

KANSAS FARMER

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General Design.

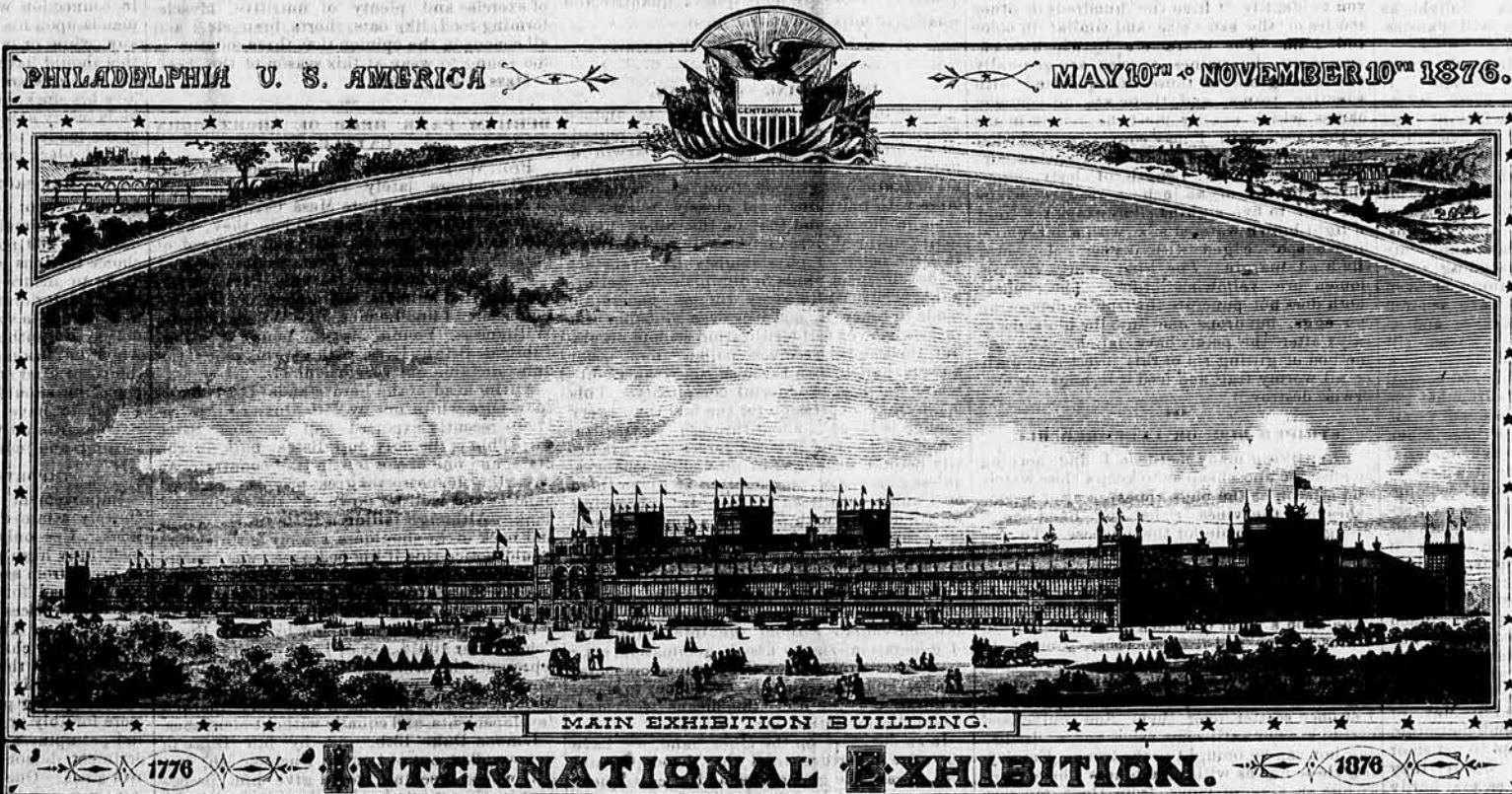
The principal buildings in which the International Exhibition of 1876 will be held are the Main Building, the Art Gallery, the Machinery Hall, the Agricultural and Horticultural Halls. In the aggregate they cover a floor space of about 40 acres.

The Main Exhibition Building is in the form of a parallelogram, extending east and west 1,832 feet in length, and north and south 416 feet in width.

The larger portion of the structure is one story in height, and shows the main cornice upon the outside at 45 feet above the ground, the interior height being 70 feet. At the centre of the longer sides are projections 416 feet in length, and in the centre of the shorter sides or ends of the building are projections 216 feet in length. In these projections, in the centre of the four sides, are located the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground floor, and central facades extending to the height of 90 feet.

Upon the corners of the building there are four towers, 75 feet in height, and between the towers and the central projections or entrances, there is a lower roof introduced showing a cornice at 34 feet above the ground.

In order to obtain a central feature for the building, as a



whole, the roof over the central part, for 184 square feet, has been raised above the surrounding portion, and four towers, 48 feet square, rising to 120 feet in height, have been introduced at the corners of the elevated roof.

The areas covered are as follows:
Ground floor, 872,320 sq. ft.
Upper floor in projections, 37,344 sq. ft.
Upper floor in towers, 26,344 sq. ft.
936,008 sq. ft.

Ground Plan.

The general arrangement of the ground plan shows a central avenue or nave 120 feet in width, and extending 1,832 feet in length. This is the longest avenue of that width ever introduced into an Exhibition building. On either side of this nave there is an avenue 100 feet by 1,832 feet in length. Between the nave and side avenues are aisles 48 feet wide, and on the outer sides of the building smaller aisles 24 feet in width.

In order to break the great length of the roof lines, three cross avenues or transepts have been introduced of the same widths and in the same relative positions to each other as the nave and avenues running lengthwise, viz: a central transept 120 feet in width by 416 feet in length, with one on either side of 100 feet by 416 feet and aisles between of 48 feet.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

Agriculture.

THE PRICE OF FARM LABOR.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for July contains elaborate tables compiled to show the average price of farm labor by the year and also by the day in the several States, with and without board. Below we give a synopsis and extracts that will be of interest to our readers:

In December, 1866, and in the same month in 1869, an investigation was undertaken to show the prevailing rates paid for agricultural labor in the several States. It was known that rural wages had felt the inflationary impulse which had affected in different degrees all values, whether of actual labor or the accumulation of past labor in a thousand tangible forms. There had never been a systematic and general effort to obtain these statistics previously, but Mr. H. C. Carey, some thirty years previously, had made a careful estimate, from the best information obtainable, and had placed the average wages of the country at \$9 per month with board. In the investigation of 1869, which included 1,510 statements, most of them representing counties, the average rate was \$15.50 with board, showing an increase in one generation, and mainly in the last five years of the period of 72 per cent. At the same time the average rate without board was about \$6, and the average for the States employing white labor \$28, or \$336 per annum. At this date, according to the best authorities, the English farm-laborer was earning, including the value of all extras and allowances, \$182. It was also noted, as illustrating the extent of our demand for labor, that this increased rate had been attained in the face of the immense immigration of the previous years.

The next three years witnessed as material decline in the value of farm products, but farm labor held its position better, as in the second investigation the average rate had only declined to \$25.13 for farm-laborers employed by the year without board, while the rate, with board, \$15.83, was a little in advance of the previous average, the difference representing board being \$9.25 against \$10.50. In 1866, prices in the South had increased in these three years, had been well sustained in the Eastern States, but had slightly receded in the Western.

The present investigation gives evidence of a decline in the rate of wages of laborers employed by the year, far greater than that reported in 1869. The average rates for the three periods, for the several geographical divisions, are as follows:

	May '75	Dec. '69	Dec. '66
Eastern States	\$29.00	\$31.08	\$33.30
Western States	26.98	29.15	30.07
Western States	23.25	27.01	28.01
Southern States	15.27	16.81	16.90
California	44.50	46.38	45.71

Below we extract a table showing prices by the year, with board, that being the usual way of hiring in the West.

	1875	1869	1866
Pennsylvania	\$16.10	\$18.05	\$19.84
Ohio	16.31	16.74	18.96
Indiana	16.14	17.09	18.73
Illinois	16.87	17.69	18.73
Iowa	16.11	17.87	18.87

The figures below will show prices in the Western States with and without board and by the year and season, 1875.

STATES.	By the year.		By the season.	
	Without Board.	With Board.	Without Board.	With Board.
Ohio	24 05	16 33	26 47	19 45
Michigan	28 22	18 46	24 10	23 50
Indiana	24 30	16 14	28 44	19 50
Illinois	25 20	16 37	28 70	19 45
Wisconsin	25 50	16 45	29 37	20 06
Minnesota	26 16	16 36	30 65	20 80
Iowa	25 35	16 11	27 75	19 50
Missouri	19 40	13 15	22 38	16 33
Kansas	23 30	14 05	25 80	17 15
Nebraska	24 00	14 75	26 25	18 35

The following table will show the price of farm labor per day for transient service, 1875:

STATES.	In harvest (without board).		In harvest (with board).		Other than in harvest (without board).		Other than in harvest (with board).	
	In harvest (without board).	In harvest (with board).	In harvest (without board).	In harvest (with board).	Other than in harvest (without board).	Other than in harvest (with board).	Other than in harvest (without board).	Other than in harvest (with board).
Ohio	2 05	1 60	1 35	1 10	1 00	1 10	1 00	1 10
Michigan	3 50	2 00	1 55	1 10	1 00	1 10	1 00	1 10
Indiana	2 39	1 75	1 30	1 05	1 00	1 10	1 00	1 10
Illinois	2 30	1 85	1 37	1 05	1 00	1 10	1 00	1 10
Wisconsin	2 40	1 92	1 42	1 09	1 00	1 10	1 00	1 10
Minnesota	2 82	2 30	1 50	1 07	1 00	1 10	1 00	1 10
Iowa	2 67	2 10	1 58	1 01	1 00	1 10	1 00	1 10
Missouri	1 75	1 43	1 07	73	1 00	1 10	1 00	1 10
Kansas	1 86	1 46	1 09	80	1 00	1 10	1 00	1 10
Nebraska	2 40	1 75	1 35	1 10	1 00	1 10	1 00	1 10

The annexed table shows the average price of board per month for farm hands in the States named. It will be seen that it is more than enough to cover the actual cost of the food supplied:

Ohio.	\$7 72	Minnesota.	\$9 80
Michigan.	9 70	Iowa.	8 24
Indiana.	8 96	Missouri.	8 25
Illinois.	8 13	Kansas.	6 52
Wisconsin.	9 05	Nebraska.	9 25

The average price of labor, with board, in the Southern States, is \$10.17; in the Western, \$13.66; in the Middle, \$16.81; in the Eastern, \$13.58; on the Pacific coast, \$28.12; in the Territories, \$18.25.

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The average price of "farm-labor, with board," in the whole United States, according to these tables, is \$12.40 at the present time. These statistics will bear a careful perusal and study, and will be found of value for future reference, for by comparing the average cost with that paid in a given locality, and again the entire cost of production with the selling price, he may easily determine some problems that have heretofore perhaps not been clear.

EXPLANATION OF RANCIDITY IN BUTTER.

Now, as a general rule, we know that the more casein that is left in butter the more apt it is to become rancid. "To render this intelligible," says a writer in *Morton's Cyclopaedia*, "attention must be given to the normal ingredients of pure butter. Margarine and oleine consists of margarine and oleine united to an organic base called oxide of lypse. Margarine acid consists of 34 equivalents of carbon, 33 equivalents of hydrogen and 3 equivalents of oxygen, while oleic acid is constituted of 39 equivalents of carbon, 33 equivalents of hydrogen and 3 equivalents of oxygen."

It is known that the latter acid absorbs oxygen from the air with great avidity, producing peculiar compounds, among which, however, margarine acid has not been recognized; still the abstraction of two equivalents of carbon, in the form of carbonic acid, would be sufficient for its conversion, and this formation is so simple and common an occurrence in the organism of animals that oleic acid may be transferred into margarine acid during the formation of milk, thus producing more of the solid fat at one time than at another, and causing the variations in the firmness of the latter made from it. It is, however, quite gratuitous to suppose, with some authors, that this transformation takes place during the process of churning.

When oleic acid absorbs oxygen from the air it acquires a very rancid smell, which is one of the causes of rancidity in butter. But the main cause is the production of butyric, capric, caproic, and caprylic acids. These acids are probably not present in any quantity in perfectly fresh butter, but they are quickly formed by the cheese left in it acting on the sugar of milk.

Butyric acid has an odor of human excrement; caproic acid of sweat; caprylic acid has a rank smell, resembling a goat, while caprylic acid is the only one which is not obnoxious to the senses. These acids are volatile and soluble in water, and as rancidity depends in a great degree upon their being present in appreciable quantity, a knowledge of this fact may be employed in depriving butter of its rancidity.

For this purpose it should be melted in twice its weight of boiling water, and well shaken with it. By this means the acids are dissolved and partly volatilized, the rancidity being thus removed. At all times butter may be purified by repeated melting, with fresh portions of water, the pure oil rising to the surface, leaving the impurities in the water. The butter loses its consistency by this operation, but that may be restored to it, at least to a great extent, by pouring it, when melted, into a large quantity of ice cold water.

A process for purifying rancid butter was invented a few years ago, which consisted in cutting the butter into small lumps and spreading them out in a large vat. Then hot water is thrown down in a shower from a considerable distance upon the mass. The melted butter rises to the surface and the impurities are drawn off with the water. Then the butter is subjected to a shower of cold water, and in this way, by repeated washings, according to the rancidity of the butter, it is freed from the objectionable taste and odor, and finally it is again worked and salted.

As the formation of the badly smelling volatile acids depends upon the presence of casein, this mode of purification removes the injurious ingredient. It must be remarked, however, that the butter becomes less pleasant to the taste, the water having taken up the small quantity of foreign substances which give to fresh butter its fragrance and agreeable taste. Some of the compounds of caprylic acid have a fragrant odor like that of the pine apple, but the smell of caprylic itself is little known.

PROF. CALDWELL'S VIEWS ON THE COMPOSITION OF BUTTER.

Prof. Caldwell, in an address at Utica, N. Y., says: "Cow butter, in the pure state, is a yellowish, slightly acid fat, which melts at about 70 deg. Fahr. It is composed, for the main part, of the three glycerides—oleine,

palmitine and stearine—but further than that its composition is more complicated than that of any other animal fat; and in fact the exact composition of the small residue that remains after taking out the three glycerides named seems to be hardly settled. According to most authorities it is a mixture of butyric, caproic and caprylic, and further, Chevreul, who is one of the best authorities on the subject of the composition of the fats, maintains that there is in the butter a peculiar combination between a part of the butyric and the stearine, forming what he calls butyroleine."

CAUSE OF RANCIDITY.

The rancidity of butter is due, as in the case of the rancidity of other fats, to the decomposition of the glycerides, setting the acid of the glyceride free; in butter it is the butyric and perhaps the odoriferous glycerides which suffer this change most readily.—*Willard's Butter Book*.

THE FIRST DUTY OF THE FARMER.

After making a reasonable allowance for the various hindrances to our success and prosperity as farmers, it must be admitted that a rich soil is, in reality, the basis of our prosperity, and upon this mainly depends our success. It is our first duty to improve the soil. "Study to know thyself," is a saying replete with wisdom, but no more so than that we should study to know the soil we till. If we know what the rocks originally contained, and what parts of them have been dissolved by the action of water and atmospheric influences, we know that substances which remain and which constitute the soil, each in a limited quantity, are lime, magnesia, potash, soda, iron, sulphur, and phosphorus. No matter in how small a proportion these elements exist, vegetable growth cannot well be carried on without them. They constitute the life of the soil, and their diminution or exhaustion is ruin. The soil acquires its organic constituents from the air, mainly through the agency of the vegetable world. Plants condense the air in their growing structures, and bequeath it to the soil when they die. It is in this way that the soil is being constantly enriched.

It must, therefore, be clear to every observing farmer that a large amount of vegetable matter must be returned to the soil, for whatever is taken from it in the form of crops, must be returned to it in the way of manure of some kind. It is the duty of the farmer that he owes to the human race, to deal justly with the soil, and not, like so many do, rob it of one or more of the important elemental constituents named, and bequeath an exhausted soil to those who are to come after him, and who must also depend upon our common mother—the earth—for subsistence.

There is need of thought on the farm. There is need of wise legislation on this subject, that future generations be not robbed and plundered of their rightful inheritance by the thoughtless improvidence of the present one. Talk as we may of political economy, that economy is the most politic that provides equally as well for the welfare of generations yet unborn, as for the present one. The first duty, then, of every tiller of the soil should be, to maintain its present fertility—nay, more; improve it, and when it shall have served his purpose, bequeath it, with its fertility unimpaired, to a grateful posterity.—*Coleman's Rural World*.

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

Horticulture.

GATHERING GRAPES.

Whether it be for the table or wine, do not pick the grape before it is fully ripe. Every grape will color before ripe; some do several weeks before, but when thoroughly ripe the stem turns brown and shrivels somewhat. In the finest quantities, the sweetness and aroma of the grape juice are fully developed only in the perfectly matured grape; and we consider the late ripening varieties as far superior, especially for wine, to the early kinds; but, of course only in such localities where late grapes will mature. This noble fruit does not ripen, like some other fruit, after being gathered. Always gather the grapes in fair weather, and wait till the dew is dried off before commencing in the morning. Cut off the clusters with a knife or shears, and clip out the unripe diseased berries, if any, taking care, however, that the bloom shall not be rubbed off, nor any of the berries broken, if they are to be sent to market, or to be kept into winter.

