think now it was the can's
I have never tried glass or stone, but auit. I have never tried glass or stone, but my neighbors have, and they lose more than they keep, and some lose all, while mine, so far, have kept perfectly good. We buy the prepared sealing wax. Gather the tomatoes, scald, skin and slice them; put them in a brass kettle, which must be perfectly bright and free from canker; this can be done quickly by scouring with vinegar and fine sand, ashes or sait, being careful not to have anything in it that will scratch your kettle. Put then less than usual, the tomatoes in and let them come to a boil, the damp wat weath so as to heat them entirely through. pot (that will come almost to the top of your cans) boiling all the time you are canning, to set your cans in white filling and sealing; this will exclude all the air. Now fill the this will exclude all the air. Now fill the cans full, not nearly full, but level full, keeping them in the boiling water until they are full, and then put on the top tight, and seal with your wax warm enough to run well, but not hot enough to run into the can; lift the not hot enough to run into the can; lift the can out of the water and set where a draft of air cannot strike them until cool. Now, to be sure they are air-tight, when cool melt some more wax and run around your cans again. This will stop all air-holes, if any. During warm weather keep your cans in a dry, cool room, or closet. I prefer a dark place for keeping them, if possible; and when the hard winter weather comes, keep them where they eather comes, keep them where they winter weather comes, keep them where they will not freeze if you can, as freezing will crack the wax and let in the air. Mine froze the top off on the floor last winter during the cold snap, and I re-canned them and never lost a can. I have tried to be explicit in giving my experience in canning tomatoes and hope N. H. P. will have no more trouble in keeping them.—Country Gentleman.

From Coffey County.

August 17-Stock in good condition ; meadows excellent; wheat in shock damaged somewhat; oats severely damaged; both wheat and oats are being threshed from the shock in the field; yield fine; flax cut but not threshed, is in poor condition. Weather fine, with occasional snowers. Markets: Wheat. \$1; oats, 25c; flax seed, \$1; potatoes, 25c; no old corn in the market ; offer for new corn. 25c. Chinch bugs have done slight damage in some sections of our county ; some damage from grasshoppers in the early part of the R. E. LAFETRA. season.

From Smith County.

August 20-Corn fair; wheat about thirteen bushels per acre. April, 23g inches of rain; May. 5% ins.; June, 8 ins.; July, 8 ins. GEO. SLONEKER. total, 10% inches.

Morticulture.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

As the planting season arrives, it is as well to repeat what we have often remarked, that the relative advantages of spring and fall planting are about evenly balanced. Failures follow all seasons. Here to plant is of far more importance than when to plant, and the selection of stock to plant, of far more importance than the time when it is done. A tree that has been once or twice before transplanted, and again carefully and intelligently taken up, may be successfully removed at either planting season, with the odds of perhaps one hundred to five in its favor. But a tree never before transplanted—such, in fact, as a tree from the woods, or left standing in the nursery from the seed-bed, is very risky at any time, and depends rather on the weather fol- ing their produce in as small a compass as lowing transplanting for the first few weeks for any probability of success. In selecting trees for planting, then, be very particular to ascertain that they have an abundance of fibrous roots, and are carefully removed. In this region we would plant evergreens at once, after or in prospect of the first good rain. Deciduous trees we would plant just before the final fall of the leaf, shortening off the ends of those shoots that were not quite mature. After the 15th of October we would not plant evergreens, nor deciduous trees after the first of November. Early or not at all should be the motto.

Tree seeds should be either sown or prepared for sowing in the fall. Hard shell seeds require time to soften their coats, or they will tance to the west, from various causes the delie over a year in the ground. It used to be popular to mix with boxes of sand; but unless here be very few seeds to a very large quantity of sand, the heat given out, though perhaps imperceptible to us, is sufficient to generate fungus which will destroy the seed. It is much better to soak the seeds in water, and then dry just enough to keep from moulding, and as cool as possible all winter. This is a much safer plan than sand. In States where frosts are severe, seedlings of all kinds that have not attained a greater height than six inches, should be taken up, "laid in" in a sheltered place thickly, and covered with anything that will keep frozen through the winter. If left out they are liable to be drawn out and destroyed. Young seedling stock received from a distance, should also be so treat ed. In the more southern States they may be set out at once—and as much planting as pos sible be accomplished that will save spring work. Many cuttings will not do well unless taken off at this season and laid in the ground under protection, like seedlings—the quince syringas or lilacs, spiræs prunifolis, and some others. In the "mild winter States," ever green cuttings should be made now, and set out thickly in rows. The leaves need not be taken off, but short, thickset branches laid in under the soil. When rooted next fall they may be taken up and divided into separate plants. In more northern states, evergreens may not be so struck at this season, unless protected by greenhouses and frames. Where these are at hand, evergreens may be put in, in boxes or pans all through the winter .-Gardner's Monthly.

Apiarn.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

From all quarters we hear that the season has been in some respects a discouraging one for the bee-keeser. A cold, late spring was followed by excessive rain, and this continued until the white clover season was nearly over. Linn in some places yielded little or nothing. With us it yielded honey only three days, and

In damp, wet weather, for so reason, bees use most of their honey in brood rearing, and this accounts for the reports which we have from many to this effect : "My bees have stored no honey in boxes and very little below-every comb seems full of brood but I get no surplus." Now, there has been honey, or they could not have reared the brood. In all sections where the fall pasturage is good, we look for great yields of fall honey, because the hives are full of bees, and also because the rains have kept the corn fields weedy and promoted the growth of all for years a contributor to the Irish Farmer. fall blossoms. Give the bees then every facility for storing honey, and until frost they will pers so late in the season, but give room in the main hive and then extract it often. By doing this you will also give the queen room. and she will provide the young bees that are essential to safe wintering.

We have often said it-but we now repeat the advice: What every hive needs now is a fertile queen, room for her eggs, and force enough to keep all in working order. This is absolutely necessary to secure good winter condition. Any colony that has not these requisites now should be either broken up or divided. In going through your apiary now, you will find that exchanging combs between a strong and a weak colony will benefit both, and this is the time to do it, and equalize all and this is the time to do it, and equations and preparatory to winter. All changes can be made better now while bees are still storing. Of all the times to introduce young queens, we prefer the fall. Every Italian queen put in a hive now will be at her best next season, and by putting one in every hive now, you make sure of having no black drenes next vear.

Leave no scraps of comb about now, and no worms in filves to winter over.

Too many bee-keepers pay little attention to their stocks in this month, but there is no time when work in the apiery pays better.—

E. S. Tupper, in American Bes Journal.

For the Kansas Farmer. MEAT SUPPLY FOR THE BRITISH MARKET. The most important question to the Western

Farmer is, how he is to get his produce to market without the cost of transportation esting up all the profits he has a right to expect from the article sent forward, and in addition to the cost of transportation the vast army of middle men intervene and take toll, till there is but little left to the original producer. It reminds one of the robber barons of the Rhine plundering the venturesome traders who used in early days to descend that river and who I beleive were the fathers of the tariff system, forcing a tribute from enterprise and industry, the farmers of the west are more deeply interested in the cheap transportation question than any other class, but were that problem solved to their satisfaction to-morrow. the necessity would still exist of concentratpossible so as to forward it to distant parts of the world without the cost consuming all the profit. Now the farmers of the Mississippi valley can supply the world with first class meat, as we possess all the elements required for that purpose, the vast herds of cattle raised at a trifling cost on the western plains and prairies can be easily turned into meat and forwarded to all parts of the world. By turning our attention to this branch of industry we obtain an ample demand for all our corn products at home; and instead of exhausting our lands by shipping off the grain we raise, we can nurse and enrich our lands by pasturing then. This question of meat supply for the British market is one of vital impormand for meats by the people of Great Britain and Ireland has increased four fold within the last 40 years, formerly the English people depended in a great measure on Ireland for their supply of meat and the English agriculturists depended on their farms to raise the necessary grain to meet their demands for breadstuffs etc., but that is all changed now. It appears like a table told in long ages past how the strenuous supporters of the British corn laws used to purchase the first cargos of grain that came into the Liverpool market, ake the vessles out to sea again, and discharge the cargo over the side into the sea, sooner than the grain should enter into competition with the farming interest of the Nation.

The American Shipper had to meet and overcome all the strong prejudice that existed against american provisions, and there was very good grounds for those prejudices as a fot of unscrupulous shippers tried to palm off an inferior article and disgusted the purchasers and consumers of american provisions, here is a strong illustration of that fact, for years american cheese would not fetch over one half the price of the cheese manufactured in England, but that prejudice has been overcome by the manufacturers studying the tastes of their customers and the shippers puting nothing but first class cheese on that market and to-day the quotations of first class american cheese are fully up to the figures demanded by the british maker.

The English are essentially a beef eating people, they consume four times more beef than pork, mutton comes next, and it is astonishing the amount of sheep and cattle that are consumed, when we consider the price of meat in the market. Forty years ago the consumption of meat was limited, from the fact of the poverty of the working classes, their wages would not permit them to indulge in many luxuries, which meat was at that period. But all that is changed, and to-day the most serious question before the British Statesmen, is the most available means of supplying the increasing demand of the working classes for good first class meat. During a visit I paid the British Isles in the winter of 1866 I was surprised to ed at, in comparison to the price demanded for the native article, this led me to enquire into the cause, which I very soon discovered by visiting oneof the slaughtering establishments. I saw nothing but small hogs hanging up, weights from 150 to 200 lbs, on enquiry I found that the highest figures were paid for that class of hogs, and that the reason that the consumers would not purchase the American article, was owing to the fact of its being too fat and not put up in the right shape. I have been Gazette, and have written many articles on this meat question, and called the attention of the do it. They are not disposed to store in su. Irish packers to the advantages they would secure by coming out here and bringing their packers with them, and shipping the cured meat from here and I find my efforts have not been in vain, as Irish pork packing establishments are to be found all over the west to-day I believe there are 4 or 5 in Chicago. I was in one a short time since in Cedar Rapids, in this State, run by the Mesers StClair from Belfast, Ireland, one of the best arranged and largest establishments I ever was in. They had over 5000 hogs in the pens, at the time of my

> Now let us see the result of puting American pork on the British market in a shape to suit the requirements of that market. I will give you the quotations taken from the Irish Farmers Gazette Feb. 1871. Irish Bacon 66 to 70 shillings per cwt. (112 lbs.) American Bacon 42 to 50 shillings per cwt. Prices in Feb. 1875. Irish Bacon 66 to 70 shillings per cwt. American Bacon 54 to 62 shillings per cwt. now this is a very encouraging return, from the fact that whilst Irish Bacon was quoted at precisely the same figures American Bacon had advanced near 30 per cent and I see by recent quotations that the prices of American Bacon and hams

are steadily advancing, and Pork raisers need be under no fears of prices ever receeding and fluctuating in the future as they have in the past. Having secured so much in the Pork market what can we accomplish with the Beef supply. The contagious diseases of the cattle of the British Islands are becoming very serious drawbacks to the Stock raisers, the foot and mouth disease has fearfully thined their herds. I see a late outbreak in a couple of English counties obliged them to slaughter 50,000 head to prevent the disease spreading all over the country. From a similar cause, all over the Island, Farmers have been induced to sell their immature animals and the consequence is that serious apprehensions are entertained relative to the future supply of meat.

In 1867 there were 50 cans of air tight Australian meat sent to London for an experiment, The best surloin cuts put up in this way in cans, free of bone, brought 12 cents per lb in London, whilst the London Butchers demanded 36 cents for similar beef including bone. The demand for Australian air tight meats increased to such an extent that in 1872 over 22 millions of cans were sent to England. The best of the meat was put up in cans, the coarser meat made into portable soup, and even the bones were ground up and sold to the English agriculturists for fertiliser. Such was the demand that the prices quadrupled in Australia in a few years. Behold a similar revolution has taken place in respect to puting up fruit, vegetables and fish amongst ourselves, we are eating at my own table fresh sausage put up last winter. But with respect to supplying beef to England we must be very particular to ship none but the best. I see there are several companies formed to ship from Texas and Chicago by way of Montreal, and several cargos have arrived in good order. There was a large meeting held in London a few days ago, for the purpose of encouraging the shipping of beet from America to England, but I don't think they have struck the right vein yet, There is a serious objection to forwarding the live animal owing to the fact that a good healthy steer, shipped from any point in the West to New York, by the time he arrives at his destination is totally unfit for human food, owing to the fact that his whole body is one mass of fever and inflamation and will be very likely to impart disease to all that partake of his meat. That puting up air tight meat is sure to supersede the present system, I verily believe, the English have adopted the plan of killing the meat at the point where it is raised, as the best physicians pronounce the cattle unhealthy after a prolonged journey, besides there is less risk and less cost for transportation as the carcass of a large steer can be put up in a small sized box.

Now it is not because this thing has not been done, that it can't be done and the adoption of some method of sending fresh meat to market long distances will be of the greatest stimulous to western enterprise. I believe the day is not far distant when one of our ordinary cattle cars will be as great an object of curiosity to the rising generation as an old fashioned stage coach is to the children of the present day. But it makes little difference about the future, our great object should be, to build up this important branch of commerce which is well calculated to benefit and enrich the Wes tern Farmer, we want an outlet for our productions and in this shape it will yield us the best results. Cant some of our earnest writers on agricultural subjects take hold of this question and place it before the Farmers of the West in such a forcible manner as will awaken inquiry into its importance. I would like to hear from Professor Anderson, a few thoughts from him would be of great force to arouse inquiry and investigation.

With much respect I remain eyer yours etc., SAMUEL SINNETT.

Muscatine Iows.

