

KANSAS FARMER



ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS. SEPTEMBER 22, 1875.

VOL. XIII, NO. 38.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.
 One Copy, Weekly, for one year \$2 00
 One Copy, Weekly, for six months 1 00
 Three Copies, Weekly, for one year 3 00
 Five Copies, Weekly, for one year 3 00
 Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year 5 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
 One insertion, per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents
 One month, " " " " 15 " " per insertion
 Three months, " " " " 12 " " " " " "
 One Year, " " " " 10 " " " " " "

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Agriculture.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

FARM NOTES

BY DR. A. G. CHASE,
 [Formerly Editor of the Kansas Farmer.]

NUMBER I.

I was asked, to-day by a couple of friends (brothers) to write a notice of sale for the printer, the items of which ran as follows:—"Sixty head of hogs, fifty acres of corn, forty tons of hay, cows, horses, farming implements, etc., to be sold at auction."

Three years ago, five hundred dollars would have bought the worldly possessions of these boys. They got together a couple of teams, some farming utensils, rented a farm, and last year, made a crop which brought them probably \$1,000, in cash and stock, and to-day they offer for sale the above, which will net them \$2,500, at least, and leave them twenty acres of corn unsold, worth \$300, estimating corn at twenty-five cents in the field. These sums represent substantially the net gains of the two men for two years farm operations, with no other capital, than good judgment and a fair amount of work, and this in the face of drouth, chinch bugs and grasshoppers. Still, "Kansas" is a God-forsaken country and "farming don't pay."

In the FARMER of the 8th inst., you quote an excellent article on "proper modes of plowing," from W. H. White, in *Country Gentleman*, but I think he errs in saying, "good management and good farming would do away with the necessity of all naked fallows and give us in their stead green fallows, or crops which would stand in the stead of any fallows and make the farming more profitable than fallows."

The summer fallow is of doubtful benefit to any upland prairie soil as light and loose as that of Kansas, as loss of soil by summer winds offsets the advantages, but on some of the older cultivated, heavy bottom land I have seen its advantages under circumstances where good management nor good farming would furnish the green crops, and I have in mind a field of forty acres that will only be subjugated and reduced from weeds and to a proper division of the surface soil by a good summer fallow.

On the first of June last I had little idea that I should, on the ninth of September, be eating cabbage, squashes, tomatoes, etc., of my own raising; but finer vegetables I never grew, and all planted after the 15th of June—the cabbage seed sown (most of it) June 10th. About 700 of the cabbages are Winningstad, and 95 per cent. of these will make good heads; 500 are of Marblehead Mammoths, Flat Dutch, Drum Heads, etc., of which not over fifty per cent. will head. This reminds me that we ought to grow our own seeds to a greater extent than we do; or else we should publicly denounce those seed dealers who im-

pose worthless and badly grown seeds upon the public, and of this class an establishment at Detroit, Mich., stands at the head of the list.

To those who are looking for a better tomato than the Trophy for the main crop, I can, after two years' trial, heartily recommend Hathaways' "Excelsior." All things considered, it is the best variety I have ever grown. Fair size, smooth as an apple, very even and beautiful in coloring, a prolific bearer, and a vigorous and healthy grower. Try it.

If Bro. Clift, of Mystic Bridge, Conn. (Tim Bunker), had been in Kansas this season, he would have recommended a pickle factory for almost every farm. The women folks all went crazy on the cucumber question after the hoppers left, and the pickle patches disclosed in a day's ride in almost any direction are a sight fearful to behold. When two old Mothers in Israel meet, instead of commenting on the condition of the spiritual body, the query is, "How many barrels of pickles have ye got put up?" and I heard one woman answer, "Eleven, and another about half full." I don't know that there is an aesthetic side to the cucumber question, but the tone and manner of this same woman had something beautiful in it as she remarked: "I like them long green's powerful well; their rich good bearers."

There has been an unusually large number of dry cows sold out of the country this season and I apprehend that prices will be high next spring for milk cows. Many of the best cows failed to get with calf last season, and the owners' necessities compelled them to sell. I think farmers who have any surplus of cows to come in, in the spring, will do well to make a note of this fact.

The wheat crop of this section, that part of it not damaged by the grasshoppers (about one-fourth of the whole), has made an excellent yield. One crop of seventy acres gave a yield of 26½ bushels per acre; another, of twenty-five acres, gave 31 bushels and a fraction, while three acres, belonging to a miller, threshed out 128 bushels.

The potato crop will not be a large one, but the quality is extra. Our seed mostly came from Minnesota and Wisconsin, and was badly mixed. I found in eight bushels I bought (June 15), Early Rose, Peach-blow, White Neshannock, Shaker Russet, and a large red and a large white potato, both new to me, but at that date of fine quality. If they prove to be good yielders, they will be an acquisition. A peculiarity of all this seed was that one-fifth or one-sixth of the seed failed to germinate, although the potatoes looked vigorous and the eyes healthy.

If I was not a farmer and consequently not presumed to know much about educational matters, I should say that the address of Pres-

ident John A. Anderson, lately published by you, contains more lumps of good, hard common sense than anything I have recently read on the subject, and I trust that its subject matter will not be dropped by the tax-payers and thinkers of our State whether they be farmers or no.

Roston, Kansas, Sept. 14, 1875.

FALL WHEAT AND FALL RYE.

Considering that the chinch bug and grain-injuring and grain-destroying insects generally, have been put out of the way to such an extent that they will not be likely to interfere seriously with the wheat or grain crops next year, nor to a very great extent for some years to come—considering that we are likely, here in the West, to have a moderate if not an open and mild winter—and considering that the winter wheat failure of 1875 will be pretty sure to push up the prices for some months to come, I venture to suggest and advise the sowing of an unusual breadth of fall wheat the approaching autumn. It may be a little late to advise early seeding, but no doubt early seeding will be quite advantageous, for the reason that late seeding has been adopted to avoid the ravages of insects, and for no other purpose. In this connection I should like to advise also for exposed prairie situations and in all others where winter wheat is not acknowledged as within the range of assured crops, the trial of the Clawson or Seneca, and the Treadwell. The Seneca is a new white bald variety, originating in New York and resisted the rigors of last winter and spring, where other white kinds, like the Tappan, and Diehl, were utterly destroyed. Of a coarse grade of white wheats, the Treadwell seems to be quite as hardy as the Seneca, and where the latter cannot be obtained, the former may be recommended. For the reasons named and for some others which might be stated I venture the opinion that the wheat season of 1875-6 will be one favorable to winter grain within, and some degrees, even outside of the strict limits of the winter wheat belt. Or in other words, there are signs that the sowing of winter wheat in the fall of 1875 will be less hazardous than in an average of seasons.

