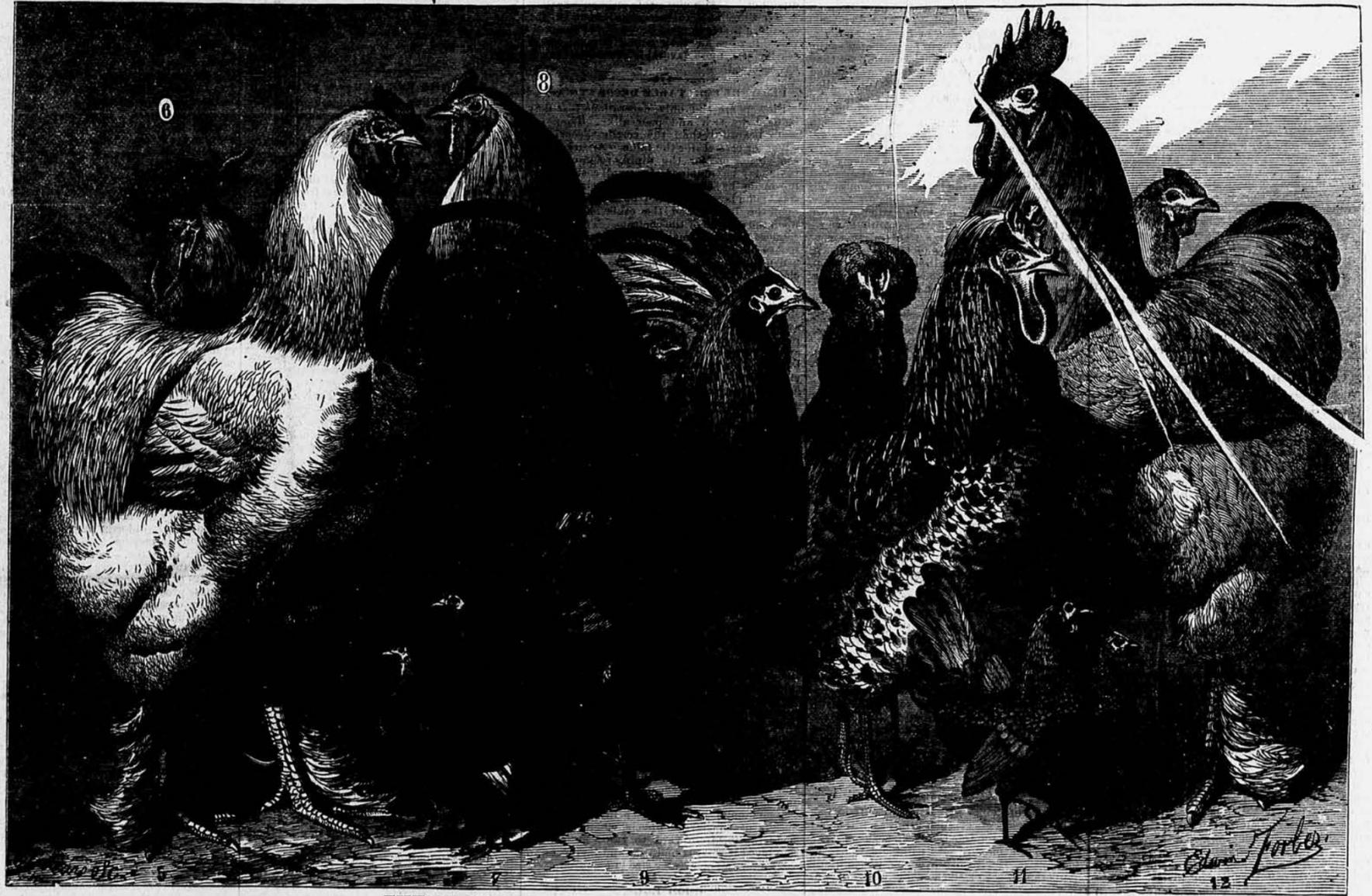


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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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The Patrons of Lane county have succeeded in raising subscriptions to aid in the completion of the State University building to the amount of \$5,000 and they do not propose to relax their efforts until they have raised at least \$6,000. This amount is in addition to what grangers have given heretofore as individuals. This is one of the most favorable indications of the usefulness of the Order, the public spirit, the interest in education and the general welfare of the community which it is infusing among the people. It encourages social intercourse, unity of action and purges in neighborhood affairs that tend to ally the causeless jealousy that sometimes spring up between individuals and communities.

Agriculture.

A GOOD AND BAD SYSTEM OF FARMING COMPARED.

Rotation of crops and judicious fertilizing and manuring of soils constitute the only proper and profitable system of agriculture. By this China, with a soil originally poor and unproductive, and with no stock to produce manure to enrich it, has been made wonderfully prolific, and has for many centuries been able to support its population of 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 of people from its own resources. It imports no fertilizers, but uses every substance within reach that can be used as a fertilizer. Belgium is better cultivated than any other country in Europe, and although the land has been tilled constantly for over 1,000 years, it still produces 50 bushels of wheat to the acre and other crops in proportion.

England, although from the density of her population and her contracted acre compelled to import a large portion of her breadstuffs, is an excellent illustration of the advantages of a careful painstaking and scientific system of farming. Less than 100 years ago her wheat crop only averaged ten bushels per acre, but by a proper rotation of crops, drainage and a liberal use of fertilizers, the average is brought up to thirty-six bushels, and in some sections the yield is often as high as fifty or sixty bushels. All nations which have taken a similar course have been successful just in proportion to their thoroughness in practicing it. All who have taken the opposite course in their agriculture have slowly but surely impoverished their lands and become themselves impoverished. Large portions of Europe, and pre-eminently the once fertile plains of Lombardy, present forcible examples of the result of an opposite policy. By destroying the forests, withholding manures, and constant cropping, the land now makes scarcely any return for the labor expended upon it. Indeed much of it has become almost a barren waste, and what is still scarcely repays the expense of cultivation.

Probably, however, the United States (with a few isolated exceptions in the Eastern and Southern States) present the most noticeable examples of slovenly and wretched farming ever seen upon earth. At the outset nearly

every part of the Union had a soil of great fertility, but from its first cultivation down to this day, excepting a few insignificant instances, it has been suffered to deteriorate, year by year, until its productive power is greatly reduced, and only the newest States retain something of their original fertility. The proof is seen on every hand. Millions of acres of the most fertile lands of the South, after being cultivated in cotton or tobacco for ten years, have become utterly valueless, and abandoned for all agricultural purposes. The richest wheat lands of Wisconsin no longer afford more than half the crop which they yielded thirty years ago. The celebrated Genesee valley in New York, once so famous for her wheat, now scarcely yields that grain at all. Ohio, once so famous for her wheat, has had to import it some years to sustain her population, and many counties have abandoned the cultivation altogether.

We have seen four of the best quality, thirty-five years ago, sold on the Western Reserve for \$3.25 per barrel, and the usual wheat crop was from forty to fifty bushels to the acre. In some places the soil was even too rich for wheat. We saw in 1839, at Prairie Ronde, southwest of Wooster, Ohio, large fields cultivated for the first time, that were so rich that they yielded only an immense growth of straw, but very little grain. Doubtless there are no short crops at this day from such a cause. The growth of corn in Miami valley has fallen from eighty to forty bushels to the acre. The New England States, where all the cereals once flourished, now produce only one-sixteenth of the amount necessary for their consumption, and even New York grows less grain than she consumes. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island grain culture was mostly abandoned more than fifty years ago, as it had become profitless through the exhaustion of the soil. As early as 1825 very little wheat was raised in any part of New England, as it could be bought cheaper than it could be raised at home from the then rich and fertile lands of western New York by means of the Erie canal. But New England now sees her mistake, and is entering upon a course of manuring and thorough cultivation, the only possible means by which she may regain her departed fertility. Are not these facts worthy the consideration of the farmers of California? Like causes will produce like effects on the Pacific coast as surely

as elsewhere. The prevalent neglect to preserve and apply to the soil at least a portion of the elements of fertility which have been abstracted by continued cropping can have but one result, and that is eventual barrenness. The age of miracles is over, and none will ever intervene to repeal the laws of nature, which demand compensation to the soil for everything that is taken from it by agriculture. To these laws the Pacific coast is no less amenable than other parts of the world.—San Francisco Chronicle.

SOCIAL LEANNESS AMONG FARMERS.

The American farmer, in all his planning, and all his building, has never made provision for life. He has only considered the means of getting a living. Everything outside of this—everything relating to society and culture—has been steadily ignored. He gives his children the advantages of schools, not recognizing the fact that these very advantages call into life a new set of social wants. A bright, well-educated family, in a lonely farmhouse, is very different material from a family brought up in ignorance. An American farmer's children, who have had a few terms at a neighboring academy, resemble in no degree the children of the European peasant. They come home with new ideas and new wants, and if there is no provision made for these new wants, and they find no opportunities for their satisfaction, they will be ready, on reaching their majority, to fly the farm and seek the city.

If the American farmer wishes to keep his children near him, he must learn the difference between living and getting a living; and we mistake him and his grade of culture altogether if he does not stop over this statement and wonder what we mean by it. To get a living, to make money, to become "forehanded"—this is the whole of life to agricultural multitudes, discouraging in their numbers, to contemplate. To them there is no difference between living and getting a living; and when their families come back to them from their schooling, and find that, really, this is the only pursuit that has any recognition under the paternal roof, they must go away. The boys push to the centres of the cities, and the girls follow them if they can. A young man or a young woman, raised to the

point where they apprehend the difference between living and getting a living, can never be satisfied with the latter alone. Either farmer's children must be kept ignorant or provision must be made for their social wants. Brains and hearts need food and clothing as well as bodies; and those who have learned to recognize brains and hearts as the best and most important part of their personal possessions, will go where they can find the ministry they need.

What is the remedy? How shall farmers manage to keep their children near them? How can we discourage the influx of unnecessary—nay burdensome—population into the cities? We answer: By making agricultural society attractive. Fill the farm-houses with periodicals and books. Establish central reading rooms, or neighborhood clubs. Encourage the social meetings of the young. Have concerts, lectures, amateur dramatic associations. Establish a bright, active social life, that shall give some significance to labor. Above all, build as far as possible in villages. It is better to go a mile to one's daily labor, than to place one's self a mile away from a neighbor. The isolation of American farm life is the great curse of that life, and it falls upon the women with a hardship that the men cannot appreciate, and drives the educated young away.—Scribner's Monthly.

So on the whole, the West will this year, from present prospects, again be able to feed the world, and the prices of the staple grains will undoubtedly be amply remunerative to the farmer. The export requirements bid fair to be considerably more than an average, and notwithstanding the harpings of a class of discontented and chronic grumblers, the present autumn will see the granaries and cribs of the west again filled to overflowing. Within the next few weeks the crop will be passing freely to the great markets of the West, and thence East to be distributed wherever wanted. The farmer will be amply paid for his labor. Breadstuffs and meats will bring good prices. Corn will pay handsomely over its cost, and let us hope the artisans and laborers in our cities, towns and villages will receive them at such prices as will fairly correspond with the lower price of labor now ruling in comparison with those when farmers' products were cheap and labor high.—West. Farm Jour.

Horticulture.

SUMMER CARE OF APPLE TREES.

