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Agriculture.

WHEAT CULTURE.

The following letter was read before the American Institute Farmers Club from Mr. Davis of Ky.

Last fall I ploughed as deep as I could (six inches) land that had produced a crop of corn. The corn stalks were all cut and hauled off, and I sowed the wheat on the fresh-ploughed land and rolled it in. I did this work on the 29th of October, and the wheat produced was the best in this country. Wheat is mostly sown while the corn is on the ground and imperfectly ploughed in with one horse plough. My preference for soil for wheat is fallow or meadow turf land, turned over from now (July or 15) until the time for sowing, which is about the 15th to the 20th of September. Sow and harrow them, run the roller and then roll in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. I should explain that there is no spring wheat raised here. I want you to give me the experience of your best correspondents. I desire to know the best methods, as I want to put in a large crop of winter wheat this fall. There are as fine wheat lands here as anywhere, but none of our farmers pay any attention to wheat, except to raise for bread. Tobacco is the favorite crop here, farmers caring for little else. Rains have damaged us badly in this section in all our crops. To which S. E. Todd, in reply, said:—It requires brains to produce a satisfactory and remunerative crop of wheat. Some other farm products may be raised without the use of much intelligence. The wheat crop is too often a grievous failure, simply because little or no wisdom is employed in its cultivation.

Thousands upon thousands of acres of excellent land are appropriated to wheat every season, and the yield of grain per acre is not one fourth as large as it would be if the tillers of the soil would only employ more brains and a smaller quantity of such elements as are only required to make straw. Occasionally a farmer is met with who relies largely on the efficacy of brains, the legitimate result of which is his well-tilled ground yields from forty to fifty bushels of fine grain per acre. In order to cultivate wheat with success we must have a correct understanding of the habits of growing wheat plants, from the first unfolding of the germ until the nodding ears put on their russet hues. One of the first and most important considerations in the cultivation of wheat is the production of superior seed. Seed of a prime quality will often make a difference of more than one-half in the crop. Grain that has not been saved with reference to seed is seldom suitable for sowing. The seed of wheat should be culled, selected, assorted and picked over for several successive seasons, for the purpose of developing the prolificacy or productive habit of the variety. The farmer who sows the grain of small and half matured ears can never expect to raise forty bushels of plump grain per acre. Untold numbers of farmers have all their wheat threshed by machine and stored in one bin, from which their seed is taken. As like will always produce like, as well in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom, so he who adopts such a practice with his seed wheat may always expect to reap unsatisfactory harvests.

There is no plant of a higher order in the vegetable kingdom than wheat. While many other growing plants have the power of developing fertility out of the indurated clods of impoverished land and the plant food for growing wheat must be thoroughly prepared for the slender and delicate roots, otherwise the crop of grain will prove to be an impressive failure. There are a few elements of fertility which

must be developed in the soil, so that the rich particles will be free to be taken up by the spongioles of the roots. Growing wheat must have a soil in which there is a generous supply of phosphoric acid. There must be also sulphate of lime, ammoniacal salt and potash, all in such a condition that the roots of wheat may appropriate these fertilizing elements to the growth and development of a bountiful crop of grain. A crop of wheat will take a large quantity of ammonia, potash and phosphoric acid from the soil. Hence the tiller of the soil must pursue such a system of management as will tend to develop these elements in the soil. There is, perhaps, no other crop that will develop more ammonia out of the unfertile soil than red clover. The root of red clover will penetrate the stubborn soil and decompose a portion of it for the purpose of building up the clover plants, which, when they decay, furnish an abundance of the best of plant food for growing wheat.

There must be in the soil a generous supply of those elements of fertility that will not only make a bright and stiff straw, but which will fill every ear with large plump grain. This end can be accomplished only by the proper management of the soil for several successive seasons before an attempt is made to produce a crop of wheat. When one desires to raise wheat, the soil must be worked, ploughed, harrowed and rolled if necessary, and a crop of some sort must be grown on the ground. This practice must be followed up for several successive seasons before the seed for a crop of wheat is put in. But the residuum of the crop thus produced must not all be applied to some other ground. Every field that produces a crop, no matter what, should receive in return for that crop a fair equivalent in the form of some valuable fertilizing element. Thus, by ploughing, harrowing and cultivating the soil and producing crops of some sort on it for a few years, the fertilizing elements will be developed to such an extent that wheat may be raised with profit. As a general rule, farmers do not work the ground half as much as would be profitable, especially for wheat. A mellow soil only is the thing to be desired in wheat culture, although mellowness and friability are desirable, provided the essential inorganic elements of fertility abound in the seed bed. One of the most economical ways for a farmer to raise wheat with profit is to adopt a system of mixed husbandry and raise Indian corn, oats, barley and red clover, feed all these crops to sheep or neat cattle, save the manure with care, and apply it judiciously to his fields.

The manure of fattening sheep or of fattening cattle abounds largely in all those fertilizing elements which are essential to prepare the land for a paying crop of wheat. This cereal must be grown in a soil that has been accustomed to produce crops of grain, grass and clover. As soon as a soil has been so improved by tillage, by being worked, and by producing large crops of corn, oats and red clover, it will be safe to attempt to raise a crop of wheat. It will be labor lost, in a great measure, to attempt to raise wheat where the soil has not been rendered generously fertile with rich manure. Straw manure will not subserve the purpose. He who manures with straw, and ploughs his land only once, will be remunerated with a bountiful crop of straw and but a meagre yield of grain.

FEEDING FOWLS.—Fresh meat scraps, liver, etc., should be fed fowls. It is much to the advantage of fowls to have iron in their drinking water. Clean gravel, and broken oyster shells may be given them with advantage, especially where their quarters are limited.

THE RELATION OF MANUFACTURERS TO AGRICULTURE.

We need not ask pardon of the Farmer's readers for re-producing the following extracts from an address of Col. Scott, before the State Agricultural Society during his Presidency, though presented at a time when the people of Iowa were using corn for fuel, and blaming the railroads for all the ills of life, these stirring sentences are as true now as then, and may well be taken to heart:

The great need of Iowa is a development of her resources and an increase of population and wealth consequent thereon, to be mainly brought about by encouraging manufactures; thus bring the consumer and producer side by side, and solving forever this vexed question of transportation of bulky products of little value. What are the facts? We export hides and import leather, paying freight both ways. While flax is a cheap and abundant product, we pay for its cultivation at a distance, wasting the grain that would feed the manufacturer, and import our lined oils. We export straw, waste other valuable material, burn straw, and import large quantities of paper. We export wool and import its products, paying freight both ways. We export cattle and hogs in large quantities, and import lard oil, candles, glue, soap, hair, dried beef, cured hams and canned meats, paying freights both ways.

With syrup and sugar that are grown from our soil and manufactured at a profit, we exhaust our soils to raise wheat, give one bushel for marketing another, and buy the Cuban article, supporting the luxury of ship-owners, the palace of the importer, the railway king, the army of middle-men, great and small, while our lands that we know will produce sorghum and imphee, and that we believe will produce the best article of sugar beet, are annually sold for unpaid taxes. We buy lime, cement, stucco, sand-plaster, fire clay, brick, tile, and all kinds of pottery and earthenware, with millions of raw material under our feet. With all our wealth of milk product, we do not make the cheese we eat.

We import starch at heavy expense, use corn for fuel, and leave our potatoes to rot in the ground. We expend annually hundreds of dollars for canned fruits, vegetables and pickles, burning our corn to cook that canned at Elgin, Benton Harbor and Yarmouth. We buy our cooperage, sash, doors, blinds, tubs, pails, baskets, and, above all, our agricultural implements, at enormous cost—pay the petty-boggers for foreclosing mortgages to pay our indebtedness on all of them, and then utter pitiful wails about hard times!

The panacea for all these ills is to be found in the tanneries, oil mills, paper mills, woolen mills, iron mills, meat packing and curing houses, glue factories, cheese factories, butter factories, candle factories, sugar factories, lime kilns, plaster mills, potteries, manufactories of canned goods, pickles, wooden ware, cooperage, and the multitude of agricultural implements.

We want all these that we may get the articles we consume at less cost, and that their producers may consume our surplus food of all kinds at better prices to us and at less cost to themselves.

GATHER UP the farm tools and carefully put them away for another year. Remember, there is as much made in saving as there is in making. The tool that would wear out in a year or two if left exposed, when protected with shelter and other care, will last you to raise several additional crops.

DIGGING AND KEEPING OF SWEET POTATOES.

L. B. C., Charleston, Mo.: We know of no plan better than that pursued by E. A. Riehl, Alton, Ill. In digging, he says: I take a large two or three horse plow; set it as much to land as is possible; attach a rolling coulter, setting to land about two inches; straddle a ridge with your team and turn it over with the plow. The coulter will cut the vines completely if kept sharp, and the plow will invert the whole ridge. The potatoes remain hanging together on the vine, the points sticking up, and by taking hold of one the whole hill can be pulled up. They should be broken off from the vines, sorted and laid in baskets or piles. The greatest care must be observed not to bruise the potatoes, as the bruises cause rotting soon after.

He further says that the keeping of the sweet potato is a much more simple thing than many imagine. They must be stored where the temperature is uniform, not less than 45° nor more than 70° Fahr.; care should also be had not to store in too great bulk as that will cause heating, which will destroy the whole in a short time. This is the key to the whole subject, and any method of procedure that will fulfill the above conditions, will prove successful. I cannot go into details for all are not situated alike, and what would be proper and convenient for one to do, would not be so with another differently situated. Persons wishing to prolong the season of sweet potato eating as long as possible, will find the following a good plan: Take sound potatoes and pack in boxes or barrels, packing with some material that will readily fill the interstices, as saw dust, dry sand, road dust, bran or chaff, and set in a warm place where there is a fire, as the living room or kitchen. Sweet potatoes can be thus kept readily past the holidays, and sometimes even until spring. —*Colman's Rural World.*

NEW YORK WOOL MARKETS.

The United States Economist for Sept. 11th has the following:

The market since our last has ruled quiet, yet it would seem as if there appeared more of a disposition on the part of some of the largest woolen producers to seek for supplies. Purchasers of combing and delaine wools especially have exhibited more of a disposition to supply their wants, but as these wools are extremely scarce and a good inquiry prevails for textiles produced from the same, holders are enabled without much difficulty to effect sales at extreme prices. Anything at all desirable can be very readily placed at 55¢50c, while choice selections command even more money. Our fine full blood fleeces are still depressed and comparatively low, but attract a fair share of attention owing to the low rates of 85¢00c for the scored pound for the choicest.

California is in less active request, but there is less pressing on the market at the moment at the low rates recently current. Some invoices of the new fall clip have arrived, and are said to be in nice condition. Holders have been asking 24c for the new wools.

Texas wools are still inactive, but are not offered or pressed to sale, as it would be impossible to dispose of the same at any adequate profit.

All heavy shrink wools are slow of sale and relatively cheaper than medium and light shrink grades, which have found a ready sale all the season at good enough prices.

Foreign wools remain extremely dull. Indeed, there is hardly any market at present for clothing wools, because the same cannot

be placed at cost and charges, while domestic fine fleeces continue so depressed. A cargo of fine Australia was re-exported to Europe last week. The small sales of Cape which from week to week are effected, we believe are purchased mostly for the latter's use. Carpet wools are saleable, but being very scarce, and consequently firm, transactions are, therefore, greatly restricted, and but few sales of moment are occurring.