THE DIFFERENCE WHICH BLOOD MAKES. Mr. J. L. Campbell, Abingdon, sends us an interesting account of the herd of his sister, Mrs. Byram, at that place, which we shall embrace an early opportunity of laying before our readers. We endeavor to have each month something showing the advantage of using good blood upon the farm, and Mr. Campbell, in connection with the account of this herd, relates a little bit of history which illustrates this point very forcibly:

The first lot of calves came in the spring and summer of 1863—a capital lot of calves, twelve of which were bulls. Not being advertised, these were priced to the farmers in the neighborhood, at fifty dollars for choice. The best offer we obtained, however, was a native or scrub of the same age. They were not permitted to run long, and were made steers of. The next lot, also, twelve in number, were all altered, a scrub steer being the best offer we could get for choice. The first lot soldat \$45 per head; and four native, the same age, fed and grazed together with the thoroughbreds, sold at \$45. They were sold in May, when some of the Durhams were not yet two years old. The second lot were sold to Newton Balwin, of Warren Co., bringing \$95 per head. They weighed a fraction over The first lot of calves came in the spring to Newton Balwin, of Warren Co., bringing \$95 per head. They weighed a fraction over 1,200 lbs., although several were not two years old—one not two years till August, and they were weighed the 1st of May. Baldwin refused to buy five natives, same age and feed at \$5. This opened the eyes of the farmers; and with the exception of each succeeding crop of calves has met with a ready sale. Still there are a few farmers who cling to the black, brindle and line-back sorts.

From Chautauqua County, August 22—Crops generally good; some things injured by wet weather; on a loose subsoil everything is flourishing; on a subsoil crops are poor. Stock in excellent condition. Weather pleasant at present; a little cool for growing crops. No insect pests.

J. G. TRUMAN

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer

WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

Where Did They Come From and How Shall We Get Rid of Them?

AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW.

Author of "Our Currency as it Is and as Should be;" "Our Money Muss;" "A Financial Catechism;" "Repudiate the Repudiators;" "Expansive Pow-er of Usury," Etc.

CHAPTER 1.

INTRODUCTORY

I am sure that the average farmer, if asked what were his greatest obstacles in making a crop, would answer

"WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS."

One of our earliest Grange teachings is of the close analogy which exists between the culture of the garden of the mind and that of matter, and the corollary is that to insure a full and healthy harvest, the latter must be as carefully watched and tended as the former.

In the series of articles of which this is but introductory, I shall try to consider myself as with my brother Patrons, Farmers and other producers, in the Grange or by the fireside or work bench, and so, while I am metaphoric ally taking off my coat, will thank any one to read from the trospel of

LUKE, CHAPTER VIII., VS. 5 TO 15.

The soil of the average American mind is not that of the wayside to be trodden down, nor of the rock to be shrivelled up, but of first rate, rich, mellow soil, plowed by the Saxons, barrowed by many revolutions (none of them going backward), cultured by the Romans and Normans, and fertilized by the blood of many martyrs and some kings, but awfully full of

WEED SEEDS.

Some very destructive parasites which our fathers contended with, are, thank heaven, stamped out and eradicated in this country, among which were the divine right of kings That was exterminated a century ago. About a hundred years earlier they uprooted an equally big mischief known as the

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE

It is difficult for us, who see our chief magistrates selected from among our rail splitters. and tailor shops-who see Protestant churches, Catholic cathedrals and Quaker meeting houses in near proximity, to realize that not only were those mischlevous, expensive and deadly nuisances tolerated by our fathers; but cultivated with especial ascidalty as main ordered household.

These things were sustained for centuries after their true characters were fully expected, by pure and unmitigated

PREJUDICE.

or that element in the mental creation which is analogous to inertia in mechanics :- obstinately opposed to moving when at rest, and equally obstinate in not stopping when once started.

St. Paul appreciated this palsying influence when he said that as a boy he acted as a boy but when a man he put away childish things

The late ex-Governor Buckingham, when U S. Senator from Connecticut a few years since remarked from his seat in Congress, in reversal of his former teachings :

In looking over the country I notice its marvelous progress, and when I see that in-dustry has been richly rewarded, and that nearly every branch of business has been pro-ductive of north during the past five years. nearly every branch of business has been pro ductive of profit during the past five years, I am not so ready as I have been to curtail the currency by an arbitrary statute for the sake of deceiving the people with the old idea that banksican always maintain specie payments. They have not done it heretofore, for when the pressure came they were no more held by their obligations than was Sampson held by the green withes of Delilah.

The venerable ex-Treasurer Spinner remarked to me in a letter of Aug. 16th :-

Educated as I was in the hard money school, I have had hard work to unlearn what I was taught as being truisms in political economy, and to rid my mind from preconceived and, as I now believe, erroneous ideas.

My experience in the Treasury has been to me a very practical school, and I must have been blind not to have seen the errors of the popular theories that have been accepted as settled truths by the various commercial peoples of the world.

ples of the world.

* I hope to live yet long enough to see
Congress make a beginning in the right direction by passing an act authorizing the issue
of a bond bearing a low rate of interest, that
can, at the will of the owner, be converted into a legal tender Government note, the note
in like manner being again convertible into such a bond.

This once accomplished, and working, as This once accomplished, and working, you and I believe it will work, for the benefit of the whole people, other important and beneficial reforms would soon follow.

The Shylocks foresee all this—hence their

fierce opposition.

It was as heroic an act for those venerable statesmen to proclaim the error of their former teachings as it was for the

PHODIGAL SON

to avow "Father, I have sinned against heaven in thy sight."

M. Victor Bonnet, an eminent French bullionist, frankly confesses his prejudices shaken. He says in the Revue des Deux Mondes. July 15, 1874:

What has taken place in France since the war, in relation to the paper circulation, what is still taking place today, is a very cerious phenomenon, and is in danger of being seriously misconstrued. It apparently reverses the economical and financial principles, which the best authorities on the subject have hith-

erto labored to establish. They have cautioned us against issuing too much paper money having the quality of legal tender, holding that the volume of such paper should be very carefully limited, lest confidence in it should become impaired, and depreciation follow. Now it so happened that, almost at a single step, in the midst of our disasters, we issued more than 1,800,000,000 france of new notes; and that this legal-tender paper has kept itself at par, the only time when it fell below par, being upon the payment of the first installment of the indemnity to Germany. At that time, gold commanded a premium of 2½ erto labored to establish. They have cautionthat time, gold commanded a premium of 21/2 per cent., and, singular as it may seem, the price fell as soon as authority was given to is sue bank-notes in excess of the previous limit of 2 400 000 000 of 2,400,000,000

Even Adam Smith caught a glimpse of a big truta, but was too true a John Bull to pursue it as he thought it would upset his former theories, and proposed to give all the economies resulting from the elimination of gold to a privileged class. He said in his Wealth of Nations," book 2, chapter 2:

The gold and silver money which circulates in any country may very properly be compared to a highway, which, while it circulates and carries to market all the grass and corn of the country, produces itself not a single pile of either. The judicious operations of banking, by providing, if I may be allowed so violent a metaphor, a sort of wayon way through the air, enable the country to convert, as it were, a great part of its highways into good pastures and corn-fields, and thereby to increase very considerably the annual produce of its land and labor.

Personally I felt it my duty to copy St. Paul in at least one thing, and in a preface to one of my earlier works wrote thus (but it hurt).

The writer of these pages was educated as a merchant in that Delphos of financial and commercial wisdom, Boston: was nurtured in the lore of the oracles thereof; and if a year since the idea of a carrency without a gold basis had been suggested to him, he would have thought it as big a blasphemy as his Puritan accestors would have considered the suggestion of a universe without a God.

But the most emphasic teaching as to the

But the most emphatic teaching as to the power of prejudice was exemplified, at Calvary. whence wailing, sighing and sobbing through and over, nearly nineteen centuries, comes the heart breaking moan; the earnest prayer; the most touching exemplification of the power of unlimited love of the great master and the suicidal blindness of the prejudiced masses: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do !"

Should not this fearful experience warn us not to repeat, on a lower scale, this tragedy, by crucifying God given truths sent us as Mesiahs for the elevation of suffering and downtrodden humanity?

Let us, therefore, profiting by the errors, as much as by the truths that have preceded us. Unconvinced by axe or gibbet,

That all goodness is the past's dispossess purselves of all prejudice; and, as crops, which were indispensible in any well proper jury, weigh the evidence which shall be presented, and render our verdict accord ingly, "So help us God."

Sitting thus as a sworn jury the court proposes to call the case of

THE PEOPLE VERSUS THE PARASITES, and would remark that not fifteen years have passed since this country was the theatre of a most devastating war, withdrawing (on both sides of course) at least two millions of people

from legitimate production and employing

them in most prodigal waste and destruction.

Reason, arguing from premises of the past, convinced us that the war would have left us plunged in poverty, disheartened and demoralized, and devastated.

History taught us to expect unbridled license and profligacy from the turning loose armies of such unprecedented numbers, but reason and history were both at fault.

Evidence of unparalleled prosperity every where excepting on the scene of immediate conflict greeted us on every side.

h can in a day be ledgers by inflating a constructive currency with discounts and resultant deposits like Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s and the lately ventilated British banking operations, but thousands of miles of ratiroads and their appurtenances; imnumerable blocks of iron, brick, and other dwellings, stores and factories; universal employment of workers at liberal wag es; unparalelled deposits in the savings banks; mortgages paid off and cancelled, proved that some blessed influence hitherto unknown to us had been at work.

Our returned soldiers, unlike those of other nations, at once gravitated to their old positions in society, and an era, unimagined excepting by enthusiasts of the Elijah school emed about to dawn and the prophecy of the vine and the figtree was apparently to be realized.

But suddenly

"A CHANGE CAME O'ER THE SPIRIT OF OUR DREAM."

The railroads could not be removed, but they stopped paying dividenads, and in 1873 \$360. 000,000 of bonds went to protest because of non-payment of interest, arguing at least the destruction of \$1,000,000,000 stocks.

The factories, blocks of stores and palace residences were not moved but mostly empty and tenantless.

Our mechanics were perhaps breaking stone on the highway at seventy five cents per day, perhaps subsisting on charity soup, or more fortunate, were leaving our shores to seek in European Monarchies that right to labor and its earnings which they were debar

sheriff for half their incumbrances and judgments written up against their former owners for the balance.

As a friend writes me from Philadelphia. that city was fast being sold out by the sheriff, house by house and block by block. Two years since one book sufficed to record his sales-now it requires fifteen !

Evidently the mighty agency for good which briefly tarried with us has been driven out, and a crushing spirit of evil has been installed in his place.

As we don't believe in any effect without a cause, we propose to analyze our history for the past few years, and will begin our investigation in the next chapter of this series.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1875. USEFUL WORK FOR MIDDLEMEN.

EDITOR OF KANSAS FARMER :- Gen. O. B. Smith, an intelligent Californian writer, asks and answers the question, "What is to become of those middlemen whom we propose to dispense with by our co-operative associations ?' He asserts, with reason, that "they will be driven into the ranks of labor, already overburdened with idle laborers. But labor, although reduced to desperation by greater competition, will gain by the auspices of intelligence, and then the final struggle will come. That will break up this serial system that enables one class to make slaves of their fellow-mem."

This fact that so much brains will be shak en back among the workers is a very impor tant one. The greatest obstacle to the advancement of the real producers of this country is, that as soon as a man in their ranks finds that he is apt at money-making he tries and usually with success, to step up and out of his class. This has left the mechanics and laborers, and even the small farmers without a sufficiency of suitable leaders. When the best brains are forced to stay in the producing and guide them, they can show such solid successes as do those English co-operators who have now come to negotiate with us.

HOW TO GET CHEAP FREIGHTS.

One of the Eastern associations that is going to interest Western people is the "Cheap Transportation Association." This is compos ed of active men, mostly belonging to the Produce Exchange. They are looking out for their own interests, of course; but it seems to me that as far as transportation is concerned these are identical with those of western producers.

F. B. Thurber, Secretary of the Association is a brother and partner of H. K. Thurber now about the most prominent wholesale grocer here. Having had occasion to visit Mr. Thurber to get facts about cheap workingmen's trains in England and Massachu setts, I was agreeably surprised to find how radical he was. He went beyond me in denouncing shams of trade. He seems to be a very active, shrewd and honest man, and like ly to help cheap transportation very much He is a careful student of statistics, and has given me some interesting facts. He showed me a letter from Mr. Albert Fink, of the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern R. R., an engineer of high reputation, who says of the cost of carrying freight upon a double-track railroad: "I estimate that the cost of transporting one ton per mile could be reduced to 21/2 mills, and one-half mill additional for in terest on the investment."

I went to see Mr. Thurber to-day get the

latest news, but he is out of town. I had an interview lately with an English engineer who has large railroad contracts in this country, and whose hobby is an exclusively freight road-all cars to run at about ten miles an hour, following each other like canal Not the ephemeral evidences of prosperity boats, never stopping or turning out until arare now, miles of freight cars are switched for days together to get them out of the way of passenger trains; and then they are rattled along as no freight rolling-stock should be

to make up for lost time. A strong argument in favor of a new cheap trunk road, is that it would take the "inflation"-the water-out of the old roads. There are many who believe that dividends never should be paid upon the larger part of the outstanding obligations of the three trunk lines. It is estimated that the combined obligations of the Pennsylvania Central, Erie, and N. Y. Central roads, with their connections, exceed at this time, in the ratio of three to one, the amount ever paid in by their stock and bond-holders.

HOW TO STOP THE LYING CROP REPORTS. Nothing puzzles people more, East or West or South, than how to find out how any crop is prospering throughout any large section of country. Editors, speculators, all interested spend hours daily, at critical periods, studying the various conflicting reports . Many a conference I had with a certain managing editor this spring and summer over the question :-"How much damage have the grasshoppers done?" We concluded we could not trust the reports from the Associated Press or the papers in the large towns. Our theory was, it is for the interest of grain and produce speculators to make out that all crops are immense, until they have bought them in at low figures. Then they begin to grow dismal over "the short crop here and abroad." Therefore reports presented by them will not fairly repre-

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that means immense freights and high prices for their stocks, and excuse for more "water." So, as the telegraph companies and the great papers play naturally into the hands of the railroads, we saw that we could get no fair general idea of the grasshopper or flood damages, and could only get stray hints from private letters and the outcries of small local pa pers, when the buiden came heaviest.