We frequently notice apple orchards in which nearly every tree is surrounded by a dense mass of suckers springing from the base of the stems or larger roots. To remove these is one of the things needing attention in summer. The longer the suckers are allowed to remain the more difficult to remove and the more abundant they are likely to become. If the sap of the tree is diverted from the branches to producing suckers at the base of the stem the more abundant will buds become at this point, hence the continual increase of such useless and injurious appendages.

In removing suckers, the soil should be removed to their very base, and then cut them away with a sharp instrument. A strong chisel is an excellent implement for this purpose. After removal fill in the earth again. While the base of the stem is laid bare it is a good time to look for apple tree borers, especially the larva of the *Saperda candida*, which usually deposits her eggs close to, or just under the surface of the ground. If one has ashes, lime, charcoal, or even old plaster from walls may be applied around the stems of apple trees with beneficial results.

The removal of what are called "sap sprouts" from the main branches of all trees, should be attended to while they are small, unless one cares nothing for the future welfare of his orchard. Every season's neglect only increases the quantity as well as injurious effects. Tent and canker worms need looking after at this season, and the first appearance of these pests should be heeded, else multiplication of numbers will bring corresponding disastrous results.

Washing the stems and larger branches with soft soap will not only remove the mass and old dead bark but prevent insects from depositing their eggs thereon. The flat-headed apple-tree borer (*Chrysobothris femorata*) is very partial to neglected apple-trees with a very rough bark, as the cracks are convenient and safe places for laying her eggs, but when scraped smooth and well coated with some soapy substance they are usually avoided by this mischievous insect.

The various species of bark lice so destructive in some portions of the country, may also be kept in check by frequent applications of soap or strong lye during the early part of the summer, before the scales of these insects become hardened. Good cultivation or liberal mulching when the trees are growing in dry soil, will do much toward keeping them free from bark lice. Stunted trees, like stunted, half-starved animals, invite the attack of parasitic enemies.—*Rural New Yorker*.

THE PEACH AND ITS CULTIVATION.

At a meeting of the Lancaster, Ohio, Horticultural Society, Mr. J. J. Fetters read the following concerning peach culture:

It is easy of propagation, and will grow in almost any soil; but the best results as to a crop, experience has taught, is on high upland. Our climate is its greatest enemy; and the fact should never be lost sight of in planting an orchard. An elevation of thirty feet has sometimes saved my crop.

Having located the orchard, prepare the ground as you would for a crop of corn. Select thrifty trees one year from the bud; and, as fine colored peaches bring the most money, plant twenty-five by twenty feet—twenty in the row—adding several inches to the depth from the nursery. That distance will give you ample room to cultivate a crop between the rows until your trees begin to bear. The cultivation of crop and trees gets the ground in fine condition, and if planted in corn, will give you shade just when your young trees need it. In planting, cut off all side branches, leaving a naked stem three feet high; fasten to a stake by a wisp of straw; rub out all new shoots as soon as they appear, to within about six inches of the top. The next spring cut off all side branches, leaving your tree about four feet high, rubbing out as before, and your future tree is formed. The next season, or fourth year, side branches will have set fruit buds. Cut back all leading branches to within one eye of a double bud; after which keep your trees thinned out in the centre, allowing no limbs to cross each other.

Now plant your orchard in strawberries, in rows four feet apart, and let them run to matted row. When they begin to fall as they will the third year, plow them up and sow to clover. The second year, when in blossom, plow under and top dress. Next spring plant to strawberries.

Most of you, gentlemen, will remember the fine Russell's Prolific Strawberries I sold in this market several years ago. They grew among peach trees not more than twelve feet apart. After removing plants to open ground they failed entirely, unless you call nubbins strawberries. The strawberry requires shade—some varieties more than others. The peach leaves dropping one by one settle down among the plants, and with the protection of the trees give them nature's mulch, which is hard to improve. At the same time your peach trees are greatly benefited by this continuous shallow cultivation. Land is too dear, taxes are too many to wait from two to five years for a crop. The day is not distant in the future when peach orchards in Ohio, without strawberries growing among the trees will be the exception.

Twenty-five years ago, I had published in a leading Cincinnati paper my remedy for the peach borer, and now have trees of that age, from which I selected peaches that drew the first premium at our last State Fair, and have lived to see our leading writers recommend its application, with the singular omission of the time it should be applied. I consider this as important as the remedy; and I venture to say, that where failures have occurred, it was by that omission. About the first of July, prepare a wash, three parts lime and one of potash or wood lye; remove the soil carefully from the collar of the tree as deep as the top of the large surface roots; with a brush apply wash to stem, collar and roots. Leave exposed at least one month; then return earth around collar of the tree, and for that season your tree is safe.

My friend J. H. Creighton, having more faith in spiritual than temporal matters, after a thorough examination of my tree, failing to find a grub or the sign of one, came to the conclusion that there was none in it, and therefore, there could be none in the trees. The grub is most found while trees are young, and the bark young and tender; when they get age there is less danger. I therefore continue this wash to the body of the tree, and apply wood ashes around the collar, which is less trouble and gives you trees more potash, which they require. If wood ashes are not to be had, a good substitute can be made of sifted coal ashes, well saturated with soap suds.

Indeed I have found coal ashes one of the best absorbents I have ever used.

But in conclusion, gentlemen, if I had the ability it would not be expected that I would exhaust the subject, as there are others more able, to follow. Permit me, then, to call your attention to the importance of selecting choice leading varieties, ripening in succession. The following list has done well with me, and the peaches always sell at the top of the market:

- Early.—Hale's Early; Early Crawford; Large Early York.
Medium.—Fetters; Crawford's Late; Stump the World; Oldmixon Cling; Oldmixon Free.
Late.—Smock Free; La Grange; Heath Cling.

WHERE TO GET A VINEYARD.

If any of your readers contemplate setting out a vineyard, my advice would be to select if possible a high piece of ground sloping either to the east or south. Do you ask why? I answer, such a location will protect your grapes unharmed from frosts, while upon the flats or in the valleys your crop would be very much injured, if not utterly ruined, by the first severe frost. Last fall gave me ample proof of this. I have three vineyards, two upon the flats and one upon a hillside sloping to the east. On October 14 we had a very severe frost, which killed the foliage of the vines in the two former vineyards and froze the grapes. The stems holding the clusters to the vines were also frozen, so that the heavy winds that prevailed a few days after, blew from the vines hundreds of pounds of grapes, which ordinarily would have been an entire loss; but fortunately I sold about 500 lbs. of these "windfalls" at 3c a lb. for jelly. The remainder of my crop not gathered at the time of the frost, was about ruined; yet they sold at about the same price that was obtained for those sold before the frost. Why? Because the market had advanced; and had the grapes not been injured they would probably have brought from 2 to 3c. a lb. more than they did. Upon visiting my "upper" or "side-hill" vineyard several days after this frost, I found the foliage of that comparatively uninjured, and, although the crop of grapes had been gathered, yet the "straggling" ones left on the vines were as perfect in flavor as ever. And, had the crop not been gathered before the frost referred to, the grapes could have remained on the vines in perfect safety for at least two weeks later, and they would have brought from 3 to 5c. a lb. more than was obtained for them at the time they were gathered and sold.—N. Williams, in N. Y. Tribune. Ulster County, N. Y.

LENGTH OF ROOTS.

The nature of the soil has much to do with the length and number of roots. In light, poor soil I find roots of June grass four feet below the surface. People are apt to underestimate the length, amount and importance of the roots of the finer grasses, wheat, oats, etc. A young wheat plant when pulled up only shows a small part of its roots. They often go down four or six feet or more. The roots of a two-year-old peach tree in light soil were found seven feet four inches long. In dry, light soil, this season we pulled up one parsnip three feet and a half long. Of course smaller roots went down still further. The noted buffalo grass on the dry western prairies is described in the agricultural reports at Washington as having very short roots; but Mr. Felker, one of our college graduates, found, where a well was being dug, that the roots went down seven feet. The roots grow best where the best food is to be found. They grow in greater or less quantity in every direction. If a root meets with good food it flourishes and sends out numerous branches. Roots do not "search" for food as vegetable physiologists now understand it. Many of the smaller roots of trees die every autumn when the leaves die, and others grow in spring. Near a cherry tree in my yard was a rustic basket without bottom filled with rich soil. On removing the basket and earth, which had been there several years, cherry roots were found in large numbers in this rich soil. Roots in such soil will grow up just as well as down.

HANGING BASKETS.

Baskets of living plants may easily be had in perfection; select such kinds as will stand in rooms. As regards the baskets themselves, I like to see the wirework painted dark green. Some paint it with bright colors, which quite spoils the effect of the flowers, which should be gay enough as regards colors, without any addition in the way of paint. Inside the wirework put a thick layer of green moss, so as to prevent the soil from dropping through; over this put some broken crocks, and then fill up with whatever compost is best suited to the requirements of the plants with which the baskets are to be filled; For summer decoration there are numberless plants that can be grown in baskets; but, for winter blooming, nothing is better, or looks more showy, than Rollisson's unique Geranium, or scarlet Tropaeolum, both of which will continue in flower all through the winter, and drop down gracefully all around the basket. A basket, indeed, never looks well unless it is furnished with some drooping plant round the edge, as, for instance, with the variegated ivy-leaved Pelargonium, called *Delicatum*, while in the centre should be a nicely grown plant of Fuchsia. Pretty baskets may also be made of silver variegated Geranium, Lady Plymouth and bright blue Lobelia, or of blue Convolvulus, with Christine Geranium in the centre; in fact, any flower that suits, and if put in with good taste, will look well. For large baskets suited for lobbies, mixed foliage plants such as variegated Sedums, Echeverias, Iresines, and Centaureas have an effective appearance. A window box made of wood and lined with zinc, suspended by four cords of wire, up which can be trained creepers, also makes a pretty room ornament. The great point as regards keeping plants in baskets or boxes fresh and in good health, is to give plenty of water during the growing season, but more sparingly in winter, and to keep the leaves clean. If baskets are hung high there should be some means of lowering them, as it is troublesome getting up to them every morning with steps. If the baskets are small, the best way is to carry them away and water them outside; but in the case of large baskets this cannot be done, so a tea-tray or something of the kind should be placed under them to catch the drip.—*Floral Cabinet*.

AMERICAN VIOLETS.

I cannot understand why such a beautiful family of plants as the violet should be so shamefully neglected, or at any rate our native species, when they are so readily cultivated, and so exceedingly desirable for early blooming. The one in question, *Viola cucullata*, is large and showy, although destitute of fragrance, but in my opinion is inferior to the very handsome Bird-foot violet—*V. pedata*. The charming little Arrow-leaved violet

(*V. Sagittata*) is interesting, even when destitute of flowers; yet the latter are by no means to be despised. The Downy Yellow violet, *V. pubescens*, of our woods is as handsome as an orchid, and were it not so common would be eagerly sought after. Among white species the little sweet violet, *V. blanda*, is well worthy of cultivation, and should have partial shade and moisture. The Primrose-leaved violet, *V. primulifolia*, which needs a similar situation to the last named, is somewhat inferior to it, but still pretty. *Viola striata* is a tall-growing species, with large, creamy-white flowers. I merely select the above from the list of violets for the purpose of directing more attention to that class of plants; and I may add that I once saw in the garden of a noted botanist every known species and marked variety of the violet, growing with an abandon which plainly indicated how much at home they were when under the charge of one who felt an interest in their growth.

FEAST OF ROSES.