The sales of the week embrace of domestic fleeces 156,000 lbs. combing and delaine at 55¢00c; 20,000 lbs. X Ohio at 46c; 25,000 lbs. X and above, Ohio at 45¢40c; 3,000 lbs. light medium fleeces at 43¢50c; 5,000 lbs. Wisconsin fleeces at 44c; 10,000 Michigan X do. at 44c; 4,000 lbs. unwashed Western do. at 35c; 15,000 lbs. unwashed combing and delaine at 44c; 5,000 lbs. washed do. at 80c; 5,000 lbs. choice Ohio fleeces at 48c; 1,500 lbs. low fleeces at 42c; 5,000 lbs. Michigan at 43¢44c; 10,000 lbs. unmerchantable fleeces at 33¢35c.

FOREIGN CROP REPORTS.

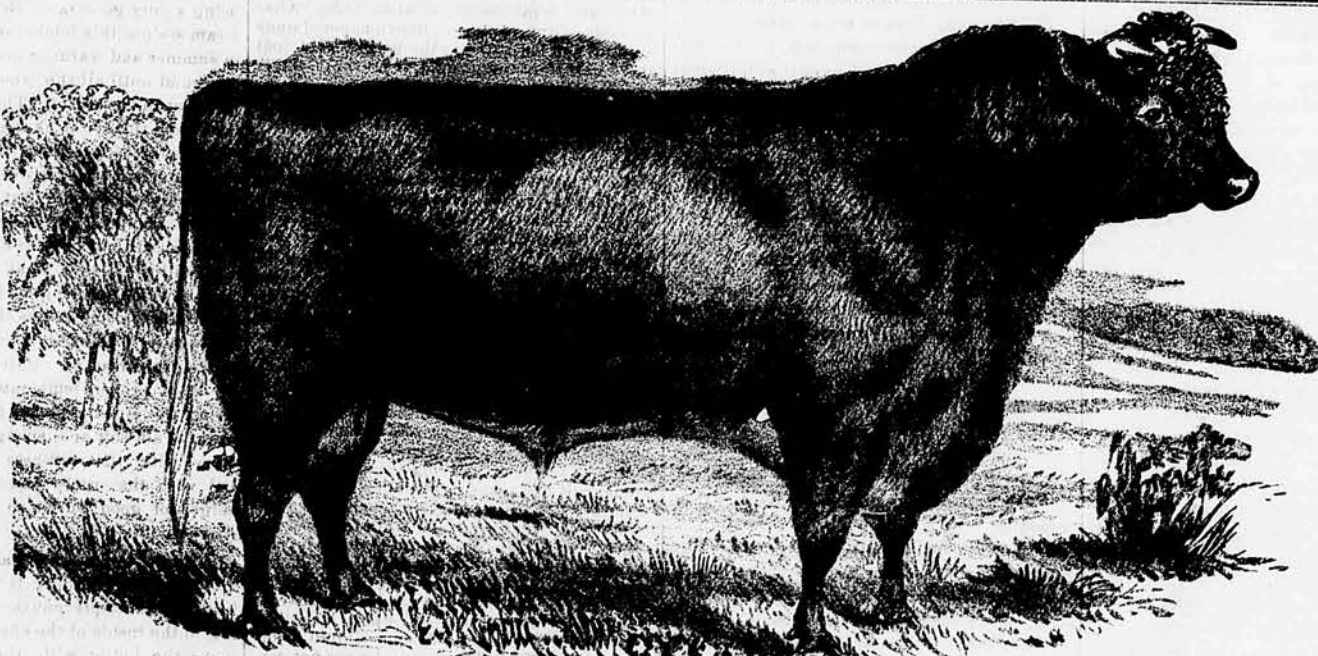
The wheat crop in the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland, it seems certain is below an average. Both straw and grain are found to have been greatly injured by the recent storms in the midland countries and in many other parts of the country. The crops are foul with weeds; there is much mildew, and the samples are necessarily inferior in color and general qualities. The reports of the potatoes are variable, disease having made but a slight appearance in some districts. Mr. Thomas C. Scott estimates the wheat crop of 1875 in the United Kingdom at 9,625,000 qrs. with estimated requirements, of foreign wheat equal to 18,500,000 quarters, which is a larger amount than has ever been imported.

In Germany, from mail advices of Aug. 21, the agricultural reports state that almost everywhere the harvest has been completed under favorable auspices; but as regards quantity the crop of 1875 will not rank with good years. This applies especially to wheat, which on almost all samples shown bears traces of weather damage in color, second growth, and numerous undeveloped corns. Rye is of good quality on the whole, but this cannot be said of barley and oats.

In a communication to the London (Eng.) Times, Mr. James Caird, the well-known agricultural writer, sums up the British outlook on breadstuffs, and concludes that "under the double influence of deficient yield and diminished extent it will be prudent to reckon on a reduction in the total of 16,000,000 bushels which is equivalent to rendering England dependent on the foreign supply for six and a half instead of five and a half months' consumption."

GAMBLING AT FAIRS.

A young farmer, who perhaps has never gambled in his life, hears that a fair is to be held by some Agricultural Society, or, maybe, he reads some flaming advertisement of it. He goes to the fair to see the fine stock and the fine ladies, the hairless horses, the girl with four legs, and the wild men of Borneo, and to hear the band play and see the horses run; or to witness the plowing match, maybe. He goes for enjoyment, entertainment, and instruction. When he arrives upon the grounds, he finds himself unexpectedly in the midst of a forest of gaming tables, wheels of fortune, lotteries of all kinds and description, and surrounded on every side by a host of strangers, gamblers, tricksters, swindlers, cheats, rogues, rascals, villians—human vultures gathered from the four corners of the earth, to prey upon the innocent and rob the unwary, and actually licensed by the author-



2 Lord Compton Wildeyes.

THE PROPERTY OF B. B. GROOM & SON, WINCHESTER, KY.

ties to ply their swindling avocations in open day and before the public. The young farmer may yield to the temptations that beset him, at every turn: he takes his money; he loses, of course, and goes home fleeced of his year's earnings by scoundrels who were licensed to do so by men who profess to be the friends of farmers. Heaven protect the farmers from such friends! Agricultural associations that, for a few hundred dollars, or for any price, give swarms of thieves full liberty to plunder visitors to their exhibitions deserve to fall; and all the hundreds of honest farmers of the land should rejoice whenever the downfall of one of them is accomplished.

Horticulture.

GERANIUMS—THEIR CULTURE AND VARIETIES.

BY WILLIAM GRAY, JR.

[From a paper read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.]

The subject proposed for discussion to-day is the Pelargonium, and first I shall take the tricolored section. Whoever can grow these well will have no difficulty in managing the others, and I think I might add, all other kinds of plants requiring, as they do, perfect drainage, pots not too large, and the greatest care in watering; in fact the last point is the critical test of a gardener. A man who can water plants with judgment has little more to learn in his profession.

Tricolors have been in such demand in England that every shoot, as soon as it appeared, has been taken off for striking, and the result is that the parent stock has been enfeebled, and in many cases killed outright. The young plants go through the same process, and, until the supply overtakes the demand, and the price falls, there is no chance of getting them of any strength. In my experience, about one-half have died on the voyage here.

If they arrived alive, they should be shaken out, put into small pots, which should be plunged in spent hops, and watered with extreme care until they begin to grow. If you are fortunate, in a year from the time they come you can get one good cutting from each, and these cuttings properly treated will make good plants. The imported plant, from its weakness, and from becoming hard and stunted in its early growth, cannot be depended on to make a good specimen.

In March take the cutting off, strike it in mild bottom heat, and as soon as rooted, put it in a two-inch pot, to be plunged as before. Shift it from time to time by small shifts, as the pots get filled with roots; the point can be pinched out when the first shift is made. Never let it get a check until it is time to give it rest, which will be about the middle of June; then gradually withhold water to ripen and harden the wood, and about the middle of August shake the roots entirely out, and pot in as small a pot as will hold them without much cramping. The plants are benefited by being out of doors during June, July and August, but should be kept plunged to prevent evaporation, and sashes should always be put over them in wet weather; care should also be taken that worms cannot get into the pots. Tricolors do not keep their bright color, and do well without this season of rest.

For soil I use two parts loam (pieces of sod with the grass just dead, when I can get them) in as rough a state as possible, one part thoroughly rotted manure, and one of coarse sand I keep all soil for potting in small heaps, or in ridges about a foot high and eighteen inches wide. It has always seemed to me a mistake, after taking the pains to get the best of the top soil of a pasture for this purpose, to stack it up, as is often done, four or more feet in height in large, compact masses, that it may lose exactly the properties gained by its long exposure to air and light, which gave it so much of its value.

Training should begin in the second year, and consists merely in bending down and tying the shoots close to the rim of the pot, and occasionally stopping a gross one. The centre soon fills up, and the foundation of a specimen is laid, which, with but little care, will increase in size year by year. I have found small lead weights, hung to the shoots, an effective way of keeping them down after they have grown beyond the rims of their pots. More care is necessary in tying out bronze and great pelargoniums than the tricolors, as the growth is stronger and more brittle. Here again weights are useful; by beginning with light ones, and replacing them by degrees with heavier ones, the branches are gradually brought into place without breaking. Another advantage is, that all the weights can be removed when plants are wanted for exhibition, and they can be shown without the defacing sticks and ties which often accompany them.

To sum up: in order to have good tricolors, it is necessary to start with a strong cutting to grow it in a night temperature of about 50° in winter, raising to 60° in the day-time by fire heat, and to 70° or higher by sun heat, with plenty of air; to give repeated small shifts; to be careful in watering and training, and to see that it has a rest of a couple of months in each year. The water should be at least as warm as the house, and ten degrees higher will do no harm. The flower buds should always be cut off as soon as they appear.

I can add but little in regard to the other classes. They need more water, rather a stronger and more firmly packed soil, and will do fairly well under treatment that would kill the more delicate tricolors. They should have their annual rest, and be shaken out and re-potted, but larger shifts are safe for them. The flowering ones should be pinched from time

time, and if a full bloom is required, it will help them much to take off the flower buds until from six weeks to two months before the time at which they are wanted. All pinching of shoots should be stopped at least ten weeks before the plants are required to be in perfection.

The best golden tricolors are Achievement, Faling Rival, E. R. Benyon, Howarth Ashton, Lady Cullum, Lady Sheffield, Lucy Grieve, Macbeth, Miss Batters, Miss Goring, Mrs. Dunnett, Mrs. Grieve, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Turner, Peter Grieve, Prince of Wales, Princess of Wales, Reynolds Hole.

The best silver ones are Eva Fish, Excellent, Lady D. Neville, Lass O'Gowrie, Mrs. Clutton, Mrs. Laing, Princess Beatrice.

The difficulty of getting a flat leaf in this class, from the fact that the green centre grows so much faster than the white edge, has seemed insurmountable; but a plant has been lately sent out by Mr. Morris which is claimed to be the nearest approach to perfection of any yet introduced, and, from seeing it in its young state, I think the claim well founded.