And now a few words about fall rye. Next after corn, if it is not as sure, rye is one of the surest crops grown on the prairies. Though winter wheat was killed down to an extent rarely witnessed last winter and spring, the rye crop came through in a remarkably vigorous and healthy condition, and the harvest having been made before the deluges came on, the crop was saved and has proved to be remarkably good—the yield being from 20 to 35 bushels to the acre. If wanted for fall or spring pasture, rye may be sown in September, fed off in November, be pastured again the first half of May and then make a good crop, to be harvested early in July. Or seeding may be delayed so late that germination will not take place till spring with little or no diminution of the crop. Having few blades, and shading the ground lightly, rye is far preferable to wheat, oats, or other grain, for seeding timothy and clover, either, rarely burning out after the crop is removed, as frequently is the case with wheat and oats. And then as a green crop to be turned in and under, many think it equal, and some preferable to timothy or clover sod. Some of the best crops of corn, and corn and potatoes



THE TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.—A SCENE IN CAMP.

grown last year, were those obtained in this way, the green blades not only furnishing plant food, but moisture as well. But rye, of all the cereals, is most impatient of wet feet, or a too wet season—and the drouth of last winter and spring may have been the reason for such yields as I have spoken of. But I have made no account of rye straw, which in some locations, is worth for manufacturing purposes, the price of timothy hay.

The great objection to raising rye is the fluctuation in price, growing out of the limited extent of the demand, while wheat, corn and oats, have a world-wide demand, and are used not only for food of man and beast but to an enormous extent for alcohol, whisky, and other purposes. Rye is used limitedly for making bread, and not to a great extent for the manufacture of whiskey. A few million bushels more or less of increase or falling off in production, sends rye down to 50 cents or up to \$1.25, and as there is always a great uncertainty as to the quantity grown, speculators and dealers never fail to take the occasion to press prices down at the early part of the season. Hence the rye that would not sell for 50 cents in September often brings \$1 in April and May. Those farmers who have the means of storing and the capital for holding their stock of grain once, and rye one of the most profitable as it is one of the surest crops.

—B. F. J. in Country Gentleman.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Can you give me some information in regard to the Kentucky blue grass? When to sow the seed, fall or spring? And how it should be applied on the top after wheat or oats, or should it be harrowed in? And how does it grow on common soil? And does it make good hay? And does plowing kill it as any other grass? Also, can you give me the address of some reliable man from whom I can get good clean seed, free of bad weeds, etc.? I will be thankful for any information you can give.

REUBEN FOX.

SINKING VALLEY, Penn.

REMARKS.—It is surprising how common it is to find farmers of the Middle and Western States unacquainted with this grass.

It was only last winter that parties, claiming to be from Kentucky, were selling the seed in Ohio to farmers living on hilly and sandy land, as being specially adapted to such soils, and the very thing to enrich them! And the same parties sold, Short horns with the "17" crosses as high as \$1,000 to \$1,500 each, when it would have been impossible for a neighbor of known integrity to have sold such Short-horns for one third the money, or the new variety of grass at any price. But the most unaccountable thing of all was, that the parties who bought the blue grass had it growing all over their farms, as we have no doubt our friend from Pennsylvania has.

This grass is found in all parts of the United States, extending from the lakes as far south as Arkansas, Tennessee and Georgia. On light sandy lands, or flat, badly drained clay soils, its growth is not luxuriant, while its best development is made upon strong lime-stone loams. There is a common impression that no country in the world will produce blue grass like Kentucky; but we have seen it quite as luxuriant in the States north of the Ohio river, even as far north as Wisconsin. There is no doubt but the soil in Fayette and the surrounding coun-

ties in Kentucky is specially suited to the production of this grass, being a rich loam, resting on lime-stone rock. But there is probably not one season in ten that the fine pastures of this region do not suffer from drouth.

In Great Britain the *poa pratensis* forms the principal part of their "meadow hay," and is found green in their pastures throughout the year. Its surface roots do not withstand the effects of drouth as well as many other varieties, especially orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), or even red top (*Agrostis vulgaris*).

We are of the opinion that there are soils as far north as Vermont and Minnesota that will produce blue grass equal to anything to be found in Kentucky, if the same care is taken to keep up the pastures.

As we have repeatedly urged, we should not seed our land down for permanent pastures when they are exhausted of their fertility. If the soil is thin or exhausted, we must, by surface manuring, or repeated crops of clover, enrich it, or we can never hope for satisfactory results with any variety of grass.

To answer the questions of our correspondent: Blue grass, sometimes called *June grass* (*poa pratensis*), is common in all parts of Pennsylvania, and is, we have no doubt, growing in the lawn about his dwelling. It resembles red-top, called, we believe, *Herd's grass* in Pennsylvania, but ripens its seed earlier, say 10th to 20th of June; and, when in flower, the red-top has a hue of deep purple, which the other has not.

For hay, the blue grass is of little value in ordinary seasons in the United States, while the red-top, being less injured by drouth, makes fair crops on lands adapted to its growth. Blue grass is therefore, cultivated in this country for pasture only. The seeds are sown in early spring, from eight to sixteen quarts to the acre, with other seeds—clover or timothy, or both—as it is difficult to get the blue grass seeds, sown in the chaff, distributed so as to evenly cover the ground. In any case it will be four or five years before we can expect a thick, well-matted blue grass sod. To hasten the work, and to cause the grass to grow on spots that are bare, there is nothing equal to barn-yard manure, spread upon the surface in fall, winter or early spring.