A friend informs me that during the past summer he had the pleasure of seeing one of the finest plants of the good old Glorie de Dijon rose in existence. It was trained over the front of the residence of John Meeklan; in the south of Scotland, and although only ten years planted, had covered the entire front of the dwelling from the ground to the roof, and by actual count had then between 600 and 700 perfect flowers opened. He described the sight as almost unparalleled in floral art, and the fragrance penetrated the grounds in every direction. At the north this estimable variety is too unreliable to recommend, but in the Southern States it must prove one of the most valuable roses for their genial climate, and I ask for it a more favorable reception than it has received.

FLOWERS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS.

Flowers are the only decorations that may be used by rich and poor alike. They are more beautiful than the costliest service of silver or crystal for the table. A very handsome ornament for the dining-room or parlor table may be obtained at a small cost by having made by any tinsmith two circular tin trays; one larger than the other, has a socket upon the inside, and the other has a socket upon the outside of the bottom. The shaft to connect the two may be from ten to fifteen inches long, of glass, which can be bought of a druggist or at a china store, or it can be cheaply made of wood and painted. The rod may be cemented into the sockets, or the ends can be wound with a little yarn to make a snug fit; then it can be taken apart for putting away. Fill the trays with wet sand and arrange the leaves and flowers according to fancy. A profusion of green, wild ferns and vines, looks well with a few flowers, and a trailing vine should be wound around the rod.—*Nellie C. Allyn, in Country Gentleman*.

Poultry.

KEEP CHICKENS SCRATCHING.

The following, from the *Journal of Horticulture*, is very sensible: Shelter afforded by doors and posts is almost useless. We want the shade of living undergrowth, beneath which the chickens can creep and rest.

Chickens, again, must be occupied. Those runs which are only a few yards square, and which are daintily swept over every day to make them look tidy for visitors, are useless for chickens. Nothing can grow or keep healthy in those smooth billiard-table-like runs. Chickens want to be occupied and must be kept busy. The runs must be dug up and piles of the loose dirt thrown up one day on one side and one day on another, and the chickens will delight in levelling these. A capital way to keep chickens on the scratch is to throw their whole corn always down among loose dirt or a lump of straw.

The sexes, too, must be separated in good time. Some breeds are more precocious than others, and so we can fix no reliable date for their separation; it must depend on the breed and breeder's experience. There is, however, another point which we think quite as important—namely, moving every little while the pullets of the larger breeds, where size is a desideratum, from yard to yard, for we are convinced it retards maturity and laying at an early age, and so greater size is procured.

GOOD EGGS.

The old notion that "eggs is eggs," no matter of what variety or how produced, is fast dying out; still, there are a great many persons among those who should know better, who do not realize the effect of feed upon the quality of the egg.

There is just as much difference between the eggs of fowls allowed to roam and forage for themselves, and those which are fed regularly on good, nutritious food, as there is between a leg of good Southdown mutton, and that of a common, half starved sheep.

Fowls roaming over the farm and through the stable, expected through the summer months to pick up a living for themselves, eat many things they would not otherwise touch; and this strong, rank food affects the taste of the eggs. The same as when cows eat onions, cabbage or turnips, the milk at once receiving the bad flavor.

Eggs thus tainted in flavor, have not the keeping qualities as those from better kept fowls. The richer the food the better flavored and higher colored the eggs. Wheat and corn, with a little animal food—scraps or cooked lights—twice or three times a week, if the fowls are on a grass run, will produce the best quality of eggs for the table.

If the fowls are confined in a small yard, with no access to grass, green food must be provided for them. A small feed daily of chopped grass or clover, with occasionally a head of lettuce or cabbage, will be a great benefit. Buckwheat is good to promote the increase of eggs, but does not add to their richness. The yolk becomes pale, and if much of this grain is used, the eggs are not desirable for pastry, and are unfit for some kinds of confectionary.

Oat meal and Indian meal, mixed and scalded, add both to the production and quality of the eggs, but care must be taken not to feed too liberally, or the increase of fat will check the production of eggs.—*Poultry Bulletin*.

"Well, Mr. Miller," said a Yankee, proudly, to a traveling Scot, as they stood by the Falls of Niagara, "is it not wonderful? In your country you never saw anything like that." "Like that!" said the Scot; "there's a fair wonderfu' concern no two miles fra' whar I was born." "Indeed!" exclaimed Jonathan, with an air of supercilious skepticism, "and pray what kind of a concern may it be?" "Weel, man," replied Sawney, "it's a peacock with a wooden leg."

Apiary.

CO-RELATION OF BEES AND FLOWERS.

The bees, Mr. Darwin says, have solved a difficult problem. They have made their cells of a proper shape to hold the greatest possible amount of honey with the least possible consumption of precious wax in their construction. No human workman is skillful enough to do what a crowd of bees can do, working in a dark hive—making cells of wax, of true form.

The number of bumble bees in the country will depend upon the number of cats. How can that be? Because the number of bees is dependant upon the number of field mice, which eat the bees. Hence the more cats, the fewer mice, the more bees.

If of the whole genus of bumble bees became extinct, of very rare, the heart's ease and red clover would become rare or would disappear. How is that? Because bees promote the growth of those flowers. The visits of bees are necessary to the fertilization of some kinds of clover, and almost indispensable to the fertilization of the heart's ease.

In a word—no bees, no seed; no seed no increase of the flowers. The more visits from the bees, the more seed from the flower, the more flower from the seeds.

Nearly all our orchardaceous plants absolutely require the visits of insects to remove the pollen masses, and thus to fertilize them.

Twenty heads of unprotected Dutch clover yielded 2,900 seeds. The same number protected from the bees produced not one seed; one hundred heads of unprotected clover yielded 37,000, and the same number protected from bees, not a seed.—*American Bee Journal*.

DOES THE BEE DAMAGE FRUIT?

Charles V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, is reported as having made the following statement of his present position on this question, which is in some sense a modification of former views, or at least embraces a clearer qualification of them:

"Mr. President, I think highly of the honey bee, very highly, indeed; I am a friend of the bee, I think it does a great deal of good; but in some seasons, in times of great drouth, when bee forage is scarce, I think it does damage, indeed I am certain of this. I watched the bee very closely for several years before I could tell whether it did any damage or not; but one season, a very dry one, I saw two acres of Herbemont grapes nearly ruined them. I think it is only an exceptional seasons that it does any damage. I would not recommend poisoning them, but think persons living on a small plot of ground ought not to keep them, in sufficient numbers, to annoy their neighbors at times when bee forage is scarce. On the whole, I consider the bee more of a friend than an enemy."—*Rural New Yorker*.

Bees consume large quantities of water when building comb and raising brood. Want of water is one of the causes of dysentery among bees. Knowing the great importance of water for bees, we again call attention to it. A bucket, tin pail or trough filled with water, with a few pieces of old combs or sticks for floats, for the bees to alight upon and drink in safely, should be kept near the hives, unless some stream of water is near.

Stocks of bees that have become strong may be divided this month, if honey is abundant. Take a frame of brood, honey and pollen from eight to ten different hives, placing empty frames in their places, and put them into a new hive, and remove a strong colony to a new place and set the new hive in its stead. It should be done in the middle of the day, when most of the bees are out in the fields. The earlier colonies become strong and are divided, the better.

Farm Stock.

HOG CHOLERA—TYPHOID FEVER.

Among interesting articles in the (English) *Veterinarian* for the present month, is a valuable paper on typhoid fever in pigs. The subject at present deserves special consideration, as pigs are reported to be dying in an inexplicable manner in various parts of the country, and it is extremely doubtful whether farmers, or even their professional advisers, are aware of the nature and symptoms of the typhoid fever in swine. Hitherto, no bad results are reported to have occurred from the eating of pork or bacon obtained from pigs suffering from the malady; but certainly the use of such food charged as it must often be with a specific blood poison, cannot be safely indulged in. It is to be hoped that means may be taken to limit the disease to the neighborhoods of Bath and Bristol, where it has prevailed already for several months, and prevent its extending so widely as it did about eight years ago. Mr. Brood thus reports his investigation of an outbreak which occurred in a herd of 120 pigs, about half of which had been recently purchased from a dealer. On their first becoming ailing, the meal upon which they were fed was supposed to be at fault; nine days after the purchase pigs arrived. Some refused their food, and were very thirsty. They appeared to be sick, and also suffered from diarrhoea, the discharge being of a dirty yellow color. Red patches or spots likewise showed themselves on the skin of the majority of them. The first death occurred on Dec. 7, and a few days afterward as many as seven died in one day. As soon as the disease was observed, the meal, the supposed cause of the malady, was discontinued, and a portion of it, with the viscera of one or two of the pigs, was sent to Mr. Ekin, an analytical chemist at Bath, for examination. Mr. Ekin reported that he could not detect anything of a poisonous character in the meal.

The disease continued to progress; and in other sties, near the affected animals were about seven fattening pigs, which also soon began to show symptoms of the disease. They were immediately killed and dressed, and I fear, sent to the market and sold with many of the smaller pigs, notwithstanding the spotted condition of their skins. I made post-mortem examinations of several of the young pigs, and also of those which were being fattened. In some cases, the skins of those which died were as red as though they had been painted over; in others the redness varied from large diffused patches to simple spots. The mucous membrane of their stomachs also differed in the extent of its pathological condition. In some cases it only showed patches of congestion, but in others ulceration existed, the ulcers being more or less covered with thick layers of effused lymph. The ileum and caecum were in the majority of cases more or less ulcerated, and in some of the animals these lesions were visible through the serous membrane. In a few cases there were large patches

of thick and tough membranous-like deposit around the ulcers, as well as the layers of more recently deposited lymph covering them. Complications existed in many of the cases, such as more or less consolidation of the lungs, slight patches of ecchymosis, congestion of the liver, laryngitis, etc.

Subsequently to the occurrence of these cases (viz., on Dec. 31), I was requested to go into the country and examine some more pigs, which formed a part of a lot of eighteen that had been bought in Bath market on the 19th of Dec., one of them having died on the day following the purchase. When I arrived, eight were dead. I examined the viscera of all of them, and found the morbid appearance to be precisely like those observed in the pigs previously alluded to. By the 7th of January I forwarded the viscera of two of them to Prof. Simonds, who confirmed my views of the nature of the disease, and asked me to keep him informed of the further progress of the malady.

PROFITS OF SHEEP.