The best bronzes are Black Douglas, Chief, Earl of Roslyn, Emperor of Brazil, Marechal McMahon, Mrs. Harrison Weir, Mrs. John Lee, Prince Arthur, Reine Victoria, Rev. C. P. Peach, W. E. Gumbleton, W. R. Morris. The flowering Zonales are so numerous that it is difficult to make a selection, but the following are the best that I have tried in their respective sections:

Round-flowering scarlets—Beauty of Waltham, Cœur de Lion, Colehill, Congress, Corsair, Diana, Emily Morland, Hospitalite Suisse, Incomparable, Lord Derby, Lord Mayo, Majestic, Mercy Grogan, Omega, Orbiculatum, Rev. A. Newby, Sir Charles Napier, Sir John Moore, Tysrall Rival, Vanguard, Vesuvius.

Scarlet, shaded with rose—Zetivai, Christian Deeging, Circulator, Crystal Palace Gem, E. J. Lowe, Florence, Professor Lawson, Re-nown.

Scarlet, shaded with purple—Janthe, Madame Mezard, Peabody, Shade of Evening, T. Hammerly.

Salmon scarlet—E. S. Dodwell, King of Roses, Paul Brie.

Pink—Master Christine, Mrs. Keeler, Rose Rendatler.

Salmon—Acme, Albert Grevy, Gloire de Corbeny, Madame Jean Sisley, Polly King, President Thiers.

White—Mme F. Hoch, Mrs. Sach, White Clipper, White Princess, White Wonder.

White, with rose centres, the loveliest class grown—Alice Spencer, Madame Werle, Marguerite Pantou, Miss Gladstone, Remus, The Bride.

Of Hybrid Nosegays, which have been making great strides of late, the best scarlets are Dr. Muret, Emilio Castelar, Jessica, Sunshine, Wellington.

Rose—Caven Fox, Cherry Lips, Florence Durand, Lawrence Heywood, Mrs. Masters.

Pink—Christine Nilsson, Delight, Lady Belper, M. E. Buenoz, Mrs. F. Burnaby, Pink May Queen.

It has been questioned whether much further improvement is to be expected in these various classes. It may be slower than in the past few years, but I think in the hands of such careful growers as Dr. Denny, Mr. Pearson, of Chilwell, Mr. George and many others, it is sure to come. We may never see a more dazzling scarlet than Jean Sisley, a plant of better habit than Orbiculatum, or of finer foliage than Mme. Werle; but until these various excellencies are all combined, by careful breeding, in one variety, I think it safe to say that the limit has not been reached.

BEDDING PELARGONIUMS.

It has been the custom in England to separate those suitable for bedding from those best adapted to pot culture, and I suppose with good reason; but if desirable there, I do not think it so here. They use largely the narrow-petalled nosegay section, of which Waltham Seedling and Violet Hill are types, keeping the round-flowering zonales and the superb hybrid nosegays for cultivation under glass. Doubtless these two kinds, with Vesta, Star of Fire and many others, will make a more brilliant show in some one week of the summer than any other class, but in our climate it is at the expense of the season. I prefer to use kinds less free, but more constant in their flowering, of which the flowers are perfect in form and color, and have found that some of the best for pots are also the best for bedding.

Orbiculatum, Sir John Moore, Colehill, Wellington, Douglas, Pearson, and Sir Chas. Napier are the best among the scarlets, and to these must be added, for large beds, General Grant. For Pinks I recommend but two—Master Christine and Pink May Queen.

There are no white-flowering varieties fit for bedding, but their place is well supplied by the white-edged Albion Cliffs, which is far in advance of any yet tried by me.

In the golden-leaved section, Crystal Palace (stem still holds the first place).

Of bronzes, the Moor is the best; Harold, the Earl of Roslyn and the Marquis of Lorne are next, but at a long interval. The others which have been tried by me, and which can stand out sun, grow too strongly and "run to green."

There are no silver tricolors worth growing for bedding. Of the golden ones, Mrs. Pollock is the best, perhaps because that kind is plentiful and cheap, and has had a chance to get some strength; partly also, I think, owing to the light color of its leaf, which enables it to stand the sun better than those with darker zones.

A single word about arrangement in planting. I think the simpler the form of the beds, the better, and that, if small, they should be filled with plants of a single kind. If large, they should have an edging of another kind, of a different color; or of a different plant, such as golden pyrethrum, variegated alyssum, or a dwarf coleus like the Emperor Napoleon.

FRUIT TREE PLANTING.

Have farmers thought the time for planting orchards has arrived? Have they set apart a few more acres of ground to be planted in fruit trees to furnish fruit for themselves and their stock? Have they considered the fact that a few acres in a good orchard will frequently bring larger returns than all of the rest of the farm?

The ground should now be got ready for plowing. Let it be rolling ground, if possible, to carry off the surplus water. The higher the ground the better it is for fruit, as it is frequently saved from destruction by spring frosts, if on an elevated piece of ground. Plow the ground deeply now, and about the first of November cross-plow it. Put the land in the best possible condition for the trees. Lay it off carefully so all the rows will be straight and not be an eye-sore to every passer-by. Dig holes about four feet square by two feet deep, and when the tree is planted, fill in enough surface soil so the roots will stand no deeper than when in the nursery. Select good varieties, such as you know are adapted to your locality, and plant the trees with care. After planting, the newspaper or brown paper of some kind around each tree to the height of a foot and a half from the ground, to prevent the rabbits from eating the bark.

Raise corn, or potatoes, or beans, or cabbage, or tobacco, or some hood crop, in the orchard for the first few years, and you will soon have an abundance of fruit, and will be well paid for all the expense and care bestowed in securing you a good orchard.—*Colman's Rural.*

PEAR-TREE FIRE-BLIGHT.

Mr. Thomas Meehan, editor of the Gardeners Monthly, says that fire blight is never seen in the neighborhood of his residence in Philadelphia, and when a few fresh specimens were sent him last spring, he gave them to Dr. J. G. Hunt, an accomplished microscopist and botanical physiologist. After careful examination Dr. Hunt is satisfied that the disease is fun-goid, giving his views as follows:

I have examined those pear branches and find that the black color is caused by a fungus. It attacks the bark and outside of leaves and young fruit first, causing changes in the cells, in these locations resembling much those pig-mentary cell-changes which differentiate the negro from the so-called white man: The cell contents, normally transparent, are changed into extremely minute pigment granules which fill the cells and give that characteristic color and small which mark the disease. Moreover, minute drops of viscid offensive liquid come out on the surface. These changes are not confined to the epidermal cells, but pigment granules crowd the cambium cells in the young and forming stage, giving the appearance in cross sections of the stem, of a black ring encircling the stem.

From the cambium layer the fungus travels towards the interior of the stem, through the medullary rays chiefly, and here I find those round bodies, which, in our hasty ignorance, we often call spores. The ducts which ascend the stem are often obstructed with similar bodies and aggregated pigment granules. This is all I know about the subject; I cannot venture to name the fungus. Repeated observations only can determine that question. Ordinary microscopic observation will fail to show the points of which I have written. I have made thin sections of stems, bark, fruit and leaves, and removed excess of black color until I could send day light into every cell, and then under 500 \times the parasite reveals its presence.

Is this fungus the primary cause of fire blight? It is not often that the cold of winter injures vegetation in this latitude, but a few days in early spring may cause great vital activity in young growing cells; the pro-plasm of these parts is in a rapidly dividing condition; then if a cold term suddenly succeeds, all these delicate vital changes are suspended, and for all we know the cell contents die turn black and decay. It is just in locations in the pear where such early cell-activity takes place, namely, in the cambium layer, tender growing extremities of buds and fruits and external coverings, that this black disease is found. Were it not for the detection of evident vegetative units totally unlike any result of degenerate action in ordinary cell process, which we often call spores, I would not have said a fungus was associated with the disease. Had I found analogous appearances in animal tissues I would have called it "melanotic cancer."

The Dairy.

DAIRYING.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

CHURNING AND MAKING THE BUTTER.

Although the process of churning is simple enough in itself, yet many a lot of fine cream has produced butter of an inferior grade, because the churning had not been properly conducted, or that a strict attention had not been paid to cleanliness. If the churning be done too rapidly the butter is impaired to a very appreciable extent, in its keeping qualities as well as in its texture and perhaps in its taste. Regular churning, not done too rapidly, should be blessed. Sometimes, owing to carelessness or neglect, the churn has not been properly cleaned out, and much of the impurities, caused by the action of the atmosphere on the susceptible particles of milk or cream which should have been removed at the last washing, are churned up with fresh cream. As milk—and cream especially—is one of the greatest absorbents of impurities which we have, exceeding water in this respect, the butter naturally comes out of the churn with its should-be qualities injured.

And right here permit me to say that the more complicated the churn is the more danger is there of making an inferior grade of butter, as the intricacies conceal and retain small particles of cream, milk and atoms of cheesy matter. The atmosphere, acting on these, decompose them, and the cream subse-

quently churned in the churn must naturally become tainted, more or less, with this impurity. The simpler the churn is the better. In many of the dairy sections of Pennsylvania the old style dash churn has been discarded and one of the following style substituted: The churn itself revolves, being swung on legs or small axles at each end. There is no revolving dasher inside, but from eight to ten pieces are hooped in with the churn, running the entire length. As the churn revolves, these dashes—if they may be called such—break the cream and bring the butter in a fine condition. One of the greatest recommendations for this style of churn is that there are no places where impurities can collect and remain to impair subsequent churning. Those I saw were run by horse power. As the labor would be much greater than is required to work an ordinary churn, I do not think it would do for hand power, although it might, as this is only supposition. I have seen them large enough to churn 200 pounds of butter at one time. The lid is bolted on to prevent the loss of cream, and can be readily removed when so desired. A hole on the opposite side is used for drawing off most of the buttermilk preparatory to removing the butter.

The temperature for the cream should be a few degrees lower than for the milk, 55° to 57° being a very good rate. Before putting in the cream we put in a bucket or so of water (cold in summer and warm or hot in winter), churn it around until all the wood is saturated and then put in the cream. The churning usually lasts from three-fourths of an hour to one hour. Some farmers like their butter to come in a few minutes. It usually can be made to come in a very short time, but at the expense of quality and long keeping, for it will come soft, and will not have so fine or rich a flavor and will not retain what little good flavor it does have for any length of time. We do not wish ours to come in less than thirty minutes, while three-fourths of an hour is better for the above given reasons. Butter which is churned at a proper temperature and comes in about the right time is far less trouble to work, is not soft and spongy, but seems to be waxy, with that firmness under the paddle and with that grain and solidity which all judges of good butter so much admire and strive to obtain.

When the churning has been completed, most of the buttermilk is drawn off, leaving just enough to prevent the butter from clinging to the inside of the churn, after which, remove the butter with the hand, for, better still, with a small, shallow ladle, putting the butter on a board used as a working-board. Some use the patent workers, but we like to work our with an ordinary paddle, made of cherry, apple, or some other close-grained wood. After it has been well worked, so as to remove all the buttermilk, the butter is salted. The quantity of salt to a pound of butter varies with different dairymen, according to their own tastes or the desires of their customers—from one-half ounce to an ounce of salt to a pound of butter. The salt should be well worked in, and if the butter presents a mottled appearance it shows that the salt has not been dissolved; and it must be well worked until it is done, taking care not to work it so vigorously as to injure its texture. After it has been properly worked, salted and made up, it should be weighed out into pound prints, lined or marked off so as to make half-pounds.