To extensive land holders, with pasture fields of fifty to one hundred acres, this advice, that we have so often urged upon our readers, will appear impracticable. But it must be remembered that the great majority of the farmers of the country are not men of large estates, and that pastures and meadows are usually in lots of five, ten or fifteen acres. But whether pasturing be large or small, there is no economy in having the surface half covered with grass; and it is unaccountable that men who regard it as exceedingly bad farming to see bare spots in fields of grain, are so often indifferent to the same thing in their pastures.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

PREVENTING BLIGHT IN WHEAT.

Alderman Mechl writes as follows to the *Agricultural Gazette*:

At various times I have sown among my own wheat crops portions of fine wheat sent to me for trial from Australia. In every case the plants just before development, had become blighted and worthless, although the home-grown wheat within a few inches of them, came to perfection. This puzzled me extremely, seeing that the Australian samples

were of the finest quality. I then remembered that our own wheat had, before being sown, been steeped in a solution of blue stone, sulphate of copper, which prevents blight...

WHEAT SURFACE GROWTH IN THE FALL.

Winter wheat is more apt to be injured by alternate freezing and thawing, rather than by long-continued cold, freezing to a great depth. When the ground is frozen deeply the wheat planted does not and cannot "heave out."

THE HIGHER AIM IN FARMING.

The higher aim of every intelligent tiller of the soil should be the improvement of the productivity of his land until it reaches the point where maximum crops are produced at the least expense.

Farm Stock.

PEDIGREE STOCK.

A speaker at an English farmers' meeting made some sensible remarks about high-priced fancy stock. He traced out at considerable length the increasing prices obtained for what were called pedigree stock, showing that in many instances the pedigree was quite incorrect...

animals. The greater number of prizes were now acquired by animals fed on sugar, which was sure to stop the breeding, and if they came to turn their animals out to grass, they would melt away like snow in the Summer sun.

THE VALUE OF SHORT-HORN BULLS.

The following extract from an address by Chas. Lowder we find in The Iowa Live Stock Gazette. Bulls are valuable only as they are capable of producing uniform good stock.

It is impossible for any one to always tell how bulls will breed until they are tested; yet the intelligent and careful farmer or herdsmen can guess with approximate certainty as to the general character of the sire.

As has been said above, a bull is valuable only as his breeding is valuable. This depends, of course to some extent, upon the cows to which he is used. Great extremes between sire and dam seldom match well together.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO SHEEP BREEDERS.

Can a Vermontor do better than to breed sheep suited to the trade? Let us see. He is already the owner of a flock of 100 good ewes of a good style, age, and yield of wool.

of them triplets. We will suppose that at the age of one year, the 100 head of young sheep are sold at \$15 per head; say, less as low as half this price, \$7.50 each.

But will not age, by and by sweep away, the flock and the capital be sunk? Never; no, never. After you have reared and sold eight or ten successive crops of lambs, just substitute the last crop for the original one—let the young step into the shoes of their mothers, and the business is perpetuated, and the capital is as valuable and productive as ever.

But will not wool-growing in the United States within a few years be overdone and the price of wool and shorn greatly decline? We reply, there is no possible danger to be anticipated in this direction. The best authorities estimate the entire world's wool product for 1873, at 1,743,000,000 pounds.

When we consider that the population of the United States doubles from natural increase (not counting foreign immigration) every twenty-five years, thus enlarging the wool demand, it is more than probable that a score of years will elapse before we shall grow wool sufficient to meet the national demand, to say nothing of our foreign increase.

The yearly immigration to this country is large; every fifth person among us is a foreigner, or his descendant. The rush to our shores from the old world is constant and increasing; millions must be not only fed, but clothed.

It is a suicidal policy for the United States to pay out yearly \$50,000,000 for wool imported from abroad. It ought not to be necessary. We ought to grow not only all we need for home use, but millions of dollars worth for Great Britain.

You can form a just conception of the importance of the sheep interest to a country, from the recent statistics which come from Australia. It appears that the income from the sheep industry exceeds that from the mines, and amounts to over \$100,000,000 per year.

Another argument in favor of the sheep interest is found in the generally acknowledged fact that sheep surpass all other domestic animals in sustaining the fertility of the farm.

Another additional reason for the increase of wool-growing in the United States, is that it helps sustain the large manufacturing interests, which could not survive a year without it. This business cuts no inconsiderable figure in the list of our industries.

Farmers of Vermont, especially of Addison county, we entreat you by all that is noble and praiseworthy, to resolve individually and collectively, that you will never allow our State and county to lose their prestige for fineness.

Yet while we average so high, I found in the course of my analyses some samples almost as poor as any reported, the one mentioned in Table I. being one of these. It has been generally taught that the food of the cow has but little influence on the quality of the milk, merely affecting the quantity.

Poultry.

WHICH IS THE BETTER BREED OF HENS?

A Correspondent of the American Fancier's Gazette submits this interrogation, which, it must be confessed, is like asking which is the best horse. If you want a horse to run or to trot you would not choose a cart horse, and if you wanted a dray horse you would not choose a fine-bred blood.

The following may be beneficial to those acquainted with the prominent points of some State is, "with what grass shall we seed our meadows?" This question may well be asked, for it is evident that the prairie grasses which have served us so well for twelve or twenty years, have become so trodden out that they are, in many places, a poor reliance for hay.

The next in high favor is the black Spanish. These, like the former, are non-sitters and prolific, but not so easily raised. They do not until nearly grown get their full feathers, being generally half naked for a considerable time after hatching.

The Houtons, a French breed, come next as layers and non-sitters. This is what they call a made breed between the Poland and Dorking, showing the characteristic crest of the former and the fifth toe of the latter.

The small breeds, the different varieties of Hamburgs and Polands, have their admirers as fancy fowls. They are excellent layers, partially non-incubators, but are not recommended, owing to their size, as likely to improve our present stock of common fowls.

The Dairy.

MILK.

Milk seems to be attracting a great deal of attention both in this country and in Europe, and the controversy between the producers or milkmen on one side, and the consumers or chemists acting in their interests on the other, has become exceedingly active.