A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* in speaking of the profits of Southdown's for mutton says:

If quality of meat was the only desideratum I would make no change, but as coarser wools now bring the highest price, and as perhaps, I gain a little in weight, (of which I am not altogether certain, but at least do not lose any,) I have made one cross on my flock of 100 ewes with the Cotswold. The best results and the finest carcass have resulted where the Southdown buck was used on the Cotswold ewe. I do not want any finer sheep than this makes, and I try to keep them for my purposes one-half Southdown and one-half Cotswold. What lambs I have to spare are all sold in advance to your butchers about eight dollars per head. I raise roots, which I consider indispensable in the sheep business, and with good shelter and good management, I have the lambs in the market in March and April. I consider the roots make a good substitute for early pasture. It promotes the flow of milk in the ewes, keeps them in good heart and with fine appetites. I have always followed the advice in your paper, to keep all my animals healthy and thriving. If they once go down or become stunted, much of one's feed is thrown away. Two-thirds of my ewes usually have twins. With lambs at eight dollars to nine dollars each, and wool at fifty cents per pound, your readers can figure up my profits on 100 ewes.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF SHEEP.—Delaine is the generic French word for wool, though it has become used to designate a fabric composed of cotton and worsted, which is known in market by the formation of colored patterns similar to calico on two or more fabrics composed of cotton, worsted or silk. The fabric originated mainly in the effort of the French to rival the English in the production of combing wool from the ramblett flock, which originated from the Spanish merino. The ramboulets produced a wool which worked well under the comb, and was too fine for the ordinary hosiery and stuff goods for which the English wools were so admirably suited. The French struck out a new industry from their own wool which the English could not imitate because they did not have a supply of combing wool of merino blood. A good delaine wool must contain merino blood, and length and strength of staple. In New Zealand the English manufacturers are stimulating the wool growers to develop a new industry, and they are now producing a very desirable delaine wool by crossing the Cotswold or Leicester ram on the merino ewe. The result is a heavy carcass, heavier fleeces, a longer staple, and altogether a more profitable sheep. A good deal of that kind of wool has been imported into New York from New Zealand during the past year, and has commanded prices superior to their best Australian wools. I have urged, and still urge, the farmers who have merino ewes to cross them with a Cotswold ram, as thereby they will add to the value of their flocks in a marked degree. Merino or grade merino which have length and strength of staple is a delaine wool, while the English mutton sheep is the sheep for combing wool. That is the classification of breeds.—T. C. Peters, Brooklyn N. Y. Tribune.

INFLUENZA IN HORSES.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* says: It may not be out of place, as a severe epidemic is prevailing among our horses, to give a hint that may save many of them from the loss of animals. I have had two already attacked with the prevailing influenza, and one of them was so bad that the water which he attempted to drink would run back through his nostrils, the throat being so choked up by the mucous matter which had gathered in the passage so that he could not swallow. I gave this horse a bran mash as hot as I could bear my hand in it, in a pail set on the ground, so that the steam from it might pass up and loosen the matter which hindered him from eating or drinking. It is the steaming that does this, as well as the warm, moist, soft food of which the horse eats all he can. I then took a half pound of black antimony, and two pounds of ground flax-seed, and mixed them well and gave a table-spoonful every other day till the horse was better, then twice a week until he was fully recovered. With me this treatment cured the distemper of a year or two ago.

The following are recent sales of Short horns from the Durham Park herd. We shall all be pleased to see that these excellent products of Marion county are in such demand; and so many sales during the time when Kansans feel particularly poor can be encouraging to the people at the Park. We give names of purchasers, and animals for which we thank the Superintendent Mr. Reed:

- To C. M. Gifford, Milford, Kansas, the bull "Andrew Jackson." To F. M. Chase, Council Grove, Kansas, yearling bull, "Prince York." To Robt. McPherson, Council Grove, Kansas, yearling bull, "Bonnie Scotland." To A. Williams, Lincolnville, Kansas, yearling bull, "Fat Boy." To J. W. Limcock, Council Grove, Kansas, heifer, "Matilda, 3rd." To E. F. Donkin, Council Grove, Kansas, yearling bull, "Hebe's Duke." To Wm. E. Prother, Cottonwood Falls, bull, "Rosendale 5th." To Rev. A. H. Lackey, Peabody, Kansas, bull, "Fairy's Son." Cow, "Pride 2nd" cow "Rean" heifer, "Heartcase," heifer, "White Dolly." To John Kerndt & Son, Aroma, Dickinson Co., Kansas, bull, "Rosendale 4th."—*Peabody Gazette*.

Lorenzo Day having married Miss Martha

Week, a local paper comments: A Day is made, a week is lost.—But time should not complain.—There'll soon be little Days enough To make the Week again.

Letters from the Farm.

OUR POLITICAL DUTIES.

Immediately before our annual nominations and elections the cry of fraud, corruption and bribery is unusually loud and long. No doubt many of the accusations against our officials are either entirely false or very much exaggerated, but there is believed to be sufficient grounds for this annual outcry to require our "eternal vigilance" to prevent the increase of official corruption; but these officers are elected by us and therefore supposed to represent us and reflect our integrity, intelligence and morality.

If corruption exists to that extent, it is evident that we are either a dishonest people or else are not fairly represented by those we elect to office. Nearly every paper advises us to promptly attend our primary meetings and see to it that honest and intelligent men are nominated, and that we use all our influence to elect them. Which good advice is always heeded by those particularly interested, but generally disregarded by the mass of voters who have no special interest in the election. And why? Because it is everybody's business, and, therefore, nobody's business. Thus the primary meetings are run by office seekers and their friends, who generally pack them to suit themselves.

Delegates are chosen in the interest of a few designing politicians, perhaps instructed and pledged to vote for them. They go to the county convention and, after the usual caucusing, buying and selling out, they organize and make their nominations, which virtually elect their candidates unless they are so obnoxious as to arouse the people to call a mass convention; but here the same injustice is repeated by another set of office-seekers who have particularly solicited the attendance of their friends, and thus packed this convention in their favor and nominations are made accordingly; perhaps neither or none of them represent the will of the people generally, nor are desirable candidates. But we make a choice of difficulties and cast our ballot for some nominated candidate, for each office, well knowing that to vote for a better man who had not been nominated would be useless, as no other voter would think of supporting him, unless invited by us. In many instances candidates announce themselves, or are nominated by a requisition of their friends; but these methods do not bring out the most desirable candidates either.

Our elections, so far as receiving, recording and counting the ballots and declaring the result is concerned, do not seem to be at fault. The injustice is done before the election, and much of it may be traced directly to our nominations which are so corrupt as to make it a matter of surprise that we secure the election of any honest and efficient men at all.

In our annual school elections the vote is generally taken without any nominations, but here every voter is generally intimately acquainted with every other voter in his district; therefore nominations are unnecessary. But not so in large municipalities where each voter is acquainted with only a portion of his fellow-voters. If we attempted a county election without a nomination the unacquainted condition of the voters would give office-seekers ample opportunity to nominate themselves, and control sufficient votes to secure their election.

We want disinterested, intelligent men representing every part of the county, to make our nominations. How shall we obtain them? I would suggest that our central committees call a convention from our various school boards by preparing three ballots with the word "Director" upon one, "Clerk" upon another, and "Treasurer" upon the other. Then place them out of sight and draw one of them by lot, and whatever name was thereby drawn call a convention from the various school boards of the officers of that name.

Such a convention would be intelligent, representative in character, well distributed throughout the county, and be drafted with a view that it would be independent and disinterested. It would not be packed in the interest of any candidate, and would most likely search out, nominate and thereby advertise worthy candidates, reflecting the will of the people.

But where Republicans are in the majority some would object to such a plan because it would not be a Republican convention. Where they are in the minority, Democrats would make similar objections. But both parties profess to respect the will of the majority, when that will is fairly expressed. But a partisan convention cannot represent a community of mixed politics. A fair representation is what is required at our conventions.

Other plans might be adopted with greater advantages or less objections. But the best system that can be devised, if merely left to the voluntary action of the people, being everybody's business, would soon be considered no person's duty, be neglected and fall into disuse, while the self-interest of office-seekers would induce them to revive one of the present methods, which give them such opportunities to secure their own nominations.

It must be evident to all who have given attention to our elections that nominations are indispensably requisite in county, state, and national elections, to call the attention of the masses to candidates with whom they are not acquainted, so that they may learn something of them before casting their ballots. And if nominations are thus actually necessary to elections, and invariably precede them, then

our Legislature should provide for nominations in all their stages, and carefully guard against their abuses, just as it now provides for and guards our elections. It should provide for drafting delegates (not like jurymen, for they are unequally distributed and some of them unintelligent), but from representative, intelligent corporations equally distributed throughout the county. These delegates should be obliged to attend the convention (the time being fixed by statute), and they should be paid for attending just as jurymen are.

May the above suggestions awake discussion on the subject and lead to some better system of nominating public officers. J. W.

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

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

SHALL WE SECURE THE BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION?

Let every meeting of a subordinate grange develop ideas. Talk upon subjects affecting the social, educational, and business interests of the members. We believe every grange should have its committees upon Music, Amusements, Library, and upon Business. We want good music in the grange and in the homes of all our farmers. At our socials and grange pic-nics we lack amusements. We do not believe there is a subordinate grange that cannot, among its members and their friends, start a grange library. The committee on Education may present valuable suggestions concerning the schools in the jurisdiction of the grange. Abuses in them may be corrected and improvements made by a proper discussion of the facts in the grange. The committee on business, to which all co-operative plans may be referred, should be composed of the best minds in the grange, upon whose good sense and judgment the membership can rely. This committee may do much in bringing forward feasible and practical plans for co-operative effort within the scope and capital of the grange.

Their reports, as with all other committees would form a basis for discussion and examination. What is wanted is to make the subordinate granges useful and helpful to the members and this we have the most absolute confidence can be done. The mere machinery of the order will not do it; it requires that members take hold actively and work for ends desired. The work of organization in most western states is practically over and it now remains for the members to secure to themselves the highest benefits of this great organization. Let us have active vigorous work in every subordinate grange.

SOME REMARKS UPON THE POSSIBILITIES OF OUTSIDE BUSINESS BY PATRONS.

The Spirit of last week, with a stupidity that it is difficult to understand, endeavored in a labored article to place the FARMER before its readers as opposed to co-operation. If there is one idea that we have urged more persistently than another for ten years past—long before the Spirit was born—it is this idea of co-operation among farmers. We have always believed, however, that the success of co-operative efforts depended upon practically applying the same business sense, the same relative capital and intelligent judgment, to co-operative enterprises that successful individuals have applied to their undertakings, since the earliest history of man. The Spirit says: If we understand the position of the FARMER, he would abolish the State agency, and would not allow the National Grange to have any connection with the business features of our order. He further says he would reduce the National and State Granges to merely an executive bureau. Just what he means by this we are at a loss to know. Bro. Hudson will you please explain? If the doctrine of the FARMER, legitimately carried out, did not entirely abolish the business feature of the order we are certain that it would almost accomplish that end.

We are in favor of a perfect organization, county, State, and National, and then put honest, intelligent men at the head of our business affairs, and the mighty host of Patrons will march to sure success. If we thought for one moment (as does the FARMER), that the great order of the Patrons, who are now organized from Ocean to Ocean, and from Maine to the Gulf, were incapable of doing business beyond the limits of a county we would at once drop the advocacy of their cause as a hopeless task. But we are by no means willing to make so humiliating an acknowledgment. Although our business agencies are yet in their infancy, we know from what has already been accomplished by them, that if carefully and honestly managed in the future, the business feature of our order will be a happy success.

The Spirit very frequently indulges in much extravagant fourth of July flapdoodle concerning business enterprises, glittering generalities about the possibility of State and National co-operation, that creates false expectations in the minds of many who have never studied this subject with some care. It sounds well and flatters self-esteem to talk grandly about National and Inter-National co-operative enterprises, the carrying forward of great mercantile and manufacturing interests for an organization of a million and a half of Patrons.

This dishonest flap-doodle costs nothing, and catches momentary applause at the idea of the Patrons being able at once to do away with all other classes of business men. When we look around and see ninety-five per cent. of merchants who are educated and trained to their business, studying it day and night, combining adequate capital, experience and brains, amidst the active competition and the varying markets, failing to make their business successful, we say to farmers who want to start a co-operative store, go slow; look a little deeper into the complications of trade before adding merchandizing to farming.

When we look around at the idle manufactures, the woolen mills, the foundries, machine shops, the paper mills, tanneries, agricultural implement manufacturers, that may be counted financial failures by the score in every western state, started by men, in most cases, who understood their business, and yet signally failed, we say to farmers, go slow before undertaking to learn a new business to add to that of farming.