I think if there had not been such remarks ble growing weather following their incur sions, the most alarming reports of grasshop per damages would have been confirmed.

The very best means of getting universally true reports, as a prominent grange paper suggests, is the grange itself. "The organization could not apply itself to a better work than to collect and disseminate information upon this all-important subject of crops and prices. The subordinate granges furnish just the machinery needed. If each grange was to furnish monthly to the National Grange the condition of the crops in its vicinity, the National Grange could send circulars at once to all the subordinate granges, summarizing these re ports. Grangers are now at the mercy of the speculators, and lose millions through their ignorance. This work would give the organ ization a new and enduring hold upon the at fections of the agricultural community."

There is only one drawback to this excellent plan. Farmers are about equally balanced between a desire to get a good price by crying short crop" and indisposition to depreciate property in their section by acknowledging crop failures, from any cause. But if they can not trust each other-bound together as they are by sacred ties and common interestswhom can they trust?

SAMUEL LEAVITT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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wind force, checking it instancy, to the market full force.
We still claim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate Rye We still claim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate extended to a separate Rye from Wheat [for seed perfectly], separate Oats from Barley, Separates and cleans thoroughly Timothy and Clover. Cleans Flax seed perfectly, removing wild mastard, &c., and does everything in this line required. As a Timothy and Clover cleaner, our machine stands pre-eminently ahead of all others. They are in use in nearly every large seed warehouse in the leading cities. Machines shipped on trial to responsible parties send for circular. We use costly material, and cannot compete with the cheap article of fanning mills on the market. We have put our price down to the lowest Sigure, \$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.

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PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

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The Kansas Farmer

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

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"BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth.
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY. Lane, Kan.
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER
GIRL," W. P. POPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF.
SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUJGE, and host of
other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in
the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper
will be the short letters from farmers and breeders,
fruit-growers and others is treested in the various
branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon
the topics of the day, embracing full and complete
information upon every passe of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper.
Specimen copies will oe sent free to any address.

To Advertisers.

22 Advertisers will find the Kanaas Furmer on a or reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; I. N. Soper & Co., New York; I. N. Soper & Co., New York; Wim. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; T. C. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; Franklin Hall, Philadelphia; Coe. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; M. H. Cook & Co., Cheago; G. W. Rust & Co., Chicago; G. W. Rust & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; Edwin Alden, Cincinnati; E. N. Freshman, Cincinnati; S. H. Parvin, Cincinnati; S. Louis Advertising & Pub. Co., St. Louis, Motowell & Chesman, St. Louis, Mo; Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, 10wa.

FAIRS FOR 1875.

States.	Place of Fair St. Louis Oct.	Time of Fair
St. Louis	St. Louis Oct.	4 to 9.
Inter-State	Chicago Sep	t. 8 to Oct. 9.
Illinois	Ottawa Sen	13 to 18
Ohio	Columbus Se	pt. 6 to 10.
Indiana	IndianapolisSep	f. 97 to Oct 9
Iowa	KeekukSep	27 to Oct 9
Wisconsin	MilwaukeeSer	t 6 to 11
Nabraalra	Omaha CitySe	nt 91 to 94
Michigan	East SaginawSe	pt. 21 to 24.
Michigan	Kast SaginawSe	ot. 18 to 17.
Minnesota	St. Paul Sep	t. 14 to 17.
Camornia	SacramentoSe	pt. 15 to 25.
Colorado	Denver Se	pt. 21 to 25.
Cincinnati Inc	DenverSe	pt. 9 to Oct. 9.
Connecticut	HartfordOc	. 5 to 8.
Georgia	Macon Se	pt. 18 to 25.
Maine	Portland Se	nt 21 to 24
Maryland	Pimlico, Baltimore.	Sept. 14 to 17.
Mass. Horticu	Pimlico, Baltimore.	Sept. 21 to 24.
Montana	Helena Sept	. 27 to Oct. 2.
New England	Manchester, N.H	Sept. 7 to 10.
New Jersey	Waverly	Sept. 20 to 24.
New York	Elmira	en 27 Oct to 2
Oregon.	Salem	Oct 11 to 16
Pannavlvania	Salem	Sen 97 to 99
Phode Island	Cranston, Provi'ce.	Oct & to 7
Virginia.	RichmondO	ct 96 to 90
Wost Virginia	ClarksburgS	ont 7 to 0
Indust'l Expo	ait'n Vange City	Laut 19 to 10
Indust'l Expo	sit'n. Kansas City	Cept. 13 to 18.
Indust I Expo	Pair Massage Mo	Sept. 6 to 11.
	LEBIE, MURCOCCO, L. T. Men	. 14. ID. 16. 17

IMPORTANT TO

ADVERTISERS

AND TO

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

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

To Kansas Publishers.

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

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

Yours Very Truly, J. K. Hudson. Editor and Proprietor of the Farmer. EDITORIAL NOTES.

If there is one thing that every man prides himself upon, more than another, it is his ability to plant a tree, just right. Few men are willing to acknowledge that year after year they have lost many plantings of trees, and learned some very ordinary facts that apparently nothing but experience will teach. We have gone through this trouble in our plantings of vines and shrups and trees, and some very commonplace facts have cost us a good deal of money, and we shall not, here at this time undertake any labored advice on this subject first because nobody wents to be told how to do a thing they are entirely confident they understand, and, second, because our observation leads us to believe that the human family can only learn to plant trees and vines and shrubs by actual practical experience. We do not at this time undertake these observations to call to mind the countless dead trees which were planted this spring or say in an ill-natured way that any person of common sense would know that a young tree thrown around in the hot sun two or three days, with what few big, stubby roots were left in taking it up all dried out by the wind and sun, if driven into a narrow hole in hard ground, would soon give up its struggle for life; or is it just the thing to say that there should be some proportion between the body and the roots, or that cultivation is almost essential to the life of a young tree? All that is known -of course we all know those things-but what does not seem to be fully understood is, that a tree showing vitality and putting out in leaves is little or no evidence that it will live through July and August. We have never been sanguine of the lite of a tree or a shrub until it successfully passed the second July and August months after it was planted. And now that we are fully started on this subject we ask leave just to say, to those who are going to plant trees and vines and shrubs-and who is not ?- to first get good, healthy; live trees that have been taken up with some regard for the roots upon which they depend for life. The ambition to plant large, three or four years old plants of all kinds is the most natural one to those who want to hurry up the fruiting or flowering of their plants, and yet it is attended with the most discouraging losses nine times out of ten. We want to plant some orchards in Kansas in the future, not very far off, we hope, and no tree or vine or shrub shall go into them that is over two years old, and none of them shall be planted where they cannot be cultivated.

Talking about planting that new orchard reminds us that one thing we shall not repeat is, not to try to have all the known varieties represented. We confess to having had a weakness to try new trees and shrubs and vines, not to mention the hosts of new grains and vegetables that seedsmen and nurserymen tempted us to buy. Of course there were some new grains and vegetables that were valuable acquisitions, that were profitable to have, but it pays the man who is farming for profit to let the enthusiastic amateur provi their value before investigating very largely.

The season for our agricultural fairs has ar rived, and while there is but little change in the system of giving premiums, the manager may make some progress in popularizing the exhibitions by using care in the selection of of committees. The idea of giving a premium upon a monstrous pumpkin, or melon, or vegetable of any kind having nothing to recommend it but extraordinary growth which may not be anything more than an accident, is about as sensible as it would be to award the American fat girl, weighing 500 pounds, s premium as the best woman. Exaggerated growths of corn or any crop do not necessarily epresent good culture or intelligent farming any more than an unusually fat animal represents good breeding. What we want in our fairs is an award upon intelligent, profitable culture and successful breeding and feeding. The premiums must be given for the sense that produces, the care and judgment and skill of the individual, and not to the thing itself. The breeder who can show a high grade steer which, at two or three years old, can be sold for more profit than two or three scrubs of the same age, has done more for the farmers of the State than the man who shows the monstrous premium fat steers, the cost of which he does not know, and the profit of which cannot possibly be demonstrated. The wheat or vegetable grower does something of more practical utility for his country when he intelligently can show profitable culture for each acre, than all the monstrous growths exhibited at fairs. And this brings us to the remark while not flattering to the "dear people," is yet true, and it is this, viz: That so long as public sentiment demands monstrosities, so long as fat and size are necessary in the show rings, so long will premium lists of fairs ignore intelligent and profitable culture and breeding.

For the Kansas Farmer

OTTAWA, FRANKLIN Co., KAN., } September 5, 1875.

EDITOR FARMER: I have now traveled over 1500 miles, visited 33 counties, twelve county granges, spoken and given the unwritten work over fifty times, during the last two months. I find we have about thirty County Granges, and that there are a half dozen more ready to organize. Many countles have transacted from organize. Many countes have transacted from one thousand to fifteen thousand dollars worth of business, and one of our dozen grange stores having sold nearly \$50,000 worth of goods. Fraternally, W. S. HANNA, State Lecturer. THE LESSON OF RALSTON.

The telegraph flashes the news over the wires that the great Bank of California has closed its doors owing its creditors three or four millions of dollars, smaller banks drawn into the malstrom go down, ruin; suffering and loss, to thousands follow in the wake.

Ralston the president unable to face the ruin he has brought upon himself and his friends commits suicide.

The Bank of California was the stronges Corporation on the Pacific Coast. Its autocratic president owned a mansion twenty-six miles from San Francisco to and from which by relays of fast horses he drove each night and morning. Every citizen of note visiting the Pacific Coast was entertained in princely style by Ralston. The Bank with its vast power controlled the politics and directed and dictated internal improvements of the State. lt plunged into railroad and mining specula tions, building palatial hotels and was engaged in all forms of Stock Gambling. Decreas ing values, changes in politics and the attacks of an independent press, hastened the catastrophe which shows to the people the reckless dishonesty of a corporation of speculating gamblers. The press are applauding to-day the generous hospitality and princely munificence of the bank president and there is scarcely s whisper of the wreck and ruin that follows this great disaster. It would be an easy task July 1874. for any dashing man of the world to make a display upon three or four millions of dollars of other peoples money. The Ralstons, Duncans. Shermans, Tweeds and thousands of others who build palaces with stolen money. are enabled by the use of this money to go through courts and secure from subsidized pa pers the plaudits given to heroes. When pub lic opinion shall demand the same rigid justice for great thieves who steal millions, that is doled out for pretty ones, we shall have fewer losses public and private, but larger peniten-

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS This organization has its yearly session this year at Cincinnati, Ohio, commencing Sept. 22, W. H. Jackson, of Nashville President, Geo. E. Morrow, of Chicago, Secretary. We believe no previous organization of men in the interest of Agriculture have ever so profoundly represented the "glittering generalities" which we love to surround the time honore calling of tilling the soil. As a member of that body during its session at St. Louis, we patiently listened to more vapid and impracti cal theorizing than we shall ever endure again in three days. The trouble was that like many other organizations in the interests of agricul ture the leaders were not practically identified with the business they were there to repre-

RECENT LIVE STOCK TRANSACTIONS UP ON THE KANSAS STATE AGRICUL-TURAL COLLEGE FARM.

Within the past week, the Farm Depart nent received from the famous breeding es tablishment of John Snell's Sons, Edmonton Canada, a splendid pair of Berkshire gilts, the get of imported Lord Liverpool, out of imported sows bred by the Agricultural College of

The College has recently sold to Mr. A. W Rollins, Manhattan, Kas, the Short-Horn heif er Miss Lee, got by Minister 6363, out of Kate Lee, to Norman Eastman, Humbolt, Kan., the Jersey Bull Master Frank, got by Glenco, out of Duchess, to W. L. Fuller. Walker, Kan., s pair of Short-faced Lancashire pigs.

UNION GRANGE PIC-NIC AT THE SHAW NEE COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS.

The pic-nic at the Fair Grounds in Shawne county passed off very pleasantly and profitably to all who participated. An early hour the wagons began to gather in. At 11 o'clock M. E. Hudson, Master of the State Grange was introduced by Senator Sims. Master Hudson delivered an excellent address upon the various features of the Order, particularly dwelling upon the necessity of adopting some harmonious form of business organization placing capital and responsibility behind it The address was well received, after which dinner was announced.

The afternoon was occupied with music business meeting, and ladies organizing Centennial committees, and the following toasts and responses:

"Plow, Spade and Hoe," Mr. McCarter, Capital Grange; "In Union there is Strength," Mr. Priddy, Golden Rule Grange; "The So cial Features of the Order," Mr. Stewart, of Pauline Grange; "The Grange and the Press," J. K. Hudson, of Capital Grange.

About four o'clock the meeting adjourned everybody expressing themselves as pleasant y and profitably entertained.

GREAT DEMAND FOR THOROUGHBRED

STOCK. Prof. E. M. Shelton, the present very efficient Farm Superintendent and Professor of Practical Agriculture at the Agricultural College, in a letter, renewing his subscription, says: "There is a great demand throughout the State the present season for pure bred animals, especially swine, and I am surprised that our own and Eastern breeders do not bring their animals more prominently before Kansas farmers, in the enterprising columns of the FARMER."

Exactly what we have told them, Professor. Farmers now getting a dollar fifteen to one dollar and thirty cents for a large surplus crop of wheat have the money with which to buy. Besides, their present extraordinary crop of corn will demand more stock.

THE ATCHISON BRIDGE AND THE CELE BRATION OF ITS COMPLETION

We take the following head lines and description from the Champion's voluminous account of the late celebration :

A grand triumphal day for Atchison-Thirty thousand people throng her streets-And three and a half miles of procession glorify th event-A grand pageant of the industries our city-The civic and benevolent societi join in the parade-A grand display by or fire department-One hour and forty minut required to pass a given point-The grande exhibition ever seen in the west-The den crowds that filled the streets from mornin until night—The speeches by our distinguis ed guests-The fire works displayed from th bridge-And the grand illumination at nigh

A bridge over the Missouri river at this ci began to be talked of eight or ten years ag but the project assumed no shape until abo four years since. The charter for a bridge this city was a part of the law passed by Co gress incorporating the Central Branch U. Railroad Co., and was transferred, by that co poration, to the "Chicago and Atchison Bridg Co.," of which Col. Jas. N. Burnes was pres dent. On the 29th of August, 1873, this ci voted to subscribe \$100,000 to the capital stor of the bridge. Several extensions of time we subsequently made, the last one on the 8th

THE BRIDGE.