The chemists, with only a few exceptions, have followed Mr. Wanklyn, and considered any milk that fell below the standard of twelve and a half per cent of solids, and nine and three tenths per cent of solids not fat, as adulterated. And it has been generally easy to secure conviction before the courts on these figures.

In looking over books of chemistry we generally find that some old analyses by Chevallier and Henry are the only ones given, and the text would lead one to think that milk was a very uniform fluid. This is far from being the case, as the two following analyses, made within a few days of each other, of milk drawn from different cows, will serve to show.

Table I. Specific gravity, No. 1, No. 2, Difference. Solids, Total solids, Solids not fat, Fat, Ash, Sugar.

These two specimens were known to be pure and not tampered with. In two separate cases within a few months, in examining milk known to be pure, I have found the solids falling below 12 per cent by weight; in weight; and in six cases out of twenty the solids not fat fell below nine per cent.

I have given here only the total solids, solids not fat, casein, and ash, as these seem at present to be the data most relied upon. They are arranged in the order of total solids.

Table II. No. Specimens. Solids, Not Fat, Casein, Ash. J. F. Babcock, S. P. Sharples, Verneis & Becquerel, Gopplerder, H. W. Vaughan, Lebert, Liberty, Gopplerder, Dr. Phippen, Chevallier, Wanklyn, Cameron, Chevallier and Henry, A. Muller, Bousingault, Falden, M. C. Chandler, Macadam, Voelcker, Von Baumhauer.

It will be seen that the milks from the vicinity of Boston head the list, while those reported by Mr. Vaughan of Providence, R. I., are not far behind.

Yet while we average so high, I found in the course of my analyses some samples almost as poor as any reported, the one mentioned in Table I. being one of these. It has been generally taught that the food of the cow has but little influence on the quality of the milk, merely affecting the quantity.

ing after they had been all day on a poor pasture produced a marked change in the milk solids, the evening's milk only giving 9.7 per cent while the morning's milk gave 12.4 per cent.

In Table III, are shown the limits of variation as found by different observers. It will be seen that these limits are quite far apart. Dr. Voelcker has reported the lowest case so far as known, and most of the 22 samples reported by him, as well as the 163 reported by Von Baumhauer, are certainly to be regarded as very poor milk.

Table III. TOTAL SOLIDS, Highest, Lowest. SOLIDS NOT FAT, Highest, Lowest. Dr. Voelcker, Dr. Macadam, Von Baumhauer, Verneis & Becquerel, Vaughan, Sharples.

S. P. Sharples, in Boston Journal of Chemistry.

Letters from the Farm.

FOR THE KANSAS FARMER.

A SUGGESTION. MR. EDITOR: One of the most interesting questions arising in the Eastern half of our State is, "with what grass shall we seed our meadows?"

This question may well be asked, for it is evident that the prairie grasses which have served us so well for twelve or twenty years, have become so trodden out that they are, in many places, a poor reliance for hay. Your correspondent has observed the wearing out of the meadow land for several years, and has witnessed many of the attempts which have been made to have clover and timothy supply the want. But he is sorry to add that he has seen so many failures with these that he doubts the propriety of placing great reliance upon them.

But there is a grass indigenous to the State, which is the equal of timothy for hay, and its superior for pasture. A grass which will grow on our highest uplands and on our lowest bottoms. A grass which never winter kills, and which stands the drought far better than those above named. I refer to the "blue joint," which, without culture, has been spreading rapidly on our prairies for a few years past. I have watched its growth carefully for some years, and am fully convinced that with culture it will prove to be the best crop we can sow for common hay.

In nutritious qualities it is superior to timothy. It is its superior in hardness, and as a seed bearer. With careful culture it will mature much earlier than it does upon the prairie and will thus supply the Kansas farmer with the very grass he needs for winter forage. Having said this much in its favor, I venture the suggestion—Test it.

Yes, farmers, you can do this without a cent's outlay, and with little labor; therefore, I repeat, test it. Collect the seed and sow a patch of it this fall. Sow another patch in the spring. Co-Ko-Lo.

Davis County, Sept. 14, 1875.

LETTER FROM SUMNER COUNTY, KANSAS.

ED. KANSAS FARMER:—There is quite a contrast, in this portion of Kansas, between this time last year and now. Then we were sun burned and grasshopper eaten enough to make the stoutest hearts tremble, with scarcely anything left for man or beast to subsist upon; and every one looked to his neighbor enquiring what to do; how should we live and save our teams; to raise another crop? where was aid to come from, and how could it be obtained? True, we had raised considerable wheat, but not enough to bread the citizens and keep our stock, and then we had many that had neither wheat nor the means to get it. But by the direction of a kind providence, no person within our knowledge perished, nor but little stock died from hunger in this county.

But when spring came many teams were hardly able to do half labor, but all willing to do all they could, and as the grass grew the teams strengthened, enabling us to get in good crops of corn. The latter part of May and June was rather dry, but since July 1st we have had an abundance of rain—entirely too much for the good of our grain in shock, but we have got our wheat and oats secured in very good condition. Wheat threshed out from five to thirty bushels per acre. Corn is the best crop ever known in the Arkansas valley. Now the enquiry is, what shall we do with our surplus corn? Our grange agency at Wichita is doing a heavy business, buying and shipping our wheat, operating considerably against the wheat ring that was formed there. Yours fraternally, E. S. MILLER.

August 30, 1875.

A CATTLE DISEASE—INFORMATION WANTED.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Messrs. Woodward and Ewing came to this point with some 240 head of domestic cattle, mostly fine cows and heifers, from the State of Missouri. Some two weeks after they arrived here their cattle commenced dying rather mysteriously. The first symptoms were drooping of the head, in many cases, to the ground while standing; in some cases, a disposition to lie down; in others to stand until too weak to stand any longer—in all cases a weakness of the back. Sometimes a lameness in the hips, but more often in the shoulders; others lose their sight for a few days, their eyes badly swollen, and in some cases having burst; in all cases the cattle were unable to masticate their food from weakness of the jaws. Sometimes the under jaw drops so as to open the mouth when lying down, stretching the head forward and resting it on the ground. There

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00...