A butter dairyman who has a very wide reputation for his butter always puts it up in half-pound prints, lined off in quarter-pound cakes, and this seems to suit the "fancy" customers (high priced buyers) best, as they can buy a small quantity—half pound—at a time and always have it fresh. As appearance always pays well, it is a good thing to have the butter rags neat and the edges cut in small scallops, which add much to the looks of the butter. A friend of mine who does this has a small steel made to cut them with, one blow of the hammer cutting a scallop in twenty or more rags.

As soon as the butter has been printed and put into rags, put it into large floats, which are made made of tin of any required size, square at the corners and turned up on the sides about an inch. After the butter is put on these they are put on the water in the spring house or milk room and left to get firm before packing, for unless cool and firm before packing in the butter tube and boxes they will not arrive in good order, while comparative injury to texture and flavor sometimes results.

Some butter dairymen think it absolutely necessary to wash their butter after taking it from the churn to free it from buttermilk. This answers the purpose as far as the buttermilk is concerned, but butter is undoubtedly injured in its keeping qualities by having water pass over it. For immediate use it does as well as any other butter, but it is very seldom that a dairy can consume all its own butter, even if it wished to, and then arises the question of profit.

In my next I will conclude my series of articles on Dairying with a chapter on milk houses and creameries, at the same time expressing a hope that my articles have proved valuable if not interesting.—*Farmers' Journal.*

Kansas has no reason to be ashamed of the fact that its Agricultural College is the first institution in the United States to attempt the teaching of knowledge that will be directly valuable to the Kansas woman. The phrase "Domestic Economy" is intended to designate several different branches, and will include special instruction by the Professors of practical Agriculture, Chemistry, Practical Horticulture and others.

Poultry.

THE GAPE WORM.

It is claimed by some that this worm is the larva of a winged insect of some kind, which is supposed to deposit its eggs upon the face of the chicken, near the nostril, where they soon hatch, when the young worms, so-called, are believed to migrate to the air passages, and thus cause the disease in question. Others hold, and have published the same broadcast to the world, even after several years of microscopic research in this connection, as they claim, that this parasite is the offspring of lice which are so frequently found upon our domestic fowls, as well as upon all the wild game of the feathered tribes throughout the land. And here I desire to say, without attempting to defend anyone who may have been speculating in this direction, that all such theories are but the products of ignorance, and hence unworthy of a place in our agricultural literature of this enlightened day.

This parasite is a true nematoid, or thread-like worm, and of the highest order of the annulides, but zoologically speaking, belongs to the lowest division of the articulated animals, and is, therefore, separated from the insects by the crustaceans, which includes all those lobster-like creatures of the sea. Hence there is no more relation, in a generic point of view between the worm and the louse, even though we grant the most ardent claim of the evolutionist, than there is between the leech and the honey bee.

There is a radical difference between the larval phase of an insect and a true worm; the former emerges from the egg, while the worms have no such numerical division of structure in any moment of their existence.

Nearly all of the winged insects pass through three series of changes in their course of development, the first of which is known as the larva. And these infantile creatures are called "worms," "maggots," "grubs," or "caterpillars," according to the sub-order to which they belong. In this state the majority of insects exhibit the rudiments of their future antennae, and some even show forth their future antennae, yet none of the worms ever reach that degree of morphological development. But in this connection I would say, lest I be misunderstood by the reader, that the true worms do not include the centipedes, or many legged worms, so-called, but the latter belongs to the order myriapoda, of the class of insects, and even these "thousand-legged worms," as they are so often styled which have horns or antennae also, are separated from the hexapod insects by the order arachnida or spiders.

Again, none of the insects proper are sexually mature, until they have reached the last or imago state of their existence. In the larva state the male and female insect, though easily recognized upon microscopic dissection, present to the unaided eye little or no difference in form, size or general appearance, which is the case with this gape worm and many other verminous creatures.

The female worm is much larger than the male, and is completely gorged with ova, which are mature for impregnation. This act never takes place in the larval insect, but can be more readily observed in this parasite, for the two sexes frequently become united in form and indissoluble union for life. The embryos can only escape by the dissolution of the maternal body; but this state of things is rare, even other worms of the cestoid series, where the vaginal orifice is too small to allow the escape of the impregnated ova.—*Dr. Cressy, in Poultry World.*

Farm Stock.

DO "THOROUGH-BREDS" REVERT?

The saying is a common one that domesticated animals tend continually to revert to the original or wild type, and do so revert if domesticating influences are withdrawn. At the Hartford meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, W. H. Brewer, Professor of Agriculture in Yale Scientific School, called attention to this subject. He cites remarks made by an eminent scientist at a previous meeting as follows: "The hog has been greatly changed by domestication, and yet when left to himself he soon returns to the original type. During the late war some of the most improved breeds were turned loose and left to shift for themselves. Three years after I found them possessing all the characteristics of the wild-boar of Europe. He also stated that a similar fact had been observed with Durham cattle."

This statement and all similar ones, Prof. Brewer sharply challenges. He refers to the confidence which owners and breeders of "thorough-breds" have in the permanence of acquired qualities; and says he has failed to find a single instance of reversion, nor has he found any one who knows of its having taken place. He suggests that the dogma (reversion) is used as an argument to sustain a certain scientific hypothesis. In order to ascertain the facts, Prof. Brewer has issued a circular containing the following inquiries, and promises to give the results obtained at some future meeting of the association:

"1. Have you personally ever known any case where thorough-bred Short-horn cattle, because of climate, poor feed, neglect, or any other cause, have become in character anything else than Short-horns—in other words, where from any cause thorough-bred Short-horns have degenerated into animals of any other breed or type?"

"2. Do you personally know of thorough-bred animals of any other breeds so changing or reverting?"

"3. Have you ever heard of such a thing taking place, in the experience of other breeders, so well authenticated that you believe it to be a fact?"

The professor concluded his circular with the following remarks: "That grade animals often 'revert,' that curious freaks and 'sports' often attend violent crossing (and also that breeds deteriorate under bad management or bad conditions), are well enough known, but these facts do not affect the specific questions asked where the blood is supposed to be kept strictly pure."

HABITS OF HORSES.

We came nearly heading this article, "Moral Character of Horses," for it is true that the characters of horses may be termed moral or kind or good, without perverting facts or language. There are naturally gentle and amiable horses, and there are others naturally vicious, which can be cured or reformed by moral means alone. A wicked groom, who has not a kind heart and sympathy for animal life, and who has not learned to control his own feelings or passions, but vents them on man or beast on the least provocation, is wholly unfit to take charge of a stable.

The close connection between the moral con-

stitution of man and the animals which were intended to be his daily or life-long companions at home, and in the fields and on the highway—in a word—in almost all the important circumstances of his life, has just begun to be understood by the more advanced class of men. The sympathy of his horse for his benevolent master is not only a fact but it is one of the beautiful harmonies of nature—a fountain of delightful feeling, of which even the noble servant—the horse—is not unconscious. And even the vicious tendency of a horse may be reformed by attentive kindness. Yet, when these habits are once well developed, it is difficult, often impossible, to effect a thorough reformation.

Restiveness is one of the bad habits of the horse. It is the product of bad temper, or ill usage or both. Whatever form it may assume—kicking, rearing, plunging, or bolting—it rarely admits of a perfect cure; so that the importance of the early education of the horse takes position relatively with that of the early training of children. The indiscreet playing with colts is apt to result in one or more bad habits; and we have little doubt that the formation of vicious habits in the horse may often be traced to the frolicking amusements of children or men in teasing colts. Colts should be handled at a young age, but they should be handled wisely, affectionately, firmly. Their sympathetic faculties should be appealed to, and their intelligence made the source of their obedience, as far as possible.

They should be whipped only upon the last resort, and then with the discretion and sound sense of an intelligent and good master. But before measures of severity are resorted to in any case, whether with a colt or horse, a great deal of reflection should be used to know whether the animal is not in some way pained by the saddle, the bit, or the gear; and when physical correction has been decided on, an intelligent mind and benevolent heart can alone conduct it to advantage. The horse has intelligence enough to know or understand what the correction is for, and generally he will accept the meaning and act better. But he also has enough of understanding to resent persecution and cruelty, and to run the whole extreme of utter viciousness towards his master. It is no uncommon thing for a horse to be vicious in the hands of one man, and gentle in the hands of another.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

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

AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW,
Author of "Our Currency as it is and as it should be," "Our Money Mass," "A Financial Catechism," "Reputable the Repudiators," "Exhaustive Power of Unemployment," etc.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FEUDALISM OF TO-DAY.

"Now tell me the noblest men!
The barons who lived of old—
The wild, proud lords
With their crimson swords
And their deeds so fierce and bold—
Or the barons who ride
On men's hearts in pride—
The barons whose swords are gold,
The Law in their shield
And the world their field
And their sword is gold alone."

We have shown in an earlier chapter that "money is a creature of laws, and its functions are to transfer values from hand to hand as water floats products from place to place."

We have assumed that in the period termed Edenism, the requirements were so simple that no medium of exchange was required.

We have seen that in Savagism, as exemplified by the usages of the Aborigines of Africa and America, shells and wampum sufficed for their limited commerce.

Also, that when manufactures were added to the original pursuits of hunting, cattle raising, and (very little) farming, that cities were built, commerce (domestic and foreign) was born, and some machinery for exchange of production was essential.

And the historian has taught us that various more or less clumsy expedients were resorted to as money—cattle and slaves for home use, and gold, silver and the precious stones to settle foreign balances.

Such was the position of production and commerce late in the Eighteenth century, when Great Britain having, by her grasping legislation, lost her anticipated revenues by our revolutionary success, and simultaneously found herself inextricably involved in debt by her unsuccessful attempts to retain us in her vassalage.

Almost simultaneously was initiated the new era of overwhelming production gradually increasing until now British statisticians demonstrate that the productive power of the average British subject, thanks to the use of machinery, is multiplied by twenty-five.

LET US SEE WHAT THIS MEANS.

It means that thirty minutes' work now is as creative as was a former day's work of twelve and a half hours' duration.

It means that twelve days' work are as efficient as the three hundred days' work were which formerly made a year.

Common sense would teach us that such mighty additions to the natural power of the race should guarantee to every worker leisure, culture and affluence. It would seem that the prophecy of Elijah, that "every man should sit under his own vine and fig tree," would be merged into history. And such would be the result did the legislators of nations work in the interest of the many and not of the few—of the producer and not the parasite.

We don't feel especially interested in entering our protest against the administrations of European oligarchies, as it may, with great justice, be urged that the people by their silence have given their consent to the oppressions of their tyrants; that, as it were, they have let their case go by default, not entering

their appearance, as defenders of their own interests,—but for us

THERE IS NO DEFENCE.

as we have the ballot, and all our legal oppressions result from the direct legislation of ourselves or our delegated servants, whom we select for their apparent intelligence and honesty, and to whom we pay much more liberal than the average of us earn for ourselves.

By the brains—the bullets—the bayonets—the blood—the muscles—the privations of our fathers, we were taught clear of most "entangling foreign alliances," and, with an ocean of three thousand miles between us and the deadly enemies of political principles and productive industries, there is no excuse for our becoming again entangled in their meshes.