For packing grapes for market, shallow boxes, holding from three to ten pounds, and especially manufactured for the purpose in all the principal grape regions, costing about one cent per pound, are used. In packing, the top is first nailed on and a sheet of thin white paper put in; whole bunches are first put in the vacant places left are filled with parts of bunches, so that all the space is occupied and the whole box packed as closely and full as possible without jamming. Another sheet of paper is now laid on and the bottom nailed down. By this means, when the boxes are opened, only entire bunches are found at the top.

Grapes could be easily preserved for months if you had a cool room or cellar, where the temperature could be kept between 35° and 40°. In a warm, damp atmosphere, grapes will soon rot. Mr. Fuller recommends for preserving grapes, to bring them first into a cool room, spread them out and let them remain there for a few days, until all surplus moisture has passed off; then pack them away in boxes, placing the bunches close together, and thick sheets of paper between each layer. When the boxes are filled, put them away in a cool place; examine them occasionally and take out the decayed berries from time to time, as they appear. If the place is cool and the fruit ripe and sound, they will keep three to four months.

Another method by which grapes are sometimes successfully preserved till late in March, especially in France, is this: cut a branch having two bunches of fruit attached, and place the lower end in a small bottle of water, through a perforated cork; seal the upper end of the branch and also the cork with sealing wax. A little charcoal in the water preserves its purity. The bottles are then placed in a dry cool room, where temperature is pretty even and never falls below freezing point, and are kept in an erect position (usually by a rack made for the purpose), care being taken that the clusters do not touch each other, and that every imperfect grape be removed as fast as it shows signs of falling. But very few persons, however, can bestow this care, and still less have a fruit room or cellar that can be kept so cool (40°).—*Rush & Son's & Meiner's Catalogue*.

ONE DOLLAR!! ONE DOLLAR!!

Tell your friends and neighbors that One Dollar will get them the best farm and family journal in the country the next six months.

AUTUMN WORK IN THE GARDEN.

No season is so favorable as Autumn for making general improvements in the garden. Our Indian Summer weather, the mellow haze of Autumn, is not equalled by anything we ever experienced in any part of the world. Our Springs are short and unpleasant; cold, rain and mud, with an occasional fine day to remind us of what Spring might be, is our usual fare. All important changes in the garden should, therefore, be made in the dry, pleasant weather of Autumn, as work can then be done better and cheaper than at any other time. Dig up and put in order every vacant bed, so it will not only facilitate spring work, but do the soil good, and give the garden a neat and tidy appearance.

Early autumn is the best possible time for rearranging beds of herbaceous plants, such as Hollyhocks, Delphiniums, Pinks, &c. Roots can be divided without injury, and generally with great benefit to the health of the plants. Lilies, and all Hardy Bulbs, can also be removed and re-planted as soon as the leaves begin to ripen. All beds of Hardy Bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Tulips, &c., should be made as early as the Bulbs can be procured, which is generally about the latter part of September. Plants that are tender in the North, such as Tritomas, Pampas Grass, and anything not quite hardy that it would be desirable to save over the winter, may be secured in pits dug in the soil, say three feet deep, and covered with sash. A great portion could be covered with boards and mats with just enough sash for a moderate light. Of course, the drainage must be such that water will not enter the pit, and air should be given on fine days. Hollyhocks will winter in such a pit, and so will Pansies, and almost any half-hardy plant.

All draining and the making of walks should be done in the Fall, if possible. If lawns are prepared and the seed sown before the middle of September, by the first of June the following spring, the grass will need mowing, and by the middle of June the lawn will be perfect. If the lawn is prepared in the spring the work should be done very early, for it is of the utmost importance to give grass seed the benefit of autumn and spring rains. Many persons neglect making lawns until late in the spring and then resort to sodding, while if they had sown seed in the autumn, or even early in the spring, they would have secured a better lawn almost or quite as early, and at less than quarter the expense. As a lawn will last a life time, if properly made, let the work be done thoroughly. The ground must be well pulverized to a good depth, and care must be had in leveling, so that the surface will be entirely even, and remain so. Sometimes when the surface is raised by using heavy material in one place and light in another, in a year or two it is much disfigured by unequal settling. Never stow manure over the lawn for a dressing. It is alike foolish and disagreeable. There are some seeds that do much better if sown in the autumn than with spring sowing. They require a moist, cool soil for germination, and if sown in the spring the warm, dry weather sets in before they have acquired much strength, and they suffer in consequence. The *Nemophilus* and *Clarkia* are examples. They grow naturally in cool, shady vales, or in mountain regions, and if sown in autumn, start very early in the spring, and in May or early in June are in perfection, and charming. If sown in the spring they are apt to perish or suffer with the drought and heat before they reach perfection. There are also several hardy Annuals that do very well when sown in the spring, but will bear autumn sowing, and reward us with early spring flowers in consequence of this treatment. We have now a bed of *Phlox Drummondii* that wintered safely. The seed was sown late in the autumn, and the bed covered with manure after sowing, which was allowed to remain until quite late in the spring. Sweet Alyssum and White Candytuft will give an abundance of white for early cutting, if sown in the autumn. In a sandy soil the *Portulaca* may be sown in the autumn with good success. Seeds of Biennials, if sown early enough to produce strong little plants before frost, will flower the next summer, and Pansies, and Chinese Pinks, though they bloom the first summer if sown in the spring, will make much stronger plants and flower more freely and earlier if young plants are grown in the autumn. The Pansy sometimes suffers in the winter, but if the young plants are put in a frame and covered with a few loose boards, or a little matting, being always sure to give air, they will pass the winter in safety. In another place we shall give a list of seeds suitable for autumn planting.

All bulbs and plants that die down to the ground in the autumn may be protected by covering the surface of the earth with leaves or manure or straw, but plants that retain their leaves during winter will not bear this kind of protection. A few evergreen boughs thrown over a bed, a little straw between the plants, or some light open covering of this kind, is all they will bear without injury. We have seen more plants smothered and rotted than saved by heavy covering.—From *Vick's Floral Guide* No. 4, 1875.

Entomology.

THE FALL WEB-WORM.

The caterpillars known as the fall web-worm, have already made their appearance on quince bushes, pear trees, and on some other trees, such as the apple tree and mulberry. They are not confined to these particular trees, but are found also later in the season on others, and the bushes and shrubs of our gardens, making them look as the season advances, very unsightly, to say nothing of the injury done to the tree or bush. Their webs, at first small, are gradually enlarged until they sometimes extend over entire branches, in the latter part of summer.

The eggs, from which the caterpillars proceed, are laid by the moth in a cluster upon a leaf near the extremity of a branch. They hatch from early in June to late in August, some broods early, some late, and not all about the same time, as is the case with the orchard tent-caterpillar. The young caterpillars immediately begin to provide a shelter for themselves by covering the upper sides of a leaf with a web. They feed in company beneath this web, devouring only the upper skin and pulpy portion of the leaf, leaving the veins and lower skin untouched. As they increase in size they enlarge their web, carrying it over the next leaves, eating as before, and thus continue, till finally the web covers a large portion of the branch with a dry, brown, and filmy foliage, reduced to this unsightly condition by these pests. These caterpillars are about one inch in length. Their bodies are thinly clothed, with hairs of a grayish color, intermingled with a few which are black; general color of body, greenish yellow, dotted with black; a bright yellow stripe on each side, and broad blackish stripe along the back;

head and feet black. On arriving at full size, or late in the summer, they leave the trees and wander about, eating such plants as fall in their way, till they have found suitable places of concealment, where they make their cocoons, composed of a slight mesh of silk. They remain in the cocoons in a chrysalis state through the winter, and are transformed into moths early in the summer season.

The time to exterminate these destructive insects, fall web-worm (*Hyphantria textor*), is when they are just beginning to make their webs on the trees and bushes. So soon as they begin to appear on the branches, they should be stripped off with the leaves and crushed under foot. This should be done all at once, as if you are delicate about it the caterpillars will wiggle out of the nest on being disturbed, and be scattered over the ground, only to renew their work on being left to themselves. We must not confound this insect with other caterpillars. We have the orchard tent-caterpillar, and the forest tent-caterpillar. The fall web worm and orchard tent-caterpillar though living in tents are very distinct insects. I think the common mind and practical orchardists will understand the distinction, and difference in the above-named insects, without their Latin appendages.—[J. Huggins, of the Alton (Ill.) Hort. Society.]

BORERS AND CODLING MOTHS.—(D. Bridgman.) The was doubtless produced by one of the apple-tree borers. See answer to a correspondent above. It would be difficult to give a description on the codling moth, (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) which would enable you to identify it from the hundreds of other species of the same size and similar in color and form. The characters by which an entomologist determines species are generally not intelligible to those unacquainted with scientific terms, and there are no common names which exactly meet the requirements of the case. Still I may convey a somewhat general idea of this moth in common language, as follows: Length of body, about three-eighths of an inch; spread of wings one-half to five-eighths; forewings the color of light brown watered silk, with a large oval brown spot, edged with copper color, near the hind margin. The hind wings and abdomen are yellowish brown. The female moth does not puncture the fruit in depositing her eggs, but drops one into the blossom or calyx after the petals have fallen. The best method of getting rid of this insect is to gather all wormy fruit and feed it to hogs or otherwise destroy it.

STRIPED BUG, OR CUCUMBER BUG.

After trying many methods I find nothing so effective and cheap as to keep a close watch, and as soon as the bugs appear, scatter woodashes over the vines, either by hand or a dregging box made for the purpose. To the Hubbard and other Winter squashes, it should be applied both on the upper and under surface of the leaves. It is important to begin hostilities as soon as the bugs seem to determine upon a point of attack, and in order to confuse them—and it does assist greatly to distract their attention, and sometimes they quit in dismay even at this. Whenever crossing the field I find they have begun operations, I at once scatter over them fine pulverized dirt to answer until some ashes and a dregging box can be brought to the front. Employing these means with promptness I have rarely lost an acre of vines from their ravages, though I can boast of as many billions of bugs to the acres as any man on this continent.—*Root's Garden Manual*.

Farm Stock.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SPAYING OF COWS.

Why is it that so little attention is paid to the spaying of cows, when there are so many advantages claimed for the practice? An extract from the statement of M. P. A. Morin, veterinary surgeon, Langoret, France, says: "The effect of spaying cows seems to me to cause a more abundant and constant secretion of milk, which possesses also superior qualities, whence the following advantages result to the proprietor: 1st. An increase of one-third in the quantity of milk. 2d. The certainty of having almost constantly the same quantity. 3d. Ease in fattening when their milk dries up."

M. Levrat, another veterinary surgeon, confirmed, after a year's observation, this fact, "that the quantity of milk constantly kept the same after spaying."

M. Rogers, veterinary surgeon at Bordeaux, asserts a series of facts upon the spaying of cows that had been acted upon by various proprietors, which he recounts with many details, and whose authenticity is fixed, that the spayed cows have given without interruption, after the operation, a quantity of milk at least double what they gave during the preceding years.

"After the researches that I have made since I commenced these experiments to the present time," says M. Rogers, "this calculation is very exact, and if the cows continue to give milk during their whole lives. In like manner the operation of spaying will furnish incontestable advantages, particularly in cities, where feed is dear and milk always sells well, and that their milk does not undergo any alteration in either quantity or quality.

We may add that the school at Alfort has recently practiced this operation upon different cows, and that all the results have reached the points we have above stated, and if the operation is performed, say thirty or forty days after calving, when she gives the largest quantity of milk, will continue to give a like quantity, if not during her whole life-time at least during many years, and at the time the milk begins to fail, fatten.

The spayed cow fattens more easily; its flesh, age considered, is better than that of the ox—is more tender and more juicy. We have been for four years engaged in researches upon this valuable discovery, and the results in twenty-seven cows, aged from six to fifteen years, that we have already spayed, are: Increase of milk, constant production, richer and more buttery milk, and the butter both of a uniformly golden color and taste far superior to that of cows that had not undergone the

operation. So much for the advantages for dairy purposes.

ADVANTAGES FOR BEEF.

No one is ignorant of the facts that all domestic animals, females as well as males, deprived of their reproductive organs fatten more quickly than those that retain them and that the flesh of the female is more tender and delicate than that of the males; and the universal experience is that spayed heifers attain size fully equal to the steer, and that they fatten easier; that their beef is of a superior quality, and commands a higher price at the hands of the butcher.

Look over the daily reports of sales in Kansas City market, and you will see that cows sell from fifty to one hundred per cent. less than steers, of the same ages, per lb., and are that much less generally in weight; so that, as a general thing, they bring to the raiser only about one-half what he realizes from his steers.

In view of these facts, why is it there is so little attention given to the spaying of heifers by the stock raisers of Kansas, Colorado and Texas. The writer of this performed the operation upon two cows, one five and the other three years old, early last spring, and with that limited experience fully approves of the practice. Cows are more quiet; quantity and quality of milk and butter good.

WYANDOTTE.

INBREEDING—CROSSING.

Close inbreeding has a tendency to induce sterility, while crossing is universally regarded by breeders as bringing vigor. Darwin regards it as an established law of nature, that all organic beings profit from an occasional cross with individuals not closely related to them in blood; and that, on the other hand, long continued close inbreeding is injurious. It is the belief of physiologists that every act of development tends to diminish the germinal capacity, while every act of generation tends to renew it; and it is even probable that in plants, even self-fertilization seldom occurs, but the stigma receives pollen from other flowers than its own through contrivances of the most wonderful complexity. This is a form of expression for the fact that every change is brought about through the utilization of a force, and that the forces may gradually become weakened in producing changes, unless a power of regeneration be given them by a union with fresh forces. In inbreeding we are dealing with forces of a similar character—that is, they approximate to a nearer likeness than do the forces the product of an out-cross, on account of having a greater similarity of history in their past. We consequently have an approach toward the development of new individuals without the intervening act of generation, as by fission, gemination, etc.; that is, an approach toward the developmental process, and consequently a tendency to shorter duration to the life,—this means weakness, lessened constitution, etc.

In an out-cross, on the other hand, we have an entire departure from the developmental idea toward the generative, and a consequent vigor, or renewal of force. If the out-cross be, however, too violent, a hybrid may be the result,—that is, the forces necessary for fertility are absent, either on account of too great antagonism between the forces present in either parent, or because they are not of such a nature as to combine. In hybrids, therefore, we have usually sterility, but also the possibility of producing offspring,—as, indeed, is occasionally the case,—the result depending upon the structure and composition of the forces which are severally engaged. In mongrels we find great variability and little protency, as a rule, all resulting from the doctrine of persistency of force.

The other effects of inbreeding—as the transmission of defects in an accumulated form—fall directly under the fact of inheritance, and need not be considered in this place. In crossing animals of the same race we have a union of forces under the laws of breeding, but on account of our little knowledge concerning the relative strength and the combined action of the forces we are using, the results are apt to be very variable. When two forces meet in antagonism, each is modified and changed according to the law of mechanics, but neither force is obliterated; the effect of the struggle remains, while the forces may be in abeyance. Like the circular ripple of the pebble dropped in the water of smooth surface, the effect is ever acting, ever extending, and we thus have a series of actions modifying changes for all time.

Characters in an animal are never obliterated, but may disappear from our view. We have in crossing a means for the modification of race, by producing changes through direct antagonism of force. We also have in free crossing, a means for the preservation of uniformity between members of the same race. Like a two edged sword, the law of crossing cuts both ways, according as its principles are applied, and under the government constantly of the great law of nature,—that of the persistence of force. As the antagonism of forces may be considered in the light of mutual absorption, other forces, to weak to otherwise appear in a form recognizable to us, may appear. Hence, we say, that crossing produces a tendency to reversion or atavism.—Dr. E. I. Starbuck.

FAST WALKING HORSES.

The best gait a horse has is the fast walk. A slow walking horse is an abomination. Who has patience with such a horse? If you ride him or drive him, he exhausts your patience. If he is used to plow or harrow, or go on the road, he mopes along at a snail's pace. He does only about half the work of the rapid walker. If time is money, you make money, because you save time by having a horse that walks fast.

Breeders should pay attention to this matter. In selecting a stallion to breed from, by all means select one that can walk fast. A slow walking stallion will be likely to get slow walking colts; while the stallion that has a long, rapid, spirited stride, will be likely to beget colts with a similar action.

Then, there is a great deal in breeding to a horse with spirit and ambition. These cold-blooded horses will beget cold-blooded colts. The nearer you can approach the thoroughbred, even for obtaining a fast walker, the better. There is game there, and spirit, and endurance, and stamina, and style. There are the neat, bony heads, the prominent eyes, the small ears, the capacious nostrils, the large lungs and chests, the well-developed muscles, the bones as dense as ivory.

Even for walkers, then, get the nearest, thoroughbred possible, and the same for trot-

ters, and of course the same for runners. You have, then, horses fit for any company, and for any purpose—to haul the plow, or buggy, or carriage, or to carry you upon their backs. Breed large fine mares to thoroughbred horses, and you will get colts that you will not be ashamed to have your friends see.

WEANING COLTS.

Since replying to the question of a correspondent in regard to the feeding of a colt about to be weaned at three months old, in which we stated that in our opinion that was too young, we have met several large and successful breeders of horses, and inquired of them as to their practice in this respect. The youngest age for weaning was four months. One of them was clearly of the opinion that, on the whole, fall colts were the best, because they could run with the mare all winter without the risk of getting stunted in their growth, as they would have the advantage of fresh green grass at about the time of weaning in the spring, so that they would keep growing right along; while if they are foaled in the spring, it is quite difficult to get them through the first winter without getting some check to their growth, getting them pot-bellied or otherwise out of shape.

If weaned in the fall, say at four or five months, they feed some oats, from one to two quarts a day, and a bran mash frequently some similar succulent food made up of shorts and cut hay. All concur in saying that it is very important to guard against any check in the first year's growth: They want to give plenty of exercise and plenty of nutritive, muscle-forming food, like oats, shorts, bran, etc.; and all concur in the opinion that three months is too young to wean at this season of the year.—Mass. Ploughman.