When we examine the history of co-operative enterprises which have been undertaken in the past in the United States, and find that in nearly every case there has been failure, we believe we are doing the duty of a true friend to the farmers of the country to urge only such enterprises as seem to promise some degree of success. Here in the west, with our sparsely settled communities, we cannot hope to repeat the success of the English co-operative stores, in manufacturing districts with their dense populations.

We have urged the county as the business unit of the order for the simple reasons so often given in these columns, that it places the money to be used for co-operative enterprises in the hands of those who contribute it, where they can direct its investment as they deem for their best interests. It places whatever surplus capital Patrons may have, within their reach where they may guard its expenditure. If the funds of the Grange are to be distributed for business enterprises, a portion with the county organization, a portion with the State, and another portion with the National Grange, there is no concentration necessary to business success, and the capital that could be employed by the county under the supervision of those it belongs to, is frittered away in theoretical attempts and wild, visionary schemes at business, to say nothing of its useless waste among the middlemen of the order. We believe it a matter of justice and a work of duty to urge the county as the business unit of the Order.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY NEOSHO GRANGE NO. 523.

Whereas, we view with deep regret and indignation the wholesale slaughter of prairie chickens, quails and small birds, by reckless sportsmen; therefore be it

Resolved, that we will use all legal means within our power to suppress this wanton destruction of these birds, so useful to the farmer in devouring the insects that prey upon his crops.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be furnished to both our county papers and the KANSAS FARMER for publication. Aug. 4, 1875.

RESOLUTIONS OF ELM CREEK GRANGE.

Resolved, that we the members of Elm Creek Grange No. 564 are strictly opposed to any degrees above the fourth, believing the same to be detrimental to the best interests of the order.

Resolved, that a copy of the above be sent to the KANSAS FARMER for publication. J. W. DWIGGINS, Sec'y. Council Grove Kan. August 2, 1875.

THE FARMER'S CAUSE.

We shall endeavor to advance our cause, says the Western Agriculturist, by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comfort and attraction of our homes and strengthen the attachment to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and emulate each other in labor to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less on the bushel and more on the hoof and in the fleece. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible, by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

We don't believe in covering up nor letting alone corruption of any sort that needs ventilating in the farmer's interest. But then we are not an organ. The Grangers' Bank and Grangers' Business Association and Grangers' Emigrant's Bureau do not advertise with us. The big men of the grange do not patronize the California Agriculturist in any way. We do not hob-nob with them nor hang upon their colored skirts, nor ask any favors of them, and of course we do not feel as much under obligations to these leaders as our contemporary organ, the Rural Press. If we did, which would be impossible, we might possibly appreciate a conservative sentiment and hold our horses with a curb-bit.—California Agriculturist.

Successful co-operation requires traits of character not found in large measure in the average American citizen and of which the average American farmer has an unusually small share. The average American thinks his opinion as good as that of any one else and is much inclined to insist that his own way must be adopted. Most American farmers not only have control of their own labor but, to some extent, employ others and tell them how and when and where to work. Their experience and practice have cultivated to a considerable degree the habit of choice when purchasing. American farmers don't dress in uniform, don't all buy the same kind of goods. In a country village with half a dozen grocers, each will have a set of customers who will insist that he sells cheaper and better goods than the others. On any dozen neighboring farms implements and machinery of half a dozen patterns can be found. Let two men propose to do a given piece of work for the same price, for a Society, and it will be found difficult to unite all on either one.

To successfully co-operate in business matters one of the first essentials is that there must be mutual concession, a giving up of personal prejudice, and a willingness to allow one man or two or three men to do as they think best in many matters. These things render unpleasant to them. Experience has shown this to be true. It has been found difficult for farmers to induce each other to unite in propositions to purchase any one kind of machinery or goods of any kind.—Western Rural.

The Colorado Farmer, the only agricultural journal in Colorado—and by the way a well-conducted and worthy paper—in copying a recent editorial of the FARMER, urging broad representative grange reforms and the right of Patrons to agitate, says:

This has the true ring, and we most heartily endorse Bro. Hudson's position. We are well aware that discussion of grange principles and especially the rights and privileges of degree members from the sixth to that unlimited degree that is in process of formation, is deemed insubordinate. The spirit of free America will not be repressed to any better advantage now than a hundred years ago.

The Executive Committee of the Texas State Grange has proposed to reduce the representation in that body to one member from each Senatorial district; one additional member from every thirty Granges, and one member for each fraction equal to twenty, to be chosen by the Masters, and their wives who have taken the degree of Matron, who shall, on the first Saturday in July, meet for that purpose.

The Patrons at Albany, Oregon, have a warehouse that holds 120,000 bushels of wheat and they intend to fit up another one the same size, and a flouring mill that will grind 200,000 bushels of wheat this summer, so that they can flour their own wheat. A store is also projected, though the merchants of that vicinity, have largely reduced their rates to Patrons.

Pleasantville Grange, Indiana, we notice in the Hoosier Patron, has passed a resolution that if a brother in good standing has his house burned, the male members who are householders shall pay the unfortunate brother five dollars each. Also, if a brother has property stolen the brethren unite in trying to recover it and bring the culprit to justice.

A transportation convention of the granges in North Louisiana, and in Arkansas, adjacent to the Ouachita river, is called to meet in El Dorado, Arkansas, on the 12th of August. The subject of cheap transportation is a prominent subject in the granges in the Southern States, just now chiefly directed to the improvement of the rivers.

The Executive Committee have rented for the use of the National Grange a large building on Main street, in Louisville, of which they re-rent a large portion at prices which nearly returns to them the original rent.

One of the principles of the Grange is to protect dumb animals from abuse. Any member who countenances their ill-treatment is liable to censure or expulsion.

George Temple is the "census man" for the Middlefield district, and last week called upon Mrs. Stockhealthy and made the usual inquiries. To the question "Your age?" she replied, "Twenty-six." "Why," says the genial George, John Tarpenney says you are about fifty." "Well, now, if John Tarpenney knows my age better'n I do, s'pose you go and do your business with me with John Tarpenney. But, George, who's going to be our next President—who do you think is?" "That's pretty hard to tell," said George, carefully. "Well, anyhow, I'm glad old Abe Linking's time is most out."

LOST OR STOLEN.

ONE LARGE DARK SCREBEL MAHE, 16 hands high, rather leggy, 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.

SHOUGH & REYNOLDS

LIVE STOCK

Commission Merchants, KANSAS STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

ALSO HANDLE Grain and all kinds of Country Produce.

5,500 Texas Stock Cattle

FOR SALE.

Shall expect to have in Kansas, Early in July: 1,900 Steers, three to five years old; 400 Steers, two years old; 1,000 Yearlings, male and female. Also, Early in August, 1,600 Cows, two to six years old, and about 600 Young Calves. Address W. H. GRIMES, Care K. P. R. R. Agent, ELLSWORTH, KANSAS.

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. Smedley, Master of Iowa State Grange. Published by Geo. Wm. Jones, office of Patron's Helper, Des Moines, Iowa. 200 pages, bound in cloth. By mail, postage prepaid, \$1.35 per copy; by express or freight, in packages of five or more, \$1.00 per copy. Duplies and orders 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 setting force, checking it instantly, or turning on the full force. We still claim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate oats and other refuse from Spring Wheat, separate Rye from Wheat (for seed perfectly), separate Oats from Barley, separate and clean thoroughly Timothy and Clover, Clean Flax seed perfectly, removing wild mustard, &c., and does everything in this line required. Machines shipped on trial to responsible parties. Send for circular. We use only the best material, and compete with the cheap article of foreign makes on the market. We have put our price down to the lowest figure, \$35.00 cash. Flax screens, \$5.00 extra. Warehouse size, \$60.00 Flax screens, \$5.00 extra. Don't say the above cannot be done, but test it. Please state where you saw this advertisement.

PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AT OTTUMWA, IOWA, On Wednesday, Aug. 18th, 1875.

THE Subscriber announces that he will sell at the above time and place, about 40 head of pure-bred Short-horn cattle, embracing YORKS, MARYS, YORKS, FAYLIES, LOTTANS, PONSAS, DEXTERMANS, JANETS, and descendants from Imp. Beauty by De Kow (1874). Among the bulls to be sold will be the noted show bull London Duke 6th 10299—this bull, as a sire and show bull, has no superior, and few equals in America; two of his better calves took 1st and 2d prizes at the leading fairs of the Northwest.—Roadside Duke 1828, a fine bull of Shroton bull, bred by that veteran breeder of Kentucky, Abe Benick; also, several other promising young bulls, the get of London Duke 6th. This will be a good opportunity for getting first-class show and breeding animals, as all my show animals, consisting of two young heifers, and one by special order will be offered. This is not a weeding-out sale, but embraces the very top of this well-known herd. At the same time and place, Messrs. N. H. Robinson, Jas. H. Parker and T. B. Hickman, of Missouri, WILL ALSO SELL 20 HEAD of thoroughbred young stock by Imp. Peabody. Ottumwa is easy of access, being situated at the crossing of the Des Moines Valley R. R., and northern terminus of North Mo. R. R. Hotel accommodations first-class. Catalogues will be ready about July 29th, and can be had on application to JOHN W. OSBORN, Ottumwa, Iowa.

THE GLEN FARM HERD. Public Sale!

Of 100 head of first-class SHORT HORN CATTLE,

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

Wednesday, September First, 1875.

On the Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Iowa.

This herd was established in 1865, and no public or private sales of heifers has been made up to this time, and the purchases made from the different herds in the east during that period, together with the natural increase, has enlarged the herd so as to render it necessary to be reduced in size. The sale will comprise the entire herd over one year old, except a few not in sale condition. Since the herd was founded, care has been used to secure the services of the best males to be found in the country. Among them 8th Duke of Goodness, Plumwood Lad, Brestplate Jr., Major Duncan. The females are representatives of many of the most popular families of the day, and as for the individual merit of the entire lot, we can safely say are equal to any herd of like size ever offered for sale in the west. Terms of sale, six months credit, without interest paid when due; if not, ten per cent. from date. Notes payable at First National Bank, Newton, Iowa. Liberal discount for cash. Catalogues on application. J. S. LONG, Monroe Jasper county, Iowa. Col. J. W. Judd, Auctioneer. N. B. The day after this sale, at same place, Dr. G. Sprague, D. M. Flinn and Mack Flinn, sell a large herd Short Horns.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO'S. "VIBRATOR" THRESHER.

THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS of this Grain-Saving Thresher, is unprecedented in the annual Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known, and FULLY ESTABLISHED as the "LEADING THRESHING MACHINE." GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other threshers, when posted on the vast superiority of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work. THRESHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to this machine that has no "pickers," "pickers," or "Apron," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millet, and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFICIENCY. Clean to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; no "littering," requires LESS THAN ONE HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier managed, less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs." Our sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Threshers, also a Specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers. If interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for illustrated Circulars (sent free) with full particulars of sizes, prices, terms, etc.

NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

FAITH LIGHTS THE WAY.

BY M. STRATTON BEERS.

It seems to me my brother,
And sister too of course;
We make ourselves more trouble,
Than comes from other source.

Because our finite insight
Sees never to the end;
And we're prone to doubt His wisdom,
Who pain and grief doth send.

IN THE CANON.