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion per line, (nonpar) 30 cents. Three months, 1.00 per insertion...

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TRIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—1 inch space for 3 months, (13 insertions), for \$10.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires...

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

- DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio. GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan. DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.

Advertisements will find the Kansas Farmer on the reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. P. Howell & Co., New York...

Table with columns: States, Place of Fair, Time of Fair. Includes entries for Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, etc.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS AND TO ADVERTISING AGENTS.

By an examination of Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Directory, just published for 1875, it will be found that the KANSAS FARMER stands second on the list of Kansas newspapers for circulation.

To Kansas Publishers. I claim for the KANSAS FARMER 1000 larger weekly circulation than any paper published in Kansas, and will give 1 column of advertising space in the FARMER, for one year, worth \$1000, to any publisher who will give satisfactory proof that such is not the fact.

Topeka Horses at the Kansas City Exposition.—Monroe won the sweepstakes premium for the best stallion exhibited; also the first premium for the best roadster stallion.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTER.

Thank God, there is such an individual abroad in the land, to-day, as an independent voter. It is true that it lies in the hands of the people to come forward and control their primary meetings and conventions...

To day there is no more wholesome element in American politics than the independent voter. While bitter partisans sneer at the lack of party fealty, and use every epithet of contempt...

Every observing citizen has seen the most reckless and unprincipled use of the ballot in heated elections. Each party, striving for victory, sought votes regardless of their legality, deeming it no crime to urge a man to violate the sacredness of his ballot and deposit an illegal vote.

THE FEES AND SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Last winter the Legislature, in obedience to a very general and expressed public sentiment throughout the State, made reductions in the fees and salaries of county officials. It is with some surprise that we note in some quarters a preconcerted attempt on the part of the press to force the salaries up again to the old figures.

From Norton County. September, 8.—Corn good, wheat half crop; plenty of rain; corn 25c per bu. wheat 40c, rye 70.

THE METROPOLIS BUSINESS.

The amusing discussions among the exchanges as to where the future great city for Kansas is to be built, gives fresh evidence that we have not yet got beyond the point of believing a great town may be created by "blowing."

The present trouble is, the towns are in advance of the necessities of the country, the lack of manufacturing interests, and the poverty of the people in the new States of the West, to at once develop the possibilities of the country, would indicate the absence of some essential elements necessary to make towns.

The first step towards building prosperous cities in an agricultural State is to give the farmers means of reaching profitable markets and securing to the State a manufacturing element for the consumption of the perishable crops.

THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION.

The Exposition of 1875 was, excepting the very large attendance, in many respects inferior to others that preceded it. The exhibition of grains and vegetables was beyond question the best ever shown in this part of the west, and exceeded in fullness and quality any previous display at Kansas City.

Conspicuous among the pictures of the Art Hall was "Civil War" a painting of large size by Mr. Bingham of Kansas City. When this picture was painted and first exhibited by Mr. Bingham, it was called "Order No. 11."

OFFICIAL LIST OF PATENTS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE.

Issued by the United States Patent Office for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1875. Reported for the KANSAS FARMER by Louis Bagger & Co., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

If there is one thing more than another that the people of Kansas need to-day, it is strict economy in their public affairs. The severe retrenchment demanded among the people by the calamities of the past two years will cause them to watch with care, the attempts made by interested parties to secure expensive legislation or changes that demand increased taxation.

BUFFALO HUNT.

On the 25th day of September next C. J. Jones, of Emporia, Kansas, has organized a grand buffalo, antelope and wolf hunt, in the State Fair grounds at Topeka, that promises to be one of the grandest affairs ever organized in the West.

Minor Mention.

Grange Pic-Nic.—A few days since we had the pleasure of attending a Grange picnic on the Wakarusa, in this county. "Sherwood," "Progressive," "Richland" and "Ridgway" granges were represented.

Crop Reports.

The following notes are from responsible Farmers and prepared expressly for the Kansas Farmer:

From Douglas County. September, 20.—Slight frost for a few nights can see the effects on vines and tomatoes, will help the ripening of corn.

From Linn County. September, 21.—Corn cutting is being done at a great rate; some wheat sowed, and small amount on account scarcity of seed, and money.

From Ottawa County. September, 12.—Crops are looking fine; stock in fine condition. Whirl-winds from the north September 9th, very cold, lasted about 24 hours.

From Franklin County. September, 13.—Much of the corn ready to gather, potatoes ripening and a good crop. Threshing mostly done and a large acreage of wheat being put in.

From McPherson County. September, 15.—Stock in good condition; good demand for horses and hogs, but few of the latter in the Co. Sheep have summered well.

From Chautauque County. September, 8.—Everything in a good growing condition, encouraged by past success the farmers are putting in large quantities of wheat.

September, 6.—We are having delightful weather to save our hay and fodder, and our farmers are improving the time most admirably as most of both are now cut and safe.

From Ness County. September, 12.—Crops all ripe, late crops good, corn yield about 75 bu. per acre; stock looking well.

From Coffey County. September, 13.—Corn and potatoes never better, just the right kind of weather to ripen and harden corn, all stock in fine condition.

From Howard County. September, 12.—Corn is getting to dry to cut, it is a little wormy; wheat not all threshed what is threshed turned out well.

From Cloud County. September, 8.—Wheat mostly threshed yield and quality fair some seeding down, corn maturing fine; stock doing well.

September, 17.—Wheat good; fall wheat is making from 9 to 26 bu. per acre; spring wheat from 5 to 20; corn is splendid where it has been well cultivated.

From Orleans County Vermont. September, 10.—Potatoes ripened, tops dead, no rot, yield good; corn half ripe, oats mostly in the barns, rusted some, grass good.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

A WELL REMEMBERED SONG.

I hear him yet in the evening gray Singing his merry roundelay...

Down in the silent yard I stand Waiting idly, milking-pail in hand; The crickets chirp in the grass-grown lane...