DURHAM PARK HERD OF SHORT HORN CATTLE.

Prof. W. E. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College, lately visited Durham Park in Marion county, where Messrs. Crane have an estate of 7000 acres upon which they have 2800 native and graded cattle and 180 head of pure bred Short-Horns. Prof. Shelton says: Of the short-horns of Durham Park eleven are imported animals, and among the families represented I find Louisa, Miss Willey, Nannie Williams, Young Mary, Young Phillis, Jubilee, Bright Eyes, with a sprinkling of the unfashionable but very useful 17s.

At the head of the herd stands Lord Bates 2d, a pure white, got by 24th Duke of Airshire 1725—recently exported—out of Miss Bates 2d. This is the only pure Bates bull in the State, and one of the few in the country. As a yearling he possesses great promise, is a good handler and well let down in the twist and flank. Although falling a little in the crops and back of the shoulders, I fancy few breeders would notice this if his pedigree was before their eyes. On the whole the Messrs. Crane, and the State at large, are to be congratulated on the acquisition of this "bit of Bates."

Lord of the Lake, roan, got by Imp. Royal Commander 10914, out of Lady of the Lake, represents the other half of the short-horn world, being a pure Booth. He is a very smooth, even bull, without any very marked developments, and equally without blemishes. London Duke 18th, got by 5th Duke of Geneva 7932, out of London Duchess 5th, is a bull whose breeding would give him precedent in almost any herd, he having four Duke crosses upon a Mason foundation. The Major informs us that he is using this young animal upon his best cows the present season, and certainly it would be difficult to suggest a better cross.

Imported Lord Abraham 11223 (29056), by Breastplate (17387), out of Lady Zillah, is a bull of wonderful substance as well as excellent breeding. A fair handler, with full crops and a rare fore flank are a few of his good points. Taken as a whole, Lord Abraham would prove a serious rival to Pickrell's famous Breastplate, in any showing in the world, which is as much praise as we can bestow on any bull. So much for the bulls. There are forty-one catalogued, and if the reader is interested in the ages and antecedents of these animals let him mail a postal card to the Major and obtain a catalogue.

In the pasture were greeted with a sight that the breeder often sees in his dreams but rarely "in the flesh." Think of eighty of these beautiful, high-bred short-horn cows, representing as they do the skill of all the great names of short-horn literature! We have only time to notice a few we regret to say.

Pride 2d, got by Landable 5870, out of Pride, a magnificent roan, was the first to greet us. Col. Anderson pronounces her the finest animal of the herd, and with reason.

Imported Portulaca, by Duke of Grafton (21594), out of Primula, is a beautiful red and has proved a most fortunate venture, having dropped twin heifers the day before our arrival.

One of the neatest creatures that we have seen is Louisa Lesley, by Red Duke 7167, out of Susan Lesley. This heifer of the Young Mary family descended from Young Mary by Jupiter, a cow that has probably done more for the short-horns of America than any other one animal, she having lived to the age of twenty-one and given birth to her sixteenth heifer calf.

Duchess of York 9th is a cow that is well worth riding fifty miles to see. She is a roan, got by the Knight of Canada 6243, out of the Duchess of York 5th. The wonderful rib, and brisket to match, possessed by this cow, is something almost startling. A second look shows too that it is not "fore end" alone, but hips, twist and flank are all to match.

The 5th Gem of Grassmere, by Lord of the Manor, out of Wave, is another of the treasures of Durham Park. In the region of the heart and fore flank she is very good. I notice upon her a smutty nose at which fastidious breeders would doubtless shrug their shoulders.

Miss Willey 80th, red, got by Star of the Realm 9150, out of Miss Willey 19th, has as sweet a head as is often seen, with a fine form and fashionable color to match.

And thus we might go on had we time and space at our command. We have attempted a description of only a small fraction of the best of this herd. To all who are interested farther than this we recommend a visit to Durham Park.

BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

BY A. M. GARLAND.

Sheep husbandry should be made to pay. That they will do this here in Southern Illinois, where they are handled as a part of a mixed husbandry, the experience of hundreds will verify.

Few neighborhoods of farmers are so circumstanced that they cannot better afford to raise as much wool as they consume than to confine their labors to other branches of industry, and send their money to distant

States, and may be to foreign countries, for their supplies. They need the money so large an outlay requires for use in their own midst. They need the diversity in their local industries involved in the raising and manipulation of wool in the varied processes from raw feed to finished clothing. They need the enrichment of severely-taxed lands that no animal affords in so great ratio to the amount of food consumed as does the sheep. They need the frugal saving of grasses and grains in out-of-the-way places that is accomplished more fully by sheep than any other domestic animal. Especially do the farmers in this wheat growing section of Illinois need them, to save and utilize the stray heads and otherwise lost grain of their newly harvested fields. Great benefit will also be found in the destruction of briars and weeds that, from neglected fence-corners and feed lots annually scatter their seeds, to add to the labors and diminish the profits of the subsequent years' operations. You are enabled to designate over 200 different weeds and grasses that were eaten by the sheep. When asked for suggestions regarding the proper and

PROFITABLE BREEDING OF SHEEP.

I must confess to a knowledge of no general rules, aside from those recognized and employed by the more successful breeders of the other principal classes of live stock. The breeder should first acquaint himself with the merits and characteristics of the several breeds of sheep, and the conditions most favorable to their highest development, consistent with economy and convenience, when considered in connection with the other numerous demands upon his time and energies. If he has any whim or fancy for any particular breed, this should have its proper weight, for, unless his feelings are enlisted, unless he learns to love his stock, and thus makes them love him, he is pretty sure to stop short of the top round of the ladder to success. The compact, round-bodied, black jacketed

MERINO HAS FEW ATTRACTIVE

for the eyes of the mutton-sheep fancier, who counts no animal a sheep who fails to kick the beam at 200 pounds and upward. To put choice merino into the hands of such a breeder is to insure certain loss to the man and speedy deterioration to the stock. If a man's heart is not in the work his pocket, had best not be in it either. The preliminaries settled, when he has made up his mind that he has the right kind of stock in the right kind of place, he should put his standard high, resolved to have always the best stock, and strive continually to make it better by liberal feeding and judicious crosses.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD RAMS.

Improvement is the more speedily and cheaply attained through the sire of young stock. Use only the best rams. Better pay seemingly high prices for good animals than to breed from second rate stock, though they can be "had for a song." What are termed the "high prices" at which we see choice animals of their kind—horses, cattle, sheep and swine—daily changing hands, are often rather otherwise not the result of fictitious estimates. Extraordinarily fine animals are worth extraordinarily big prices, and no one realizes this more forcibly or acts upon it with more nerve and promptness than the man who has by experiment demonstrated their value upon his own stock. One essential to successful breeding is a persistent endeavor to sustain the standard that has been fixed upon by the breeder as his

IDEA OF THE PERFECT ANIMAL.

While the sheep will be found to conform more readily than any other animal, except perhaps the dog, to certain well understood physiological laws, the attainment of all the desired characteristics and their incorporation into the life and constitution, so as to insure transmission with the desired force and certainty, is a labor involving not alone judgment and taste, but patience as well. He who expects to accomplish in a year what others have only completed in a life-time of labor is pretty sure to be doomed to disappointment, and the chances are largely in favor of pecuniary loss as well. It required over fifty years of labor and care and study to bring the nine-pound fleece rams imported by Humphreys and others up to the twenty-five and thirty pound shearers that head a number of the flocks of the present day. The highest types of

THE COTSWOLD AND SOUTHDOWN

are the result of an expenditure of time and money and study equal to that bestowed upon the merino in the United States during the last half century. Such facts as these afford small encouragement for those young men who see visions, and those older ones who dream dreams of a speedy fortune and an assured fame by the establishment of an intermediate breed of sheep—one that will combine in a single animal the good qualities of all the breeds and the weak points of none. Any of the established types will improve what is known as our common native sheep sufficiently to justify the payment of a fair price for a choice ram. Grades from these flocks of common sheep bred toward the long wools, the Downs or the merinos, will be found profitable stock to the average farmer. Care should be had to breed all the time in the same direction—that is,

ALWAYS USING THE BEST RAMS

if their kind within reach, having due regard to prudence in making the purchases. The first cross will usually show a greater change from the standard of the coarse woolled mother than subsequent ones, though an occasional cropping out of her less desirable characteristics may be expected, but should not discourage the effort at improvement, as persistent crossing by pure bred rams will bring its reward in a slightly flock of grades that can be depended upon to reproduce their characteristics with reasonable certainty.

BREEDING FROM RELATIVES.

Mr. Edwin Hammond, who has the credit of doing more for the development of the Merino sheep than any breeder of his day, at home or abroad, it is claimed, seldom went outside of his own flock for rams with which to make his crosses. The pedigree of his justly celebrated ram, Sweepstakes, as published in the *Practical Shepherd*, shows him to have been the descendant of a closely "in-and-in" bred family. But, though this and other instances that might be cited prove that in the hands of men who may be said to have mastered the science of breeding, the system of such close crossing, of animals of the same family may be pursued with satisfactory results, I am not prepared to advise its adoption by the mass of breeders. The less desirable peculiarities of animals are all as likely to be intensified by such crossings as their better ones.

CONSTITUTIONAL TAINTS

are quite certain to be developed, and generally the results will be unsatisfactory and unprofitable, except in so far as they gratify the

curiosity of the experimenter. Another step to be avoided, especially where evenness of fleece and uniformity in size is desired, is the crossing of graded animals. A tendency to breed toward one or the other of the original types forming the grade will be manifested, and a flock uneven in size, with a diversity in grade and style of wool—in all probability none of the individual animals so desirable as either of their progenitors—will be the result. An important auxiliary to

SUCCESSFUL BREEDING

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

Letters from the Farm.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A LIVE QUESTION.

BY GEO. H. EVERETT.

Having in a former article traced slightly the financial history of the Government from a sound basis to its present status and its result, the distress of the producing class of the people, we will now look at a few of the prescriptions which the Financial Doctors are making for the cure of the diseased body politic.

First, we find all those eastern papers which represent the interest of capitalists, (and their name is legion), clamoring for the total withdrawal and destruction of the Government notes, for the avowed purpose of reducing the quantity of circulating medium to such an extent that it will be brought to a gold basis. It is impossible to mistake the motive behind this movement. The moneyed men of the east are large loaners of money and if they can raise the currency to a gold basis they will receive a return for their loaned money of from 10 to 20 per cent. more than they loaned, besides their high rate of interest.

On the other hand the western Congressional orator demands, and has obtained (free banking, as the panacea for all our woes, and tries thus to hoodwink the people into the belief that he is their champion. But a little consideration convinces us that he, too, is working in the interest of capitalists, but of another school from those of the East; they are the smaller ones who wish to commence a course of double profits, such as others have enjoyed for the last 13 years, but all at the expense of the people.

Then again, we have another school who are in favor of currency expansion, pure and simple. They would set the Government printing presses to work and issue greenbacks enough to pay the whole indebtedness of the land, with no very definite plan for redeeming the greenbacks. This policy is wild and visionary, and none but a demagogue could ever have invented it; and if entered upon would lead to financial ruin and distress such as has never been realized since the days of Continental money.

There is still another scheme, which we think has in it the elements of a true and sound financial policy. It is sometimes spoken of as the Phillips-Kelley scheme, and let me say, in passing, that whatever Wendell Phillips advocates before the American people is well worth their attention, for, although always a step in advance of the people, their ally to his standard has ever proved him a true captain. The outline of this last mentioned scheme is something as follows: Let all banking privileges whatever be abolished so far as the issue of currency is concerned, and return to the original plan of issuing legal tenders by the Government, which shall be convertible into gold bearing bonds at the option of the holder. Then, in order to increase the currency as the wants of the people demand it, let the Government be authorized loan money to the people on ample real estate security at a gold interest to correspond with the gold interest paid by the Government on its bonds.

This would be no loss to the Government in any way, and the currency would combine safety, elasticity and a steady gold value, and very near to par. Again, as the U. S. currency is estimated at \$750,000,000, it would save to the people the interest upon this vast amount, or \$45,000,000 per annum, which, with the amount destroyed, would probably raise it to \$50,000,000, which would go into the hands of all the people, instead of the few rich bankers, or, rather, it would stay in their hands instead of being wrung out by oppressive taxation for the benefit of the rich.

Again, the adoption of this plan would reduce the rate of interest on real estate secured debts, to a level with that paid by the Government on bonds. The duty which labor has

to pay for the use of capital is at present simply ruinous and is, I doubt not, the principal cause of business stagnation and hard times. Lending money is at present the best and safest business in the country, but let the Government cease to throw all its favors into the hands of the rich, and foster industry instead, and all this will be changed. Can any one tell what a mighty impetus enterprise and industry would receive by this change?

Can it be brought about? Yes; whenever the people are fully awake to the importance of this matter, and demand a change in real earnest, it will come. It is the live question of the present time. It demands the attention of every thinking man. It should be thoroughly discussed in every newspaper in every city, town and country school house, until the people are fully aroused.

In the hopes that these ideas may cause others to think and act, I have written them trusting that more able minds may be led to do the subject greater justice.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

The use in subordinate granges of the set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

THE GOOD PATRON.

To constitute an accomplished Patron, one who can pursue the honorable occupation to which he belongs with honor, with profit, and with pleasure to himself, and with advantage to his country, the following traits of character are almost indispensable:

1. He must be a man of integrity, one who would scorn to defraud his land, his servants or neighbors, because by doing either he always injures his country.
2. He must be a man of thought and reflection; for without these he can never know how to direct his industry, or understand in what economy consists; and without well-directed industry and a wise and prudent economy, no Patron can prosper.
3. He must understand how to create and how to preserve the fertility of his land, because without increasing and preserving the fertility of his soil, his labor will generally prove to be both unprofitable to himself and injurious to his country.
4. He must know how to cultivate his land in that manner which will enable him to obtain the largest product it is capable of yielding with the least expense.
5. He must understand the best modes of rearing stock and of improving their breed, and have ambition enough to reduce his knowledge to practice; otherwise it can be of no value either to himself or to his country.
6. He must well understand the distinction between true and false economy, and rigidly practice the former and avoid the latter; otherwise his labor will only be thrown away.
7. He must be too wise to be vain and self-conceited; otherwise he will be above improving in his profession; and besides, vanity and self-conceit are disgusting and odious to others, and the most certain and infallible proofs of a weak intellect and of a corrupt heart.
8. He must be patriotic, as this will induce him to seek to promote the public good, in which his own interest is involved, and he must have too much honorable independence of soul to be capable of degrading himself into a slavish partisan; otherwise he will infallibly become the dupe of artful and intriguing demagogues, or of corrupt political aspirants, who will be sure to use him for the accomplishment of their own base purposes, to the great injury of himself and of his country.

For the Kansas Farmer.

CO-OPERATION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see in the FARMER of Aug. 11, considerable on co-operation. I send you the Muscatine Journal (Iowa) containing resolutions, which you will please copy, in regard to our Manufacturing Company, owned and operated by the Patrons of Husbandry. Most communities co-operate in buying and selling, but in this company we manufacture. By this we reduced the price of wagons \$30; walking two-horse cultivators, \$15; plows, \$8; two-horse spring wagons, \$30 (and a superior article); single buggies, \$25. Besides it is economy to make everything we can conveniently at home. We pay the same wages for mechanics that they do in shops that sell their articles at 20 per cent. higher. Why can't we? We pay no commission for selling, no warehouse rent, no agencies.

We have another co-operation equal in economy, with very little capital invested:—"The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Muscatine County," Iowa. In this we manage much like the National Banks, which bank on bonds drawing interest; we put in our houses and barns for capital stock, subject to an assessment whenever there is a loss by fire. Thus far, nearly a year and a half, we have had no loss on \$200,000 insured, and the total cost of about half a mill on the dollar, besides \$1.50 for policy and survey, which will stand twenty years.

The above two items of business and work have cost the farmers of the Northwest millions of dollars which might have been, and can be, saved to them, if they will think up and talk up in their granges, and work out such economy and reforms.

SUEL FOSTER.

DISTRICT GRANGE FORMED AT ERIE.

EDITOR FARMER:—The Patrons of Neosho county are alive and awake to the best interests of the Order, as was manifest on the 4th inst. by organizing a Pomona or District Grange at Erie, in Neosho county, with forty charter members, and they expect their membership to increase rapidly, until they have attained about one hundred. Master Hudson was present at the organization and installed the officers, and conferred the fifth degree. It is the first time the present State Master has visited Neosho county, and all were well pleased with him.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN BROADBENT, Sec'y.

ACTION OF LYNN CREEK GRANGE.

At a regular meeting of Lynn Creek Grange No. 791, held July 24th, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to preserve the wild fowls of Kansas, in order to protect our crops from the ravages of insects; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of "Lynn Creek Grange, No. 791," that our Legislature should pass a law prohibiting the trapping and netting of game, and prohibiting the sale of all kinds of wild fowls, and the shipment of the same over the railroads of the State. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the KANSAS FARMER, the Spirit of Kansas, and the Commonwealth for publication.

G. W. CLARK, Master.
M. E. JORDAN, Sec'y.

ACTION OF MARION COUNTY COUNCIL.

MARION CENTRE, KAN., Aug. 16, 1875.
ED. KANSAS FARMER:—Dear Sir: I send you for publication the following resolutions, in accordance with request of Marion County Council:

Be it Resolved by the Patrons of Marion County Council in Fourth Degree assembled:

That we recognize in the "Pomona County Grange" a wise and much needed organization; that we desire the County Grange of this county to work earnestly and act in its fullest capacity, and in so doing it shall receive our warm and hearty support.

Resolved, That we deprecate public fault finding and petty criticisms of the plans and workings of our Order, as entirely unnecessary, as antagonistic to the good of the Order, and as unworthy of any true and sincere Patron or friend of the Order.