For those same inveterate and ancient enemies, seeing no hope of recovering their ancient dominion over us by force of arms, instantly began the safer and surer modes of artifice, and simultaneous with the enormously increased power of production and the natural increase of population, requiring immensely augmented "medium" of exchange, they arbitrarily cut off the former materials of cattle, men and mail servants, etc., etc., and substituted gold and silver, shortly after eliminating the latter except for very small sums—say \$25 (\$125).

The unsophisticated observer would argue that this immense contraction of supply of the circulating medium, right in the face of so rapidly augmenting demand, would be most disastrous in its consequences, and so it was to the poor devils who worked for a living, but a more than Aladdin's lamp to the wire pullers behind the scenes.

For those wire pullers had learned how in Amsterdam the owners of a moderate amount of coin, and in Venice the same investment combined with Government stocks, and in London the "goldsmiths" had, by the insurance of paper, multiplied many times over the exchangeable power of their basis. They accordingly established their present financial system, which very ingeniously combined a full solution of the ancient problem of HOW TO EAT THE PUDDING AND HAVE IT, TOO, and the modern swindling game of the patent safe, or, "now you see it and now you don't."

This was done by establishing the Bank of England and its branches, which was supplemented by many other banks, upon what was advertised to the world as a sound, conservative system, whose issues were to be redeemable in gold on presentation, but the private understanding was explicit, that should the people require this redemption to an inconvenient extent, the government would protect the banks against the people and legitimate suspension.

The nobler barons on the Rhine, who had the legal right to levy contributions on all persons; the Algharines, who blockaded the streets of Gibraltar and levied tribute of property and persons (selling the human chattels into slavery)—the little fellows at Elsinore—Denmark, who collected toll on all powers to or from the Baltic Sea, had a mighty fat thing, but not comparable to that of these fellows, who, thus controlled the rivers and oceans of the element which "passes values from hand to hand, as water floats products from place to place."

These British fellows, thus by discounts, the net of which certainly becomes deposits, which deposits give claim for farther discounts, have the power arbitrarily to contract or expand the circulation of Great Britain by the creating of bank credits subject to check, and, at the last advice, this fictitious, inflated currency had reached the incredible sum of \$5,500,000,000—fifty-five hundred millions of dollars. We refer to British experience as they, with \$50 of coin to every \$100 of their circulation, are pointed to as examples of sound, conservative management, and are the acknowledged guides of our American statesmen(?)

As before remarked, while the basis of their currency has not been broadened, but on the contrary narrowed since the "Peel laws" of 1844, the superincumbent mass has been swollen—blown up—inflated, to a degree which causes great uneasiness in the minds of the best thinkers of Great Britain, and is fairly represented by the annexed comparison, out from the *London Economist*—deservedly the best banking authority in Europe. These figures are nominally deposits, but actually, as above defined, resultant mostly from discounts more or less remote. In fact, Sir John Lubbock, of the eminent banking house of Roberts & Co., London, analyzing the receipts of his firm for a long time, and the constituent parts of each average hundred dollars were shown to be—

Coin	25
Bank bills	50
Checks and other things resultant from loans	97 00
Total	\$100 00

With this analysis before the reader, we now present the comparative statement above referred to of constructive deposits at different dates of the four leading banks of London in 1874:

London and Westminster	8,676,000
London	1,591,000
London Joint Stock	2,245,000
London and County	1,331,000
Total	7,748,000

They now are—1875:

London and Westminster	30,015,000
London	14,122,000
London Joint Stock	20,587,000
London and County	10,898,000
Total	84,597,000

A multiplication by twelve of the structure of 1844, and no increase of base!!

The reader can easily translate the pounds into dollars by multiplying by five, which, though not absolutely accurate, is near enough for all practical purposes. And if the reader will apply the factors given by Sir John Lubbock, and above quoted, he will have a realizing sense of the true meaning of the term inflation.

Although the writer of this series, some months since, very fully analyzed the frightful inflation of the enforced credit currency of our American banks, which obtained large circulation throughout this nation, the evils complained of were rather intensified than abated, and within a very brief space.

COLLIER & CO., OF LONDON,

after rivaling in austerization and expenditure the royal establishments of Europe, and the shoddy monopolists of America, suddenly collapsed as a logical result of the prevalent baloonery and left their creditors in the vocative.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., OF NEW YORK, shortly after followed suit, but the nation is to be congratulated that Mr. Duncan had previous to the collapse found time (in the fall of 1873) to urge upon President Grant personally the vital necessity of contracting the green-back circulation and resuming (!?) specie payments.

Mr. Sherman also aided the combined wisdom of the late bankers' convention at Saratoga, and was among the most blatant in denouncing the only money our people ever had of their own as superabundant and repudiated. Their gas bag burst, and their sympathizing creditors are in the cold.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

the cynosure—the polar star—the model—the exemplar par excellence of sound, conservative banking—bottomed on specie—surrounded by gold mines—backed by government telegrams and all the sympathies of the bullionists, next, like the witches of Macbeth, dissolved into thin air, and

Like the caseless fabric of a vision
Left not a wreck behind.

"Our Currency," and "Our Money Mass"—mailed from this office at 50c. each, post-paid.

MEETING OF PURCHASING AGENTS OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. Frew, State Purchasing Agent for Illinois, issued a call asking the local business agents to meet at Ottawa, during the State Fair to devise a plan for business co-operation of Patrons. They met with prominent manufacturers who are dealing with Patrons. After much discussion as to various plans, a committee was appointed to report on some plan of co-operation. The following is their report, which was adopted:

Your committee charged with reporting a business plan for the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Illinois would respectfully report that we recommend, that in each county where the members of our Order are sufficiently numerous, one or more stock companies should be formed under statutory law for the purpose of furnishing agricultural implements and such other goods as it may be advisable to deal in.

We would suggest that the capital stock be divided in shares of ten dollars each, to be held only by Patrons, paid up stock to draw interest.

We would further recommend that each county purchasing agent should, as soon as practicable, place in the hands of the state purchasing agent an order for the amount of agricultural implements they will need the coming season, indicating in each order the number and kind of such implements, the manufacturer at which they are to be made, the time and place of delivery. The state purchasing agent to be authorized to ascertain at what price the manufacturers will furnish said implements and ship them to the agents ordering them. Hold each organization responsible only for its own order. The implements to be paid for within thirty days, or in case longer credits are desired the orders are to be classified and propositions solicited for each class. In case any orders should be regarded as undesirable by the manufacturers, the state purchasing agent is authorized to withdraw them and receive propositions on the remainder.

Those propositions that are satisfactory to the state agent he is authorized to accept on the express conditions that any purchasing agent feeling aggrieved may amend the contract so far as it affects his purchase by giving notice to the manufacturer within thirty days thereof; would also recommend the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is important that facilities be materially increased for the distribution of goods, and effect all the possible saving in transportation, feeling that if orders could be filled from one point for any kind, sort, or make of merchandise, or implements, car lot, or over, could be easily arranged, and the desirable points of economy and convenience secured, and are satisfied that manufacturers will recognize with us the utility of such a move.

Resolved, That we recognize the necessity of establishing a general distributing depot, to be located at Chicago, where orders can be filled for all goods, and that we ask the sanction and recognition for such an establishment for our state executive committee, provided that every opportunity shall be offered to the State Grange for examination of books, accounts, etc., and that proper reports be made by the said executive committee, by the managers of said depot, and that bonds be furnished to the State Grange to secure its members against losses, so no expense shall be incurred by the State Grange on account of said establishment.

From Greenwood County.

September, 19—Condition of Crops and Stock splendid; a great deal of hay being put up. Farmers in this Township behind hand sowing wheat, not so great a breath sown as usual, but still sowing. Weather all that could be desired. Markets nothing regular, wheat running from 90c to \$1.20, oats 40 to 50c, potatoes 30 to 40c per bushel. Chinese bugs and Hoppers gone where the woodbine twined; no drouth, goods, or townships for the month.

A. J. BARRETT.

Great Series of Important Short-Horn Sales In Central Kentucky.

J. A. Farra & L. C. Vanmeter, Lexington, Ky., will sell 60 head of Young Marys, Phyllises, Gems, and other fashionable strains, Oct. 11, 1875.
Dr. J. J. Adair, Shawhan's Station, K. C. R. R., will sell 50 head of Phyllises, Roses, Illustrations, Ianthus, Rose of Sharon, Amelias, &c., Oct. 12.
Wesley Warnock & J. C. Jenkins, Cynthiana, Ky., will sell 75 head of Cedar Grove Herd and 17 head, the top of J. C. Jenkins' Herd, Maszuras, Rose of Sharon, Miss Willys, Blooms, Louans, Craggs, Peria, Cambrias, Red Roses, Fidgets, &c., Oct. 13.
H. P. Thompson, Thompson's Station, L. E. & B. S. R. R., will sell 60 head Princesses, Gwynnes, Constances, Blooms, Cannodales, Craggs, Louans, Phyllises, &c., Oct. 15.
John Ailes Gano, Jr., Contriville, Ky., entire herd, 50 head Gwynnes, Carolines, Amelias, Pomonas, White Roses, &c., Oct. 19.
B. P. Goff, Winchester, Ky., entire Holmherst herd, 75 head, Josephines, Young Marys, Phyllises, Cambrias, Bellas, Cleopatras, &c., Oct. 20.
W. L. Sudduth & W. C. Vanmeter, Winchester, Ky., their entire herds, 100 head, Sweet Roses, Young Marys, Phyllises, Cambrias, Bartons, &c., Oct. 21.
John W. Frewitt, Winchester, Ky., entire herd of 75 head descendants of imp. Trefoli, Young Marys, Cambrias, Josephine, Bella, Lady Elizabeth, &c., Oct. 22.
C. F. & S. B. Redmon, and H. F. Judy, Winchester, Ky., will sell 15 head of imp. Iron, Flower, Flower, Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Fanny, Airdrie, &c., Oct. 23.
Joseph Scott, Paris, Ky., will sell 80 head of Young Marys, Princesses, Young Marys, Young Marys, Cambrias, Braccas, Young Phyllises, Lady Carolines, &c., Oct. 25.
Ayres & McClintock, and R. E. Pogue, Millersburg, Ky., will sell 100 head of Red Roses, James, Hilpas, Craggs, Rose of Sharon, Cambrias, Young Marys, Galatias, Harriets, &c., Oct. 27.
The above offerings are of great individual merit and unexceptionable breeding, and bidders are invited to attend this great series of sales, and accept old Kentucky hospitality and fair dealing.

Catalogues on application.

THE "VINEWOOD HERD." PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED AND BATES-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AT WINCHESTER, KY.

Thursday, October 14, 1875.

THE SUBSCRIBERS announce that they will offer at Public Sale, at "Vinewood," 4 miles from Winchester, Clark Co., Ky., on Thursday, Oct. 14, about Eighty-one Head of high-bred Short-horn Cattle. Among them will be

25 head of Imported Animals, 5 bulls and 20 cows and heifers. The remainder of the

Pure or deeply-bred in Bates Blood. Included among them are

22d Duchess of Airdrie, Kirklevingtons, Wild Eyes, Bates' Places, and other Bates-Bell sorts, TOWNELEY BARMPTON ROSES, Fennel Duchesses, Duennas, SEVERAL PRINCESSES, Moss Roses, Gwynnes, Jubilees, Imp. 8th Maid of Oxford, Bright Eyes, Lady Chesterford, and other high-bred and popular families. Among the bulls will be

Imp. OXFORD GENEVA, a straight Bates-Oxford bull, also a pure Wild Eye bull, two Lady Bates or Filbert bulls, and others almost as desirable.