Now, nearer through the fragrant night, Sounds the boy's song, gleesome and light; And up the dark and grassy lane...

"Come, come, Daisy, And white Bess, lazy, The sweet dew falls, Come, come, I call!"

GEORGE H. PICARD.

THE PET DEER.

DEAR FARMER LITTLE FOLKS:—How am I to begin a story? For I never wrote one in my life...

THE PET DEER.

When I was a little girl, fifty years ago, I lived with my Uncle and his family, in Western Pennsylvania...

Now I dare say a good many little boys and girls have no idea what is meant by peeling bark, or how it is done, or what for...

Very frequently a farmer, or several, would want to clear off a piece of wood land, to make a new field, and they would be glad to let the tanners have the bark for cutting down the trees...

So they worked all day, except taking time for dinner and rest, and quitting early enough to pile up their gains to keep it from spoiling with the rain...

Such baking and cooking as there were each day, to prepare for the next. I used often to wish that I could go with them...

One day, when they went back to a place they had been working before, they found in the brush they had left a young deer...

And in the evening, when I came home from school, my Aunt told me to go into the sitting room and look at the end of the table and see what was there...

Now, after all these years, lying there all curled up in a bunch. We fed it on new milk through a quill with a rag tied on the end...

of ground mustard, one large root of grated horseradish, nearly a pint of salt, four teaspoonful ground cloves, four of allspice.

MOTTO APPLES.—The following is the secret of the Baldwin apples. Take slips of paper and cut children's names in them...

BIRD'S-NEST PUDDING.—For a pint of cold milk allow three eggs, five spoonfuls of flour, six medium sized, fair apples, and a small teaspoonful of salt.

The grand objection made to the beautiful silver jewelry that has been in use during the last few years was its tarnishing so soon.

To DYE CARPET RAGS.—Yellow Dye.—Bichromate of potash, 3 1/2 oz.; sugar of lead, 7 oz. Dip first in the bichromate of potash...

To DYE CARPET RAGS.—Blue Dye.—4 oz. of copperas; 2 oz. prussiate potash; 1 oz. oil vitriol. To 7 gallons water add 4 oz. copperas, put in 4 lbs. of cotton rags...

When we came to the place where we expected to find the cow, perhaps there would not be one to be seen. For old Cherry, the red one, that carried the bell, was very cunning, and often hid in a thicket of bushes...

We all, old and young, grieved for his loss, but thought it best to let him go. And that was the end of the Pet Deer.

GRANDMOTHER.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MORE ABOUT PICKLES.

Let those who like the taste of fresh cucumber, take large ones (no matter how large so the seeds are not hard), pare and slice them...

There may be some who do not know how to seal a jar, so I will give my way: I melt the sealing wax and cover the edge of the jar with it...

In putting up pickles, I find it best to use no water. I put half a peck of salt in the bottom of the barrel and lay the pickles on it...

RECIPES.

TO POLISH TINS.—First rub your tins with a damp cloth; then take dry flour and rub it on them with your hands...

SHORTS PUDDING.—Take four eggs well beaten, a pint of milk, and make a thin batter with the shorts. When boiling corned beef dip in your pudding-bag and fill with the above...

CHOWDER OR PICCALILLI.—To half a bushel of nicely chopped tomatoes, which must be squeezed dry, add two dozen onions chopped fine, one dozen green peppers chopped, one box

MOTTO APPLES.—The following is the secret of the Baldwin apples. Take slips of paper and cut children's names in them...

BIRD'S-NEST PUDDING.—For a pint of cold milk allow three eggs, five spoonfuls of flour, six medium sized, fair apples, and a small teaspoonful of salt.

The grand objection made to the beautiful silver jewelry that has been in use during the last few years was its tarnishing so soon.

To DYE CARPET RAGS.—Yellow Dye.—Bichromate of potash, 3 1/2 oz.; sugar of lead, 7 oz. Dip first in the bichromate of potash...

To DYE CARPET RAGS.—Blue Dye.—4 oz. of copperas; 2 oz. prussiate potash; 1 oz. oil vitriol. To 7 gallons water add 4 oz. copperas, put in 4 lbs. of cotton rags...

When we came to the place where we expected to find the cow, perhaps there would not be one to be seen. For old Cherry, the red one, that carried the bell, was very cunning...

We all, old and young, grieved for his loss, but thought it best to let him go. And that was the end of the Pet Deer.

GRANDMOTHER.

For the Kansas Farmer.

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Clubs and Granges

Best Moyne TEAS at Importers' prices in any desired quantity.

Gunpowder Tea, at 50, 80 and \$1.00. Young Hyson at 50, 80 and \$1.00. Imperial at 50, 75 and \$1.00. Japan at 60, 80 and .95. Oolong at 60, 69 and .80.

Sent by Express, C. O. D.

REVOLVERS!

The new BUFFALO BILL REVOLVER for only \$2.—Immensely safe. Circular Free. Western Gun Works Chicago, Ill.

TROTTER HORSES.

Of Fashionable Breeding. HAMBLETONIAN, STARS AND Clays, etc., etc. For Sale at Prairie Dell Farm, SHAWNEE COUNTY, (near TOPEKA, KAN.)

\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent everywhere, to sell our INDESTRUCTIBLE WHITE WIRE CLOVES LINES. Sample free. Address the HUDSON WIRE MILLS, 198 Malden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED MEN OF GENTLE APPEARANCE

ANCE and business tact, and a cash capital of \$20, \$50, or \$100, for a permanent, and remunerative business, suitable for either sex. We guarantee a profit of \$70 a week, and will send \$1 samples and full particulars to any person that means business.

Jersey Bulls For Sale.

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

AMS DEN'S June Peach.

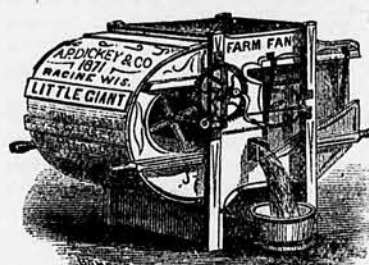
EARLIEST AND BEST Very Earliest Peach in the World. For BUDDS, TREES, and HISTORY, address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Mo.