Resolved, That Marion County Council deliver their books, records, funds, and all property belonging to the Council, to Marion County Pomona Grange, No. 17, P. of H.; that said Marion County Grange be, and hereby is requested to transact all business heretofore done by this Council, to carefully guard the interest of the Order in this county, and to work earnestly for the good of all Patrons.

Resolved, That this Council be and is now declared dissolved, and upon said delivery of its books, funds and papers to the County Grange all its business, as a Council, shall utterly cease and determine.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the KANSAS FARMER and the Spirit of Kansas, with request that the same be published.

EDWARD A. HODGE, Secretary.

KEEP PATRONS' PRICES SECRET.

Neither the Grange nor any of the members have the right to give persons outside the Order the benefits of Patrons' prices, not even "for the purpose of inducing such persons to join." Men and women who must be brought to unite with us will never prove of much advantage to the Order. Our plan of purchasing has already been beneficial to the masses of the people by bringing down the prices of all articles of daily consumption, as well as all kinds of machinery and implements. Therefore, the influence of the Patrons of Husbandry has been of great benefit to the world. Now let those who want "bottom prices" as well as other advantages derived from association with the Order, come in without special inducements.—Farmer's Friend.

Just here we will put in a "word of caution" to all the members of our Order to be more secret about these business relations and transactions. No man or set of men can be successful in their business operations who run about telling what they have done or what they contemplate doing. Whenever a member hears a brother or sister talking to the outside world about the business arrangements of the Order, then give him or her the "sign of caution." To keep your own counsel is the best safeguard for our noble organization.—Farmer's Friend.

WHAT THE ORDER HAS DONE FOR ARKANSAS.

Our Order has accomplished a vast deal in Arkansas. It has taught the farmer to produce what he consumes and live at home. It has cheapened what he is compelled to buy. It has taught him self-reliance. It is making of the producers intelligent beings and men and women of influence. It has given us a general spring harvest of small grain and grasses—a thing unknown before in the annals of our State. It has elevated the farming class socially and morally. It has been the great lever in elevating our State to its present happy political condition.—Farmer's Vindicator.

WIDEN YOUR BORDERS.

Perhaps this expression will hardly apply to the Order. It has reached over the whole land, and it may be scarcely practicable at the present to undertake to conquer new fields, but rather advisable to fully control the fields already ours. In other words, the Order is general enough in its extent, but not strongly built up in detail. There are millions of farmers who are not in the Order, but who are outside its gates simply because they do not understand the real principles of the Order or the advantages of being within its gates.—American Patron.

A Trial Trip.—The KANSAS FARMER the Balance of the year and four numbers of the KANSAS FARMER ILLUSTRATED YOUNG FOLKS postage paid for 50 cents.

The total receipts of the National Grange for the year 1874 were \$216,381.02. The expenses were \$185,000. The expenses of the executive committee were \$42,108.11.

According to decisions of the National Grange, subordinate Granges must report and pay dues to the State Grange for suspended members.

The Mapleton, Minnesota, Grange Association stock, which was quoted at 75 cents is now worth \$1.30. It has already divided \$2000 among its stockholders.

The members of a Grange in Minnesota have agreed to cultivate and gather fifty hills of corn each, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to building them a new hall.

The Son of the Soil copies a number of Grange items from the FARMER and says:

The editor of the KANSAS FARMER gives some excellent reasons why the pomona granges cannot be made good and efficient business agencies. The order in Kansas appears to be considerably exercised about the pomona granges, and would rather not have them.

The total number of Granges in the United States is 23,500, with an estimated aggregate membership of 1,500,000. The total receipts from 1863 to 1871 inclusive, were less than \$5,000, while the receipts last year were \$216,381. The Order at present has \$69,000 invested in Government bonds and \$19,000 in cash on deposit at the Financial Agency in New York.

The trouble with all this is that the "National Grange" is not removed to Louisville. The office of the Secretary is to be there in future, and the next meeting of the National Grange is to be held there. There will be a large amount of business transacted by the Secretary and his clerks, but it will be mainly by correspondence. It is not probable there will be any very large sums of money belonging to the Order allowed to lie idle in banks in future, and it is far from certain that the National Grange will go very largely into the manufacturing business. Louisville will derive business and other advantages from having the "headquarters," but not at all to the extent nor in the way the Courier-Journal appears to think.—Western Rural.

TOPEKA, KAN., AUG. 12, 1875.

To the State Board of Centennial Managers: GENTLEMEN: Your awarding committee appointed to examine and award the premiums for the best and second best display of grains and grasses in stock, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the State Board of Centennial Managers at their meeting on the 18th and 19th of May, respectfully report that they have performed that duty under the rules adopted by the Secretary of the Board, and accordingly award the first premium to No. 16, for best display of grains and grasses in the stalk, and the second premium to No. 9 for the second best display of grains and grasses in the stalk.

Your committee, in making their report desire to state that the following specimens are deserving of special mention.

No. 5, for the greatest display, in varieties, of wheat containing the finest specimen entered, 5 feet in height.
No. 11, for best display of flax.
No. 8, for best display of alfalfa and rye—(rye 8 feet three inches).
No. 3, for the best specimens of barley, 3 feet 9 inches.
Wm. Huffman, Wabunsee county, for the best specimen of millet, 7 feet in height.
D. Murphy, of Topeka, for a stool of rye containing 60 stalks.

A specimen of timothy 4 feet 10 inches in height, grown by Phillip Aller, in Delaware township, Jefferson county, on upland.
A sample of cut blue grass, from Shaw county, 47 inches in length.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of Winfield, Cowley county, for very fine specimen of wheat.

In addition to the above your committee desire to commend especially the display contained in entries Nos. 3, 5, 6, 8, and 11.

T. C. HENRY, Ch'm.
Wm. SIMS,
W. T. HOBLITZEL,
JOSHUA WHEELER.

Entry No. 16, is the entry of the South Kansas Tribune, of Independence, Montgomery County.

Entry No. 9 is the Crawford County collection.

Entry No. 5 is the entry of Hon. R. C. Bates, of Marion County.

Entry No. 11 is from R. H. Rohm, of Dickinson County.

Entry No. 8 is by C. O. Perkins, of Labette County.

Entry No. 3 is by John Hufbauer, of Sedgewick County.

Entry No. 6 is by Wm. Shotwell, of McPherson County.

VIEWS OF NATIONAL BANKERS.

A short time since, the Convention of National Bankers at Saratoga adopted resolutions of which the following is a summary:

First—Favoring immediate resumption, and calling upon every citizen to hasten the day when every promise of the Government to pay a dollar should be redeemed in coin.

Second—Calling for a repeal of the war tax on banks.

Third—Urging Congress to issue coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds of the same.

Fourth—Demanding the abolishment of the two cent stamp on checks and vouchers.

Fifth—Favoring a permanent organization of National Bankers.

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION to be held at Detroit, Michigan, August 25th, will discuss the following propositions:

First. Whether a Government currency can not be issued for the people, which will not place the entire business of the country in the hands of the bankers, brokers and speculators in money.

Second. Whether means can not be devised to enable all citizens to invest their savings in public securities, which are now exclusively within the reach of the banker and capitalist.

Third. Opposition to the taxation now imposed on leaf tobacco and all other domestic productions.

Fourth. The repeal of the whole system of internal revenue taxation as soon as practicable, and the raising of the revenue required to support the government by taxation on imports of foreign productions.

Fifth. The extinguishment of all currency issued by banking corporations, and the return to one currency only, provided by the government for the benefit of the people.

Sixth. The immediate repeal of the act of January 14th, 1875, fixing the day for the resumption of specie payments.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

FOR PATRONS.

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

OSBORN'S

Grain & Seed Cleaner

MANUFACTURED BY

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

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

We still claim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate oats and other refuse from Spring Wheat, separate Rye from Wheat (for seed perfectly), separate Oats from barley, separate and clean thoroughly Timothy and Clover. Cleans Flax seed perfectly, removing wild mustard, &c., and does everything in this line required. As a Timothy and Clover cleaner, our machine stands pre-eminently ahead of all others. They are in use in nearly every large seed warehouse in the leading cities. Machines shipped on trial to responsible parties. Send for circular. We use costly material, and cannot compete with the cheap article of fanning mills on the market. We have put our price down to the lowest figure, \$35.00 cash. Flax screens, \$3.00 extra. Warehouse size, \$60.00. Flax screens, \$3.00 extra. Don't say the above cannot be done, but test it. Please state where you saw this advertisement.

J. B. SMOUGH. JAS. REYNOLDS.

SHOUGH & REYNOLDS

LIVE STOCK

Commission Merchants,

KANSAS STOCK YARDS,

Kansas City, Mo.

ALSO WILL RECEIVE

Consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce,

At our office, corner Fifth and Wyandotte streets, opposite Lindell Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

RUE'S PATENT

POTATO

DIGGER.

Patented by RUE, GEORGE W. RUE, HAMILTON, O.

Digs Irish or Sweet, and is free from choking.

Send for Circular.

COLMAN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

612 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

RECEIVE and sell all kinds of Produce, including

Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Wool, Hides, Feeds, Grass, and Clover Seeds, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.

Our long experience as Commission Merchants, and our excellent facilities, enable us to get the very highest market rates. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. The business of the

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

is especially solicited. We are also the manufacturer's agent for the sale of the THOMAS SMOOTH'S HAWK, for which circulars will be sent on application.

We beg to refer to D. W. Adams, Master National Grange, Waukon, Iowa; O. H. Kelly, Secretary National Grange, Washington, D. C.; Geo. W. Duane Wilson, Secretary Iowa State Grange; T. R. Allen, Master Missouri State Grange; J. K. Hendon, Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Address or consign to COLMAN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.

OUR immense Nursery stock, now covering over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements.

We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List.

Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

THE Amsden Peach again proves the EARLIEST, Largest and Best. Red freestone. Buds safely by mail or Express, per 100, \$1; 1000 \$8. Also 1 and 2 year old trees. Circular free.

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

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

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

In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan.

We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5.00

On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15.00

A policy fee of.....2.00-17.00

which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons Association rates are,

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

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

Total cash paid.....\$4.00

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

Total cost of insurance for 3 years.....\$9.00

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

Membership fee.....\$1.50

Premium for first year.....1.25

Total cash payment.....\$2.75

Note for remaining two years.....2.50

The Kansas Farmer.

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

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
 GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
 DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
 S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
 MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
 "JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
 MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
 MRS. SOULARD.
 "RAMBLER."
 "BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.
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 JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
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 W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
 NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
 C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.
 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. FORBES, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KIDZAR, PROF. MUDGE, 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 interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00
 One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
 Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, 5.00
 Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, 8.00
 Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, 15.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line, (nonpareil) 20 cents.
 One month, " " " " 1.50
 Three months, " " " " 4.50
 One year, " " " " 15.00

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TRIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—
 1 inch space for 3 months, (13 insertions), for \$10.
 Copy of the paper mailed regularly to all advertisers.
 Sample copy of the FARMER sent free to all applicants.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general, and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when this live discussion upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer on file for reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; I. N. Super & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; T. C. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; Franklin Hall, Philadelphia; Geo. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; M. H. Disbrow, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago; H. H. Chandler & Co., Chicago; Geo. W. Rust & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; Sharp & Lord, Chicago; Edwin Alden, Cincinnati; R. N. Freshman, Cincinnati; S. H. Parvin, Cincinnati; St. Louis Advertising & Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Rowell & Chesnut, St. Louis, Mo.; Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FAIRS FOR 1875.

States.	Place of Fair.	Time of Fair.
St. Louis.	St. Louis.	Oct. 4 to 9.
Inter-State.	Chicago.	Sept. 8 to Oct. 9.
Illinois.	Ottawa.	Sept. 13 to 18.
Ohio.	Columbus.	Sept. 6 to 10.
Indiana.	Indianapolis.	Sept. 27 to Oct. 2.
Iowa.	Keokuk.	Sept. 27 to Oct. 2.
Wisconsin.	Milwaukee.	Sept. 6 to 11.
Nebraska.	Omaha City.	Sept. 21 to 24.
Michigan.	East Saginaw.	Sept. 20 to 24.
Minnesota.	St. Paul.	Sept. 14 to 17.
California.	Sacramento.	Sept. 10 to 25.
Colorado.	Denver.	Sept. 21 to 25.
Cincinnati Indusl.	Cincinnati.	Sept. 9 to Oct. 9.
Connecticut.	Hartford.	Oct. 5 to 8.
Georgia.	Macon.	Sept. 18 to 25.
Maine.	Portland.	Sept. 21 to 24.
Maryland.	Baltimore.	Sept. 13 to 17.
Mass.	Horticultural.	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.	Sept. 27 to Oct. 2.
Oregon.	Salem.	Oct. 11 to 16.
Pennsylvania.	Harrisburg.	Sept. 27 to 30.
Rhode Island.	Providence.	Sept. 13 to 17.
Virginia.	Richmond.	Oct. 26 to 30.
West Virginia.	Clarksburg.	Sept. 7 to 9.
Indusl' Exposit'n.	Kansas City.	Sept. 13 to 18.
Indusl' Exposit'n.	St. Joseph.	Sept. 6 to 10.
Indian Inter'l Fair.	Muscogee, I. T.	Sept. 14, 15, 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 FARMER stands second on the list of Kansas newspapers for circulation. As publisher and proprietor of the KANSAS FARMER, I claim for it 1000 greater weekly circulation than any other paper published in the State of Kansas. In support of this claim, I submit to the 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 of 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 are a business, come to the front.

Yours Very Truly,
 J. K. HUDSON.
 Editor and Proprietor of the Farmer.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We find borers in our apple trees, and there is no patent nostrum that does any good in fighting this pest. Take a strong wire and a sharp knife and clean them out, and put plenty of ashes around the tree, is the plain, practical way we get at them. You will find their saw dust thrown out just at the surface of the ground. "Eternal vigilance" is the price of fruit.

The exhibition of tall corn, big melons, mammoth flax, prodigious castor beans, and produce of all kinds having made wonderful and astonishing growth, continues in every country printing office in the State. The papers telling the first stories about enormous yields and corn that has grown six feet in six weeks, have been left far behind; in later reports eight and nine feet in six weeks are mentioned, and several editors yet to hear from. Guessing the yield from the size of the stack still continues with that delightful uncertainty that enables us to figure up a possible surplus sufficient for hungry Europe. The reports of fields six and eleven feet high have become monotonous, and the question most anxiously asked is, how is that corn to be gathered?

Potatoes intended for winter use should not be dug until the weather is cool. A month or six weeks later is soon enough. Considerable experience with heavy crops of potatoes in Kansas leads us to say that even where they have begun to rot in the ground there is more hope of saving them, by allowing them to remain in the ground than in storing them. Sometimes in very wet seasons the early potato crop will begin to rot in August and September, and taking it up will be of no special advantage.

We do not wish to be too persistent in urging a field of fall rye for winter and spring pasture. It is, however, of so much value in saving other feed, giving a wholesome change to all kinds of domestic stock, that its advantages cannot be too thoroughly brought forward. The fresh cows in the spring, when butter is always high, will improve upon rye pasture with great rapidity. Increasing the flow of milk and general health of the animal. Besides all this, the crop of rye pays all expenses.

Throughout Kansas the acreage of wheat being put in would indicate that our people had the wheat fever pretty badly. We indicated, some few weeks ago, that other states as rich as Kansas have had to retrace their steps after exhausting their soils with wheat and adopt a more diversified system of husbandry. The demand for the present crop at \$1.15 to \$1.20 cash, is a great incentive to grow larger crops, and careful selections of clean, pure seed, free from rye, and other varieties of wheat cannot be too strongly urged. It will as well pay to thoroughly screen and prepare the seed of a large crop as of a small one. The close grading in all the cash grain markets demands care on the part of the grower to secure the highest market rates, and this care begins with the selection and thorough cleaning of seed. A great English wheat grower, to whom we are indebted for improved varieties of wheat, carefully selected every grain of his seed wheat.

We know there seems to be little time between the work of threshing, cutting the millet, Hungarian and prairie grasses, to give to putting up cattle sheds. We do, however, want to speak a word in good season in behalf of shelter for stock. If there is one crime in the west of which the Statutes take no cognizance, more prevalent than another, it is failing to protect dumb animals from cold winter rains. We are not talking to attract attention to the tons of hay and grain wasted by scattering it in the lane or on the feeding lot, but of the cruelty of subjecting dumb brutes to cold storms while the owner enjoys a warm room and good shelter. How easy cheap shelter may be made where poles and prairie hay grow, or rock can be had to build walls, is not for us now to discuss. We are simply making a plea for the dumb animals, for whom we ask not for the sake of profit, but as a humane consideration, shelter and protection from winter storms.

SUSTAIN THE HONOR OF THE FARMER.

There is a measure of commercial integrity in business circles that we hope may never reach the farmer. The fast business man may settle every year with his creditors at from five to fifty cents on the dollar, pursue without the interruption of a day or an hour his business and his pleasures, and be received upon change and in society without a disparaging remark. We have known merchants deliberately settling \$25,000 of debt at forty cents on the dollar, selling off the stocks of goods and investing in real estate for speculation the sixty cents of their debt stolen from their creditors. Is this honest? It has become a recognized means of escaping financial difficulties. Tom, Dick and Harry accept it, while holding up their hands in sanctimonious horror at the crime of stealing a horse.