BY JEROME C. BURNETT.

Where stately firs with outstretched arms
In attitude of solemn prayer,

Where jeweled mountains reach the skies
And pierce the clouds with radiant flames,

From snow and rocks and lofty trees
Down to the undulating sod;

SUMMER DRINKS.

We have received a request to publish some
good recipes for summer drinks, and cheerfully
comply: Water, milk, lemonade, tea and coffee.

That there is nothing more wholesome for
growing boys and girls we are thoroughly
convinced, and we have seen wonders wrought
upon dyspeptic men and "weakly" women by a
generous use of milk.

Lemonade we consider almost a necessity in
our hygienic economy, in this agree-breeding
climate, and try to administer it generously to
young and old, particularly in the spring.

We must confess that we are inclined to
think that the least said about tea and coffee
the better, but we are not radical enough to
wish to deprive the old folks of it altogether;

As to the kind of drinks to which our
correspondent probably refers, we also answer
with pleasure, that we hope and pray that if
we may escape any one sin in particular, it
may be the sin of tempting man, woman or
child into the first step towards drunkenness;

There is no surer way of making a family
of drunkards than for a mother's love to lead
them into the path by the way of home-made
beer, and the "pure juice of the grape," and a
few drops of brandy and sugar for faintness,

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

SOW WHAT YOU WOULD REAP.

It was harvest time at farmer Dobson's, and
half a dozen stalwart men stood around the
well, washing their hardened hands, and bath-
ing their sweat-stained faces, preparatory to
going to dinner. They were all there, snatch-
ing a moment's rest before the first summons
to the noonday meal, except the very weakest
and weariest of them all. Tommy Dobson, the
farmer's son, had reached his fourteenth
year, and was expected to do a man's work in
the harvest field; and although there are plenty
of lazy boys who have too little energy to
hurt themselves, or allow any one else to, when
it is said that a boy is doing a man's work, it
generally means that he is doing a great deal
more. The long, warm days, with their hard
labor, were rather trying to Mr. Dobson, and
he felt that early rising was not beneficial to
him, and one rests so well in the cool morning
hour, that he thought best to take advantage
of it. And now that Tommy was old enough
to attend to little matters about the premises,
there was no reason why he should not indulge
in the luxury of an extra hour's rest, and so
Tommy was called at four o'clock in the morn-
ing to get up and make the fire, and milk the
cows, and feed the calves, and carry swill to
the hogs, and feed, water and harness the
horses, and attend to things in general, like a
dutiful son, while his father refreshed himself
with a morning nap. On this particular morn-
ing, after Tommy had been busy for not less
than two hours before any other hand com-
menced work, they proceeded to a field about
half a mile from the house. As Mr. Dobson
was about to start the reaper, something was
found to be slightly out of order, and upon
looking in the tool box for the wrench, it was
found to be missing.

"Tom, you've had that wrench; what did
you do with it?" asked Mr. Dobson.
"I haven't seen it, father."

"Where's it gone to, then? Of course you
have, or it would be here. Go to the barn and
hunt it up, and be lively about it, for we can't
afford to wait long."

"I don't know where to look, father."
"Look where you had it; in the wagon, for
instance," said Mr. Dobson, suddenly recollect-
ing of using and laying it there himself; and
the boy started back, while the strong, unwearied
men sat down under a tree to wait for him.
When the reaper started, Tommy bound with
the rest, and although he did no more than any
other hand, it taxed his strength more severely,
and he was the weariest one in the lot when the
bell sounded for dinner. The men went
directly to the house, leaving the boy to un-
harness and feed the team, and it was not un-
til they were half through eating that he
found time to go to the table. When they
had finished the meal, they went out and sat
under the trees to rest for half an hour before
going to the field again. Tommy had scarcely
swallowed the last mouthful when Mr. Dobson
called, "Tom, bring out the tobacco box and
some matches. I forgot to bring in that jug,"
he said, as Tommy made his appearance with
the desired articles. "Tom, you'll have time to
go and get it before we go to work again,"
and for the third time that day the boy started
off through the hot sun to the furthest corner
of the farm.

"Why, how long you have been," said Mr.
D., as Tommy came walking slowly and wear-
ily back to where they were resting. "When
I was your age, I could have walked that dis-
tance in half the time. Hurry up, now, and
harness the horses. Take the other span this
time: half a day is long enough for one team
to draw that reaper—not but what they could
do it enough, but my horses are in good condi-
tion and I mean to keep them so. Go in the
house and get my hat first. I'll fill the
jug. You've been gone so long that you won't
have time, and I can't keep half a dozen hands
waiting on your slow motions."

"Tommy, bring in an armful of wood," said
Mrs. Dobson, as he entered the house.

"O, mother, I am so tired; I do wish I could
sit down just a little while."

"So am I tired, but I can't stop for that; it
is the busy season, now, you know, and we all
have to work if we are tired."

"If I should ever be a man, I won't work on
a farm if there's anything else I can do," said
the boy, as he laid the wood carefully in the
box.

"Why, it's the pleasantest life in the world,"
said Mrs. Dobson. "I hope you won't be get-
ting such notions as that into your head, after
all that we have done for you. It is your duty
to stay and care for us in our old age."

"It isn't living on a farm that is so hard,
maybe, but being a boy is the worst part of it.
If I was a man, I could go out there under the
trees and sit down and have a little rest, per-
haps," muttered Tommy, taking his father's
hat from its accustomed place and going out.
He brought the horses round, and Mr. Dobson
said, "Tom, did you carry any swill to the
hogs since you came from the field?"

"No."
"You careless boy, you wouldn't do anything
if I didn't attend to it. Give me the lines and
I'll drive on, and you can go and give them a
couple of pullfuls and overtake before we get
to work."

And if Tommy Dobson does not take care of
his parents in their old age, he will be consid-
ered a very undutiful son. And let me ask
every parent who expects such a service from
their children, one question. Do you deserve
it? Of course every child owes a duty to its
parents, but do not the parents also owe a duty
to the child? Have you any right to recruit
your own strength and take your own ease by
imposing an extra burden upon your child?
Did you ever consider that the half-grown

limbs were not made of cast iron, but could
grow weary as well as your own? I have seen
men, and women, too, that seemed to consider
that the sole object of their children's exist-
ence was to serve them; and if the qualities
of love and tenderness and sympathy and con-
sideration are not among the principles which
govern the conduct of the parent in the help-
less years of the child's dependence, how can
he expect all these qualities to spring sponta-
neously from the heart of his offspring, as soon
as he has outgrown his childish dependence
and his father's authority, and be freely lav-
ished upon the parent who has never bestowed
them? Who can expect to reap what he has
not sown?

Recollections of injustice and thoughtless
cruelty will not fade from the memory at will,
but continue to haunt the mind that fall
would banish them, through all the long
years that intervene between the cradle and
the grave. Every parent should be entitled
to the respect of his children, but if he sees fit
to wrap himself in a mantle of selfishness and
exercise his authority, not for the good of the
child, but for the purpose of securing his own
ease and comfort, and through an abuse of his
almost unlimited power, tramples upon rights
just as sacred as his own, how can he expect
the strong man to turn back from his own
pursuits and inclinations, and lift him up in
his arms and carry him over the rugged spots
in his second childhood, with a tenderness
which was never bestowed upon the son in his
boyhood?

Right here, in this very neighborhood, are
two living examples of the principles to which
this article has reference. At Hickory Grove
resides an old gentleman who is fast approach-
ing his ninetieth year. His mind is yet strong
and his conversation is full of wisdom. His
kindly, genial nature wins the good will of all
with whom he comes in contact, and the name
of Grandpa Whiting is reverently mentioned
by old and young. Two of the most valuable
and beautiful farms lie side by side, sheltered
by the grove on one side and washed by the
Iowa river on the other, and living upon these
are his two sons. The younger longs to join
a party equipped for the Black Hills, and with
all that eager desire for adventure and explora-
tion among the exciting scenes of the far
West, with no other tie to bind him, he re-
mains willingly with his parents, kindly and
lovingly helping his brother to remove every
shadow of care and perplexity from the re-
minder of their earthly pilgrimage. Al-
though wealth might secure him from mere
physical want, could it buy the still greater
blessing of filial affection? And is it not evi-
dent that they are only reaping as they have
sown? The other is a feeble old man who
wandered aimlessly up and down the road
leading from Amsterdam to Belmont, stopping
wherever he could obtain shelter, anywhere
rather than with his son, a strong and healthy
man abundantly able, as far as physical
strength was concerned, to provide for his aged
parent, but for some reason failing to do so,
until the community, wearied of his frequent
visits, provided him a shelter or home at their
own expense; and during his visits at our
own house, I learned enough of his past life to
believe that pitiable as was his condition, he
also was reaping as he had sown.—O. Farmer.

Hygiene.

SUMMER FRUITS AND HEALTH.

We have always insisted that sound, ripe
summer fruits, eaten freely in the family, either
with the meals or near them, so as not to in-
terfere with the proper rest of the organs of
digestion, instead of promoting summer com-
plaints are their best antidote. The following
from Health and Home is to the same effect:

A very mistaken idea has found a lodgment
in the minds of many, otherwise sensible per-
sons, to-wit, that summer complaints, the gen-
eric term under which the disorders peculiar
to the season are known, are caused mainly by
the use of fruit, and that the wise and safe
plan is to prohibit its use altogether.

This method, which neglects to take advan-
tage of one of the most beneficial provisions
for man's use, comfort, and well being, is de-
trimental not only to enjoyment but to perma-
nent health. The term "antiscorbutic" ex-
presses the value of fruits as food, and the es-
timation in which they are held by those who
understand their relation to human wants.

When fruit does harm, it is because it is
eaten at improper times, in improper quanti-
ties, or before it is ripened and fit for the hu-
man stomach. Fruit ought not to be eaten
between meals any more than any other food.
It may be taken as a lunch, however, with
very great benefit, or as a preparation for a
meal, that is before breakfast or dinner. Per-
haps the very best time in the day for eating
fruit is before or after breakfast. A distin-
guished physician has said that if his patients
would make a practice of eating a couple of
Mossina oranges before breakfast, from Febru-
ary till June, his practice would be gone. From
June, which brings us the ever welcome straw-
berries, until November, there is a constant
succession of fresh fruits which are a pleasure
to the eye and a delight to the mind. The proof
of their healthfulness lies in the fact that the
more people make it a part of their regular
daily food, taking the place in part of
meat, and wholly of pastries during the sum-
mer months, the better and finer, more cheer-
ful and more uniformly well they are, the less
fever and thirst do they experience, the less
ice-water and other violently reactionary fluids
are they obliged to drink, and the less are they
subject to changes and fluctuations of the sys-
tem and of temperature.

The principal difficulty with us is that we
do not eat enough of fruit; that we kill its
finger qualities with sugar; that we drown them
in cream. We need the medicinal action of
the pure fruit acids in our system. We need
a cooling, corrective influence, and we should
accept it as one of the best gifts of Providence.

The waste of fruit is a crime, hardly to be
pardoned when so many need it—are dying
for want of it. A fruit mission would be of
infinitely greater value than the flower mis-

sion, beneficent as that is, for fruit is life-giving,
and supplements the beautiful and thought-
inspiring. Give us fruit and it will make of
life perpetual summer.

ALCOHOL.