Pear Trees for the Million.

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

GRAPE VINES.

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



Genuine A. P. DICKEY Fan.

They are made of three different sizes for Farmers' use, suitable for the wants of every person. They are furnished with all the necessary extras for cleaning small seeds and every kind of grain...

A. P. DICKEY, Racine, Wisconsin, Proprietor. Smith & Keating, Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

COLMAN & CO., Commission Merchants,

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

RECEIVE and sell all kinds of Produce, including Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Wool, Hides, Feeds, Grass, and Clover Seeds, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.

FOR PATRONS. MANUAL OF JURISPRUDENCE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. Published by Geo. Wm. Jones, office of Patron's Helper...

PEACH

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

JERSEY Cattle.

Berkshires and small breed Yorkshires, bred from imported and prize stock a specialty.

Mix's Improved Grass Seed Sower

Sows perfectly even any desired quantity. Price \$4.00 Circulars free. N. P. MIX, Avenue, Ohio.

PATENTS

OBTAINED ON EASY TERMS by P. H. SWEET, JR. & Co., P. O. Box 251, Washington, D. C. Instruction Book FREE.

Important Public Sale OF VALUABLE SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

THE "CEDAR GROVE HERD," PROPERTY OF Wesley Warnock, Cynthia, Ky.

The sale will be held on the "Fairview Farm" of T. J. MEGIBBEN, on Wednesday, October 13, 1875.

The subscriber will sell, as above, the entire "CEDAR GROVE HERD," containing 73 Breeding Cows and Heifers, all in the best possible breeding condition...

Griggs, Peris, Rose of Sharrons, Adelaes, Lady Jones, Cambrias, Red Roses, Fidgets, Daphnes, Arabellas, Emmas and many other popular families.

AMS DEN'S June Peach.

EARLIEST AND BEST Very Earliest Peach in the World. For BUDDS, TREES, and HISTORY, address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Mo.

Pear Trees for the Million.

Largest stock in the West; extra quality; packed to go safely any distance. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price low by hundred or thousand.

GRAPE VINES.

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

THE TOLL GATE! Prize Picture sent free!

Just to find, address with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, New York.



The BEST Corn Sheller

W. H. BANKS & CO. 34 & 36 So. Canal St. CHICAGO.

OSBORN'S Grain & Seed Cleaner

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

THESE celebrated machines which met such universal favor during 1874, have had a number of valuable improvements added, besides they are being made much stronger.

IMPORTANT to GRANGERS And all Consumers.

HARPER BROS., Wholesale Grocers,

44 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.

OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 800 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees...

THE AMSDEN PEACH again proves the EARLIEST, Largest and Best.

Large and Best. Red freestone. Buds safely by mail or Express, per 100, \$1; 1000 \$8. Also 1 and 2 year old trees. Circular free.

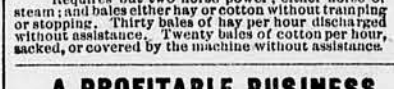


Corn Crushers, For Horse or Steam Power.

Wood-sawing Machines. Shaker Thresher. Cane Machinery.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines. BELLS: Church, School, Farm & Fire-Alarm

Descriptive Circulars and Price-Lists sent Free. Blymer Manufacturing Co., 664 to 694 West Eighth St., CINCINNATI, O.



DRESS FOR PRICE-LIST, POKEDRICK & CO. ALBANY, N. Y.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS

CAN BE DONE BY EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEMEN in selling SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, OIL, ATTACHMENTS, CHROMOS, and all the best selling novelties.

The Kansas Farmer BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT, Kansas Ave., bet. Sixth & Seventh, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Is supplied with the best Newspaper, Book and Job Presses, and the proprietors are prepared to execute, on the shortest notice, in a neat and workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living prices, every description of

Job Printing,

From a Visiting Card to a mammoth Poster. We use the best of stock, employ competent workmen, deliver our work when promised, and guarantee satisfaction to our customers.

HUDSON & ROOT,

J. K. HUDSON, Proprietors. FRANK A. ROOT.

POSTERS, Hand Bills, Dodgers, etc., printed in every style and at the very lowest figures, at the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job office, Topoka, Kan.

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

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

How to Post a Stray, the Fees, Fines and Penalties for not Posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after he has notified in writing, the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the week ending September 15.

- Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk. MAIE—Taken up by W. S. Knight, of Kapiuna Tp. May 10, 1875, one light gray mare, with high star on forehead, three white feet, scar on point of hip, 7 years old.

Standard Work! Standard Stock! Standard Prices! KANSAS PUBLISHING HOUSE AND—BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY! BLANK BOOKS

MAGAZINES, Law, Music and Miscellaneous Books, Bound and Re-Bound.

Fetter's Improved School Records! Approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TOWNSHIP BOOKS, Poor Records, Estray Records, Justice's Records.

Legal Blanks, Seals, Stamps, &c.

No Huckstering—Uniform and Legitimate Prices. GEO. W. MARTIN.

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

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SECTION THREE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE, REGULATING THE TIME OF ELECTING AND COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of 1876.

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

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.

H. J. RANSOM, Cashier and Agent, Farmers' Bank.

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.

MARK TWAIN'S new book in press. For Agents, address BRYAN, BRAND & CO., 508 North 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

CATALOGUES, Pamphlets, Briefs, etc., printed in the finest style, and at lowest living prices at the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job Printing Office, Topeka, Kansas.

SHOUGH & REYNOLDS, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. Also will receive consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce.

Bischoff & Krauss, DEALERS IN HIDES, FURS, TALLOW & WOOL. FOR WHICH THEY PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES IN CASH.

HUDSON'S Practical Farm Account AND REFERENCE BOOK.

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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. WILL O. KING, Bookseller and Stationer,

193 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Has a new and complete stock, and will sell at lowest Cash Rates.

How To Paint. A New Work by a Practical Painter, designed for the use of Tradesmen, Mechanics, Merchants, Farmers, and as a guide to Professional Painters.