Farmers, sustain the honor and the integrity of the farmer; pay your debts dollar for dollar if it takes every acre of your home-stand. We want no commercial standard of honesty that calls stealing "settlements." Let your weights and your measures be full, square, fair and honorable. Let the sons and daughters of American farmers be taught that trickery, deception, lying and stealing are wrong, that every obligation should be paid in full, interest and principal.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Oleomargarine is an artificial butter that is extensively used in Europe, and much of it finds its way into the New York market. The process of making it was first discovered by a French chemist during the Franco-Prussian war and was patented. The process is substantially as follows:

It is made principally from fat taken from beehives. This fat is put into cold water, thoroughly washed, and the animal heat taken from it. After this it is cut into fine pieces with a knife and run through a perforated plate, which pulverizes it. The fat is then placed in the rendering kettles and slowly heated until the oil and stearine are separated from the membranes. The oil and stearine are drawn off into coolers, and when in a proper consistency for pressing, put into bags of two or three pounds each. These bags are then placed into a powerful press—200 tons power—and the oil is separated from the stearine, the latter remaining in the bags. The oil with one-third as much milk, is then churned into butter, which is afterwards worked, salted and packed in the same manner as the ordinary article. From every 100 pounds of fat, 65 pounds of oleomargarine and 25 pounds of stearine are obtained.

There is now in operation in Brooklyn a large factory that yields a large amount of the oleomargarine that is sold at a large profit, and is eaten by the hotel guests as the genuine article. There is also a large factory in Charlestown, Mass., which turns out a large quantity of this article and meets with a ready sale.

Oleomargarine butter and cheese hold about the same relation to the genuine article that silver drips made from old rags does to genuine sugar syrup. Scientifically they may be proved to be clean and wholesome, but our old fashioned prejudices, for which we make no apologies, come in, causing us to prefer the genuine article.

An ingenious chap in Ohio advertises the Golden Butter Compound, warranted to make a patent butter so nearly like real almon pure Goshen butter that an expert cannot detect the difference. So the world wags. Adulteration, humbug and fraud have even reached our butter and cheese. Well, let us call things by their right names, and have laws making it a criminal offense to sell butter and cheese, or anything else, under false pretenses. If people want patent tallow cheese or patent butter, let them enjoy it—but let us have this one privilege of calling things by their right names.

PLIMSOLL THE FRIEND OF ENGLISH SEAMEN.

Mr. Plimsoll is a member of the House of Commons of the Parliament of England. He is the champion of the oppressed English sailors and has for years endeavored to secure legislation which would prevent ship owners sending unseaworthy vessels on voyages, and overloading, both of which, by Mr. Plimsoll's showing, are common practices among English ship owners, the result of which is the sacrifice of hundreds of lives of seamen. The wealth of the shipping interests and the collusion of inspectors have been sufficient to prevent protective legislation in behalf of the sailors up to this year. In the latter part of July the English government through the Prime Minister Disraeli, stated to the House of Commons that the government had decided for the present to postpone the consideration of the shipping bill. From a letter, describing vividly this extraordinary scene we take the following extract: Mr. Plimsoll gaining the floor, said:

"Mr. Speaker: Sir, I earnestly entreat the right honorable gentleman at the head of the Government not to consign some thousands of living human beings to a miserable death." He spoke amid a hush of perfect stillness, and a kind of thrill went through the assembly, although it is one of the coolest and most phlegmatic in the world. But the effect of this solemn and pathetic appeal was irresistible. As Mr. Plimsoll went on to speak of the "ship-owners of murderous tendencies outside of the House," and their confederates within, he became more and more excited. He shouted, or rather shrieked, rolled his head, and flung his arms about in the wildest way. He was also unconsciously shuffling along the open floor, in the center of the House, so that before he was done he had got right into the middle of it, and in front of the Clerk's table, on a raised seat at the end of which the Speaker sits. He referred to a decision which has just been given by a Scotch Judge, strongly condemning the condition in which ships were sent to sea, and quoted the statement of the Secretary of "Lloyd's," that he did not know of a single worn-out ship that had been broken up voluntarily by the owners. "Ships," he went on, "pass from hand to hand until they are bought up by reckless speculators, and then they are sent to sea with precious human lives. No fewer than 2,654 out of 5,000 ships on Lloyd's register have gone off their class and forfeited their position; and what are the consequences? Why, continually every winter hundreds and hundreds of brave men are sent to death, and their wives made widows and their children fatherless, so that a few speculative scoundrels, in whose hearts there is neither the love of God nor fear of man, may make unhalloved gain."

There had been some murmurs when he spoke of "murderous ship-owners," but his simple earnestness and intensity carried the audience along with him, and there were loud and significant cheers as he uttered the last words. When checked by the Speaker, who told him he was going beyond the limits of a

motion for adjournment, he gave notice of a question to be put to the President of the Board of Trade, whether Edward Bates, the owner of four vessels lost with eighty-seven lives, in 1874, and two others abandoned at sea, was the member from Plymouth? "And, sir," he went on, "I shall ask some questions about other members too. I am determined to unmask the villains who send these sailors to death;" and as he said so he shook his clenched fist in the air. There was a great uproar at this, and as soon as he could make himself heard, the Speaker, who remained wonderfully quiet and collected, said he hoped that the word "villain" was not applied to any member of the House; but Mr. Plimsoll bluntly replied that it was, and that he could not and would not withdraw it. Upon which the Speaker said in his blandest tone that he must leave the matter to the judgment of the House. Then Mr. Disraeli—who was almost as white in the face as Mr. Plimsoll, and looked rather nervous and alarmed, like a man who fancies he has just seen a ghost—rose and simply moved, as with deep pain, that the offending member should be reprimanded for his violent and abusive conduct. "Such conduct," he said, "is unparalleled." "And so," retorted Mr. Plimsoll, from the other side of the table, "is the conduct of the Government," and again he shook his fist at the Premier, at the Speaker, and indeed all round. Then, on an order from the Speaker, he hastily quitted the House.

Before he left he gave in a protest, beginning, "I protest, in the name of God, against any further delay in proceeding with the Shipping bill;" and which, after declaring that the Government was playing into the hands of "maritime murderers inside the House and outside of it," goes on to lay "upon the head of the Prime Minister and his fellows the blood of all the men who shall perish next winter from preventable causes," and to "denounce against him and against them the wrath of God."

Plimsoll may have violated the dignity of the House of Commons, he may have overstepped the bounds of Parliamentary usage in that bewigged and beffogged and very ancient and honorable body of English law makers, but Plimsoll did a grand and noble service for the oppressed English seamen, and in his indignant outburst against the oppressions practiced by ship-owners he roused Parliament and all England, more in his angry ten minutes unparliamentary talk, calling murder, murder, in plain English, than he could have accomplished in ten years of Parliamentary debate, with the Government favoring the rich ship-owners, a number of whom held seats. Plimsoll, who had given long years of effort to secure a reform in English shipping to protect sailors, saw in the decision of Premier Disraeli a determination in the Government to still longer ignore the condition of seamen, and to favor the wealthy shipping interests, and defiantly demanded justice. Although reprimanded for using unparliamentary language, the public sentiment which that indignant protest created compelled the Government to recede from its decision, and the bill has passed both houses of Parliament. We honor Plimsoll for the courage he had to be unparliamentary in the cause of justice and humanity.

THE FARMER AND THE COURIER-JOURNAL.

The Courier-Journal of Louisville, Ky., devotes a large portion of its grange column to mis-stating the position of the FARMER upon grange reform subjects. This servile sycophancy of the Journal to the officers of the National Grange, more particularly conspicuous since the establishment of the National Grange headquarters in Louisville, is very suggestive of "leaves of fishes." This new born zeal would be comical were it not for the humiliation of seeing a great paper like the Journal sacrifice the truth, as it does in the case of the FARMER, to say laudatory things of the grange, upon which subject it exhibits lamentable and dense ignorance. The presumption of the Journal in marking out the course for agricultural papers to pursue is the most refreshing specimen of high class cheek we have observed for a long time. We wish the Journal and all other whining sycophants, who, like it, are trying to ride into favor by a show of super-loyalty to the grange, to understand that the FARMER will continue to independently cut its own swath without fear or favor.

As the Journal has been free with its advice to the FARMER and other agricultural papers, we suggest to the proprietors of that paper that they have their grange editor become somewhat more familiar with the aims and objects of the grange and its government before presuming to be the legal advisor and mentor of the press. We further mildly suggest that the billingsgate of its political columns, transferred to its patrons' column, will scarcely be received as argument among intelligent readers although coming from so high a source as the Courier-Journal.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

The National Live Stock Journal, published by Geo. W. Rust & Company, of Chicago, has for six years past sustained itself at the head of the Stock Journals in this country. Based upon business principles, with a corps of able writers, it has sustained itself independently upon its own merits. It is doing a good work for the breeders and farmers of the country in maintaining a high standard of excellence and disbursing much useful and exact information, and it ought to be in the hands of every farmer.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Elsewhere in our advertising columns will be found the propositions submitted to the people of Kansas, providing for the meeting of the Legislature once in two years instead of every year.

We are at this time as we always have been in favor of biennial sessions of the State Legislature. These amendments have our hearty concurrence except in this: they are not strong enough. We want two additional amendments which shall state distinctly that there shall be no adjourned sessions in the intervening years and that the biennial session shall not be longer than fifty days. The looseness of the present amendments will give us biennial sessions, it is true, but of indefinite length and give us undoubtedly, as in Ohio, for twenty years past, an adjourned session of three or four months every intervening year. Let us have two additional amendments presented which will give us in fact what we want and what these purport to do. It will be remembered that the governor possesses the power to call an extra session which obviates the necessity of adjourned sessions. We heartily endorse the idea of biennial sessions, but we submit that the present amendments, as they stand, place the power of yearly sessions of unlimited time in the hands of the legislatures.

PRESIDENT ANDERSON ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

President Anderson, of the State Agricultural College, delivered last evening before the State Teachers' Association of Kansas, an address upon "Industrial Education" from an industrial standpoint. We shall present our readers this address in full next week. It will recommend itself as strong, original and progressive, treating the subject from a rational business standpoint, and will be found wanting in the usual empty, glittering generalities and ornamental spread eagle, which fill the average educational address. President Anderson is "no theorist on this subject of practical education. He sustains his positions with startling facts and figures which will arrest the attention of the educators and taxpayers of Kansas and the whole country. This address sounds the key note of a coming revolution in our educational methods, and it does it well and courageously.

A LOST KANSAN FOUND.

We have at last found our old friend Kelsey. Far down in North Carolina, among the pine stumps, Kelsey is working out some new missionary enterprise. Everybody in Kansas knows Kelsey, and we have been asked a hundred times, Where is Kelsey? but we have been unable until now to give an answer. Why he should have left the garden spot of the continent, with its schools, its railroads, and its splendid future, which he has helped to build, we shall leave him to answer. If he can square his erratic conduct with that exacting conscience of his, we shall in company with his other friends be glad to hear it. In a letter dated August 8th, asking for his papers back to February, he says, among other things:

"Since I left Kansas I have not known where my post-office would be. I have been very much hurried in starting a new place and have neglected sending for the FARMER until now, but I have not forgotten it nor any of my old friends in the west. I desire to hear from them all and so send for the old FARMER. I will write for your paper as soon as I get a little more time and opportunity. My address is S. T. Kelsey, Horse Cove, Macon Co., North Carolina."

We can say to the people of the old North State that they have gained a valuable citizen who is as near a four square man as can be found on top of ground.

LIVE STOCK SALES AT THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION.

In Europe, where agricultural exhibitions have attained their highest perfection and usefulness, the feature of daily stock sales draws from the whole country large numbers of purchasers, who come to these exhibitions knowing they will find domestic stock of all kinds for sale. This feature of American fairs for various reasons has not been heretofore successfully carried out. We are glad to note that the management of the Kansas City Exposition, which will undoubtedly give to the people the great fair of the west this year, have taken hold of this feature of daily stock sales, with an earnestness that bodes success. They are presenting this subject fully to the breeders of the country, and in view of the present scarcity of stock, especially hogs, in Kansas, the breeders will look to the exposition as affording a market, and the exposition will present our farmers the best opportunity of the season to secure some good breeding animals.

It will be remembered that this Fair takes place at Kansas City, September 13th to 18th. Premium lists may be had by addressing the Secretary, Daniel L. Hall, Kansas City, Mo.

From Fremont County, Colorado.

August 15—Crops have been attacked by grasshoppers, and in some places seriously damaged; stock looking finely, and range in splendid condition. Weather cool, with considerable east wind. Markets: Corn, \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.; wheat, \$3 per cwt.; flour \$5 to \$5.50. Grasshoppers passing over in great numbers, but few alighting; hail storm last week, did considerable damage in some localities.

VAUGHN & ROBINSON.

A SUCCESS.

Montgomery, Ward & Co.

The original Grange Supply House is a success. For the interest of our readers, we give a short history of the above house, to show what integrity and business enterprise will do. This house, with the advice of men in high authority in the Grange movement, was organized in the fall of 1872, to enable the Patrons of Husbandry to secure their supplies from near the fountain head. Their first efforts were met with suspicion, the honest granger having been imposed upon so often by unprincipled scoundrels of the Geo. B. Hodge & Co. class, that the efforts of honest men were looked upon as another delusive scheme. After a year of manly determination, the clouds commenced to clear away, showing bright spots here and there, portending a brilliant future, and to-day there is not a cloud in sight.

They occupy a spacious building, corner of State and Kinzie streets, Chicago, full of goods, embracing a variety that would confuse an ordinary mind. System and order prevail in every department. While one man may be conversant in silks, another will tell at a glance the value of a piece of linen. Every person in their employ is selected for their special qualifications. The members of the firm have served in every capacity, from the boy who sweeps out the small country store, draws the molasses and weighs up the codfish, to the proprietors of an establishment which has no equal. The great Cyclopaedia of the future will say, under the heading of Montgomery, Ward & Co., "They lived to a good old age, and died bright examples of integrity, enterprise and judicious advertising." See the advertisement of this house, to be found in another column.

A SHORT BUSINESS TALK.

We have undertaken to establish an agricultural and family journal with a national circulation which should combine in its editorial policy the highest type of independent, outspoken and honest journalism, with systematic well-defined business principles in its management which would guarantee a paper of value and permanency to the people. In adopting, as we did in the beginning, the cash in advance principle with subscriptions, we are enabled to give a large, well-filled paper at the lowest possible figure. Every subscriber is notified one week before his time expires and is requested to renew. Much as we may regret to part company with old friends the general rule to discontinue unless the renewal is received is strictly adhered to, and thus no subscriber is compelled to take a paper he does not want, and when he does send his money for a renewal he appreciates the fact that he is not helping to pay for a large list of subscribers who do not pay for their paper. Dunning subscribers to pay up, begging cordwood, corn or potatoes to pay subscription long past due is a feature, happily for the publisher and the reader, becoming less frequent every year. The publishing of papers is settling down to a legitimate business where the public will cease to look upon their paper as a charity institution. It remains for publishers themselves to make rules for the conduct of their business and the fault is entirely with them whether the poorest, paid profession, men of intelligence pursue shall continue to be the common pasture ground of every community. Editors and publishers are alone responsible for the low estimation placed upon the integrity and principle behind the average paper and when the time arrives that publishers conventions will settle down to present practical plans which shall assist in advancing the business interests as well as the moral standard of journalism instead of dead-beating the country in senseless excursions, we shall look for better and more lucrative papers.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR GARDEN CITY SULKY PLOWS.

At a public trial of sulky plows before the Macoupin County, Ill., Farmers' Club, at Brighton, August 14th, the Garden City Sulky Plow, manufactured by the Furst and Bradley Manufacturing Co., Chicago, won another victory over the six following competitors: Deere & Co., Buford & Co., Clipper of Litchfield, Buckeye, and Hapgood & Co. The committee to decide was R. H. Randall, Wm. Mason, J. H. Barber, James Morgan, H. Hutchinson. The Garden City is the plow which defeated all competitors in the trial at Louisiana, Mo., fully reported in our columns.

THE A. P. DICKEY FANNING MILLS.

At all times and especially in a wet season like the present, it is important that farmers secure the best possible fanning mill to clean out thoroughly the grown wheat, and for this purpose we know of none better than the genuine Dickey fan.

Col. Dickey has been steadily engaged in making fans for a period of forty-five years. In 1846 he left Western New York and established the "Racine Agricultural Foundry and Machine Works," and turned out some two hundred fans the first year. The demand for his fans has steadily increased and they have been improved from year to year to "keep abreast with the age," until now his annual production is about 8000 fans. During the past eight years he has also built and sold 8000 large warehouse fans, one of which will clean a car load of grain in one hour. He claims that all his fans separate grown wheat from pure, oats from wheat and barley, chaff and cockle from wheat and will grade the wheat, (putting each grade by itself) better than any fan in use. We believe it has been the leading fan among

farmers and dealers ever since it has been introduced. Besides being sold broadcast all over our country, it has found its way to Germany, Japan, and other foreign countries.

His works also turn out annually a vast amount of corn shellers, plows, cultivators, road scrapers, land rollers, grist and saw mill machinery, brass and iron castings, etc. He makes a specialty of stationary steam engines, and twenty of his engines are now propelling the principal manufacturing of Racine and vicinity. He employs an average of fifty-five men the year round, and his annual sales now foot up \$120,000. The Col. is a thorough practical mechanic and machinist, and gives his personal attention to everything going on in and about the works. Such men as Col. Dickey, who catch the inspirations of the age and ultimate them in labor-saving machinery, are a blessing to our race, and unborn generations will bless them for all time to come.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Political, Personal and Property Rights of a Citizen of the United States—How to exercise and how to preserve them: by Theophilus Parsons, LL. D.

Jones Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

A careful perusal of this work will convey an adequate understanding of all legal questions arising in public or private life, for it gives a clear explanation of those universally recognized principles, on which are based all existing laws enacted to secure us in the enjoyment of our rights and privileges.

That every one should be well informed concerning the rights and duties of the citizen, is of the greatest importance in this country where he participates so freely and so directly in the affairs of government.

This volume will prove of great value to the statesmen and to lawyers, and cannot but be eminently useful to the citizen of every class and calling.