The bridge is of iron (rectangular truss,) resting on stone piers. It is floored, so as to be used for highway as well as railway traffic, with sidewalks for foot passengers. The superstructure is of wrought iron. The width is 19 feet 6 inches from center to center, the trusses of the draw are 28 feet high at the ends, trusses of the fixed spans are 28 feet.

feet each—giving a total length of bridge, in- at 2 p. m., 84°.5; at 9 p. m., 69°.8. cluding abutments (20 feet), of 1,182 feet. The feet on the east and 500 on the west side. The there were 3 thunder showers. The total rainapproaches are earth embankments. The fall for the 8 months of 1875 now completed, west approach descends so as to reach the is 22.41 in., there being now a deficiency of 1.40 street grade at Second street, and the eastern inches. approach descends with a grade of 52 feet per Mean cloudiness 82.79 per cent. of the sky, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railthe termini of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa m., 16.45 per cent, Fe and the Central Branch U. P. Railroad Railroads.

INTERESTING TO CLUBS AND GRANGES. Attention is directed to the card of C. Jevne. Importer of Teas and Wholesale Grocer, 1 and 3 North Clark Street, Chicago, who makes a specialty of supplying clubs, granges, etc., with pure and choice Teas, Coffes and Groceries at strictly wholesale prices. He has been established since 1865, and has a reputation for strict integrity. The Prairie Farmer Western Home Journal, and The Patrons Helper, all speak in high terms of him. His 29.068 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.071 inches; maximonthly sales aggregate \$50,000. Being an importer, all parties purchasing of him will save the profits of middle-men. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

The question of the day with our farmers is. How shall we fence our farms most permanently and yet most cheaply? . As we have said before, we think Klinefelter & Spangler, of Joliet, Ill., have solved the problem.

Fall Sales of Farm Stock .- Attention is directed to the Stock Sales of Thoroughbred

The Shawnee County Pair, September 22, 2 and 34,-The A., T. & S. F. R. R will take all products and stock-except horses-intended for exhibition, free. Passengers will be taken for two cents per mile, round trip, from all points between Emporia and Topeka, or Atch ison or Kansas City and Topeks. The K. P. railroad will also take freight free from all points between Manhattan and Topeka, or Leavenworth or Kansas City and Topeka Passenger fare will, be one half rate, and perhars at the same as the Santa Fe road, two cents per mile. The usual freight charges will be collected one way, and refunded on certificate of the Secretary of the Association that the articles have been on exhibition.

For the Kansas Farmer

MR, EDITOR: I read in books and periodic als of the great benefits resulting from green crops plowed under. Last summer the chinck bugs swarmed into a piece of splendid oats or our farm, and we immediately plowed it under. The past spring we planted part of the same in corn and sowed the balance in Hungarian. We had also corn in other parts of the same field adjoining. Now the results are, the corn planted on the oats plot that was plowed under is the poorest in the yield and the Hungarian so sown is the best, Can any one tell why this is so?

Any light on this subject will be gratefully received by yours truly,
RILEY M. HOSKINSON.

Burlingame, August 25, 1875.

Do not fail to read the communications of

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY. LEAVENWORTH STATION, August, 1875.

TABLE.

Showing Daily and Mouthly Mean of Barometer and Thermometer, Monthly Velocity of Wind, prevailing Directibe of Wind, and Amount of Rainfall for the past month.

DATE,	BAR, Av.	TH. AV.	Нимів.	RAIN.
Friday 1	30.04	70.8	65.5	of sear
Saturday 2	30.02	70.5	74.3	100
Sunday 3	30.04	73.8	72.3	.00
Monday 4	29.87	77.8	76.8	653 762
Tuesday 5	29.80	76.0	71.5	TAU.
Wednesday 6 Thursday 7	29.96 30.00	72.5	65 3 69.3	
Thursday 7 Friday 8	29.97	70.8 73.2	65.0	4.5
Saturday 9	29.84	78.5	71.3	.03
Sunday 10	29.77	73.5	68.7	.00
Monday 11	29.83	71.8	62.5	
Tuesday 12	29.86	72.5	64.0	.04
Wednesday 13	29.85	74.0	66 5	.03
Thursday 14	29.78	74.5	65.8	
Friday 15	29.79	74.8	71.5	
Saturday 16	29.89	78.0	62.8	With 1
Sunday 17	29.99	67.5	64.0	Capter -
Monday 18	80.00	66.8	65.0	145 1511
Tuesday 19	30.00	67.5	56.8	MOGAL
Wednesday 20 Thursday 21	30.00	68.8	60.0 59.5	
74. 1. 2.	30.06 30.18	67.0	78.5	0
Saturday 21	30.10	73.8	69.5	200
Sunday 24	29.98	77.0	65.8	11.0
Monday 25	29.86	78.8	64.0	TAY F
Tuesday 26	29.86	70.8	87.5	1.20
Wednesday 27	29.84	77.5	72.5	.05
Thursday 28	29.69	78.0	85.2	2.84
Friday 29	29.94	76.3	86.2	14111 13
Saturday 30	29.79	78.8	76.0	Carl Co. Or
Sunday 81	29.77	81.0	75.0	HOTEL
Monthly Means	29,916	78.1	69.5	3.7

Weather Report for August, 1875. Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

Station-Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Ten essee and Pinckney streets; elevation of barome ter and thermometer 884 feet above sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; anemometer on the University building, 105 feet above ground.

The coolest August on our record, Mean temperature 72°.5, which is 4°.85 below the sidewalks being 5 feet on each side. The average August temperature for the seven preceding years, and 10°.95 cooler than August, and 36 feet in the middle over the pier; the 1874. The mercury reached 90° on only two days; in August, 1874, there were twenty-six The bottom chord of the bridge is 10 feet such days, on seven of which the mercury exabove the high water of 1844. The bridge ceeded 100°. The highest temperature was consists of a drawspan (on the western side) 91° at 3 p. m., on the 31st; the lowest was 55° 382 feet long, giving 160 feet clear water-way at 5:30 a. m., on the 19th; range of temperaon each side; and three fixed spans of 260 ture, 36°; mean temperature at 7 a. m., 66°.5;

Rain 2.90 inches, which is 1.51 inches below approaches aggregate only 2,000 feet—1,500 the August average. Rain fell on 10 days;

mile, for about a quarter of a mile where it the month being 4.81 per cent clearer than the reaches the level of the Hannibal & St. Joseph average. Number of clear days 17, (entirely clear, 1): half-clear, 18; cloudy, 1 (entirely road tracks. The bridge is located just south cloudy, none). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 38 .of Main street, in this city, directly opposite 39 per cent; at 2 p. m., 48.54 per cent; at 9 p.

Wind, S. W., 36 times; N. W., 18 times; tracks, and nearly opposite the depots of the S. E., 16 times; N. E. 13 times; E., 4 times; Atchison & Nebrasks and Missouri Pacific S., 4 times; N., twice. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 9,484 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 306 miles and a mean hourly velocity of 12.75 miles. The highest velocity was 35 miles an hour, on the 4th, 10th, 25th, and 28th.

Relative humidity, mean, for the month, 68 .-08; at 7 a. m., 82.21; at 2 p. m., 46.68; at 9 p. m., 75.35; maximum 100, at 7 a. m., on the 26th; mimimum 30.1 at 2 p. m., on the 18th.

Mean height of barometer column 29.080 nches; at 7 a. m., 29.106 inches; at 2 p. m., mum 29. 328 inches at 7 a. m., on the 22nd; minimum 28.919 inches at 2 p. m. on the 10th. Range for the month, 0.409 inches.

From Anderson County.

August 19.—Early planted corn assured, late planted but begining to have roasting ears Oats mostly thrashed, not materially damaged by the wet weather. Rain 15th, cool and breezy. New corn 50cts per bushel new oats 25@30 cts. No Grasshoppers yet. B. S. WILKINS.

rected to the Stock Sales of Thoroughbred

Horses and Cattle, advertised in our columns to-day.

The aggregate number of subordinate Granges has increased about one thousand during the last three months.

By the amendment to the constitution of the National Grange, males as well as females are eligible to membership at the age of

"WE read in de good book," says a color-ed Baptist brother down South, "ob John de Baptist : nebber of John de Methodist.

Sister Lize sighs many sighs at the size of the files. Then she shies her broom at the files, and cries fly files, and they dies in

An odd epitaph : " Here lies the body of John Auricular Who walked in the ways of God,

perpendicular." A Jited one pathetically sings:

'Tis sweet, to wate, but oh! how bitter
To wait for a girl, and then not git'er.

An Irishman, giving his testimony in one of our courts a few days since, in a riot case, said. "Be jabers the first man I saw coming at me when I got up was two brickbats."

A CARD.

TO THE VOTES OF SHAWES COUNTY: I come before you an independent candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and if in the exercise of the elective tranchise as freemen you should elect me to that important trust in November next, I assure you I will perform the duties of the office in strict accordance with law and for the best interests of the county.

Traternally, A. J. HOPKINS.

Williamsport Tp., Sept. 2, 1875.

CANDIDATE FOR CO. CLERK.

Announcement of Mr. Wilcox. I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the Republican County Convention, to meet September 26th next. Your suffrage at the primary election (as this decides the result), is respectfully solicited. H. H. Willoux.

Do not fail to read the communications of thereby announce myself as a candidate for the of fice of county Clerk, subject to the decision of the per.

John G. Drew, and Samuel Sinnett, in this papers.

Julies B. Billiard.

the bu. ly percent for it hop have Win Far Hog ond the

From Franklin County.

Aug 28 .- Oats and flax all harvested; (very little wheat in the Co.) flax much injured by the rains and weeds; short crop. Corn and potatoes excellent, much of the corn from Iowa seed, already ripe; ears large and splendid. Stock all doing well. Weather fine for the last three weeks, though almost a frost, the 18th, and 19th. No insect pests to trouble us, of any kind. Never have we had so favorable a season for moisture, in the nine years. we have known Kan; just rain enough.

L. E. LESTER.

From Coffey County.

September, 3-Oats badly injured with rain, corn bully. Cattle all fat. Weather wet and cool so far. No insects, drouth or tornadoes. D. A. ROBINSON.

August, 29.-The weather is now fine and pleasant; the very heavy rains we had here after July 9th damaged the oat crop seriously. Most of the oats not cut before that were lost; those saved yielded about 50 bushels to the acre. The corn crop is excellent stands from ten to fifteen feet high, well eared. We have an abundance of grass; cattle doing well.

California not much talked of now. S. Hodges.

From Smith County.

September, 2.—Corn is good it is estimated to go from 30 to 60 bu. per acre; stock fine and pasture good, and feed plenty for winter if saved. Weather fine and growing for fall grain; since the 20th, of august rain fall 61/4 inches. Markets, wheat from 50 to 60c; rye 55c; barley 75c; potatoes 25c; butter 121/2; Eggs 121/2. No damage done by insects or floods, had a big rise on East Beaver creek, the high est ever known since settled on the 24th.

JOHN READ

From Dickinson County.

August 26—Threshing and plowing all the go; average amount of winter wheat I think is 25 bushels per acre; much hay secured in good condition, the weather not being as windy as usual at this time of the year, but too dry; consequently plowing is hard work. Price of wheat declined; \$1 for good quality, no oats, rye, etc., marketed at Abilene.

E. Bauman E. BAUMAN.

From Wyandotte County.

August 23—Corn crop promising; weather too dry now; millet, Hungarian and buckwheat good; beans a failure if it does not rain soon. Weather very pleasant. Nothing to sell. Moles very destructive. F. E. R.

From Wilson County.

August 20—Wheat and rye, average yield about 20 bushels to the acre; oats, 50 bushels; about 20 bushels to the acre; oats, 50 bushels; corn, probable average, from 45 to 50 bushels per acre; flax badly damaged by rain; three-fifths of the grain of good quality; two-fifths damaged by rain; potatoes about an average; grass first best; stock in excellent condition generally; some cases of blackleg. Weather for the past two weeks pleasant, with an oc casional shower; pretty good hay weather. Markets: Wheat, No. 2, \$1; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 70c; oats, 25c; rye, 60c; potatoes, 40c; butter, 12c to 15c; good two year old steers, \$18; three year old steers, \$30. No insect pests or tornadoes.

P. S. BOOTH.

From Woodson County.

August 29—Will have a good crop of late corn owing to fine showers recently; a great deal of fine hay is being put up. The chinch bug is a thing of the past. Farmers are busy plowing wheat ground; a good deal will be sown this fall.

W. W. S.

From Jefferson County.

August 16-Four light showers last week August 16—Four light showers last week and another to-day: soil moist, and crops growing; millet left by the hoppers is being cut, and yields from 2 to 4 tons per acre; no wheat threshed yet; stock improving. Hay is being put up for \$3 per ton; stock hogs are selling for \$5 per cwt.; fat cows, 2c per lb.: steers. 3c to 3 4c. Potato bugs plenty, but not destructive. Chinch bugs working in some pleces of corn.

J. N. INSLEY.

August 25—A splendid rain last night and another to-day makes the late corn and potatoes a "big thing" unless we have an early frost; stock remaining on grass in splendid condition; work stock thin. I threshed 183½ bushels of millet from 4½ acres of ground yesterday. Wheat is generally light; same with oats; grass abundant. Wheat has ad vanced from 85c to \$1.25; oats, 35c; potatoes, 30c to 40c; hay, \$8 to \$3.50 per ton; cattle and hogs advancing; horses dull. Some complaints of chinch bugs before the late rains, but none now; potato bugs are working only on the horse nettles by the roadside.