Paint for Outbuildings, whitewash, paste for paper-hanging, hanging paper, graining in oak, maple, mahogany, rosewood, black walnut, staining, gilding, bronzing, transferring, etc.

COLLEGE Sisters of Bethany, Episcopal Female Seminary, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Long and well known as the Episcopal Female Seminary, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

General Advertising Agent's Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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

C. G. FOSTER, Journalist & Special Advertising Agent.

409 West Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL. The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener will be sent FREE to all applicants who do not ask any fee to subscribe for our paper until they know what they are getting. It speaks for itself.

3 Months Free.

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

MONEY TO LOAN

J. B. WATKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kansas. Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

TOPEKA POULTRY, IMPORTING AND BREEDING COMPANY.

Will sell eggs from choice fowls that have taken prizes at great poultry shows. We pack eggs in the most approved manner and guarantee satisfaction.

APPLE AND PLUM TREES. (To the Trade.) Apples, three and four years, five to seven feet, very fine, \$6 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Geographical Names, Maps, etc., printed in the finest style, and at lowest living prices at the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job Printing Office, Topeka, Kansas.

Breeders' Directory.

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

- DEKIN LUCKS AND BRONZE TURKEYS—The pick of the flock for 1875. Order now! Hottel, Ducas, Buff and Partridge Cochin, Light and Dark Brahmas, Java Gamecock, Address, W. CLIFF, Myrtle Bridge, Conn.

Nurserymen's Directory.

- J. JENKINS, Grape and Seedling Nursery, Box 48, Winona, Col., Co. Ohio, Specialties—Forest tree seedlings and trees, Evergreens, Concord Grape Vines, etc., etc.

Seedsmen's Directory.

- JOHN KEEN, SEEDSMAN, 211 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

Beekeeper's Directory.

- BEE, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND APPLIANCES, Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

OFFICERS—Board of Directors: M. E. Hudson, Master of State Orange; J. Sims, Orange; W. F. Popenoe, F. H. Dumblaid, J. B. Shafer, Executive Committee; A. Washburn, Treasurer; R. S. Downs, Secretary.

PENSIONS!

To Whom Pensions are PAID. EVERY SOLDIER who is entitled to a pension, should send for our Pension Certificate, and if entitled to an increase, I will procure it without delay.

BONDS, BONDS.

School and Municipal, Bought and sold on Commission, or otherwise. Also, Real Estate LOANS Negotiated.

Good Farms for Sale, by G. F. FARMELEY & CO., Brokers, Topeka, Kansas.

The Best Farm Paper, THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. Published at Chicago.

Every Farmer and Stock Feeder should have one. LITTLE GIANT Corn and Cob Crusher.

W. E. Banks & Co., 24 & 26 S. Canal Street, CHICAGO.

Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Farm, School and Church Bells, Agricultural Bolters, Wood Sawing Machines, Tread and Sweep Frames, etc.

Peach Trees.

Ir quantities to suit. Pine lot of E. Beardsley, Foster, Blood-Leaved, &c. Peas, Apricots and Plums—good stock, low rates. Price-List free.

JOSHUA A. ROBERTS, PAOLI, Pa.

Let us Smile.

MINNESOTA AIR.

Its Remarkable Curative Properties—An Un-gallant Joke on a Lady. She trumped around in and about the hotel, and her great pride seemed to lie in the idea, real or imaginary, that she was an invalid.

TREES! TREES!! The Largest and most Complete Stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees in the U. S.

Farm Stock Advertisements. NORMAN HORSES. E. DILLON & CO., Normal, McClain Co., Ill.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM. KANSAS. Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

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.

SCUTT & WATKINS' Spiral Barbed IRON (Rod) Fence. Patented June 1st, 1875.

Wholesale Grange Supply House. JOHN A. WEST, Successor to Dickinson & Co., Has Removed to 213 West Madison Chicago.

Land Advertisements. "The Best Thing in the West." Aitchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad LANDS, In Kansas. 3,000,000 ACRES.

Cheap Homes. JOHNSTON BROTHERS, Land Agents, of Seneca, Kansas. (the largest town on the St. Joe & Denver City R.R.)

Kansas Land Agency. DOWNS & MERRILL. WE place on sale, WILD LAND and IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas.

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES IN Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

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.

Ho! For Central Kansas. The Celebrated Kaw Indian Reserve now open to actual settlers, on long time. Improved Farms are selling very cheap.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO., Importers and Breeders of Norman Horses. Offered stock for sale on reasonable terms.

THE PROMINENT ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW LOW RESERVOIR "STANDARD". Are Economy in Price, Superior Construction, Quick & Uniform Baking. Great Durability & Handsome Designs. And Giving PERFECT SATISFACTION Everywhere.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE, Chicago, CARRIES A FULL STOCK OF Dry Goods, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, VALISES, TRUNKS, ETC. ETC.

Patrons of Husbandry, Farmers and Dealers at Wholesale Prices. We are the ORIGINAL GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE. We have the largest Stock and the largest Stock of the best Goods kept by any house in the world, devoted to supplying the Consumer direct.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO., Manufacturers Depot for the Deere Gang & Sulky Plows, THE HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL, AND ALL KINDS OF FARM MACHINERY. KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE NEW FEED OF THE HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL. Requires no change of gear. Is absolutely a force feed. WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. Incomparably Better than any other. Send for full description to DEERE, MANSUR & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

BUCK'S BRITAINIAN STOVES. 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.

12 Chromos for \$1. The grandest chance ever offered agents. We will mail to any address, 12 beautiful Oll Chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of \$1.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize package in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Pencil, Pencil case, Yard Measure, package of Perfumery and a piece of Jewelry.

BEST Selling Imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased watch; English rolled Gold plate; sunk Second Dial; Full Jeweled; Expansion Balance; Nickel Movement; beautifully engraved Case; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs from \$50 to \$100.

ALL CAN make splendid pay selling our goods etc. neatly and expeditiously printed at the Book and Job office of the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

CHEAP JOB PRINTING. CHEAPEST JOB PRINTING HOUSE IN THE STATE connected with the office of the KANSAS FARMER. Send in your orders for job printing.