The ability, accuracy and long experience of the author as a law writer and teacher, are a sufficient guaranty that the work is one of merit and usefulness. The language of the author is simple, he eliminates from it those abstruse phrases so common in most law books and brings his subjects within the comprehension of those unlearned in the law.

His explanation of the causes which led to the framing and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and its principles and purposes, is alone worth the cost of the volume to every one who aspires to the enjoyment of the privileges guaranteed him by the Supreme Law of the land. The vast amount of useful knowledge, the excellent forms, the rules for the organization and procedure of deliberative bodies and the glossary of law terms in common use make this work one of great popular value.

Minor Mention.

Mr. Jno. Broadbent of Neosho Co. writes: Neosho Co. has abundant crops of corn and hay. We have as fine a prospect for corn as one might wish to see.

Wide Awake.—This is the title of a young folks monthly issued by Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co. of Boston. The third number is received and is full and running over with useful amusing and instructive reading for little folks. Price postage paid \$2.00 per year.

Lyon Co. Fair.—We are informed by the energetic Secretary of the Lyon Co. agricultural society that:

It will be a district fair, comprising all the counties of the central and south western part of the State, and will be open to the whole State and to the world. Two advisory directors in each of eleven surrounding counties have been appointed, who will have an equal voice in the conduct with the Lyon county society, many of whom have already pledged themselves to do all in their power to make this the monster exposition of the season. The fair will commence September 21st and continue four days. Now let the Great Southwest show the world what it can do when it tries.

The premium list which is a good specimen of printing from the News Office, is a liberal one and we sincerely hope the Fair will be a booming success.

Mix's Improved Grass Seed Sower.—Mr. N. P. Mix, of Avenue, Franklin Co. Ohio, is the inventor and manufacturer of some excellent machinery. His Banner Wind Mill has a national reputation. One of his latest inventions is his cheap Grass Seed Sower. He claims: With our Improved Sower a boy or farm hand of ordinary intelligence, can sow grass seeds perfectly regular and the quantity desired, which is more than can be said of the centrifugal sowers, or even those attached to grain drills. Seeds can with our Sower be sown in very windy weather, when it would not be possible by other means.

A considerable number of mennonites from their colony in Harvey County will visit Topeka on Friday and Saturday to purchase some horses, work oxen and milch cows.

Bro. Parham, writing from Forest City Ark. says we organized a county grange at this place Aug. 2nd. Our people are awake to their interests at last.

P. S. B. of Neodesha, Wilson Co. in renewing his subscription says: "I like your paper and its independent stand. Keep right on, and no mistake but you will be sustained."

A Very Liberal Offer.—To farmers living in Kansas where we have no agents we will send one of our celebrated Grain and Seed cleaners during August only for \$30. Flax Screens \$3. extra, if money accompanies the order. Machines are endorsed by leading agriculturists and others where it is known. The well known reputation of our firm is a sufficient guarantee of good faith. See advertisement elsewhere. Remittances can be made by Express, Draft or Post office order.

E. A. OSBORN & Co. Quincy, Illinois.

The season for the lightning rod man with his melancholy predictions of death and disaster for those who fail to buy his rods, has come.

There is little doubt but what a good rod properly put up and deeply imbedded in moist earth is a source of protection to buildings, while observation will show to any person the fact that nine out of ten rods are either disjoined, badly connected, fastenings insecure and often absolutely a dangerous attachment to the dwelling. On the whole the lightning rod is a somewhat uncertain and expensive adornment, that may be dispensed with without greatly increasing our risks, at least such is history.

Those of our readers who propose to visit Cincinnati during the coming Industrial Exposition, will be glad to know that this paper can be seen on file at the office of E. N. FRESHMAN, Advertising Agent, 190 West Fourth Street, where all facilities will be extended them to read their home news.

Our Shawnee County Fair.—We are pleased to announce that the officers of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society, are vigorously pushing the arrangements for making our County Fair a success.

The sale of membership tickets up to the present time has been quite satisfactory to the officers of the association, and the interest evinced by the farmers of Shawnee county, as also in some of the adjoining counties, does even more to encourage the officers to make liberal arrangements for the fair, than the sale of tickets. We hope our friends in the surrounding counties will come to Topeka, with a liberal representation of citizens, and a good showing of the products of their counties.

We believe that a general gathering of the people of Shawnee and surrounding counties will be beneficial in many respects. So we hail with a feeling of satisfaction the prospects for a good Fair on the 22, 23, and 24th, days of September.

The wire fence Barb manufactured by Klinefelter & Spangler at Joliet, Ill. is gaining favor very rapidly, as it makes wire fences STOCK PROOF at a less expense than any other attachment for that purpose.

Old Man.—Send for THE FARMER, for the mother and the children to read. Buy a little less tobacco for a month and send your 50 cents for a trial trip. It will pay you.

The Centennial Gazetteer.—We have been much interested in reviewing a new illustrated work bearing the above title, and find it to be one of superior merit. It contains about 1,000 finely printed pages of important information. The Gazetteer or Encyclopedia proper, is alphabetically arranged. IT TREATS EACH STATE in detail; its location, extent, boundary, topography, population, rivers, lakes, climate, vegetation, occupation, agriculture, minerals, manufactures, commerce, railroads, telegraphs, canals, wealth, taxation, debt, education, press, charities, penal institutions, counties, cities. It is invaluable to the business man, professional man, teacher and student, every intelligent reader should secure a copy of this book by subscribing with Mrs. E. S. Blanchard, the only agent for this city and county, as it will not be on sale at the book stores.

Can the farmers tell us whether there has been anything done towards the introduction of English sparrows or will there be. Would they not be of immense benefit to agriculturists of Kansas.

Illinois Wool Growers Association.—The regular meeting of this association will be held on Wednesday, 15th Sept. on the Fair Grounds at Ottawa.

Exponent of Live Progressive Kansas.—Tell your neighbors who ought to read more, whose families want a valuable home paper, to try the FARMER the balance of 1875 as it will only cost them fifty cents.

Allen Co. Fair.—Allen Co., Kansas, Fair will be held at Iola October 6, to 9th, Stock Sales a feature every day of the Fair.

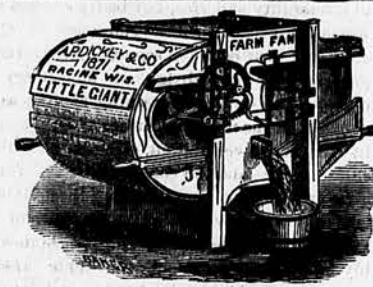
No Dead Advertisements.—In the well filled advertising columns of the FARMER there is not a single dead advertisement. Our readers will be pleased to learn that the circulation and business of the FARMER is increasing. We shall add to the paper features of value and endeavor with each succeeding issue to make the old FARMER better and stronger as the champion of the people and of right and justice.

To those who Borrow their Neighbors Paper.—Try the old FARMER the balance of the year for fifty cents. Your money will be refunded if you don't get its worth with compound interest.

Concerning Our Correspondence.—It would seem almost unnecessary for us to say that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the sentiments of our correspondents or that we do not agree with all that correspondents may publish in our columns. In inviting free and full discussion upon all questions affecting the rights and interests of farmers, we expect to have all sides of vital questions presented to the end that our readers may think and judge intelligently for themselves. What opinions or convictions we may have to give will be found in our editorial columns and whatever may be their faults, fence straddling will not be one of them.

FRIEND HUDSON: Will gladly make the reports you desire for "FARMER," which has always my best wishes. You are doing a good work boldly and fearlessly, and are in the right. Many of our best Patrons are in sympathy with "THE FARMER," and will not be quite so poor as last year. B. A. G. Butler Co., Kansas.

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



The above cut represents the

Genuine A. P. DICKEY Fan.

They are made of three different sizes for Farmers' use, suitable for the wants of every person. They are furnished with all the necessary extras for cleaning small seeds and every kind of grain, and are sold by the principal dealers in Agricultural Tools throughout the country. The manufacture of Farm Implements has been engaged in by Mr. A. P. Dickey during a term of forty-seven years, a specialty of such manufacture being Fanning Mills. Most of the many improvements made in them have been originated by him, and to the practical working of these invaluable tools has been devoted the labor and study of years. The results produced have been eminently satisfactory, so much so that the "Dickey Fan" has always been viewed as the leading mill, and its superiority universally known and acknowledged.

Parties wishing one of the Dickey Fans can correspond direct with us, (when they are not sold in the vicinity) and we will deliver, free of freight, at the nearest railroad station, for the list price of size Mill desired.

Beware, and get the best Mill made, the A. P. Dickey Fan. They can be shipped knocked down for half the price when set up.

For further particulars and information send for price list and circular to

P. DICKEY,

Racine, Wisconsin, Proprietor.

Smith & Keating, Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE

OF PURE-BRED

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

TO BE HELD AT

Galesburg Stock Yards, Knox Co., Ills.,

—ON—

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

FIFTY HEAD of Females and Ten Bulls, being choice selections from the "Cedar Farm Herd," and every family in the herd being represented. The following are some of the families:

Louisa, Young Mary, Pennona, Nelly Bly, Brackets, Roadbells, Yarvics, Duchess of Southland, Ruby, Mrs. Mott, etc.,

the get of the following sires: Aldridge 2d 7456, 18th and 24th Dukes of Aldridge, Tycoon 7229, Gen. Logan 1027, Royal Crown 10914, British Yeoman 11440, Rodney 12812, Northumberland 6716, Thorndale 13801, Clark's Duke 6340, Star Bird 1102, Lord Chatham 2d 14764 or 31222, Velocipede 9230, Breastplate 11481 and other noted bulls. All females of proper age are, or will be bred to Imp. Lord Chatham 2d 32222, Grand Aldridge 2666 S. H. R. (pure Rose of Sharon), Huron's Duke 2d 30302 (pure Rose of Sharon) and the young bull Thorndale 13801 or the 14th Duke of Thorndale (bred by G. M. Bedford).

They are in fine breeding condition, of good color, and 20 of them are under five years of age. No old ones or doubtful breeders. For individual merit, as well as purity of breeding, I think this offering surpassed by none. A specially invited examination of the stock and their breeding, at any time.

Persons wishing to visit the herd, by applying at the Livestock Exchange, Alton, Ill., and inquiring for the "Cattle Sale," will be conveyed to the farm and returned free. The herd will be at Galesburg one week before the sale. Catalogues will be ready by the 1st of September, and will be sent to all applicants.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. J. S. LATIMER.

Galesburg is situated on the C. & Q. R. R., and is very close to all directions, and all shipping facilities are unsurpassed in the State.

Corn Crushers,

For Horse or Steam Power.

Wood-Sawing

Machines.

Cross Cut and Circular.

Shaker Thresher.

Case Machinery.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines.

Bells: Church, School, Farm & Fire Alarm.

Descriptive Circulars and Price-Lists sent Free.

Blymyer Manufacturing Co.,

664 to 694 West Eighth St., CINCINNATI, O.

Bonds, Bonds.

School and Municipal.

Bought and sold on Commission, or otherwise. Also,

Real Estate LOANS Negotiated.

ALSO SEVERAL

Good Farms for Sale,

by G. F. PARMELEE & CO., Brokers,

Topeka, Kansas.

The Best Farm Paper.

THE NATIONAL

LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Published at Chicago.

TERMS.—Single copies, 1 year, postage paid, \$2.15;

Clubs of five, postage paid, \$1.90; Clubs of ten, with an extra free copy to person making up club of ten, postage prepaid, \$1.65.

Address letters—registering those containing money, unless in shape of postal note, to

GEORGE W. RUST & CO.,

Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

PEACH

A large stock, including Early Beatrice, Rivers, Louise, Alexander, Maiden's June, and best Southern varieties.

Apples, cherries, Wild-Goose Plum, and the largest stock of Ornamentals in the country. Send for new Trade List.

HOOPER, BRO. & THOMAS, Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

Pear Trees for the Million.

Largest stock in the West; extra quality; packed to go safely any distance. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices low by hundred or thousand. A full assortment of other trees, shrubs, plants, etc. Send list of wants for prices.

R. G. HANFORD, Columbus Nursery, Columbus, Ohio.

JERSEY Cattle.

Berkshires and small breed

Yorkshires, bred from imported and prize stock a specialty. Correspondence and orders solicited.

Mix's Improved Grass Seed Sower

Sows perfectly even any desired quantity. Price \$4.00.

Circulars free. N. P. MIX,

Avenue, Ohio.

PATENTS

OBTAINED ON EASY TERMS

By P. H. SWERT, JR. & Co., P. O. Box

351, Washington, D. C. Instruction

Book sent.

FREE

to applicants, my Wholesale and Bulb Catalogues.

Four catalogues (the set), post free, 20 cents.

F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

LOST OR STOLEN.

ONE LARGE DARK BROWN HORSE, 4 hands

high, rather heavy, with round white star in forehead. Went away with shoes on front feet. Strayed

sometime about 1st of April, last. Any information concerning this animal, that will lead to her recovery, will be liberally rewarded by addressing

JAMES REYNOLDS,

Kansas City, Mo.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 25, 1875.

Topeka Money Market.

BONDS.

	Offer.	Ask.
Kansas Pacific Gold Seven, May and Nov.	73 1/2	74 1/2
Kansas Pacific Gold Six, Jan. and June	73 1/2	74 1/2
Kansas Pacific Gold Six, June and Dec.	73 1/2	74 1/2
Kansas Pacific Gold Six, Feb. and August	73 1/2	74 1/2
Kansas Pacific Income Seven, No. 11	15	30
Kansas Pacific Income Seven, No. 15	14	15
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortgage	10	10 1/2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 1st M. G. Bonds	82 1/2	83 1/2
LOCAL SECURITIES.		
Kansas 7 per cent Bonds 100 City Script	93	96
Kansas 6 per cent Bonds 90 Dist. School Bonds	87 1/2	89
State Warrants, par Money on ap'd acc.	90	90
County Warrants, par County 10 per cent	01 1/4	01 1/4
County 7 per cent rail-road Bonds	65	Improvement Bonds, 250000

Topeka Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by Kever & Fouch.

WHEAT—Per bu. Spring.	80
Fall, No. 1.	1.10
"No. 2.	.90
"No. 3.	.80
"No. 4.	.70
CORN—Per bu. Mixed.	.85
White, No. 1.	.85
Yellow.	.80
OATS—Per bu. No. 1.	.45
RYE—Per bu. No. 1.	.55
BARLEY—Per bu. No. 1.	.40
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.—Fall, No. 1.	3.75
Fall, No. 2.	3.20
Low Grades.	2.40
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.	2.30
Corn Chop.	1.80
Rye Chop.	1.60
Wheat Chop.	2.10

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Corrected weekly by Blackoff & Kraus, Dealers in

Hides, Fur, Tallow and Leather	
HIDES—Green.	.0400
Dry Flint.	.14
Dry Salt.	.11 1/2
Green Salt Cured.	.10
Cal, Green Salt Cured.	.09
Kip, Green Salt Cured.	.09
Sheep Pelts, green.	5001.25
TALLOW.	.07 1/4
SEKINS—Timber Wolf.	1.5001.75
Prairie Wolf.	1.0001.50
Otter.	4.0002.50
Mink.	1.3501.50
Raccoon.	.4001.60
Badger.	.3001.35
Wild Cat.	.2501.30
Muskat.	.1001.15
Skunk, Black.	1.0001.25
Small Striped.	.5001.60
Opossum.	.0801.10
Deer, dry, per lb.	.3001.40
Beaver, dry and clean, per lb.	1.0001.15

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies

Mannepeaker.	
APPLES—Per bu. White.	2.000
BEANS—Per bu. White Navy.	3.0002.60
Medium.	2.40
Common.	2.00
Castor.	1.4001.50
BREWS—Per bu. No. 1.	.35
BUTTER—Per lb. Choice.	.19
Common Table.	.10
Medium.	.08
Common.	.05
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh.	.15
HOMINY—Per bu.	5.2504.50
VINEGAR—Per gal.	.3001.25
POTATOES—Per bu.	4.0002.50
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.	3.0002.00
Chickens, Dressed, per lb.	
Turkeys.	
Geese.	
BACON—Per lb.—Shoulders.	.91
Chest Sides.	.15
Ham, Sugar Cured.	.12
Breakfast.	.18
LARD—Per lb.	.18
CABBAGE—Per head.	.05
ONIONS—Per bu.	1.00
SEEDS—Per bu.—Beans.	1.00
Millet.	
Blue Grass.	
Timothy, prime.	3.50
Common.	2.00
Clover.	7.0002.00
Hungarian.	1.75
Grass Orange.	7.00
Corn.	.80

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

POOR LITTLE JOE.

BY PELEG ARKRIGHT.

Prop yer eyes wide open, Joey,
Fur I've brought you sumpin' great.
Apples? No, a durned sight better!
Don't you take no interest? Wait!
Flowers, Joe—I know'd you'd like em—
Ain't them scrumptious? Ain't them high.
Tears, my boy? Wot's them for, Joey?
There—poor little Joe—don't cry!

I was skippin' past a winder,
Where a bang-up lady sat,
All amongst a lot of bushes—
Each one climbin' from a pot;
Every bush had flowers on it—
Pretty? Mebbe not! Oh, no!
Wish you could a seen 'em growin',
It was such a stunnin' show.

Well, I thought of you, poor feller
Lyrin' here so sick and weak,
Never knowin' any comfort,
And I puts on lots o' cheek.
"Miseus," says I, "If you please, mum,
Could I ax you for a rose?
For my little brother, misseus,
Never seed one, I suppose."

'Then I told her all about you—
How I bringed you up—poor Joe!
[Leakin' women folks to do it.]
Such a'imp you was, you know—
Till yer got that awful tumble,
Jist as I had broke yer in
[Hard work, too] to earn yer livin'
Blackin' boots for honest tin.