Dr. Richardson, in the Journal of Chemis-
try says:

A bona-fide wine derived from the fermenta-
tion of the grape purely could not contain
more than seventeen per cent. of alcohol; yet
our staple wines, by an artificial process of fer-
tifying and brandying, are brought up in
sherries to twenty and in ports to even twenty-
five per cent. Many wines, and spirits are
charged with amylic alcohol. Other wines
are charged with foreign volatile substances
to import what is called bouquet, and still
other so-called wines (especially the efferves-
cing liquids sold under that name) are actually
often undergoing the fermenting process at
the time they are drunk, and thus are invited
to complete their fermentation in the stomach.

The admitted addition of some actively
poisonous substance to alcoholic drinks, in
order to produce a new luxury, is a still more
disastrous evil. This was illustrated by ab-
sintine, the effects of which resemble those of
haebesah, the narcotic of the East, which has
been known for so many ages as the nepenthe
of Homer, and which owes its properties to the
presence of extract of Indian hemp, or *Canna-
bis indica*. Dr. Decaisne is right in maintain-
ing that the use of absintine as an article for
human consumption ought to be legally for-
bidden in all civilized communities.

The lecturer said that the practice of adul-
teration the least hurtful was that which was
carried on in ales; such was at any rate his
own opinion of the ales sold in London, and
he spoke from a practical knowledge of the
facts. He said that he had never found a dan-
gerous ingredient present in any single in-
stance. The grand adulteration was water.
There was a prevailing notion that to malt li-
quors bitter substances, such as strychnine, or
aromatic substances, such as *Cocculus indicus*,
are added. It is urged that there is no known
application for the quantity of *Cocculus indicus*
that is sold, except it be for the adulteration
of malt liquors. He would not dispute the mat-
ter, but content himself with stating that he
had never himself detected any foreign body
of the kind, and that in the whole of his ex-
perience of the effect of malt liquor on man,
he had never known a symptom produced in-
dicative of the effect of such substances. The
stronger ales and stouts are injurious mainly
from the alcohol they contain.

NEW CURE FOR WOUNDS.

W. S. W. Hemenway writes to the Scienti-
fic American that he wishes to publish the fol-
lowing cure for punctured wounds for the
benefit of all who may need it: "As soon as
such a wound is inflicted, get a light stick (a
knife or file handle will do) and commence to
tap gently on the wound. Do not stop at the
hurt, but continue until it bleeds freely and
becomes perfectly numb. When this point is
reached you are safe; all that is then neces-
sary is to protect it from dirt. Do not stop
short of the bleeding or numbness, and do not
on any account close the opening with plas-
ter. Nothing more than a little cerate on a
clean cloth is necessary. I have used and seen
this used on all kinds of simple punctures for
thirty years, and never knew a single instance
of a wound becoming inflamed or sore after
the treatment as above. Among other cases, a
coal rake tooth going entirely through the
foot, a bite by a sucking pig, several instances
of file shanks through the hand, and numer-
ous cases of rusty nails, awls, etc.; but I never
knew a failure of this treatment."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1
PROPOSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Con-
stitution of the State, regulating the time of electing
and compensation of members of the Legislature.

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend
the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be sub-
mitted to the electors of the State at the general elec-
tion 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 eight-
een 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 ex-
penses of the State for two years.

PROPOSITION THREE: The following shall constitute
section twenty-nine of article two: Section 29. At the
general election held in eighteen hundred and seventy-
six, and thereafter, members of the House of Repre-
sentatives shall be elected for two years, and members
of the Senate shall be elected for four years.
Sec. 4. The following shall be the method of sub-
mitting said proposition of amendment: The ballots
shall be either written or printed, or partly printed
and partly written. In regard to proposition one,
the form of the ballots shall be: "For proposition one
to amend the Constitution." Against proposition one
to amend the Constitution." In regard to proposition
two, the form of the ballots shall be: "For proposition
two to amend the Constitution." Against proposition
two to amend the Constitution." In regard to propo-
sition three, the form of the ballots shall be: "For
proposition three to amend the Constitution." Against
proposition three to amend the Constitution."

Sec. 5. This joint resolution shall take effect and
be in force from and after its publication in the statute
book.

I hereby certify that the above joint resolution origi-
nally passed in the Senate on the 14th day of January, A. D.
1875, and passed that body on the 4th day of Febru-
ary, 1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting
therefor.

M. J. BALTER,
President of the Senate.

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

HENRY BOOTH,
Chief Clerk of the House.

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

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

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH,
Secretary of State.

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

There have been many attempts at various times
to occupy this ground. So far as our own observa-
tion goes, the failures which have marked nearly all
these attempts up to this time arise: first, that the plans
for keeping the accounts were either so intricate and ex-
pensive as to be refused on that ground, or so simple
as to be merely a memorandum of affairs.

The preparation of the "Practical Farm Account
and Reference Book" was suggested while the writer
was engaged in farming, endeavoring to make the
publications, which he was in possession of, answer
the purpose of account books for the farm. The finish-
ing of the work has been deferred from year to year,
until the present time. In its scope and character it
will materially differ from any similar work published
combining an immense amount of practical informa-
tion in tabular form, such as every farmer has felt the
need of. Among its prominent features will be found
all the many tables of weights and measures of any
practical utility. No. of trees and plants per acre, at
any given distance, amount of seed per acre for all
kinds of produce. Interest tables showing at a glance
the interest in any given amount for any length
of time, rates of interest in every State, tables giving
wages due at any given rate per month or day for any
given time, tables giving period of gestation in all
animals, temperature of blood and pulse of animals,
legal weights of grain, etc., etc., in each State, rates
of postage, weights of various woods, comparative
strength, legal forms of Deeds, Notes, Receipts, and a
vast amount of Miscellaneous and valuable informa-
tion for reference. This, in connection with the "ac-
count book," combining diary, ledger, inventories,
register of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one book,
finely printed and finished substantially, at a price
within the reach of every farmer in the land. The
whole plan is so simple that any farmer or his son or
daughter can keep them, and thus secure to every
farmer a systematic and business like history of his
years operations, and whether they have brought him
loss or gain. A table, giving more accurately its con-
tents, will be published in the FARMER at an early
day. It is expected that the cost of this book will not
exceed two dollars, which will be very little more than
the same size blank book is worth. In answer to a
number of enquiries, would state that

THE FARMER ACCOUNT AND REFERENCE
BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1875.

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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 1st day of April...

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

If such a 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...

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

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

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered.

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

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

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

Fees as follows: To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$1.00; for each head of cattle, .50; To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, .25.

To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, .50; Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, .25; for making out certificate of appraisal and all his services in connection therewith, .35; For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case, .40; The Justice's fees in any one case shall not be greater than, 1.50; Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case, .50.

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the week ending July 7.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by George W. Montgomery, Hiawatha Tp., May 22, 1875, one bay mare, about nine years old, dark marked, blurred brand on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

Chautauque County—M. B. Light, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Hewins & Lawrence, Jefferson Tp., May 24, 1875, one bay horse, 14 or 14 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail, black saddle marks, few white hairs where collar works, 9 or 10 years old. Value, \$25.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk. SHEEP—Taken up by W. E. Cowan, Spring Valley Tp., May 17, 1875, 15 sheep, four black, and all marked with underbit and swallow fork in each ear, ball on one black sheep. Value, \$25.

Coffey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Green B. Traylor, Key West Tp., Coffey County, Kan., one bay mare pony, no marks or brands visible, supposed to be seven or eight years old. Value, \$30.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. C. Gray, Lane Tp., May 12, 1875, one sorrel mare, 12 hands high, black mane and tail, in face, scar on one fore leg, good size mare. Value, \$70.

LaBette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Thos. Ryan, of Oswego Tp., one bay mare about 14 hds. high, star in forehead branded "H" on left shoulder, seven years old, and of the value of \$40.00.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by Franklin Batch, Jackson Tp., May 22, 1875, one three year old stallion, brown color, or dark chestnut sorrel, star in forehead, no other marks or brands visible. Value, \$25.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. STALLION—Taken upon on the premises of W. W. Brewer, of Center Tp., Marion County, one brown stallion, about 8 years old, star in forehead, left ear notched under side. Value, \$30.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by Louis Zurcher, Neuchatel Tp., June 15, 1875, one dark bay stallion, three years old, some white on left hind foot, and on right fore foot above the hoof there is an old sore.

Reno County—W. H. Beatty, Clerk. COW—Taken up by B. H. Reville, Haven Tp., May 21, 1875, one black and white cow, about 6 years old, branded "H" on left hip and cut in left ear.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by O. P. Leighton, of Tecumseh Tp., May 31, 1875, one strawberry roan horse, 6 or 7 years old, 16 hands high, blind in left eye, shod all around. Valued at \$25.00.

Sumner County—Stacy B. Douglas, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Carpenter, of Gore Tp., on May 24, 1875, one large bay mare, small white spot in forehead, white mane and tail, age from 7 to 13 years old.

Woodsdon County—L. N. Holloway, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Franklin Peterson, Toronto Tp., May 8th, 1875, one sorrel mare, five years old, saddle and harness marks, no brands or blemishes perceptible. Appraised at \$25.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Geo. S. King, Monroe Tp., June 14, 1875, one sorrel horse, some grey hairs mixed in, about 15 hands high, shod before with foot shoes, small blaze in face, harness and saddle marks, 8 years old, mane falls on left side, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

Butler County—V. Rogers, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Rogers, May 15th, 1875, Walnut Tp., one brown mare, fourteen years old, blazed face, one hind foot. Value, \$20.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by M. C. Kelley, of Lincoln Tp., one dark bay mare, blind in left eye, one white hind foot, supposed to be eight years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

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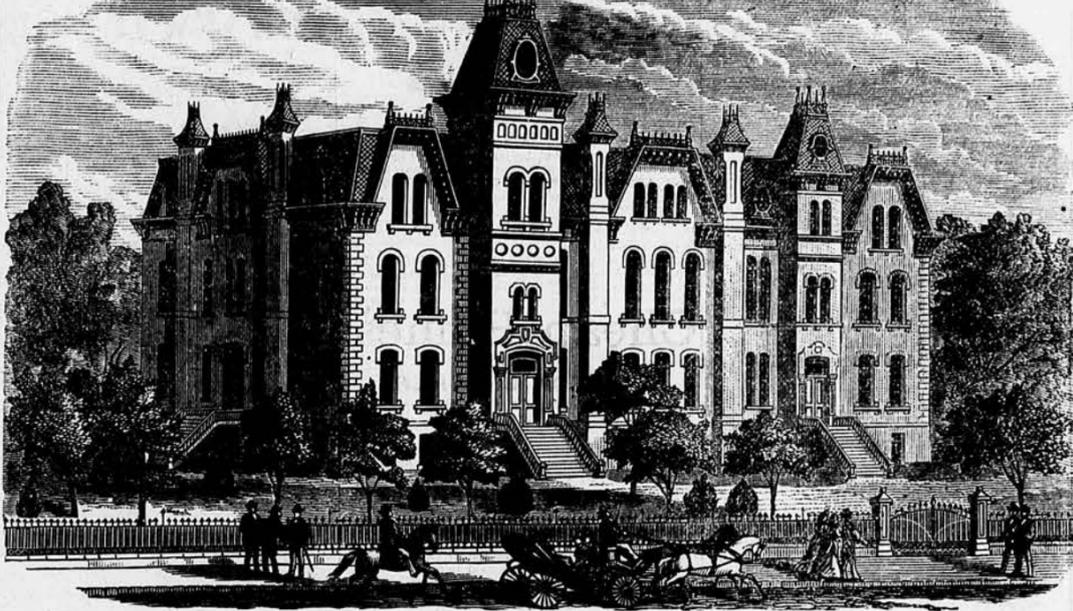
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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,



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.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John W. Newby, of Wilmington Tp., May 1st, 1875, one dark bay mare, five years old, 14 1/2 hands high, white hair in forehead, harness and saddle marks, \$30.