Every one who will attend this sale will find a rare opportunity for obtaining choice animals of high Bates breeding and fancy pedigrees, and call attention to the fact, that no bull will be sold such animals as fashionable families may be built upon.

The bulls principally used, to which the cows will be mated, are Duke of Windsor, 2d Duke of Kirklevington, 8th Duke of Geneva, 4th Duke of Thordale, 2d Duke of Thordale, and 2d Duke of Omeida.

TERMS.—Four months' credit on approved notes, with interest. A discount of five per cent. allowed for cash. R. B. GROOM & SON, Winchester, Ky., P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

Attention is called to the following sales in the same vicinity: Oct. 18, W. Warnock, Oct. 19, R. P. Thompson, Oct. 20, R. P. Thompson, Oct. 21, R. P. Thompson, Oct. 22, R. P. Thompson, Oct. 23, R. P. Thompson, Oct. 24, R. P. Thompson, Oct. 25, R. P. Thompson, Oct. 26, R. P. Thompson, Oct. 27, R. P. Thompson, Oct. 28, R. P. Thompson, Oct. 29, R. P. Thompson, Oct. 30, R. P. Thompson, Oct. 31, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 1, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 2, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 3, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 4, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 5, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 6, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 7, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 8, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 9, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 10, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 11, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 12, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 13, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 14, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 15, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 16, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 17, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 18, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 19, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 20, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 21, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 22, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 23, R. P. Thompson, Nov. 24, R. P. 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bull under three years old. At every fair in Kentucky, at which he was exhibited he received the first premium.

The next order is his famous young two year old Airdre bull, Gustavus, which he values at \$2,500, and for which he refused to take any less. He is a noble specimen of the short-horn. There are three other beauties in the same stable with Gustavus, which are named Zorlas Airdre; another is Kimloch, and another Tamerlane.

It is worth a twenty-mile ride to see these handsome animals. Among the cows, Rosa the Belle Shannons, and Lucetta still stand at the head, although there are many two year old heifers that will closely contest the palm. Taken altogether, there is not another such lot of Durham cattle in the west, nor none of such fashionable pedigree. The calves that are coming on are remarkably choice, and Mr. Glick has several from four to eight weeks old that he values from \$250 upwards.

THE BERKSHIRES.
In the piggery, and the yards surrounding, the most elaborate accommodations are made for this description of stock. Pens for every litter, with feeding and watering troughs so arranged as to be self-cleaners. Mr. Glick's Berkshire stock of hogs are certainly fine. His imported boars, Frank and Charley are monster specimens of their race, either of them measuring not less than seven feet in length, and will weigh, when fattened between 700 and 800 pounds each. There are several very promising litters of fine young pigs that will be ready to fill a portion of the many orders that are now awaiting fulfillment.

Crop Reports.

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

From Ness County.

September, 22—Crops are looking good, here wheat, oats and rye turned out well; corn heavy, potatoes of early variety good; there is some winter wheat and rye being sown this fall. No insects of any kind have troubled us. Stock of all kinds doing well. Wheat worth \$1.00 50c.

From Cloud County.

September, 23—Corn maturing fine, wheat and rye mostly sown, up and growing. Two frosts this week. Markets poor, money scarce. No bugs, some humbugs.

GEO. W. MACY.

From Butler County.

September, 21—Cattle are reported to be in fine condition. The wheat crop has been materially damaged in stalk; twice the acreage sown. The weather is now cool, light frost the 18 and 19, no damage. One farmer offers to contract his corn at 20c, hay at \$1.50 to be fed on his farm. The corn crop is immense.

EL DORADO.

From Franklin County.

September, 25—Many farmers still putting up hay and sowing wheat, largely of "Turkey" sort. Stock in good condition. Weather too dry for wheat to sprout, but prospects for rain. Some corn contracted at 20c delivered. Plenty of everything except money and that is somewhat easier.

F. D. COBURN.

September, 24—Early corn safe; late corn not out of the way of frost, ten days more needed. A vast number of fat cows are being sold and drove to market, average about \$20. This will diminish stock for another year, but farmers must have money. Slight frost on the 18th, or the bottom land no injury preceptible. Some sales for new corn delivered in the crib for 90 to 25c per bushel. Late corn is being injured by the worms; ground in fine condition for fall plowing; very little fall wheat will be sowed this fall, cause chinchies.

JAS. HANWAY.

September, 25—Crops nearly all out of the way of frost; much of the corn cut up and is excellent; a large amount of hay put up, which never was better. Stock all looking well, cattle not so crazy for corn fields as usual at this season. Weather cool, Jack Frost gave us a little "bite" the morning of the 19th, and has threatened us ever since. Wheat \$1.10 @ 1.20, oats 25c, potatoes 20c, butter 20c, per lb, but Ottawa is not much of a market. No insect pests of any kind have injured the crops as yet, but chinch bugs are not all gone, by any means.

L. E. LESTER.

From Coffey County.

September, 20—We have this season the best corn in the United States, and every farmer says he has the largest ears, and the fair will be crowded with the monstrous ears.

White frost on the 18th, corn curing out all right. Wheat \$1.10 @ 1.20, oats 20c @ 25c, corn 18 @ 25c, prairie hay \$2.00. No apples, no peaches plenty, worth 25 @ 50c. No insect pests except, gallinippers or shanghai musquitos, many of them will weigh a pound and will climb a tree and bark.

D. C. SPURGEON.

From Anderson County.

September, 23—Corn crop made and very abundant, considerable wheat sown, and more to be sown yet. Weather cold, light frost on the morning of the 18 and 19th. Corn 20c, on the streets, hay \$2.50 @ 3.00, oats 18 @ 20c.

B. D. WILKINS.

From Wilson County.

September, 26—Grain crop nearly all threshed and the average yield of wheat is 20 bu. an acre on the bottoms, less on the upland, average would have been larger but the hoppers damaged many fields; fall wheat pretty much all in, the larger portion put in with drills and the acreage exceeds that of last year; corn about all ripe, and large areas out for fodder; large quantities of hay put up, and generally in good order. Stock in good condition and healthy. The first half of Sept. very warm, but latterly the weather has been cool and

generally pleasant, no frost yet. Wheat 80c to \$1.00, oats 20c, corn 25c, potatoes 30 to 40c, onions 60c to \$1.00; butter 15c, chickens per dozen \$1.50; steers 2 year olds 18 to \$20.00; 1 year old 10 to \$12. Great scarcity of hogs, and farmers hardly know what to do with their corn, cattle men are paying 20 to 25c per bushel. Late corn is considerably effected with worms, another argument for early planting.

P. S. BOOTH.

From Decatur County.

September, 20—Corn is splendid, oats fair, winter wheat and rye good, spring wheat not so good, it being injured in June, after some cool weather by showers and hot sun, potatoes yielded splendid where paris green was used to the destruction of bugs.

There is also an abundance of pumpkins, squashes, in fact vegetables of all kinds. Grass is very heavy and stock are fine and fat, teams are in quite a different condition for work from what they were last fall, and the farmers go to work with a very different feeling. There is considerable fall grain being sown here this fall; from the appearance of things, those who emigrate to this county hereafter will see very different times to what the first settlers did as they can buy their grain here without going a hundred miles east for it and pay high prices in the bargain.

J. A. BODENHAYN.

COMMON SENSE VS. PREJUDICE.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

I am aware that there is a popular, and not altogether unfounded, prejudice against patent medicines, owing to the small amount of merit which many of them possess. The application of "Patent Medicine," does not apply to my remedies, as no patent has ever been asked for or obtained upon them, nor have they been urged upon the public as "cure-alls." They are simply some favorite prescriptions, which, in a very extensive practice, have proved their superior remedial virtues in the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. Every practicing physician has his favorite remedies, oftentimes recommends or uses, because he has which he the greatest confidence in their virtues. The patient does not know their composition. Even prescriptions are usually in a language written unintelligible to any but the druggist. As much secrecy is employed as in the preparation of proprietary medicines. Does the fact that an article is prepared by a process known only to the manufacturer render that article less valuable? How many physicians know the elementary composition of the remedies which they employ, some of which have never been analyzed? Few practitioners know how Morphine, Quinine, Podophyllin, Leptandrin, Pepsin, or Chloroform, are made or how nauseous drugs are transformed into palatable elixirs; yet they do not hesitate to employ them. Is it not inconsistent to use a prescription, the composition of which is unknown to us, and discard another preparation simply because it is accompanied by a printed statement of its properties with directions for its use?

Some persons, while admitting that my medicines are good pharmaceutical compounds, object to them on the ground that they are too often used with insufficient judgment. I propose to obviate this difficulty by enlightening the people as to the structure and functions of their bodies, the causes, character, and symptoms, of disease, and by indicating the proper and judicious employment of my medicines, together with such auxiliary treatment as may be necessary. Such is one of the designs of the People's Medical Adviser, forty thousand copies of which have already been published, and are sold at the exceedingly low price of \$1.50, and sent (post paid) to any address within the United States and Canada.

If you would patronize medicines, scientifically prepared, use my Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is tonic, alterative, or blood cleansing, and an unequalled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seed, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; my Compound Extract of Smartweed, a magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequalled Liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head," ever given to the public.

These standard remedies have been before the public for many years—a period long enough to fully test their merits, and the best argument that can be advanced in their favor is the fact that their sale was never so great as during the past six months.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 29, 1875.

Topeka Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Whole sale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

WHEAT—Per bu. Spring, 1.10

Fall, No. 1, 1.10

No. 2, .90

No. 3, .80

No. 4, .70

CORN—Per bu. Mixed, .35

White, No. 1, .35

Yellow, .35

OATS—Per bu. No. 1, .25

RYE—Per bu. No. 1, .40

BARLEY—Per bu. No. 1, .20

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1, 3.75

Fall, No. 2, 3.50

No. 3, 3.25

Low Grades— 2.75

CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs, 2.00

Corn Chop, 1.50

Rye Chop, 1.50

Wheat Chop, 1.50

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Corrected weekly by Buckoff & Kraus, Dealers in

Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather

HIDES—Green, 04.00

Dry, 04.15

Dry Salt, 04.15

Green Salt Cured, 06.15

Calif. Green Salt Cured, .10

Kip. Green Salt Cured, .09

Sheep Pelts, green, 00.15

TALLOW— 01.15

SKINS—Timber Wolf, 1.00

Prairie Wolf, .75

Otter, 4.00

Mink, 1.50

Raccoon, .40

Badger, .30

Wild Cat, .30

Muskrat, .10

Skunk, Black, 1.00

Small Striped, .50

Opossum, .50

Deer, dry, per lb, .25

Beaver dry and clean, per lb, 1.00

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies & Manpeaker.