J. N. INSLEY.

August 21—Wheat and oats damaged by wet weather; corn can't be beat; average, 75 bushels per acre; potatoes and root crops dondition. Rain once a week; good haying weather. Markets: Wheat, \$1; oats, 15c; corn, 25c for new; rye, none in market, last quoted, 50c. No hoppers; not many chinch bugs; doing no damage; fruit worms at work on peaches.

A. V. CHAPMAN.

August 27—Condition of crops and stock No. one; the best for the last four years; oats was damaged some by the wet weather.

From Butler County.

August 18—Corn growing and ripening splendidly in the August sun. Some damage done to cats and wheat by excessive rains in July; stock looking sleek and fine, but we need one hundred times as much as we have, to graze on our prairies and hillsides; bring on your sheep and cattle! Little rain in August: evenings and mornings cool. Wheat on your sheep and cattle! Little rain in August; evenings and mornings cool. Wheat \$1.25 per bushel; cats, 15c; eggs, 10c per doz.; butter 12½c per lb.; no one buying corn yet. Little damages from insects this year. The flood of three weeks since inundated some corn fields and washed away a few stacks of orain. Old fashioned agus making stacks of grain. Old fashioned ague making its advent.

B. A. GROVER.

From Douglas County.

August 19.—In this, the (S. E.) portion of the county some fields of corn will average 75 bu, per acre. The general average of the early planting which comprises at least % of the crop in this locality will not fall far short of 50 bu, per acre. Can not tell about the "Grass, hopper planting" yet, but prospects are good, have We had frequent and timely showers. Wind N. for 2 days now air dry, apparently. M. A. O'NEIL.

Exponent of Live Progressive Kausse.—Tell your neighbors who ought to read more, whose only cost them fifty cents.

From Morris County.

August 20 .- Wheat, oats, Rye etc. has been harvested and wheat is coming into market Best wheat sells for \$1.10 per bushel, oats is 30 cts per bushel, Rye 50 to 60 cts. Corn in magnificent condition, and still growing stalks as high as 16 ft. I have the common pop corn standing 10 ft. high with 6 ears on a stalk. Millet and Hungarian a heavy crop, potatoes a fine yield and no bugs to trouble them. Comfortable days and cool nights. Potatoes 50 cts per bushel, butter 20 cts per 16, haveplenty of rain. Stock in good condition. Farmers putting up a large amount of hay. Hay \$3. per ton. Heaviest wheat crop ever harvested in morris county. Seeing no report from our county in the FARMER I send you this card. Yours Truly, ED. M. LINZEE.

From Butler County. August, 28.—An immense amount of wheat is being sown, ground in fine condition. considerable rain has tallen since yesterday p. m. Allow me to correct last weeks report in regard to the price of wheat 90c and \$1.00 has been, and now is the price according to quali-B. A. GROVER.

From Barton County.

August, 20.-Wheat crop about half threshed out will average over 20 bushels per acre. Oats fair crop, corn so far bids fair to make a fine crop. Stock in fine condition. Fine growing weather just enough rain. Wheat 85c to \$1.25, oats 35c. Had some Grasshoppers to stop with us several days ago, did no material damage, have now gone south. T. C. Polk.

From Bourbon County.

September, 4.—Crops good, but backward. Peaches very plenty. Some apples. This coun. ty has been flooded this summer, the wells are many of them full to the top. This appears to be a good fruit county. The Green headed Fly is here in numerous numbers, they are not very plenty in the immediate vicinity of Fort Scott, but are worse as you proceed south. Fort Scott is a manufactoring town, and doing W.W.C. a large business.

August, 17.—Crops generally first rate wheat secured in good order, yields 20 to 80 bu. corn splendid, will go 50 to 80 bu. per acre, garden vegetables abundant. No hogs to feed and but few cattle. The grasshopper sores of 1874 are healed. Frequent rains since 25 June, but not to damage crops, weather very warm. Markets insufficient accept of late large contracts for flour to supply Indian tribes south of us have been entered into. To-day a flat boat starts from Arkansas City, loaded with 20 tons of flour for Little Rock, Ark.

Chinch bugs threatened us early in the ses son but are all drowned out, no drouth, no high winds, floods or tornadoes. Stock men fetch on your cattle we will feed them.

W. J. HAMILTON.

From Jackson County. August 28-Small grain in stacks in good condition; wheat, good quality, but below an average yield; oats, good; corn, very heavy and nearly matured except very late planting. Stock never in better condition. Weather dry and cool from Aug. 12 to 26; heavy rain on 26. Markets: Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.25; oats, 25c to 30c; fat cows in good demand at 2c to GEO. I. MOSHER. 214c.

From Greenwood County. August 19-Wheat damaged some by wet weather; oats badly damaged; corn in the best we ever raised. Stock doing well. The weather for the past few days has been very

pleasant; good for haying and threshing. No H. M. insects to speak of. August 21-Wheat and oats damaged by

was damaged some by the wet weather. Weather at present good, with occasional showers. No regularly established markets; wheat from 90c to \$1; oats, 30c; potatoes, 25c to 40c. No insects worth mentioning; no tornadoes; we had considerable of a flood the last of July; did some damage to small grain

by washing it out of the ground. A. J. BARRET.

From Clay County.

August 21-Yield of small grain rather light on the average; corn, very heavy.; potatoes, etc., good. stock all right. Weather nice, with cool nights. Some chinch bugs, but doing no damage. S. D. BEAGLE.

From Douglas County.

August 18.—Crops in this part very near all planted after 10th of June, looking well. West of us a few miles early planted corn is heavy and getting hard. Stock fat. Splendid growing weather, fine showers. Beef cattle, cows Mind N. for 3 days now, air dry apparently. So the state of the second crop of chinch bugs are hatched out but they are not numerous enough to do any harm WM. PLASKET. drouth.

To those who Borrow their Neighbors Paper .-Try the old FARMER the balance of the year families want a valuable home paper, to try for fifty cents. Your money will be refunded the FARMER the balance of 1875 as it will if you don't get its worth with compound in-

Great Sale

TrottingStock

On the 4th. 5th and 6th of October, 1875.

We will sell at public auction, near Lexington, Ky., about 250 Head of highly bred trotting stock, embracing all the fashionable trotting and pacing strains This will be the largest public sale of trotters ever made in the West, and offers unequaled facilities to those who wish to secure strictly first-class trotting stock. On Monday, October 4th, Dr. L. Herr will sell at

FOREST PARK,

adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., about FIFTY HEAD of TROTTERS, the get of Mambino Patchen, (full brother of Lady Thorn, and sire of Lady Stout), Almont, Rothschild and other noted trotting sires.

On Tuesday, October 5th, Wm. T. Withers will sell

Fairlawn Stock Farm,

adioining the city of Lexington, about FIFTY HEAD of TROTTING STOCK, among them ten HIGHLY BRED BROOD MARES in foal to Almont. At the same time any place, Bryan & Cassel will soil their entire lot of HIGHLY BRED TROTTERS, about FIFTY HEAD, making ONE HUNDRED HEAD to be sold at Fairlawn, including the get of old Mambring Chief, Almont, Mambring Patchen, George Wilkes, Administrator, American Clay, Shelby Chief, and other noted trotting sires.

oted trotting sires. On Wednesday, October 6th, R. Penistan will sell at Kentucky Stock Farm,

near Lexington, Ky., about ONE MUNDRED HEAD of TROTTERS, embracing all the fashionable trotting strains, and including the get of Wm. Welch, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Geo. Wilkes, American Clay and other noted alsos.

Mambrino Patchen, Geo. Wilkes, American Clay and other noted sires.

The sale will be without reserve, on four months' credit, purchasers to execute approved negotiable paper, bearing 10 per cent. Interest.

Catalogues on application to the undersigned, at Lexington, Ky.

WM. T. WITHERS, R. PENISTAN.

Capt. P. C. Kidd, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Short-Horn Cattle.

The "Cedar Grove" Herd, Property of Wesley Warnock, Cynthiana, Ky.

The Sale will be held on the "Fairview" Farm

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1875

The subscriber will sell as above, the entire "Cedar Grove" herd, containing

75 Breeding Cows and Helfers, all in the best possible breeding condition, and being choice representatives of the following well known and highly popular families:

Craggs, Peris, Rose of Sharons, Adelaides, Lady Janes, Cambrias, Red Roses, Fidgets, Daphnes, Arabellas, Emmas, and many other Popular Families.

other Popular Familles.

Few herds have ever been offered in America at public sale that combined individual merit and fashionable breeding to so high a degree. Every animal of sufficient age will be guaranteed to be a regular breeder, and not one in the herd will be out of condition, or of doubtful or objectionable pedigree.

Ample conveyances will be provided to convey all attending, from either Cynthiana or Lisird's Station, on Kentucky Central R. R. to and from the sale:

Catalogues, giving pedigrees and full description, sent to all applicants. Address

WESLEY WARNOCK,

Col. L. P. Muir, Auct'r. Cynthiana, Ky.

Col. L. P. Muin, Auct'r.

Special attention is called to the great series of sales in Kentucky, of which this is one, commencing Detober 13th, in Clark county at B. B. Groom's Oct. 13th, and in Bourbon county with J. Scott & Co.; sale on Oct. 25th, F. J. Barbee's on Oct. 25th, Corbin & Patterson's Oct. 77th, Ayer's & McClintock's Oct, 23th.

Great Closing-Out Sale

OF ALL OUR

Trotting and Draft Stallions, Brood Mares and Colts,

Thoroughbred Short-Horns, Jerseys & Ayrshire

Cheshire and Berkshire Swine.

Including all the Berkshires imported by us, an their produce,)

On Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875, -AT THE-

Fair Grounds,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

This sale will be POSITIVE and WITHOUT RESERVE Freene & Morton, made necessary by the ill health and absence of Judge Greene. Catalogues will soon be out and furnished on appli-

cation. So good a herd of Short-Horns and Berkshire swine perhaps has never before been offered in Iowa. In fact the same may be said of all the animals that we will then offer.

Hartford Hambletonian,

and some of his get. The great trotting brood mares Kate Lupe, Mollie Mason, Belle Almack, and Panny Cordell, all trotters and in foal.

The Short-Horns Joan's Cherub, Imperial, Prunella's Duke, Hazel Queen 1st and her magnificent Duncan's Airdrie c. Christmas Queen and many others will be found in our catalogue.

About 20 Imported Berkshires, the equal of any in the West, and a fine lot of their produce comprise a part of our herd, and all will be sold to the highest bidder and on liberal terms, which will be duly announced.

GREENE & MORTON. Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

The Attention is also called to the cale of Messre.

Cobb & Pogue on the following day.

THE GRAND SALE

OF THE SEASON.

will Sell, October 12, 1875, Without Reserve, AT MY FARM, NEAR Worthington, Jefferson Co., Ky.,

40 HEAD OF Stallions, Trotters, Brood Mares, and Colts.

Twenty-five head of the stock are colts, ranging from yearlings to 6-year-olds, colts of the long lost Trojan, whose reputation as a trotting sire in the West is of the highest order. His colts are all trotters.

Trojan continues the blood, that produced Ethan Allien, Andrew Jackson and Rysdyk's Hambleto-

ALIEN, ANDREW JACKSON and RYSDYR'S HAMBLETOMIAN.

I also have the produce of GOLD DUST EXCHEQUER
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In order to do justice to buyers, I make no reserve.
Nothing drawn, unless out of condition. Everything
sold if one bid is made.
Catalogues are now ready.
Persons notifying me from the West, will have conveyances furnished from terminus of Narrow Gauge
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Some of the grandest coits ever sold at public auction will be positively sold. Come and buy a colt of
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Pure Bred Short-Horns; Cotswold Sheep; and Berkshire Hogs; By the Breeding Association of Boone Co., Mo. By the Breeding Association of Boone Co., Mo., Will take place at the Columbia Fair Grounds, on Thursday, September 30th, 1875; at which time 100 head of Thoroughbred Short Horns—males and females—will be sold without reserve; consisting of the most fashionable bred animals, selected from the best herds of Kentucky and other states—some fine young ones by Imported Peabody, No. 29335; Gloster, No. 14363; Duke of Stoner, No. 6691; and other noted stres.

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PUBLIC SALE SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Galesburg Stock Yards, Knox Co., Ills.,

Thursday, October 7th, at 1 p. m.

RUFTT HEAD of Females and Ten Bulls, being choice selections from the "Cedar Farm Herd," containing many very choice animals, and every family in the herd being represented. The following are some of the families;

lete, Rosabellas, Yaricos, Duchess of Sulk-erlands, Rubys, Mrs. Mottes, etc.,

the Rosabelian Yarton, Duches of Salaserlands, Rubys, Mrs. Moits, etc.
the get of the following sires. Airdrie 2d, 788, 18th
and 38d Ducks of Airdrich Processing the Constitution of th

- Cor. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. Galesburg is situated on the C. B. & Q. R. R. and is easy of access from all directions, and its shipping facilities are unsurpassed in the State,

At the Same Time and Place the above sale by Mr. J. S. LATIMER, ROB'T HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill's, will sell about

20 Head of High-Bred Cattle,

il good animals, and free from objectionable crosses.
Imong them will be three fine Imported Cows, one of
is celebrated Athas, four choice young Heifers, that
re first-class show animals, and two young Bulls hard
beat in any ring.
They will be sold upon the same terms as announced
bove by Mr. Latimer.

CALE BILLS.—All in want of Sale Bills should call at or send to the Kansas Farmer Job Office where the work will be done promptly and at the lowest living prices,

HUDSON'S

Importer of Teas, Practical Farm Account

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 failnes 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 ex-pensive as to be refused on that ground, or so simple as to be merely a memoranda of affairs.

The preparation of the "Practical Farm Account

and Refference 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 informstion if 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 oss 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

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

SOME NEW POEMS.

Some books will bear looking over, and others, like many people, will improve upon acquaintance. Such we believe to be the fact concerning a new volume we have just received from the publishers, Ramsey, Millet & Hudson, Kansas City, Mo.