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

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

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Samuel J. Stewart, Cottage Grove Tp., one three year old cow, mostly white, red neck and collar, and some white on face, two years old, 15 hds high, crop and underbit in left ear, swallowfork and underbit in right ear. Appraised at \$11.

Chase County—S. A. Breece, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by E. B. Crocker, Bazaar Tp., June 13, 1875, one sorrel mare, branded "B" on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old. Appraised at \$40.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by C. L. Rice, Palmyra Tp., June 26, 1875, one sorrel horse mule, about 14 hands high, four years old, branded "J O" on the left shoulder. Valued at \$60.

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

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk. Filly—Taken up by Alexander Walker, three miles east of Cochetree, Spring Hill Tp., one sorrel filly, 2 years old, hind feet white, bald face, scar under each ear. Valued at \$30.

LaBette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by C. G. Dorr, in Oswego Tp., July 2, 1875, one sorrel mare pony, with a sucking colt, blaze face, white hind feet, 10 to 12 hands high, 10 years old, no brands or marks. Valued at \$15.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Jacob Britz, Clear Creek Tp., June 19, 1875, one dark bay mare, 12 hands high, blind in both eyes, supposed to be about 9 years old, with no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by M. S. Morris, Middle Creek Tp., June 23, 1875, one roan horse, 8 years old, white spot in forehead, branded "W" on left fore shoulder. Valued at \$25.

Norton County—M. J. Fitzpatrick, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Andrew Shultz, in Decatur Tp., one 6 year old cow, brass knobs on horns, red color, with three white stripes on forehead. Appraised at \$15.

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

Nescho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Josephus Rich, of Lincoln Tp., one light bay mare, 12 hands high, with some white about the face and hind foot white, about 10 years old. Valued at \$60.

Oswego County—Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Daniel Patterson, in Agency Tp., June 8, 1875, a dark brown mare, about 14 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, white spot in forehead, saddle marks on back. Valued at \$35.

Pawnee County—T. McCarthy, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by John Olson, Larned Tp., one 2 year old heifer, color blk., branded on left side with the letters "O H I T." Valued at \$9.

Stray List for the week ending July 28. Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Geo. S. King, Monroe Tp., June 14, 1875, one sorrel horse, some grey hairs mixed in, about 15 hands high, shod before with foot shoes, small blaze in face, harness and saddle marks, 8 years old, mane falls on left side, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

Butler County—V. Rogers, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Rogers, May 15th, 1875, Walnut Tp., one brown mare, fourteen years old, blazed face, one hind foot. Value, \$20.

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Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. C. Gray, Lane Tp., May 12, 1875, one sorrel mare, 12 hands high, black mane and tail, in face, scar on one fore leg, good size mare. Value, \$70.

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MONEY TO LOAN!

GAVITT & SCOTT, TOPEKA, KANSAS. MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of \$50 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage upon farms and good city property in the Eastern part of Kansas.

Kansas Loan and Trust Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS. CAPITAL, - - \$100,000. Loans made upon unincumbered real estate in Kansas and Missouri, in amounts of \$500 and upward, running from one to five years.

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.

Farmers' Bank

AND Loan Agency, Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas, Invests MONEY for Eastern Capitalists. LOANS MONEY ON IMPROVED FARMS in sums of \$250 to \$5,000 for one to five years.

G. W. MARTIN,

SUCCESSOR TO P. H. TIERNAN, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, Job Printer, General Binder, Kansas Avenue, bet. 8th and 9th TOPEKA, KANSAS.

GEN. ADVERTISING AGENTS,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Advertisements inserted at reduced rates in all the leading papers in America. Stock Breeders (particular) will find it to their advantage to send for our List of Terms, etc. Our facilities excel those of any Agency west of New York City.

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

Breeders' Directory.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Awood and Hammond from the Humphrey's importation in 1852. Also CHESTER WHITE and PRENUM stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA Chickens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Check circulars, \$2.00 RABBIT FOR SALE this year.

Let us Smile.

"What did you hang that cat for, Isaac?" asked the school marm. The boy looked up, and, with a grave look, answered: "For mew-tiny, marm!"

The editor of the Taunton Gazette has been eating 'em, for he says: "The comely cucumber, conveying countless cases of cholera and colic, causing cheerful comments on the part of the compounder of curious but comforting cordials."

Give a boy a market-basket of groceries to carry home and he will swing it across his spine, bend half way to the ground and groan with agony, but give him that weight of baseball bats and he will skip along as merry as a potato bug in a ten-acre lot.

A good double pun has been made by a clergyman. He had just united in marriage a couple whose christian names were respectively Benjamin and Ann. "How did they appear during the ceremony?" inquired a friend. "They appeared both Annie-mated and Bennie fited," was the reply.

It is said that the treasurer of a base ball club has absconded with a large sum of money. If that be so, it must be considered a base action, which doubtless will cause a loud howl among the members. Perhaps the absconder will attempt to make a home run. If his vic-tims endeavor to catch him on the fly, will it be considered foul.

General Schenck, U. S. Minister to England has been using an old American anecdote to good advantage. To the wife of a British cabinet officer who assured him that "England made America all that she is," he said: "Par-don, in dam, you remind me of an answer of the Ohio lad in his teens, who attending Sunday school for the first time, was asked by his teacher, 'Who made you?' He replied, 'Why God made me about so long (holding his hands about ten inches apart) but I grewed the rest."

Mr. Blivens, an old bachelor of Rochester who is much absorbed in politics, visited the Widow Graham the other day, just after reading Grant's letter, and asked her what she thought of a third term. Now, the widow has been twice married, and in response to the question she made a rush for the astounded Mr. Blivens and taking him tightly in her arms exclaimed, "O, you dear, dear man! What a happy woman I am!" At last account Mr. B. had locked himself in his wood house and was endeavoring to explain things to the widow through the keyhole.

"Shouldn't think you'd yell and scream that way," said a gentleman to a newsboy who was letting himself out to be heard a mile and a half.

"Does it hurt you any?" inquired the lad. "No, it doesn't, but it will surely undermine your health—probably bring on dropsy." "Let'er drop, then—yaw!" about the murder—got to holler, if I die for it."

"A penny saved is twopence earned." Uncle Sam's Harness Oil preserves the leather of harnesses far better than any other preparation ever made. Its use will save many dollars yearly in the wear and tear of harness.



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; 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,

720 and 722 Main Street, St. Louis, Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves, Samplers and Price Lists furnished on application.



For Sorgo & Sugar Cane The only recognized standard in cane machines are the Cook Evaporator AND THE Victor Cane Mill. There are of these machines Over 31,000 in Use. They have taken the First Premium at 117 State Fair.

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

BLYMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 694 to 691 West Eighth St., Cincinnati, O., Manufacturers of Cane Machinery, Steam Engines, Corn Crushers, Farm, School, and Church Bells. SMITH & KEATING, General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

Grape Vines. LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality. Reduced prices. Price list free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

THE Amesen Peach again proves the EARLIEST, Largest and Best, Red freestone. Buds ripen early by mail or Express, per 100, \$1; 1000 \$8. Also 1 and 2 year old trees. Circular free. L. C. AMESEN, Carthage, Mo.

CAEDR, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Statements etc. neatly and cheaply printed at the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job Printing Office, Topeka, Kansas.

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 any or sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on 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.

ATLANTIC, 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 taken.

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.

POLAND CHINA PIGS.



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 KEARNEY, Wathena, Kansas.

PROTTING HORSES.

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

SCUTT & WATKINS' 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 barb to project at every possible angle, and is painted with a weather-proof composition, to prevent rust. The rods are cut in lengths of eight feet each, the ends being punched for rivets, which are furnished with the rods. We claim for our fence the following advantages over any other fence extant: 1st. The amount of material used makes it two and one-half times more durable, and proportionately stronger. 2d. Our points are reversed, and made of three sizes larger wire than is used by any other fence—also cut from steel wire, while others are soft iron. The increased size of the rod gives stock something to see. 4th. The ease with which it is put up or applied to any old wire fence. It is cheaper than any other barb fence in the market. Address H. B. SCUTT & CO., Joliet, Ill. Wm. Blair & Co., Chicago, Ill. W. W. Marbourg, Atchison, Kansas. Smith & Hale, Topeka, Kansas.

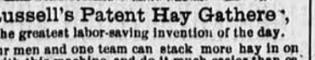
NEW FORCE-FEED Buckeye Grain-Drill



10,000 DRILLS AND SEEDERS BUILT FOR INTS. Will sow any desired quantity without change of gear. Send for Circular. It Beats them all. P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O.

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200,000 SUPERIOR APPLE TREES—75 varieties. Also a general assortment of other NURSERY STOCK at very Low Rates, at wholesale. Send for price list. H. A. B. COOK, Blue Mound Nurseries, Linn Co., Kansas. Established in 1868.



Russell's Patent Hay Gatherer, The greatest labor-saving invention of the day. Four men and one team can stack more hay in one day with this machine, and do it much easier than can be done by hand. State and county rights for sale. For further information address or apply to PERRY RUSSELL, 39 South Canal St., Chicago.

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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. Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address, A. S. JOHNSON, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Cheap Homes.

JOHNSTON BROTHERS, Land Agents, of Seneca, 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 1838, '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 \$500 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.

WE place on sale, WILD LAND and IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas. Parties desirous 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, DOWNS & 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. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT 20 Per cent. 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.

The Railroad is constructed and in operation from Jackson to Gaylord, a distance of two hundred and thirty-six miles, and will soon be completed to the Straits of Mackinaw, a further distance of about fifty-five miles.

Particular attention is called to the large tracts of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the road, and upon the Au Sable, Cheboygan, Muskegon, and Manistee Rivers, the most important logging streams in the State.

The farming lands of the Company include some of the most fertile and well watered hard-wood lands in the State. Especial attention is called to the farming lands in Crawford, Otsego, and Cheboygan counties, which are high and rolling; timbered mainly with the finest hard maple; soil, black sandy loam, and abounding in springs of pure water. These counties are being rapidly settled, and the lumbering business in the vicinity will afford to farmers a first-rate market for produce for many years.

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Ho! For Central Kansas.

THE Celebrated Kaw Indian Reserve now open to actual settlers, on long time. Improved Farms are selling very cheap. Kansas has harvested the Wheat crop, of all the States for 1875. Whole fields ran from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. Other crops promise large returns. Address ROBERTS & LINZEE, Council Grove, Kan.

Wholesale Grange Supply House.

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GRANGES, FARMERS' CLUBS, AND ALL CONSUMERS supplied in any desired quantities. Catalogues of prices for spring and summer trade, containing full information regarding 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.

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Are Economy in Price, Superior Construction, Quick & Uniform Baking.



Great Durability & Handsome Designs, And Giving PERFECT SATISFACTION Everywhere. MADE ONLY BY Excelsior Manufacturing Company, 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS, MO. AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY A. W. KNOWLES & CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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IF you want PLOWS and FARM MACHINERY at reduced rates, send for circular to H. Reinsteleder, wholesale dealer in Farming Implements, 6 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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

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