How that tumble crippled of you—
So's you couldn't hyper much—
Joe, it hurted when I seen you.
For the first time with yer crutch.
"But," I says "he's laid up now, mum,
'Pears to weaken every day;
Joe, she up and went to cuttin'—
That's the how of this boky."

Say! It seems to me ole feller,
You is quite yourself to-night;
Kind o' chirp, it's been a fortnight
Sence your eyes has been so bright.
Better! Well I'm glad to hear it!
Yes, they're mighty pretty, Joe,
Smellin' of 'em made you happy?
Well, I thought it would, you know!

Never see the country, did you?
Flowers growin' everywhere!
Sometimes when you'er better, Joey,
Mebbe I kin take you there,
Flowers in heaven! 'M—I s'pose so;
Dunno much about it, though;
Ain't as fly as wot I might be
On them topics, little Joe.

But I've heered it hinted somewhere
That in heaven's golden gates
Things is everlastin' cheerfull—
'Bieve that's wot the Bible states.
Likewise, there folks don't git hungry;
So good people, wen they dies,
Finds themselves well fixed forever—
Joe, my boy, wot ails your eyes?
Thought they looked a little sing'ler.
Oh, no! Don't you have no fear;
Heaven was made for such as you is—
Joe, wot makes you look so queer?
Here—wake up! Oh, don't look that way!
Joe, my boy, hold up your head!
Here's your flowers, you drooped 'em Joey,
Oh, my God, can Joe be dead?

A GOOD WIFE AND MOTHER.

While we talk a good deal nowadays about new occupations for women, and demand that new avenues of work and study be opened to them, we must not lose sight of the fact that the vast majority of women are destined to become wives and mothers; that is to be their profession, their life work, and upon themselves more than upon any one else, depends their success as well as their happiness in that position. And while we entreat married women to read more, study more and breathe more out doors air, we have no desire to arouse in them an ambition to be anything greater than wives and mothers, but we would have them realize that they could not be placed in a more responsible position; there is no place which so imperatively demands an intelligent and conscientious discharge of its duties, if we would fill it well, as that of a good wife and mother. It needs no guilt to break a wife's heart, is just as true of a husband's; when the young wife so far forgets herself as to utter the mutterings of discontent, neglects to put on the tidy dress, and fails to set her house in order for her husband as she did for her lover, she sows the seeds of discord, and invites treatment which in time will crush her to the earth. Before that time arrives, may she remember the hopes of her youth, her dreams of bliss, and the constant and cheerful effort she made to secure that kind attention and protecting love.

And though she may be the neglected and not the injuring wife, may she remember the hardest heart will soften to the smile of love and welcome, and to the kiss of peace and forgiveness.

If girls need to be educated for anything, they certainly do for matrimony, and they need to understand that they enter into it as a work, a study, and a partnership, not a love partnership alone, though that is the paramount consideration, but a business partnership as well, in which both are pledged to put forth their best endeavors; and as neither will find perfection in the other, the good old rule of keeping two bears in the house is an admirable one; they are bear and forbear. A good wife will not neglect to provide for her husband's likes as well as his necessities. If he comes in exhausted from labor, and finds that kind hands have been working for him, and a kind friend thinking of him, it will seem some recompense for his labor. If a man provides a home and the means to maintain it, he has a right to the best that house contains, and it will be a true wife's pleasure as well as duty to give it to him in the most acceptable manner possible.

How many, or rather how few of us all make

good mothers? Thousands of children are brought into the world to be not only trained to immorality and vice, but badly clothed and worse fed, because of the ignorance of their mothers. Our common school system rarely provides any knowledge of physiology or hygiene, and our home training is often sadly deficient in the manifold duties of the household, cookery, ventilation, cleanliness, care of children, etc., and the consequence is, young girls are constantly undertaking these important duties wholly ignorant of the laws of life and health. Unhappiness and failure inevitably follow, and we wonder that there are so many incompatible husbands and wives; here we believe is one fruitful source of unhappy homes. Remember, then, ye ambitious parents, who have the laudable desire to teach your daughters something by which they can earn an honorable livelihood, should they not have homes to care for, and husbands to shield them, to teach them at the same time how to be good wives and mothers; they are all liable to be called upon to fill that trust, and in no place could they do more harm than there, if they fill it badly. Teach your daughter to so live that she will command the respect, as well as the love, of both husband and children, and you will have secured her happiness. To do this she must be a helpmeet and companion in every way to both, and a teacher instead of a servant or a taskmaster to her children, then will her life be rewarded by that which, next to a husband's love, crowns a woman's life with honor, the love of her son.

A FRIENDLY TALK FROM AUNT MARY.

I have just read the article in the FARMER on labor and literature. I have no patience with the women who say they have no time to read. "Where there is a will there is a way" is just as true in this case as in any other. If there is no way make a way. Read while the baby goes asleep. All honor to the woman who read while she churned, and if you are not able to churn with one hand read while you rest a moment. It is not the quantity but the quality of what we read that expands and strengthens the mind.

W. W. Storey's poem on Summer, going the rounds of the papers now, is a volume in itself. What food for thought it contains! Who can truthfully say that they have not time to read that much each day, or, at least, each week? or, if time is so limited, have your children read to you.

Because a woman's hands are in the dough it does not follow that her thoughts need be there too, nor in that state, but care should be taken that her thoughts, as well as the dough, do not get "too light," for that is not desirable either in bread or woman's thoughts.

Perhaps you will think that it would be well if my thoughts would rise a little higher, as this comparison is anything but sublime. But please be as lenient as possible, for this is at the same time baking and ironing day, occupations more suggestive of practical than elegant thoughts.

When I am about my work I have pencil and paper convenient that I may jot down thoughts as they occur, which I roll up and lay aside, as did our grandmothers their quilt patches, and when I find a leisure hour I piece them together. They will require selecting, arranging and trimming. Some will see the light, but many will be hid away in dark corners.

Would you like to know how, with seven in a family and only one woman, a leisure hour can be secured? Take this day as a specimen of my plan. This morning I told the children just how much must be done today, and as soon as that was done we would stop and do nothing more until supper time; that each one should spend that time as they pleased; that I would not call on them to do anything during it if I could avoid it, and that they must not interrupt me unless it was necessary. It acts like a charm in setting little feet and fingers in motion, and Mamma cannot deny that it often proves a tonic in her case. The work has been quickly and pleasantly done. One of the children (the book-worm) is in reality on a lounge in a quiet room, but in imagination he is traveling with Mark Twain in Egypt. Two smaller ones have gone to prepare their playhouse for company. Papa and Mamma are invited there to take tea this evening.

Let those who disapprove of late suppers should be uneasy, I will say that there is no danger of them laying a foundation for dyspepsia if we may judge the future by the past. On the last occasion of the kind, all that was perceptible to the eye was a handkerchief doing duty as a table-cloth, four cherries and several punches of flowers, but there was imaginary dishes without number, of which the guests were invited to freely partake.

The children being disposed of, and the "guide man" made comfortable by an impromptu bed under the shade trees, and the late paper to read, my time was at my own disposal. The supper, prepared while dinner was being cooked, was light biscuit, butter and milk, a dish of fruit, and a bowl of cottage cheese. The chip fire that heats the dish-water will also cook a plate of eggs, which will make the meal more substantial and better suited to the healthy young appetites that will be brought from the field. The mental well being of those young tillers of the soil has not been forgotten. Proper food for thought has been selected to be read, or is selected when they come in. Has any one been wronged or neglected by this rest? I do not say that I could not find work, and plenty of it, to do this evening, but the body needs rest.

Viewed from a physical standpoint, would it be well to deny it?

Would not the person be considered very unreasonable who would withhold food and rest from the tired and hungry? Viewed from a mental standpoint, would it not be a far greater wrong to all concerned to deny mental food?

Think for a moment what an influence a mother can wield if she is capable and has the desire to use it for good. What an influence she has in molding the mind and directing the thoughts of her children. Can she do her whole duty as wife and mother if she has no time for mental culture? What useful hints and suggestions she can throw out, and how eagerly they will be taken up and pondered over by the active young mind, and laid away for future use.

To work is to obey a law of nature. It is not work, but the same ceaseless routine of every day life that wears body and mind.

I would advise others to try a plan (even in busy times) which I have practiced for years. It is this: When we are alone to read something at the table. I read and eat by turns, in that way giving time for comment, while it also impresses the subject on the children's minds. It makes meal time as it should be, a most social and enjoyable hour; it provides at the same time nourishment for both body and mind; it rests and benefits the mind of the plow-boy to take new thoughts with him every time he goes to the field. Read for them each day an article, such as Mr. Prentiss' address to the Agricultural College. What practical common sense views and plain, forcible language and arguments he uses. Such wholesome thoughts and suggestions will aid greatly in developing character.

When I sat down, I intended only piecing together a few scraps, but see where my thoughts have led me! If I have been wearisome, I beg your pardon, and bid you good evening.

AUNT MARY.

A PLEA FOR THE HOME.

Mrs. M. B. Smith, Matron of the Home for Friendless Women, at Leavenworth, addressed an interested audience, composed chiefly of women, on Friday evening, in behalf of that institution.

Some items in relation to the Home, and deductions therefrom, may be of interest to your readers.

Mrs. Smith stated that a christian woman of Leavenworth, distressed by the number of friendless and destitute women searching for employment, being without shelter or means of subsistence until they found it, rented a room and furnished it and supplied them with the necessities of life. This was the germ that developed into the stately building and permanent organization known as the Home of the Friendless. Verily the day of small things should not be despised.

Later other benevolent ladies came to her aid, and, as with the exercise of the noblest impulses of our nature we expand and grow, so it was not long until not only the destitute, but that most pitiable class, who, fallen from virtue, from the favor of God and the respect of their fellows, were included in the beneficent work by these true christian women.

With the daily maintenance of from twenty-five to thirty women and young children on their hands, with insufficient accommodations for health or comfort, they resolved to appeal to the people, through their representatives, for aid, and through the goodness of the all-wise Father they were successful, and with the funds appropriated erected a commodious structure, which has indeed been a Home in the fullest sense of the word; to hundreds of unfortunates.

I wish I had but time and space to give some incidents as I have heard them from the officers. The recital would convince the most doubting or indifferent that such institutions are a blessed fruitage of a christian civilization.

The building was furnished by personal appeals to the leading towns and cities, Leavenworth doing her share, although, for at least three years, the entire support of the Home had fallen on the ladies of that city. After the new building was in running order, and since that period, appeals, as all know, have been made from time to time for aid throughout the entire State. The response, while not overflowing, has been sufficient for their needs, and though the inmates are dependent for their daily bread on voluntary contributions, the supply in a plain way has been equal to their necessities. The word of the Lord has been verified in that the "bread and water has been sure."

To assist in defraying current expenses, the officers, aided by other benevolent ladies, compiled and published in 1874 "The Kansas Home Cook Book," which they sell for one dollar. The recipes have all been tested, and all persons who have purchased the book, express themselves as delighted with it. Buy it, ladies, for yourselves and send copies to your Eastern friends, and let the world beyond the confines of our own State know that, though far from the centers of wealth and on the frontier, we are alive to the spirit of the age, and are heeding the cry of suffering and struggling humanity.

The Institution also publishes the Home Record, (its name indicates its character,) at the low price of thirty cents per annum. Who cannot devote that small sum of money annually to aid so worthy an object and to obtain each month accurate information as to the condition of the Home? Send in your name without loss of time, and instead of a few hundred subscribers swell the list to thousands,

and as a small thank-offering for this glorious year, when the bursting earth is fairly laughing with a bounteous harvest, send in a donation in money, if it be but a small sum. Lay it away religiously from the proceeds of your poultry yards, your dairies or your gardens and bless other poor, as the Lord inclined the benevolent last year to come to the rescue of our people in their great need.

For the information of new comers in our great State, I will only add, that the Home is not designed as a permanent refuge but only a temporary shelter where the homeless and penniless are cared for spiritually as well as temporally until the sick are restored to health, employment found for the well, and homes for the infants whose first feeble walls are heard within its walls.

For further information I refer your readers to Mrs. C. H. Cushing, President of the Home, Leavenworth, Kansas.—Truth, in Topeka Commonwealth.

A CALL TO BREAKFAST.

Breakfast! come to breakfast!

Little ones and all—

How their merry footsteps

Patter at the call!

Break the bread; pour freely

Milk that cream-like flows:

A blessing on their appetites.

And on their lips of rose.

Breakfast! summer breakfast!

Throw the casement high.

And catch the warblers' carol

On glad wing glancing by.

Set flowers upon our table

Impearled with dew-drops rare.

For still their fragrance speaks of him

Who made this earth so fair.

Dinner may be pleasant.

So may social tea;

But yet, methinks, the breakfast

Is best of all the three:

With its greeting smile of welcome,

Its holy voice of prayer,

It forgoeth heavenly armor

To foil the hosts of care.

FRUIT FOR DESSERT.—Beat well the white of an egg with a little water; dip the fruit in, and roll it immediately in some fine crushed sugar; place it on a dish and leave it five or six hours, then serve. A more slightly and exquisite dessert than a plate of currants, thus dressed, cannot be had.

DRIPPING CAKE.—Mix well together two pounds of flour, a pint of warm milk and a tablespoonful of yeast; let it rise about half an hour, then add half a pound of brown sugar, a quarter of a pound of currants and a quarter of a pound of good, fresh beef dripping; beat the whole well for nearly a quarter of an hour and bake in a moderately hot oven.

TO COOK EGG-PLANT.—Cut the egg plant in slices half an inch thick, sprinkle a thin layer of salt between the slices, and lay them one over the other, and let them stand an hour. This draws out the bitter principle from the egg-plant, and also a part of the water. Then lay each slice in flour, put in hot fat and fry it brown on both sides. Or boil the egg-plant till tender, remove the skin, mash fine, mix with an equal quantity of bread or cracker crumbs, add salt, pepper, and butter, and bake half an hour. This makes a delightful dish, and a very digestible one, as it has so little oily matter in it.

SWEET BREADS.—Scald them in salt and water and take out the stringy parts, then put them in cold water for a few moments. Dry them in a towel, dip in eggs and crumbs and fry brown in butter. When they are done take them on a dish, pour into the frying pan a large cup of sweet cream, a little pepper and salt and a little green parsley chopped fine. Dust in a very little flour; when it boils up, pour it over the breads, and send to the table hot.

BAKERS' BUNS.—Mix 1½ lbs sugar with 2 lbs of flour, make a hole in the center of the flour, and pour in half a pint of warm milk and two tablespoonfuls of yeast, make the whole into a batter, and set the dish before the fire, covered up, until the leaven begins to ferment; add to this ½ lb of melted butter and milk enough to make a soft paste of all the flour, and let it rise again for half an hour; shape the dough into buns, and lay apart on a buttered tin, in rows, to rise for half an hour; bake in a quick oven. A few currants are added with the butter.

WASHINGTON CAKE.—Two cupfuls of white sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, four eggs. Beat the whites and yolks separately, add three cupfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of soda and a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Bake in round, flat tin pans. Peel and grate two large apples and the rind of a lemon, add also the strained juice of the latter, one heaping cupful of white sugar and one egg, and let it boil up in a stew pan. Pour it out, and when quite cool pour over the cakes, which must be placed one over the other in layers, just as in making jelly cake.

THE WORLD'S FAIR, 1876.

Columbia, puzzled what she should display Of true home-made on her Centennial day. Asked Brother Jonathan: he scratched his head, Whittled awhile reflectively, and said: "Your own invention and own making, too? Why, any child could tell ye what to do; Show 'em your Civil Service, and explain How all men's loss is everybody's gain: Show your new patent to increase your rents By paying quarters for collecting cents; Show your short cut to cure financial ills By making paper collars current bills; Show your new bleaching process; cheap and brief, To wit: a jury chosen by the thief; Show your State Legislatures: show your Rings, And challenge England to produce such things As high officials sitting half in sight To share the plunder and to fix things right: If that don't fetch her, why, you only need To show your latest style in martyrs—Tweed: She'll find it hard to hide her spiteful tears At such advance in one poor hundred years." —J. R. Lowell, in The Nation.



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whitewash, paste for paper-hanging, hanging paper, graining in oak, maple, mahogany, rosewood, black walnut, staining, gliding, bronzing, transferring, decalcomanie, making rustic pictures, painting flower stands, mahogany polish, rosewood polish, varnishing furniture, waxing furniture, cleaning paint.

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SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

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

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

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

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

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive it out of the township, and that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

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

Such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, and appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects determine the value of such stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

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

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

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass. \$1.00

For each horse, mule, or ass. \$1.00

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER. \$1.00

To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00. \$1.00

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, for making out certificate of appraisal and all his services in connection therewith. \$1.00

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case. \$1.00

The Justice's fees in any one case shall not be greater than \$1.00.

Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case. \$1.00

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending August 18.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Funderhager, of Marmon Tp., Bourbon County, Kansas, one black pony mare, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$20.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by B. Tuttle, of Walnut Tp., June 21, 1875, one chestnut sorrel horse pony, four years old, one white hind stripe in forehead. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Marak, of Mission Tp., June 8, 1875, one light iron-gray mare pony, about 14 hands high, right or left eye blind, white spot on the inside of the neck, and black and white on nose, had a rope around neck when taken up. Valued at \$20.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John A. Fields, of Sherman Tp., Crawford County, July 4, 1875, one light bay mare, five years old, 15 hands high, white stripe on nose. Valued at \$20.

Chester County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by James Wells, of Shawnee Tp., July 8, 1875, one large black cow, 12 years old, white on belly, small white right ear. Valued at \$20.

Geoffrey County—T. E. Smith, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M. Covey, North Lawrence, July 20, 1875, a gray pony mare, about 8 years old, about 15 hands high, no mark visible, saddle girth on the back. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by J. Vitt, south-east corner of Edwards Tp., July 8, 1875, one horse pony, about 8 years old, dark bay color, branded on the left shoulder with the letter "B", burnt scar on right shoulder, scar on right side of the neck. Valued at \$20.