APPLES—Per bu. White Navy, 1.25

Common, 1.00

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice, 1.40

Common Table, .30

Medium, .25

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh, 5.25

HOMINY—Per bbl, 2.00

VINEGAR—Per gal, 40.00

POTATOES—Per bu, 200.00

POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz, 300.00

Chickens, Dressed, per lb, .15

Turkeys, .25

Geese, .15

BACON—Per lb—Shoulders, .15

Clear Sides, .15

Ham, Sugar Cured, .15

Breakfast, .15

LARD—Per lb, .15

CABBAGE—Per head, .05

ONIONS—Per bu, 1.25

SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp, 1.00

Millet, .50

Blue Grass, .50

Timothy, prime, .50

Common, .30

Clover, 7.00

Hungarian, 1.75

Grass Orange, 7.00

Corn, 120.00

Oats, 30.00

Onion Sets per D, .35

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 28, 1875.

GRAIN.

The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men.

WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red, .75

Fall, No. 1, 1.30

Fall, No. 2, 1.20

Fall, No. 3, 1.10

CORN—Per bu—New White, .50

Yellow, .45

Mixed, .40

OATS—New per bu, .30

Old—New per bu, .25

BARLEY—Per bu—No. 1, .50

No. 2, .45

PRODUCE.

APPLES—Per bbl, 1.00

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice, .25

Common, .20

BROOM CORN—Per 100, 60.00

CHEESE—Per lb, .09

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh, 10.00

PICKLED, .10

FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed, .30

Prime Live Geese, .40

PLUMS—Per cwt—Ripe, 2.50

XXX, 2.50

XXX, 3.00

XXX, 3.50

COOKING—Per cwt, 1.70

Kiln dried, per bbl, 1.50

LIVE STOCK.

Extra, av. 1,800 to 1,900, \$5.25

Prime, av. 1,900 to 2,000, 5.50

Fair to good, av. 1,100 to 1,300, 4.75

Native steers, av. 1,000 to 1,100, 3.75

Medium, av. 900 to 1,000, 3.50

Native cows, fair, av. 800 to 900, 3.25

Colorado, natives, fair, 3.00

Winifred Tans, fair, 3.00

Common, 2.75

Cows, good, 2.75

Through Texas, fair, 2.25

Through Texas, fair, 2.00

Calves, each, 4.00

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, Sept. 28

GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red, \$1.35

No. 2, 1.20

Yellow, 1.00

White, .90

Oats, No. 1 mixed, .30

Barley, choice, 1.30

Rye, 1.30

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt, \$5.25

HOGS—Native, per cwt, 5.15

Butchers, 7.00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To School Officers THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

If you are contemplating a change of school books in your school, or if you have not yet adopted a uniform series, do not do so until you have seen the publications of COWPERTHWAIT & CO., consisting in part of

Monroe's Readers and Spellers, Warren's Geography, Green's Grammar, Hagar's Arithmetic, Goodrich's Child's History of the U. S., Beard's History of the United States, Appleton's Map Drawing, Warren's Geographical Charts.

The above books are either entirely new or have been lately revised, and will be found the most thoroughly practical for use in the school-room. They are the popular series.

Does your District have a uniform series of books? Does your District use the Text Books as public property? If you fill an order for books, properly signed by two officers of your School Board, I will furnish the books for first introduction, free of freight or express to any part of the State. On first introduction I give a discount of one-third from the retail price. When you change the old books used in your schools, no matter how badly worn, I will furnish you with a full supply of an equal number of these books at HALF THE RETAIL PRICE.

Send for terms in full and get a good series of books for your school before the winter term commences. Your teacher wants you to do so!

Your County Superintendent wants you to do so! Six months' school with these good books, owned by the district, is better than nine months with the old books and the old method.

Descriptive Catalogues, Price Lists, Terms for Introduction and Blank Order Lists mailed free to all applicants. Correspondence earnestly solicited and information in regard to terms, names, proposed changes in Text Books, etc., gladly received. Address: L. D. DOBBS, Topeka, Kansas.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

HOUSEKEEPING.

BY "HOOSIER GIRL."

We used to think we knew considerable about housekeeping. When we had had very good success with bread making, and things went on pretty smoothly under the direction of the guiding hand, we imagined we had mastered the art completely. But alas! As some one has said, "How much we must learn to find out how little we know." Failures in a good many things have taught us that we had far over-estimated ourselves. We never imagined the skill and patience it required to manage everything about a house.

First, and most important of all, there was bread making. After trying all the different recipes, scalding the flour, using sweet or salted milk, or perhaps whey, we have discovered with all these as immaterial. We have found that lively yeast is indispensable to yeast bread, and that can be had by carefully making and making it often. Good flour is another thing nearly as essential as first-class yeast. Constant care and an even temperature with these ingredients cannot fail of making good bread.

Second, I suppose every one thinks they know how to make, but I have good success with working the dough as little as possible and having it soft.

I had quite a varied and trying experience with jellies, sweet pickles, etc. I tried recipes for jelly—a half-pound of sugar to a pint of juice, also, three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pint of juice. I find that one can make just as much jelly with as little sugar, using the old rule, "pound for pint," as with the new. It will be better, too. I think that no less than a pound of sugar will make good jelly. I tried, both rules for an experiment and came out fully in favor of the old way. I never could find any stated time to boil it; sometimes it takes much longer than others. I always "try" it, taking a little out in a tablespoon; if it is done it will tell in a moment. Latterly I can tell by the way it feels like an old molasses maker.

Then there was the "sweet pickle" question. That bothered me worst of all. I got various recipes from people; and sometimes there would be a quip on them as thick as molasses, and sometimes the vinegar would hardly be sweet at all. Now I first prepare what I want to pickle, then I pour vinegar over them enough to cover; then pour it off, heat, sweeten, and spice it to taste; then put it back on again, and have good luck every time.

As you like short articles I will close for this time. More anon.

Lawrence, Kan., Sept. 28, 1875.

MR. DAYTON'S HOUSEKEEPER.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER—NO ONE BUT an elderly person, competent, and of the highest respectability need apply. Call between the hours of 8 and 10, Thursday, April 6, at No. —, Michigan Avenue.

Kate Franklin read this in the paper which lay on the counter in the little grocery while waiting to have an ounce or two of tea done up and a roll of baker's bread.

She repeated the number of the house over to herself as she received the change from the grocer.

She prepared the tea after she returned to the little bare attic, and ate her scanty meal mechanically. She forgot how unsatisfied her appetite still was in her busy thought.

A stranger in a store, sewing, she had failed in the first three, and was staring on the last.

She would apply for the place, but she would need references. Only one person she knew in the whole great city of sufficient influence—Mrs. Davenport, the rich, haughty gossip who had ill-treated her gentle mother while she lived, and hated Kate herself.

Perhaps, Kate thought she would permit her to refer to her, because glad to have her descend to menial employment.

Kate was competent for the situation, for during her mother's long illness and her father's absence she had entire charge of their apartment and splendid house.

An "elderly woman." Now Kate was not an elderly woman, being only 20; but she remembered, with a sort of pleasure, that in private theatricals in happier days she had imitated the voice and assumed the character of an old woman with great success. She knew how to stain the skin to give an old and wrinkled appearance, and she had in the bottom of a box some false gray hair and a muslin cap worn on one of these occasions. She did not need to look so very old—only to present a mature and matronly appearance.

Mr. Edward Dayton waited at home after his dinner to see the respondents to his advertisement. He was a handsome man, not yet 30, with a gay, frank, good-natured countenance.

He leaned back in a nonchalant way, his feet on another chair.

"There ought to be a Mrs. Dayton to manage these housekeeping matters. Well, there's time enough."

Two applicants were seen and dismissed in Mr. Dayton's gentlemanly way.

A third was ushered in. Mr. Dayton instinctively laid aside his cigar, and placed a chair for his visitor.

The ladylikeness and propriety of her manner pleased him at once. "Fallen fortunes," he commented to himself.

She answered his questions readily, but in few words.

"A silent woman—a good thing," was his inward remark.

"I think you will suit me. Mrs. —, what may I understand your name?"

"Franklin."

"Mrs. Franklin, you will be required to go out of town, about seven miles, to my country house, Oak Grove, in the town of Embury, on the Grand Central Railroad. The salary I propose to pay is \$600 per annum. Do my terms suit you?"

She answered quietly, that they did.

"Then it is all settled. By the way, I suppose you have references, though that is a mere matter of form."

The name of Davenport was given.

"Davenport? Robert Davenport? I know them. All right. If convenient, you will please go to-morrow, Mrs. Franklin, or the next day. I shall not come till the middle of next week, and probably bring a friend or two with me. Have the chambers in the center and wings prepared, if you please. The housekeeper there now will not leave until Saturday. She will show you round."

"Is Mrs. — your wife there, or to go soon?" He laughed.

"Mrs. Edward Dayton? No she is not there and I do not know of her going at present."

Adding more seriously: "I have not the pleasure, Mrs. Franklin, of having a wife, with a slight stress on 'pleasure.'"

A vivid color came into the brown cheek of the housekeeper, and her manner showed evident embarrassment.

"I thought—I believe I cannot—" and stopped.

He did not notice it. His mind had already turned to other things. He rose.

"It's all settled, I believe. By the way, his eyes falling on the rusty black dress, 'you may like an advance, as an evidence, of the bargain. It is quite customary, I believe, to do so.'"

The housekeeper's hand closed on the fifty dollars that he gave her, and the words she would have said were left unuttered. She moved to the door. He opened it for her courteously.

"Good morning, madam."

"Good morning," she replied.

"I cannot starve. I must go. I can keep up my disguise," she murmured.

Mr. Dayton, accompanied by a friend, arrived at his country house the middle of the ensuing week. Everything within and without the house was in perfect order. If the new housekeeper had made a few mistakes at first, they were soon rectified. Every room that she had touched showed a magical change.

Her predecessor had been one of the kind who believed in the sunlight never entering a room for fear of fading the carpets.

Mr. Dayton felt the change without knowing the reason of it. He looked around him with a satisfied air.

It was not possible to find fault with the variety and quality of the food placed before them, nor the manner of its being served; and the table appointments were perfect; and Dayton congratulated himself upon having such a jewel of a housewife.

The weeks passed and a holiday came. Mr. Dayton had gone to town the day previous to remain the rest of the week. The housekeeper had given permission to the servants to go also. She felt a welcome relief to have the house and the day to herself. She locked the doors carefully after the last servant. She had no dinner. Only lunch. She had almost forgotten her real character in that which she assumed; but to-day she could be herself without fear of intrusion or discovery.

She laid aside her cap and gray dress washed the stain from her skin, and arranged her luxuriant hair in becoming curls, and donned a pretty, fresh muslin, which fitted well, the slight, graceful figure. This done, she entered the parlor and stood before the mirror, as attractive a figure as one would expect.

"Truly, I have forgotten my own looks! I am Kate Franklin, after all!" she said.

Removed from her long restraint, her spirits rebounded. She felt gay, light-hearted, and like committing any foolishness.

"Miss Franklin," she said in the miming, affected tones of an exquisite, "it would be an inexpressible pleasure to hear the music of that long silent voice!"

"It would be a great pity to deprive you of it then," she answered in her natural voice, "and myself also," she added; and going to the piano she opened it and played a few pieces with exquisite taste and skill, and then she sang song after song, in a sweet clear, cultivated voice. She chose at first the brilliant and triumphant, then the sad and plaintive succeeded. There were tears in her eyes when she rose. But to-day her moods were capricious.