Why authors should go to New York and Boston to have their books made, we cannot understand after examining this handsome volume. To be sure there is something in a publisher's name, but the firm that issues this work is fast earning an enviable reputation, and their mechanical work as shown in this book certainly stands unrivaled; the typogra phy, paper and binding are of the best quality, latest styles and in excellent taste. We trust the Far West may raise up many another poet as thoroughly good as Rev. Lee, and that they may patronize these enterprising and artistic Western publishers.

Many of these poems could be admirably adapted to music, and we think religious socisties would do well to make use of them for many purposes, in place of much of the miser able doggerel called religious poetry.

It is a book of religious poems, by the Rev. Wm. J. Lee. and is really a "thing of beauty," and it seems to us that to all who honor the teachings of holy writ, its sweet rhymes must be "a joy forever." Many of the noblest les sons of the Bible are here told in real poetry and teachings which no moral creed can ig nore are handled in verse of which no poet need be ashamed; as an instance the follow ing extract from "Work" strikes us as not on ly perfect in measure, but vigorous and inspiring:

Life gates swing wide to-day, Inviting sou!-endeavor.
My soul, thy God doth say:
Enter; 'tis now, or never! Go! toil, speak, act and pray; Life is a swift, sharp day; Life has no morrow, soul, for thee. Only a little while To make eternity.

Lift up thine eyes to-day. Fields are all white for reaping. They will not brook delay: Life is too brief for sleeping. Thrust in thy sickle keen Bind, gather, gerner, glean ! Harvest is mighty-reapers few Only a little while To do what thou caust do!

The greatest fault of the work lies in it voluminousness; it contains some such rea gems that one cannot help wishing that th author had left out some of the poems, which show hurried composition and lack of work Occasionally an excellent verse is marred by weak line, or a good poem is spoiled for wan of little more study of the subject, which would have led to a transposition of some o the stanzas. Some of the descriptive piece we think very beautiful, as

'Twas a weary night on Galilee ; The fisherman's boat swung lazily ; The nets hung empty; the slow swung oar Like Disappointment was seeking the shor

Hush held the forests on every hand; The Mountains of Moab rose far away; And over Gennesar the dawning lay. And the poem containing these lines mus

The gloam of the day outlined the land ;

be very sweet to the faithful heart:

Come, soul I am the Door!" No silvery bell hath ever sweeter chime Adown the echoing corridors of Time, Than this sweet voice which bids me enter in And all the treasures of my longing win Within the Door.

TATTOOING.

Two old friends, who had been for many years living on the most intimate terms, terminated their friendship for each other by a little incident which transpired, and became a personal matter.

Meeting one of the party in the public high way, going to the post-office, he remarked without any preliminary conversation occur ring between us, "I have tattooed his charac ter; it will never, never be wiped out; it will stick to him during life," presuming that had beard of the disagreement between him and his old friend.

It has been remarked by one of our ber writers, that a difficulty between two old friends. when it assumes a personal character, that no reconciliation is likely to be effected. The wound becomes deep, and like a putrifying sore it rather grows than diminishes.

After this episode on the public highway, young man who was in company with me, in quired what was the meaning of the term tattoned, he readily discovered that is was some thing of an unpleasant character between the parties, but could not fully comprehend the full import of the expression.

My friend who had stoped me on the road and made the remark, that he had tattooed the character of his friend, had during his early life followed the sea, as a sailor; hence he was well informed what tattooing was. On his right arm was an impression of a ships anchor, and under it the two letters of his name, R. S. but my young friend was not aware of this fact at the time of our meeting. He had never seen a person who was tattooed and was unacquainted with its history or character. As the subject is one which embraces several features connected with it, perhaps a few words might afford sufficient interest, to those unacquaint ed with the custom.

Tattoo is to prick the skin, and stain the punct ured body with a colored fluid or substance forming lines and figures upon the body.

This is webster's definition of the w-page The custom is doubtless of very ancient date, for all our early travellers have referred to the custom of tattooing as practiced by the people hey visited.

What various motives have induced the uncivilized portions of the globe to undergo the operation of tottooing, is of course unknown, but we may readily conjecture, that they were many and various. We know at least at the present day, the New Zelanders, and the inhabitants of the south sea islands consider it a mark of rank and honor.

Darwin in his voyage round the world, inorms us "There is not near so much tattooing as formally; but as it is a badge of distinction between the chief and the slave, it will probably long be practiced. So soon does any train of ideas become habitual, that the missionia ries told me, that even in their eyes a plain face looked mean, and not like that of a New Zea land gentleman."

Tattooing is also a sign of rank, the higher a chief's claims are, the greater is the skin covered by these indelible marks. Other tribes tattoo as a method to record some warlike exploit which has been performed. Civilized people may not be able to see any beauty or ornament in tattoo marks but must not assume to erect s standard of taste or fashion for our western aborigines. We know that amongst civilized people the most fantastical and absurd fashions are frequently adopted, and the eye become reconciled to them.

In some portions of China and Japan, they still follow the practice, by tattooing those parts of the body not usully exposed to view Operators follow it as a business, and are therefore interested in spreading the prac tice. Many of them are quite expert in their line of business, producing pictures of trees animals and portraits in their natural hues with tints and shadings.

To come nearer home, we may remark that, the practice is very generally followed by sailors, or persons who follow a seafaring life. It was the fashion not many years ago, and may be at this day, whenever a youth or young man entered his name as a sailor, either on board a merchant vessel, or a man-of-war, to undergo the operation of tattooing, this was the badge of a sailor. An anchor was the most common device, with the initials of his mane; others would have imprinted the name of the ship on their breasts etc.

The materials used as coloring matter after the skin had been ruptured by the instrument was gun-powder, India ink or Indigo.

The operation is not performed without some pain for several days after, inflamation followed, the extent of it depending on the extent of the operation on the surface of the skin. The only argument by which sailors support this singular custom, is that in case they were shipwrecked, and their bodies found, they could be recognized-But we think it more reasonable to attribute the custom to a notion of curiosity, or to gratify a whim, while the more uncivilized portions of humanity, continue it as a mark of honor, or as an ornament to their persons.

LINCOLN AS A POSTMASTER.

Mr. Lincoln beforehe removed to Springfield, Ill., was postmaster in a small western town. The office was poor and Lincoln was poorer than the office. It was known that he was very hard up, and it was also known that the Washington agent was in town to collect the little sum due the gen eral post-office. A friend, thinking Lincoln might be embarrassed, came down to h office to loan him the sum necessary to meet the demand. Mr. Lincoln thanked him, and said he did not need any loan. While the two were talking the agent came in. The sum due was less than \$100 Lincoln went to his desk and took out an old stocking, and turned the coin on the table. It was counted out and met the demand exactly. Well it might, for it was not only money itself that Lincoln had taken in. Old fashioned rix dollars, pistareens, six-pences, old fashioned cents and all were there. "I never use money that belongs to other people," said Lincoln, and that reso-lution did much toward making him president of the United States,

m ,g 1 re ,e k = sdorbu ,yshrradT RECIPES.

ARTIFICIAL IVORY.—Two pounds of pure india-rubber are dissolved in thirty-two pounds of chloroform, and the solution saturated with purified ammoniacal gas. The chloroform is then distilled off at a temperature of 185° F. The residue is mixed with pulverized phosphate of calcium or carbonate of zinc, pressed into moulds, and cooled. When the phosphate of calcium is used the When the phosphate of calcium is used, the resulting compound partakes in a great degree of the nature and composition of genuine ivory, for we have the requisite proportion of the phosphate and the india-rubber, which takes the place of the cartilage; the other component parts of the genuine article are of little importance.

PREPARATION OF WASHING BLUE.-Twenty lbs. white potato starch, twenty lbs. wheat starch, twenty lbs. Prussian blue, two lbs. in-digo carmine, and two lbs. finely ground gum arabic are mixed in a trough, with the gradual arabic are mixed in a trough, with the gradual addition of sufficient water to form a half-fluid homogeneous mass, which is poured out on a board with strips tacked to the edges. It is then allowed to dry in a heated room until it does not run together again when cut. It is next cut, with a suitable cutter, into little cubes, and allowed to dry perfectly. They are finished by being placed in a revolving drum, with a proper quantity of dry and finely pulverized Paris blue, until they have a hand-bome appearance. The cost is about 12 centarior of the cost is about 12 centarior and the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and control of the cost is about 12 centarior and cost is a control of the cost is about 12 centarior and cost is about 12 centarior and cost is a cost in the cost is about 12 centarior and cost is a cost in the cost in the cost is a cost in the cost is a cost in the c

BLACK STENCIL INK .-- Take of shellac two parts, borax one part, soft water ten parts, gum arabic one part, lampblack sufficient quantity, indigo sufficient quantity. Boil the shellac and the borax in the water until they are dis-solved, add the gum arabic, and withdraw the mixture from the fire. When cold add lamp-black to bring it to a suitable color and consistence, and lastly, a small quantity of finely-powdered indigo to give it a "jet" shade. Keep in glass or earthenware vessels.

IMITATION GROUND GLASS THAT STEAM WILL NOT DESTROY.—Put a piece of putty in muslin, twist the fabric tight, and tie it into the shape of a pad; well clean the glass first, and then pat it all over. The putty will exude sufficiently through the muslin to render the stain opaque. Let it dry hard, and then var-nish. If a pattern is required, cut it out in paper as a stencil. place it so as not to slip, and proceed as above, removing the stencil when finished. If there should be any objec-tian to the existence of the clear spaces, cover with slightly opaque varnish .- Journal of

CHEAP VINEGAR—Take a quantity of com-mon Irish potatoes, wash them until they are thoroughly clean, place them in a large vessel and boil them until done. Drain off carefully and boil them until done. Drain off carefully the water that they were cooked in, straining it, if necessary, in order to remove every particle of the potato. Then put this potatowater in a jug cr keg, which set near the stove, or in some place where it will be kept warm, and add one pound of sugar to about two and one-half gallons of the water, some how yearst or a small postion of whisky. Let hop yeast, or a small portion of whisky. Let it stand three or four weeks, and you will have excellent vinegar, at a cost of six or seven cents per gallon.—Journal of Chemisty

TOMATO KETCHUP OR CATSUP .- The folfowing method of preparing tomato ketchup is a superior way for the preparation of that excellent and healthy vegetable, if you are particular to have the articles all good:

Tomatoes, one-half bushel; salt, six ounces; allspice, six drachms; yellow mustard, one ounce five and a half drachms; black pepper, three ounces: cloves, six drachms; mace, three do.; cayenne pepper, two do.; vin egar, one gallon. Process: Cut the tomatoes in pieces, boil and stew in their own liquountil quite soft, and rub through a middling fine sieve, so as to get the seeds and shells separated. Boil down the pulp and juice to a consistency of apple-butter (very thick), stirr ing all the time: when thick enough add the spices, stirred up with the vinegar; boil up twice, remove from the fire, let cool and bottle.

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SHAWNEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

September 22, 23, and 24, 1875.

Market Williams and Control	-	100	- 41	0.4		
OF.		E	RS.			
A L HUNTOON, -			73	•		Presider
A. J. HUNTOON, GOLDEN SILVERS,	100		-			Vice Pres
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The Pixth Annual Fair of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society will be held on the County Fair Grounds near the city of Topeka, September 22d, 23d, and 24th, 1875.

Distinguished speakers will be invited to address the members during the Fair.

Programmes of each day's exhibition will be published by the General Superintendent.

Good Music will be furnished during each day of the Fair, and the Officers of the Society will endeavor to make everything pleasant for exhibitors and visitors.

Ample facilities will be furnished to all who may desire to camp on the Fair Grounds.

Premium Lists will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

RULES FOR 1875.

RULES FOR 1875.

1. The Secretary's office will be in Topeka until the 21st, then on the Grounds.
2. Entries may be made any time before the Fair by addressing the Secretary at Topeka.
3. Articles, other than Stock, will be received after September 18th, and may be shipped to the care of the General Superinteedent; but in no case will such articles be brought on the Grounds and pi teed on exhibition except by and at the expense of the owner or his authorised agent.
4. Articles which are the result of mechanical or artistic skill, must be entered in the name of the artist or manufacturer; and articles which are the producer.
5. All entries will close with the first day of the Fair.

ir.

6. The General Superintendent will have charge of o Grounds, and direct exhibitors to their proper determents, and see that a sufficient police force is out

d.

All entries will be free.

When an entry is made, the Secretary will give party a card, containing the number of the entry, s and lot, which must be attached to the animal or

article.

A single animal may also be exhibited as one of a herd or pair and/in sweepstakes, but shall not otherwise be entered in more than one lot.

The superintendents of the different classes will appoint and assign the awarding committees of the various lots, in their respective class, on the grounds.

Awarding committees will carefully preserve their reports and return them to the superintendent of their class.

11. Awarding committees will calculate their reports and return them to the superintendent of their class.

12 Exhibitors will at all times give the necessary personal attention to whatever they may have on exhibition, and at the close of the Fair take entire charge of the same. All dilligence will be used by the efficers of the Society to prevent injury to animals or articles on exhibition, but they will not be responsible for any damage which may occur.

13. No person can act as judge of any lot of which he is an exhibitor.

14. No animal or article, whether having competition or not, shall be awarded a premium unless it possess merit.

nerit:

15. The exhibitors will not interfere with the duties of awarding committees, and any such interference will be promptly reported to the Secretary, that premiums may be withheld for this reason.

16. The names of exhibitors shall not be made known by card or otherwise, except to the Secretary or his clarks.

clerks. Premiums will be ready for delivery on the day 17. Premiums will be ready for delivery on the day following the Fair, at the Secretary's office on the Grounds, and afterward at his office at the Court House 18. Premiums not applied for within one month after the Fair will be considered as donated to the Society.

the Fair will be considered as donated to the Society.

ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS.
All persons, whether exhibitors or not, will obtain tickets for admission to the Grounds, at the Treasurer's office near the surrance gate, as follows:

1. Membership tickets entitling the purchaser to be admitted to the Grounds during the Fair, \$1.00.

2. Family ticket, admitting family and team at will during the Fair, \$3.00.

3. Bingle ticket, admitting one person once, 25cts.

4. Children under twelve years old admitted free.

5. Horses and vehicles admitted free.

6. Hacks and conveyances carrying passengers, during the Fair, \$3.00.

7. Four horse busses, \$5.00.

AUCTION.