Harvey County—D. W. Bunker, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Kelly, July 18, 1875, one bay horse pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high, white on the heart on left hip, star in forehead, with saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$20.

Johnson County—Jas. Martin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up on July 19, 1875, by David Rogers, of Oxford Tp., one sorrel mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, saddle marks, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, light high. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Davidson, of Monticello Tp., on the 17th day of July, 1875, one bay horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, star in the forehead, saddle marks, white on left hind leg. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up on the 18th day of July, 1875, by James H. Hane, of Oxford Tp., one dark brown horse mule, 8 years old, 15 hands high, white spot on the inside of the left leg. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by George Roberts, of Aubrey Tp., a brown mare mule, 15 hands high, 4 years old, shod all around, shod face. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Also, one brown mule, 15 hands high, 12 years old, left eye blind, shod all around, shod face, white ring around the neck. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up on the 18th day of July, 1875, by Wm. Woodcock, of Olathe Tp., one light brown horse, 11 years old, 14 hands high, both hind feet and the right fore foot white, branded on the left shoulder with the letter "H", white spot on the nose. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Also, one sorrel horse, 11 years old, 14 hands high, "M" branded on the left shoulder with an indistinct brand over it, spot in the face and stripe on the nose. Valued at \$20.

Lincoln County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. M. Stipp, Monmouth City Tp., July 12, 1875, one sorrel mare, 12 years old, sink or cavity between the eyes, the appearance of having been struck with a small lead, white on the left side of the neck, also a small white spot on left side of neck. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Martin Hodson, Centerville Tp., July 14, 1875, one old white mare, 12 years old, white on head, black mane and tail, blind in right eye, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by A. B. Crosby, Centerville Tp., July 26, 1875, one four year old mare pony, harness marks on shoulders, shod all around, lump on right hind leg above pastern joint, a few white hairs in forehead. Valued at \$20.

Montgomery County—E. T. Mears, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Glen Leonard, Caney Tp., June 26, 1875, a steer, 3 years old, medium size, white line on back, legs and belly white, body blue roan, slit or square in left ear, underlaid in right ear, no brands. Valued at \$20.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. R. Hill, of Grant Tp., Marion County, Kansas, on the 8th day of July, 1875, one yearling horse color, no marks or brands.

FILLEY—Also one sorrel filley, one year old, silver mane and tail, both hind feet white, right front foot white, white stripe in face. Valued at \$15 each.

Miami County—O. H. Giller, Clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Alex. Anlaufach, West Tp., Aug. 3, 1875, one dark grey filley, 2 years old, 13 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Almon Hawkins, in Rock Creek Tp., August 1, 1875, one dark bay mare mule, 8 years old, scar under each eye, scar or Spanish brand on lower back part of left shoulder, collar marks on upper part of the neck. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by James A. Bonjour, Neenachal Tp., July 17, 1875, one old white mare, 12 years old, black and tail, black legs, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by A. J. Murry, Canola Tp., July 24, 1875, one small brown mare, 4 years old, branded "Q" on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

Osage County—Wm. J. Brew, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Sampson, Dragon Tp., July 30, 1875, a black horse pony, heavy set, 4 years old, branded "Q" on left shoulder, white face. Valued at \$20.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. Bakerstrom, in Sterling Tp., July 30, 1875, one medium sized, dark steer, branded on right side with letter "V" also "C" within a circle on hip. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Bohon, in Washington Tp., July 18, 1875, one medium sized dun cow, slit in left ear, "Q" on left hip. Valued at \$20.

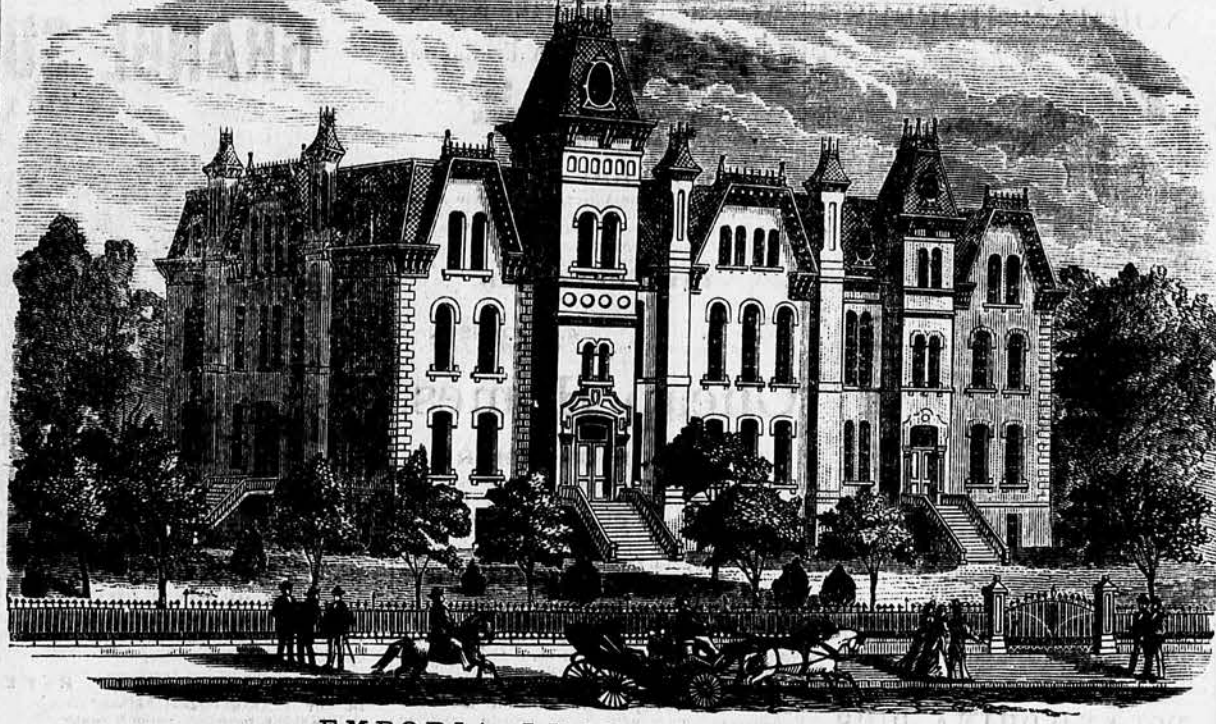
Riley County—W. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry Strong, Manhattan Tp., July 24, 1875, a small bay horse, branded "H" on each shoulder, one white hind foot. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Also one grey mare, 8 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up July 18, 1875, by J. M. Lock, Madison

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.



EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.

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

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

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

For full particulars send for circular. C. R. POMEROY, President.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

Proposed Amendment to section three of the Constitution of the State, regulating the time of electing and compensation of members of the Legislature.

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition of amendment: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written. In regard to proposition one, the form of the ballots shall be: "For proposition one to amend the Constitution." "Against proposition one to amend the Constitution."

Against proposition one to amend the Constitution. "For proposition two to amend the Constitution." "Against proposition two to amend the Constitution."

Against proposition two to amend the Constitution. "For proposition three to amend the Constitution." "Against proposition three to amend the Constitution."

Against proposition three to amend the Constitution. Sec. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the 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 the State, Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1875.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

JOHN H. FOLKS, Secretary of Senate.

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

HENRY BOWEN, Chief Clerk of the House.

Approved on the 5th day of March, 1875.

THOMAS A. OSBORN, Governor.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 15th, A. D. 1875.

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THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

An Immense Sale is Guaranteed. Orders are now pouring in. The Second Edition Going to Press.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN THE UNITED STATES

A HISTORY OF THE ORDER

From its inception, in 1866, to the time of the Permanent Organization of the National Grange at Georgetown, D. C., January, 1873.

BY O. H. KELLEY, SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

THE ONLY COMPLETE RELIABLE

HISTORY OF THE ORDER.

The Book is thoroughly interesting from Beginning to End.

EVERY PART IS AUTHENTIC!

THE FACTS AND MYSTERIES OF THE EARLY WORK obtained at last! A full STATEMENT OF ALL THE MONIES RECEIVED, AND HOW THEY WERE EXPENDED! Small Beginnings; A NOBLE WORK, exemplifying the ADAGE, "Large Oaks from little Acorns." Every MAN, and particularly EVERY WOMAN, should read it, and learn the lesson of PERSEVERANCE.

THE BOOK TELLS WHO DID THE WORK, and also WHO THE FOUNDERS WERE; it sets down many disputed points, relative to facts and dates, and records valuable opinions from all parts of the country.

It contains all the Proceedings of the National Grange, and Executive Committee meetings, up to the Sixth Annual Session in 1873.

It gives the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES of all monies, from the commencement until Secretary Kelley turned the order over to the Incorporated Grange, and shows on how small a capital it was being run, and how foolish the cry: "WHAT BECOMES OF OUR MONEY?"

It contains the names of the Charter Members of the first Grange organized in each State, giving date of each. Also, a full list of all the Deputies up to the last quarter of 1874, and the number of Granges each organized.

It should be read by every young man and woman starting in life, as it shows what almost insurmountable obstacles were in the way, and how industry and perseverance overcame all, and finally secured a glorious success.

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H. J. RANOM, Cashier and Agent.

Farmers' Bank

AND

Loan Agency,

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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. Collection Business a specialty. All business placed in our hands promptly and faithfully attended to.

Send for references and circulars.

MONEY TO LOAN

On WELL Improved farms on five years time or less at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State.

Address, J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

To Tree Dealers and Planters.

Let us Smile.

What is the strongest light in Brooklyn?—Beecher's candle.

"John, I came very near selling my shoes the other day," said one man to another. "How was that?" "Why, I had them half-soled."

"I say, Pat, what are you about—sweeping out the room?" "No," answered Pat: "I am sweeping out the dirt and leaving the room."

Curran was once asked by one of his brother judges, "Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig?" "Nothing but the head," was the reply.

The Columbus Journal, describing an Ohio politician, says: "He is an honest man by profession, and he earns his bread by the sweat of his jaw."

If a young man sits up too late with his sweet heart out at Haddonfield, the old folks come into the parlor, and, with a refinement of sarcasm, invite him to wait a few minutes longer and breakfast will be ready.

The boy with the bare feet, tasseled pants, father's coat, and a gaudy base ball cap on his head, appears to have gained a permanent stand in the community.—Danbury News.

"I would advise you to put your head into a dye-tub, it's rather red," said a joker to a sandy-haired girl. "I would advise you to put yours into an oven, it is rather sooty," said Nancy.

It was at a party that some young ladies were discussing the relative benefits of the sparrows and the worms, when one of the fair ones appealed to young Fizzleton, who had just joined them, and had not caught the drift of the conversation. "Which do you think the worse, worms or sparrows?" "What did the stupid brute do but innocently answer, 'I don't know; I never had sparrows.'"

"Sir," said a fierce lawyer, "do you, on your solemn oath, swear that this is not your handwriting?" "I reckon not," was the cool reply. "Does it resemble your writing?" "Yes, sir, I think it don't." "Do you swear that it don't resemble your writing?" "Well, I do, old heat." "You take your solemn oath that this writing does not resemble yours in a single letter?" "Y-e-s, sir." "Now how do you know?" "Cause I can't write."

A DOCTOR'S DIARY.—A pocket diary picked up in the street of a neighboring city, would seem to indicate from the following choice extracts, that the owner was a medical man.

On one of the Anchor Line boats the other day was a young man of decent look, but a good deal the worse for whisky. He persisted in singing at the top of his voice, and it was the poorest kind of singing.

After a brief pause he removed his hat and said:

"Now I'm going to sing something sad." "Haden't you as soon wait until we get to Vicksburg?" inquired a passenger.

"Wh—what?" gasped the young man. "Because, I've got a young mule on the lower deck, and if he gets an idea that he can sing as good as you do he'll never be worth a nickel to bray?"

There was no more singing.

"Kase 230, Mary An Perkins, Bienes, wash-woman. Sickneess in her head. Flisk sum blue pills a soaperflik; age 52. Ped me one dollar, 1 kuarter bogus. Mind get good kuarter and mak her tak more flisk."

"Kase 231, Tummus Kink, Buiness, Niriish-man. Lives with Pady Malony what keeps a dray—sickneess, digg in the ribs and tow blak eyes. Flisk to drink my mixture twict a day, of saasiperly bere and jellop, and fish ile, with asfiedity to make it taste flisky. Rubbed his face with kart greese liniment, aged 30 years of age. Drunked the mixture and wouldn't pay me because it tasted nasty, but the mixer'll work his innards, I reckon."

"Kase 232, Old Misses Coggas. Aint got no biances, but plenty of money. Siksnes all a humbug. Gav her sum of my celebrated 'Dipseforikon,' which she sed drank like cold tee—which it was, too: Must put something in to make her feel sick and bad. The Old woman has got the roks."

Farmer's, livery men, and harness makers, who have once used Uncle Sam's Harness oil, will never use any other, as it is the best to be had.



Bake better; burn less fuel; give better satisfaction, and are the standard Stoves of the day.

Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

BUCK'S Guarantee,

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

Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir. We also manufacture Enamelled Work of all kinds, Culinary and Plumbers' Goods &c.

Buck & Wright,

729 and 733 Main Street, St. Louis, Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves. Sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.

GRAPE VINES.

LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality. Reduced prices. Price list free.

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

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Farm Stock Advertisements.

NORMAN HORSES



Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares, terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

E. DILLON & CO.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not skin.

Address: GLICK & KNAPP.

P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

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S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo.

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

SHORT-HORN BULLS.

of good Herd Book Pedigrees. The above stock is offered at prices farmers can pay in these hard times. For further particulars write to

S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Knox Co., Missouri.

Jersey Bulls For Sale.

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

CHARLES KERRY, Watsuma, Kansas.

TROTTER HORSES.

Of Fashionable Breeding.

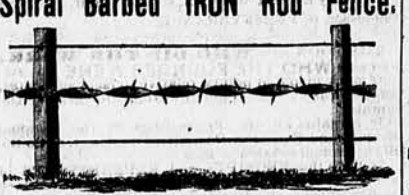
HAMLETONIAN'S, STARS AND

Clays, etc., etc. For Sale at Pairle Dell Farm, SHAWNEE COUNTY, (near TOPEKA, KAN.)

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Spiral Barbed IRON Rod Fence.



Patented June 1st, 1875.

THIS FENCE consists of a bar of half oval iron, punched every three inches, and the Barbs, made from No. 11 hard wire, are inserted under great pressure by an improved process. The rod is then twisted in spiral form, (see cut), which causes the barbs to project at every possible angle, and is painted with a weather-proof composition, to prevent rust. The rods are cut in lengths of eight feet each, the ends being punched for rivets, which are furnished with the rods.

We claim for our fence the following advantages over any other fence extant:

1st. The amount of material used makes it two and one-half times more durable, and proportionately stronger. 2d. Our points are reversed, and made of three sizes larger wire than is used by any other fence. 3d. It is also cut from steel wire, while others are soft iron. 4th. The increased size of the rod gives stock something to see. 5th. The ease with which it is put up, or applied to any old wire fence.

It is cheaper than any other barbed fence in the market.

Address: Wm. Blair & Co., Chicago, Ill.

W. W. Marbourg, Atchison, Kansas.

Smith & Hale, Topeka.

Wholesale Grange Supply House.

JOHN A. WEST,

Successor to DICKINSON & Co.,

Has Removed to 213 West Madison Chicago.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,

And General Merchandise.

GRANGES, FARMERS' CLUBS, AND ALL CONSUMERS supplied in any desired quantities. Catalogues of prices for spring and summer trade, containing full information regarding our manner of doing business will be sent free on application to any address.

All orders promptly and carefully filled 25 to 50 per cent less than retailer's prices.

Large Public Sale

OF

Norman Percheron HORSES.

A. W. COOK,

Importer of

NORMAN HORSES,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE,

On the Fair Grounds at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 9th and 10th days of September,

(the two last days of the fair), five imported Norman and Percheron Stallions, and one 3 year old ½ blood. Among the imported Horses are two pure Percherons 5 and 6 years old; the other three are large, stylish, active, desirable animals, from 3 to 5 years old. Terms will be liberal, and made known on the days of sale. Descriptive catalogues sent free on application. Imported and Grade animals of this celebrated breed of Horses for sale, privately, at all times, at my stables. I invite inspection and correspondence.

Charles City, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1875. A. W. COOK.

NOTE HEADS, Monthly Statements, Envelopes, etc., neatly and expeditiously printed at the Book and Job office of the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

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"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,

In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES

Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West,

on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land.

For Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free, Address: A. S. JOHNSON,

Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Cheap Homes.

JOHNSTON BROTHERS,

Land Agents, of Meneca, Kansas,

(the largest town on the St. Joe & Denver City R. R.)

have the agency of the **Choicest Lands** in Nemaha County, being entered by private entry in 1853, '59 and '60, which they will sell at very low prices for cash or on time. They also have a **RELIABLE** set of

Abstracts of Title,

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

Nemaha County has no Railroad Bonds.

Letters of inquiry, with stamp enclosed, answered promptly.

Kansas Land Agency.

DOWNES & MERRILL.

WE place on sale, WILD LAND and IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas.

Parties desiring of selling, renting, or exchanging property, will do well to place their property on our records.

We invite the attention of parties who desire to purchase, to the advantages of our agency for the purchase of

Land or Improved Farms in all Parts of Kansas.

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

Address: DOWNES & MERRILL, Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES

IN

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company,

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

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

For further information address:

John A. Clark,

LAND COMMISSIONER,

Fort Scott, Kan.

500,000 ACRES

OF

Michigan Lands

FOR SALE.

The Lands of The

Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R. Co.,

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT

LOW PRICES AND ON LONG TIME.

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