AUCTION.

Public sales of stock and other articles may take place every day during the Fair, under the direction of the General Superintendent. The General Superintendent.

STALLS AND PENS.

A charge of one dollar will be made for boxed stalls; all other stalls and pens will be free and assigned in the order of entry.

DY AMP

All Plate offered as premiums will be gonuine arti-cles, and the anusced value the usual retail price at first class Jeweiry Stores.

class Jowelry Storos.

AGBICULTURAL PAPERS.

In all cases where the Kansas Farmer is offered as a premium, any one of the following papers will be substituted if preferred by the party receiving the premium.

Prairie Farmer.
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National Live Stock Journal.
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National Bee Journal.
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American Agriculturist,
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Best Bull two years old and under three
Best Bull two years old and under two
Best Bull one year old and under two
Bescond best
Best Calf.
Best Calf.

ree years old and over

	THE
	* HOLLES TO THE STATE OF THE ST
١	Best Cow two years old and under three
١	Beat Heifer one year old and under two 600
	Second best
١	Second best
ı	Lot 2—Grade Cattle.
1	Rest Bull three years old and over
	Second best
	Second best
ı	Rost Bull one year old and under two 4 00
٩	Rangas Farmer one year.
	Best Bull Calf \$3.00 Second best Kansas Farmer one year. Best Cow three years old and over \$6.00
	Best Cow three years old and over
	Second best 400
	Best Cow two years old and under three 5 00
٠	n william and many old
	Second best
	Best Heifer Calf \$ 3 00
	Best Heifer One year Second best
	Best Pair of Steers two years old and under three. 4 00
	Second best Kansas Farmer one year.
٠.	Lot 3-Fat Cattle, any Breed.
	Best Fat Bullock
	Lot 4—Sweepstakes.
i.	
١.	Becond best
1.	Best Bull and five animals, his get 5 00 and Diploma
	CLASS B-HORSES.
•	CHESTER THOMAS, JR.—Superintendent.
	Lot 5—Blooded Horses.
	[Pedigree required.]
•	Rest Stallion four years old and over
•	Second beat
•	Best Stallion three, years old and under four 8 00
•	Second best
•	Rest Mare four years old and over
	Second best 5 00 Best Mare three years old and under four 8 00 Second best 5 00
•	Best Mare three years old and under four 8 00
	Becond best 5 00

Best Stallion three, years old and under four
Second hest
Best Stallion two years old and under three
Best Mare four years old and over
Best Mare three years old and under four
Second best
Best Mare two years old and under three
Lot 6-Light Harness Horses.
Best Stallion four years old and over\$
Second heat
Best Stallion three years old and under four
Best Mare four years old and over
Best Mare three years old and under four
Lot 7-Draft Horses.
Bust Stallion four years old and over
Second bust
Best Stallion three years old and under four
Second best
Heat Stallion two years old and under three

Second best	3 00
Best Stallion two years old and under three	4 00
Second best	WARE
Second Best	Joni.
Best Stallion one year old and under two	4 00
Second best Kansas Farmer one	year.
Bost Suckling Stud Colt	3 00 1
Second best : Kansas Farmer one	Venr !
Second best	8 00
Best Mare four years old and over	7 77
Second best	4 00
Best Mare three years old and under four	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best Mare two years old and under three	4 00
Best mare two years old and didde three	
Second best	year.
Best Mare one year old and under two	4 00
Second best Kansas Farmer one	year.
Best Suckling Mare Colt	3 00
Second best	Veer
Second Dest	Acmr.

Lot 8-Horses of All Work.

Best Stallion four years old and over	\$10 00
Second best	5 00
Best Stallion three years old and under four	3 00
Second best	4 00
Best Stallion two years old and under three	
Second best	
Best Stallion one year old and under two	
Best Stainen one year old and didder two	700
Second best	3 00
Best suckling stud Colt	
Second best	year.
Best Mare four years old and over	
Second best	5 00
Best Mare three years old and under four	
Second best Best Mare two years old and under three	4 00
Best Mare two years old and under three	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best Mare one year old and under two	4 00
Second best Kansas Farmer one	year.
Best Suckling Mare Colt	8 00
Second best	
2000111 2001111111111111111111111111111	

Best Span Matched Geldings
Second best
Best Span Draft Geldings or Mares [Trial of strength to be shown at load on Grounds 10
Second best
Best Span three year old Geldings, any breed
Best " " Mares, any breed
Best " two year old Geldings
Best " " " Mares
Best " " Mares
Second best

scond best.	Kansas Farmer one year.
enter this	competing in other lots will not be allowed and animals competing in this lot as one il not, be allowed to compete for the single
remiums.	Lot 10—Sweepstakes,
	and an huesd O & 60 and Distance

Best Stallion, any age or breed\$ 5 00 and Diple Best Mare, any age or breed 5 00 and Diple Best Stallion and five colts, his get 10 00 and Diple Lot 11—Jacks and Jennets.	ma.
Best Jack	5 00 3 00 5 00 2 00 1 00 5 00

CLASS C-SHEEP AND SWINE. T. BUCKMAN—Superintendent. Lot 12—Merino or Fine Wool Sheep.

Best Buck two years old and over \$ 4 0
Record heat 90
Best Buck one year old and under two 3 0
Second best Kansas Farmer one year
Best Buck Lamb
Best Pen of three Ewes two years old and over 40
Best Pen of three Ewes two years old and over 30
Second best
Best Pen three Ewes one year old and under two. 30
Second best
Second best
Lot 13-Long or Cearse Wool Sheep.
Best Buck two years old and over \$ 40
Best Buck two years old and over
Second best 20
Best Buck one year old and under two 30
Second best Kansas Farmer one year
Best Buck Lamb 20
Best Pen three Ewes two years old and over, A
Bilver Cup worth 4 0
Second best Kansas Farmer one year
Rest Pan three Ewes one year old and under two. 30
Second best Kansas Farmer one year
Best Pen three Ewe Lambs 20
Lot 131/2 Sweepstakes.
Best Buck any age or breed K. F. and Diploms

Best Buck any age or breed
Lot 14-Poland China.
Best Boar over one year old 3 3
Best Boar under one year old
Best sow over one year old
Best sow under one year old

Lot 15-Chester Whites.	January.
Best boar over one year old	3 00
second best	2 00
Best boar under one year old	3 00
second best	year.
Best sow over one year old	3 00
second best	
Best sow under one year old	3 00
second best	year.
Lot 16-Berkshires.	
Best boar over one year old	3 00
second heat	9 00

	7 00
Best boar under one year old	3 00
second best	year
Best sow over one year old	8 00
second best	2 00
Best sow under one year old	3 00
second best	year
Lot 17—Sweepstakes.	
Best display of swine, silver pitcher, worth	15 00
second heat ellege witches worth	10 0

CLASS D-POULTRY.

	ir Bramah for	Lot 1	0.			10
	IL DLEMBU 104					
**	Poland .	SHEWS NO.	200			1 (
**	Native 4			1000		10
**	Cochins '					iè
**	Cocumin	****				
	CINIUO					1 (
46	Spanish '					1 (
**		THE STREET, LANS				10
	Turkeys		*******			
	Geore					1(
66	Ducks	8887773	THIS DEPOSIT OF		16/8/ (A	10
0.27959		AND RESERVED.		*******		200

B-AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS CLASS G-POMOLOGICAL AND FLORAL AND MECHANIC ARTS.

J. P. CAMPBELL Superintendent.	
Lot 19.	Lot 27—Fruit.
threshing machine	a. Best half bushel winter apples \$ 2 00
reaper and mower combined	Best half bushel fall apples
mower	I Best Deck Dears 9 00 I
sulky hay rake	Best peck quinces
sulky hay rake	Dest peck penches 9 for I
hay stacker	Dest domestic blums
hay and straw cutter	Best grapes, 12 clusters for each variety 1 00
wheat drill	
corn planter	Best and greatest display of each kind of fruit 500 Best and greatest display of fruits by individual,
roller "	
gang plow	Farmers' Club of Grange 15 00
plow for general purposes	Lot 28-Flowers and Plants.
award plow	
stubble plow	(Professional Florists Excluded.]
one horse plow	Best collection of Green House plants, silver bou-
corn cultivator	quet holder, worth
double shovel plow	second best, pair of napkin rings, worth 3 00
single shovel plow "	Best and greatest variety of roses in bloom, a sil-
t harrow "	ver bouquet holder, worth 6 00
t corn sheller	Record Dest
t corn and cob crusher	Best collection of plants in bloom alluor bounds
COLU WITH COD CLUSTIAL	I Holder worth es (v)
Lot 20-Carriages and Wagons.	
[Kansas Manufacture.]	" noral wreath
[Kausas manufacture.]	" collection named flower *2 00

Best corn sheller Best corn and cob cru					::
Lot 20—C	arriag	es and	Wagor	N.	
		nufact		1011	
Best two horse carris	0.00	٠	••••	D	8 3
Best single carriage of	r pnæt	on	••••		3
Best top buggy	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			D	iploi 3
Rest open buggy	100			D	iplo
Best trotting sulky second best			••••••	D	iplo:
Rest wheelbarrow		100			1

	Best trotting sulky				Diplom
4	second best				20
	Best wheelbarrow				10
-	Best express wagon			****	. Diplom
	second best				20
0	Best two horse wagon.				Diplom
ŏ	second best				30
X۱	Best ox wagon			****	. Diplom
ŏ	Lot 21-Stoves, V	Vorke	ed Meta	and M	schinery.
0	Best wood cooking sto	¥0			Diplom
0	Best coal cooking stov	e			"
ŭ	Best coal cooking stov Best wood parlor stov	0			**

m	Dear wood cooking arosa	*
W	Best coal cooking stove	
NO.	Best wood parlor stove	
10	Best coal parlor stove	
00	Best coal cooking store. Best wood parlor store Best wood parlor store Best store for general purposes Best tin work	
N	Best tin work	
	Best copper work	
00	Best display of mechanical tools and cutlery	
10	Best sewing machine	
0	Best washing machine	
O	Best clothes wringer	
	Best churn	
	Best cheese press	
50600	[

		Best pump	
Bost double set carriage harness, light. D. and 3 5 00 Bost single set carriage harness, light. D. and 3 00 Bost single set farm harness			
Bost double set carriage harness, light. D. and 3 5 00 Bost single set carriage harness, light. D. and 3 00 Bost single set farm harness	N	[Manufactured in Shawnee County.]	
Best single set carriage harness, light D. and 200 Best double set farm harness D. and 200 Best lady's saddle D. and 200 Best lady's saddle D. and 200 Best pair ladies Merocco boots 160 Best pair ladies Merocco boots 160 Best ' cloth gaiters 100 Best ' slippers 100 Best week 100 Be	١	Rost double set carriage harness, light D, and \$	5 00
Best double set farm harness		Bost single set carriage harness, light D. and	3 00
Best lady's saddle	ŝ	Post double set farm harness D. and	2 00
Best gentleman's saddle D. and 2 00		Post lade's saddleD. and	
Best bridle and martingale 1 90	á		
Best pair ladies' Morocco boots	ì		
Best	4	Best bridle and marriager	
Best			
Best pair gent's fine boots, sewed	И		
Best " pogged 1 00 Best " coarse boots 1 1 00	9		
Best " coarse boots " 100	ı		
	ı		
Best " fine shoes 100	ı		
		Best " fine shoes	1 00

CLASS F-FARM PRODUCTS.

WM. AYERs-Superintendent. Lot 23-Grain.

Best bushel white winter wheat	2 00
second best	aar.
Best bushel red wheat second best Kansas Parmer one y	2 00
second best Kansas Parmer one ye	ar.
Best bushel white spring wheat	2 00
Best " red "	2 00
Best " rye	2 00
Rest " winter harley	2 00
Best pushes white spring wheat Best red Best rye. Best winter barley Best spring	MA.P.
Peet II buckwheat	2 00
Dest it oats	00
Best "winter barley Best spring Kansas Farmer one v Best buckwheat Best oata white sorn in car	m
second best Kansas Farmer one ye	200
Best bushel yellow corn, in ear	0 00
second best Kansas Farmer one y	000
second Dest Aansas sarmer one y	1 00
Best half bushel sweet corn Best twelve largest and longest stalks of corn	1 00
Best twelve largest and longest stains of corn	1 00
Best and greatest variety of corn	3 00
Best display of cereals by any individual, Farm-	
ers' club or Grange 1 Best ten acres of wheat (the yield to exceed 25 bu.	5 00
Best ten acres of wheat (the yield to exceed 25 bu.	
per acre, to be verified by affidavit, with de-	
scription and character of soil and kind of	2000
oulture) 1	വ സ

ers' club or Gra Best ten acres of whes per acre, to be	t (the yie	ld to e	xceed !	25 bu.	15 00
scription and cl	haracter o	of soil		ind of	10.00
cutture)			•		10.00
Lot	24-Vege	tables.			
Best bushel late Irish	potatoes.				10
Best bushel early Iris	h potatoe				10
Best bushel sweet po			DOM: NO		10
Best and greatest var				1	30
Best half bushel onio					10
Best and greatest var		iona			10
Best half bushel turn					- 6
Best 20 or more part					. 0
Best " Carr	ots .				
Best " turn	ip beets				. 5
Best bunch of pie pla			1111682	813 3	5
The ballon of Pictor		10000	760	100	

t " turning	beets			9000		
t bunch of pie plan						
t half peck of Lima						
t of kidne						
t peck white beans			****			٠.
t half peck peas						٠.
t " pepper						
t half bushel tomat	008					
t six heads cabbage						٠.
t six cantelope mel	ons					٠.
t six musk molone	*****					
t water melon						
t six pumpkins	72(7)	(600 L)		UPPER !		M
t variety squashes.		10000			10000	
t and greatest disp	lav of v	egeta	bles	by	Ind	ij.
vidual, Farmers	Club or	Gran	nge.			

Tine was transcitoted				
Best five pounds butter				3 00
second best				2 00
Best cheese, made in Shawne	e county.			3 00
second best				2 00
Best ten lbs lard				1 00
Best ten lbs lard Best "honey in the comi	b			2 00
second best	Cas	ket and	Dip	loma
Best domestic soap				1 00
Best loaf wheat bread				2 00
second best	Car	ket and	Dip	loma
Best loaf corn bread				2 00
second best	Cas	ket and	Dip	loma
Best loaf Graham bread				2 00

Best loar corn bread		****			6
second best			Casket and	Diplo	1
Best loaf Graham b	read			5	2
second best			Casket and	Diplo	1
Best fruit cake				100	1
Best pound cake		1100			i
Best sugar cake	Vice in the	Accepted.			ī
Best jelly cake		1000	10.10		ī
Best gold cake			100		i
Best silver cake					i
Best ginger cake			9.00		î
Boat five the cracket		4		3.4	i
Best and greatest	dianlaw	of cake	a dilver f		•
knife, worth	anabia)	· · · · · ·	0, 011161 1	·uit	4
					*
Best dried apples	••		****	***	
Best dried cherries		***			

Desc dilea	. P. Prog					
Best dried						
Best dried		08				
Best dried Best dried		****		***	**	
Best and g	restest di	isplay	of	dried	fruit,	silve
- cup,						••••
	Lot 26-		ves,	Jellie	s, Etc.	
Best prese						
100	pears					
**	quine	366		24		

	TOTAL CONTROL OF THE PARTY.			
up, worth	****	****	******	4
Lot 26-	Preserves,	Jellies,	Etc.	
reserved pear				
pear		****		
quin	COS			
dom	estic plum			
wild	plums			
grap	08			
rasp	berries		1000	
black	berries	VIII TO		
stray	wberries			
g008	oberries	W 0137		
cher	ries			
	3/4/8/15/4/9/15			
splay preserv	ed fruit, b	atter dish	worth	5
tiled peache	Constitution of			
pears.				
quince			***	
plums		****	*****	
Piums		***		

" blackberries	50 " Bead "
ii utrawburulas	
ii gossaharrias	50 "Leather" " Fapier Cone Mache work "
	3 00 " Agricultural wreath
	50 For the prettiest thing of any name or nature
	50 For the prettiest thing of any name or nature\$2
I Want will among	to St Bollett Chase.
	T. J. Anderson,—Superintendent.
Doct outpos	50 Lot 34.—Riding and Driving Horses
Dout year	The state of the s
Don't point	25 I Dest getting or mare exhibited in harmone hy
Post towards	
1 Dear cut 1 mile	22 I third best sliver cup worth
Best sembers	
	20 Bilver iruit pasket worth 10
Dest state of	so l second best silver putter dish worth
	50 third best " " knife " 4
	2 00 Lot 35.—Lady Riders.
	2 00 Best lady rider, silver sugar bowl worth\$10
	2 00 second best " card receiver "
Best and greatest display of jellies, a silver cup	
worth	
Best and greatest display of wines, a silver goblet	
) worth	4 00 fourth best " cup " 4

lady, solid a	liver cup worth
third best aller	
tuiru best silve	r cup worth 40
silver fruit has	ket worth 10 0
annond hast all	ACE WOILE
second pest sil	ver butter dish worth 60
third best	" " knife " 40
1725	
LC	ot 35.—Lady Riders.
Best lady rider, all	ver sugar bowl worth \$10 0
second best	rand receiver " 80
	card receiver " 80
	" spoon holder " 60
fourth best	
	Huit kniie 40
Best lady driver	" cake stand " 10 (

CLASS H—FINE ARTS and NATURAL HISTORY.

HISTORY

II. WORRALL,—Superintendent.

Lot 29—Musical Instruments.

Best Grand Piano. Diploma

"Upright"

"Square"

"Reed Organ. "

"Violin. "Finte. "

"Clarionet. "

"Violincello. "

"Violincello. "

"Square "

"Square "

"Set of Band Instruments. "

Lot 30—Sculpture, Painting, &c.

Lot 30-Sculpture, Painting, &c.

Wood Cut
Photographs, Contact print
Bularged and hand finished
Bularged and hand finished

CLASS I—TEXTILE FABRICS.

M. Bosworth,—Superintendent. Lot 32—Mill and Household Fabrics. [Kansas Manufacture.]

ALL WOOL.

Best Piece, not less than 5 yards, Cassimere. Diplom
Flannel

MIXED WOOL AND COTTON.

[Goods in this lot must never have taken premiums at any exhibition of this Society.]

Thimble would be a seried of the seried by Lady over 60 Casket and Lag.

Floss Embroidery.

Silk

Worsted

Embroidery on Java Canvas.

Embroidery on Java Canvas.

Lace work or Hem attich.

specimen plain Knitting.

by Lady over 60 Casket and Diplor

Fancy Casket and Diploma
Crochet work, aliver Thimble worth \$1 00
specimen Afghan stich Casket and Diploma
Tatting, silver Thimble worth \$1 00
sample Hair work Casket and Diploma
Feather Flowers Wax work Worsted

Crape work

[By Citizens of Kansas.]

Best specimen of Sculpture, Original, Silver Cup.

TRIALS OF SPEED. OPEN TO ALL.-PREMIUM \$70.00; 4 to enter 3 to start. First \$40.00; second \$20.00; third \$10.00. Time 3:30. Premium \$30. First \$12.00; second \$8.00; third \$6.00; fourth \$4. Time 3 Minutes. Premium \$35. First \$15.00 ; second \$10.00; third \$6.00; fourth \$4.

Pacing. Premium \$30.
First \$12.00; second \$8.00; third \$6.00; fourth \$4. Running 1-2 Mile and Repeat. Premium \$30. Three to enter, two to start. First \$18.00; second \$9.00; third \$3.00.

Mule Race--- Change Riders. Lust in to win. \$1.00 to enter. Premium \$10.00.

Foot Race, 1-4 Mile. Premium \$10. First \$5.00; second \$3.00; third \$2.00. Walking. Premium \$18. First \$8.00; second \$6.00; third \$4.00.

Prairie Dell Farm Premiums.

For the best yearling, weanling, or sucking foal, sired by stallions owned at the Prairie Dell Farm, the service of any stallion making the season of 1876 at Prairie Dell Farm free of charge.

For the best Roadster Mare to show to harness, (pedigree, style, size and speed to be considered). The service on such mare of any stallion making a public season at Prairie Dell in 1876, free of charge. If any pedigree be given it must be genuine.

BABY SHOW.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

[Offered by Citizens of Topeka.] All articles receiving premiums in this lot will be-ong to the party offering the premium.

Lot 36. Lot 35.

Shellabarger, Griswold & Co., of the Shawnee Mills, will give \$20 60 for the Best 10 bu, of Winter Wheat.

E. W. Baker & Co., of North Topeka, will give \$15 00 for the Best 30 lbs. Batter.

D. S. Skinner, Boot and Shoe dealer offers for the best 20 lbs. packed butter \$10.00 in cilver coin.

NOTICE.

Money Premiums will be paid on the pro rata system, that is to say: The entire net proceeds of the exhibi-tion, over the cost of the plate and other articles given as premiums, will be divided on the basis of this premium list among those who are entitled to premiums.

If such proceeds do not pay the full amount awarded, it shall, nevertheless, be accepted in full of all de-

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State at the next gen-eral election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1 PROPOSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Constitution of the State, regulating the time of electing and compensation of members of the Levislature.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each [house] concurring therein:

Lot 31—Natural History.

Best collection illustrating Botany of Kansas. \$3.00

" of Minerals. \$3.00

" of Foesils. \$3.00

" of Birds useful to Agriculture. \$3.00

" Conchological collections, not less than fifty specimens named. \$3.00

" collection illustrating the Entomology of Kansas. \$3.00

Entomological collection injurious to the fruits, grains, and vegetables of Kansas. \$5.00

curring therein.

[SECTION 1.] The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five:

Proposition one: Section twenty-five of article two shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature 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.

teen 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 within the two years.

Proposition within the two years.

Proposition within the 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 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 parily printed and partly written. In regard to 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, 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 two to amend the Constitution," In regard to proposition two to amend the Constitution," In regard to proposition two to amend the Constitution," In regard to proposition three, the form of the ballots shall be, "For proposition three, the form of the ballots shall be, "For 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 Best Piece, not less than 5 yards, Cassinere Plannel

MIXED COTTON AND WOOL.

Best Piece Jeans, not less than 5 yards. Diploma Linsey

Linsey

Linsey

ALL WOOL.

Best Pair Blankets. \$2 00
Second best. Diploma Best display of Yarns. \$2 00
Second best. Diploma Best display of Yarns. \$1 00
Second best. Diploma Best Pair Ladies' Stockings. \$1 00
Second best. Diploma Best Pair Ladies' Stockings. \$1 00
Second best. Diploma Best Pair Ladies' Stockings. \$1 00
Second best. Diploma Best Pair Mittens. \$1 00
Second best. Diploma Best Pair Mittens. \$1 00
Second best. Diploma Best Pair Gloves \$1 00
Second best. Diploma Best Pair Gloves. Diploma Bes

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.

rassea the house on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor, E. H. FUNSTON,
HENRY BOOTH,
Chief Clerk of the House.

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

[Goods in this lot must never have taken premiums at any exhibition of this Society.]

Handsomest and best made Dress, Silver Cup worth. \$3 00

Best made Calico Dress. Casket and Diploma and handsomest suit underwear, 1

pair Silver Napkin rings, worth. \$3 00

Second best. Casket and Diploma Best made Shirt.

Set of Linen Cuffs and Collars

Casket and Diploma Casket and Diploma Best plain Sewing, samples to embrace the different stitches used in heusehold sewing and repairs. \$2 00

Second best. Casket and Diploma Best Worsted Log-cabin Quilt. Casket and Diploma Best Worsted Log-cabin Quilt. Casket and Diploma Best Cotton Patched Quilt, colored, Silver Fruit knife worth. \$3 00

Second best. Casket and Diploma Best Counterpane. \$2 00

Patch-work silk Quilt, Napkin ring worth. 2 00

"Patch-work silk Quilt, Napkin ring worth. 2 00

"Hand Embroidery for underwear, Silver Thimble worth. 1 00

"Hand Embroidered Handkerchief, Casket and Diploma Silk 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. [SEAL.] THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

MONEY to LOAN!

GAVITT & SCOTT. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of \$250 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage upon farms and good city property in the Eastern part of Kansas.

Parties writing to us will save time and expense by sending an accurate description of their property. If arm, give number of acres, amount fenced and cultivated, amount of orchard. State whether bottom or prairie land. Describe the buildings, and give the present cash value of the property.

Enclose stamp for answer.

Address, GAVITT & SCOTT,
Topeka, Kausas.

H. J. BANSOM, Cashler and Agent, Farmers' Bank

Loan Agency, Molton, Jackson Co., Kansas, Invests MONEY for Eastern Capitalists.

LOANS MONEY on IMPROVED FARMS in sums of \$250 to \$5,000 for one to five Years.

Pays Taxes for non-residents. La? Collection Busi-cess a specialty. All business placed in our hands oromptly and faithfully attended to. Send for references and circulars.

NOTES, Checks, Drafts, etc., printed on short no-tice, and in fine style, at the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job Printing office, Topeka, Kansas,

Bet us Smite.

THE DETROIT WAY

It was the second time he had accompanied

It was the second time he had accompanied the voung lady home from one of those little social parties which are gotten up to bring fond hearts a step nearer to each other.

When they reached the gate she asked him if he would come in. He said he would, and he followed her into the house. "It was a calm, still night," and the hour was so late he had no fear of seeing the old folks. Sarah took his hat, told him to sit down and she left the room to lay off her things. She was hardly gone before he mother came in, smiled sweetly, and dropping down beside the young sweetly, and dropping down beside the young

man she said:

"I always did say that if a poor but respectable young man fell in love with Saran, he should have my consent. Some mothers would sacrifice their daughter's happiness for riches, but I am not of that class."

The young man gave a start of alarm. He didn't know whether he liked Sarah or not, and he hadn't dreamed of such a thing as marriage.

"She has acknowledged to me that she loves you," continued the mother, "and what-ever is for her happiness is for mine."

The young man gave two starts of alarm this time, and he felt his cheeks grow pale.

"I—I haven't—" he stammered, when she said.

"Oh, never mind. I know you haven' "Oh, never mind. I know you haven't much money, but of course you'll live with me. We'll take in boarers, and I'll risk but that we get along all right."

It was a bad situation. He hadn't even looked love at Sarah, and he felt that he ought to undeceive the mother.

"I hadn't no idea of—of—" he stammered, when she held up her hands and said:
"I know you hadn't but it's ell right. With

"I know you hadn't, but it's all right. With your wages and what the boarders bring in we shall get along as snug as bugs in a rug."
"But, madam, but—but—"
"All I ask is that you be good to her," interrupted the mother. "Sarah has a tender heart and a loving nature, and if you should be cross and ugly it would break her down within a week."

The young man's eyes stood out like cocoa-nuts in a show window, and he rose up and

"Great Heavens! madam, I can't permit—"
"Never mind about the thanks," she interrupted, "I don't believe in long courtships

rupted, "I don't believe in long courtships myself, and let me suggest an early day for the marriage. The 11th of September is my birthday, and it would be nice for you to be married on that day."

"But—but—but—!" he gasped.

"There, there, I don't expect any speech in reply," she laughed. "You and Sarah fix it up to-night, and I'll advertise for twelve boarders right away. I'll try and be a model mother-in-law. I believe I am good tempered and kind-hearted, though I did once follow a young man two hundred miles and shot the top of his head off for agreeing to marry Sarah and then jumping the county!"

She patted him on the head and sailed out, and now that young man wants advice. He

and now that young man wants advice. He wants to know whether he had better get in the way of a locomotive or slide off the wharf.—Free Press.

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