"Mrs. Franklin, who is playing on the piano?" she asked, in an excellent imitation of Mr. Dayton's voice.

"It is only I, sir, dusting the keys. They need dusting so often," she replied, in Mrs. Franklin's meager tones; and she dusted them vigorously with her pocket handkerchief.

"Ah, me," she said. "Now what other foolish thing shall I do to prove to myself that I am not an elderly housekeeper, but a young girl, who, by virtue of her age, should be gay, by right of birth, wealthy and of consideration, visited and visiting, as Mr. Dayton's lady visits and is visited. He is noble, good, and handsome," she said with a sigh. "She will be happy. How gracefully she danced here at the party the other evening, when the old housekeeper was permitted to look on. She looks good and amiable, too. Mr. Dayton danced with her three times. I wonder if I have forgotten how to dance?" and humming an air, she floated gracefully about the room.

She stopped breathless, her cheeks brilliant from the exercise, her splendid hair disarranged.

"I believe I feel like stiff old Mrs. Franklin, with whom dancing doesn't agree."

"One more song by that sweet voice, Miss Franklin, and I shall go away dreaming I have heard angels sing," in the ludicrously affected voice she had before imitated.

"Ah," she laughed, yet half sadly, "the compliments poor old housekeeper Franklin receives, I hope won't quite spoil her, and turn her silly old head."

She sat down again at the piano, and sang, "Home Sweet Home," and then played one of Beethoven's grandest, most solemn pieces.

She rose and closed the piano.

"The carnival is ended. Kate Franklin disappears from the scene, and Madam Franklin enters."

Neither Mr. Dayton nor the servants would have suspected, from the placid and dignified deportment of the housekeeper when they returned at evening, of what strange freaks she had been guilty. The housekeeper, as usual, when Mr. Dayton was alone at the table, it had commenced to rain violently, and the weather had grown suddenly cold.

Mr. Dayton, as he had done occasionally, invited her to the library, where a cheerful fire burned in the grate. He read the letters and papers which he had brought with him from town, while she knitted.

An hour or more passed in silence; indeed, the housekeeper seldom spoke except when asked a question. At length Mr. Dayton looked up to her and said abruptly:

"Your's must be a lonely life, madam. If it is not a painful subject, may I ask how long since you lost your husband?"

Two hands suspended their employment, two eyes looked up to him with an alarmed

expression. In his serious, sympathetic countenance there was nothing to frighten or embarrass, but the red grew deeper on her brown cheek.

"It is a painful subject," she said at last, faltering. "If you will please excuse me."

One morning he was speaking of the great loss to children in being deprived of their parents.

"I never knew a mother," he said. "She died before my earliest recollection. I believe that, man as I am, if I had a mother, I should go to her with all my griefs, as a little child would. I have sometimes thought of asking you to act as mother in the quiet evenings, when I have longed to confide in some one. My mother would have been about your age I think."

Again there was a vivid color in the cheek of the housekeeper, such as is rarely seen in the aged, but it was accompanied by a quiver in the mouth, and ended in a cough, but both mouth and cheek were quickly covered with a handkerchief, and quite a violent fit of coughing succeeded.

Mr. Dayton, however, did not seem to notice, though he had given her one curious glance, instantly withdrawn, and he continued:

"For instance, respecting matrimony, whose advice of so much value as a mother's? Who so quick to see through character and make a good selection? Had you a son, whom about here would you select for a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Franklin?"

"I am not acquainted with any of the young ladies, Mr. Dayton," she answered.

"True, but you have seen them all, and are, I should judge, a good discerner of character from observation. Whom would you select from those you have seen?" he persisted.

She reddened and paled.

"I have heard the Misses Grandison highly spoken of. Their appearance would seem to prove the truth. I doubt not that you agree with me," she replied quietly.

It was now his turn to color, which he did slightly.

"I do agree with you," he answered emphatically.

It was late in September. Mr. Dayton and the housekeeper were both in the parlor. He had been unusually grave all day. It seemed to the housekeeper that his manner was changed toward her.

"I have a few questions to ask, if you will permit me, Mrs. Franklin?"

She felt instinctive alarm at his tone.

"Certainly," with an effort.

There was an ominous pause.

"I have been told," he said, "that Miss Kate Franklin, a young lady, by disguising herself, palmed herself off upon me for several months as an elderly lady. Is there any truth in the story?" looking searchingly at her.

She started to her feet, then trembling sank back into a chair.

"Yes, it is true," she murmured, falteringly.

"I confess I fail to see for what object. My heart you could hardly expect to gain in that character."

"Your heart," she repeated, scornfully; "I had no such laudable ambition; I had never seen or heard of you till I saw your advertisement. Would you like to know for what purpose I took upon me a disguise so repugnant? You shall. To save myself from starvation. I had eaten but one meal a day for a week when I applied to you, and was suffering with hunger then. My money was all gone, except a few pennies, with which to buy a roll of bread for the next day's meal, and I had no prospects of more, for I had been refused further sewing. But why should you find fault?" her pride rising.

"What matter if I were Miss or Mrs. Franklin, old or young, if I fulfilled the duties I undertook? Have I not made you comfortable? If I have not, deduct from this quarter's salary, which you paid this morning, whatever you like."

"I have no fault to find, except for placing yourself and me in an awkward position should this become known."

Waves of color mounted to the poor housekeeper's temples. "I thought—I meant, that no one should know, least of all, you—besides—I thought when I engaged to come, that you were married. Oh, what shall I do?" And she burst into a passion of tears.

Mr. Dayton's manner changed.

"Kate! Kate! I did not mean to distress you. Nobody knows but me—nobody shall know?" And he soothed her tenderly. "Kate, look up. I love you with my whole heart. I want you to be my little housekeeper—my wife—always. Kate, what do you say?" taking her in his arms and laying his cheek against hers. "My own Kate, is it not?"

She murmured something between her sobs that she must go away this minute.

"Nonsense, darling! Haven't you been here for months? What difference can a day longer make? You are safe with me, Kate. Oh, because I know you are Miss Franklin, will you give me the inexpressible pleasure of hearing from that long-silent voice? Oh, Kate, you bewitched me that day? I am afraid you will bewitch me always. But, Kate, let's take off these trappings," untying her cap and removing the gray hair, and with this action down fell the wealth of brown tresses.

"Oh, Mr. Dayton, you were not—surely you were not home that day?" looking up, covered with confusion.

"Yes, Dr. Dayton was—in the library," with an accent on his name Kate understood.

"Oh, Edward! and you teased me with all those foolish questions when you knew?"

"Yes, my Kate; why not?"

"But you looked so innocent?"

He laughed.

"I shall soon, I hope, have somebody, if not a mother, to confide in; and, Kate, it is my duty and pleasure to give you a husband, so in future you can answer without so much pain when he is inquired after."

"You are too generous."

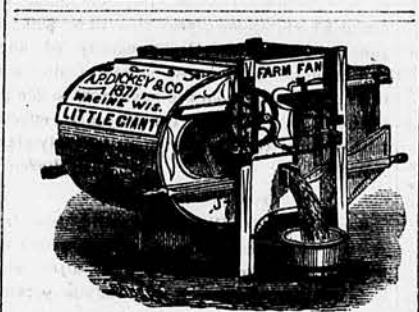
"I can afford to be generous," he said, earnestly, "when I have had the precious gift of your love. Kate! bless forever the day that I first engaged my housekeeper."

Waffles.—In the evening boil quite soft four tablespoons of rice, using more water than when cooking it for other purposes. In the morning beat the whites of three eggs, put the yolks into the rice, stirring both lightly together; add one pint of new milk, a little salt and flour to make rather thick batter; stir in the whites last, and bake a light brown in a well-greased waffle iron. The batter should be thick enough to require a little spreading out with a spoon when put upon the iron, but if too thick the waffle will be tough. The above quantity is sufficient for a family of four or five persons. Deep irons are better than shallow ones.

ONE DOLLAR!! ONE DOLLAR!!

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

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



The above cut represents the Genuine A. P. DICKEY Fan.

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

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

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

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

A. P. DICKEY, Racine, Wisconsin, Proprietor.

Smith & Keating, Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF HIGHLY-BRED SHORT-HORNCATTLE AT

PARIS, Bourbon County, KY.

Monday, October 25th, 1875.

THE Subscribers will sell, on the above day, at the Paris Fair Grounds, about 80 Head of choice-bred short-horn cattle, highly crossed with the purest Bates and Mason blood, offering to breeders a large number of very valuable animals, both in blood and in shape. The offering will include numerous representatives of the following highly first class families: Young Mary, Princess Royal, Rosabelle, Nannie Williams, Cambria, Bracette, Young Phyllis, Lady Caroline, and others of well-known popularity, nearly all the bulls in use on this herd, and to whom all the female of sufficient age will be bred, are Royal Albion (a pure Rose of Sharon), bred by Abram Hendrick, got by Albion 3d, and Lissan's 3d Duke, by Duke of Devonshire, out of Lissan 1st. The latter bull, together with the high-bred bull Grand Duke of Devonshire, by Duke of Devonshire, out of Lissan 1st, will be sold with the herd. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., sharp. All sales take place directly at grounds.

Terms.—Six months' time, with six per cent. interest from date of notes. Catalogue containing full pedigree, sent promptly to all applicants. JOSEPH SCOTT & CO., Paris, Ky.

Attention is called to the following sales in the same vicinity: Oct. 13, W. Warnock, Oct. 14, B. B. Groves, Oct. 15, E. P. Thomson, Oct. 16, North Elkhorn Imp. Co., Oct. 18, Corbin & Patterson, Oct. 19, J. A. Gano, Oct. 20, B. P. Goff, Oct. 21, Farmers' Savings, Oct. 22, J. W. Frewitt, Oct. 23, Redmon Bros. and Judy, Oct. 24, Ayres & McClintock.

WHITMAN Agricultural Works.

The Largest Manufacturing in the Southwest, Manufacturers of the Celebrated

Whitman's American Cider Mills, American and Excelsior Cider Mills,

St. Louis double hole Corn Sheller With NEW COB RAKE AND FAN;

Junior St. Louis and Mount City Shellers, THE BEST MADE;

St. Louis Hay Cutter, four sizes; Sanford and Lever Cutters.

General Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Factory and Office, corner Clark Ave. & 8th Street, ST. LOUIS.

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS

FIFTY ELEGANT STYLES, with Valuable Improvements, and Beautiful Solo 88 ps. OVER ONE THOUSAND Organs and Musicians endorse these Organs and recommend them as Strictly First-Class in Tone, Mechanism and Durability. Write for Free Circulars and Price Lists.

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., Quincy, Ill.

CHAMPION GRAPE. Hard good grape cultivated, ripens 10 to 15 days earlier than the Hartford. Fruit and bunches large and compact. Vine thrifty, hardy, early bearer, no mildew ever having appeared on it. Endorsed by leading Pomologists. Send for free descriptive circular. J. S. Brown, Charlotte, Monroe Co., N. Y.

INVENTORS. If you want a Patent, send a model or sketch and a full description of your invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. Our fee will be, in ordinary cases, \$25. Address: Free Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Washington, D. C. Send Postal Card for our "GUIDE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS," a book of 50 pages.

NATIONAL GRANGE of the ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1875.

LOUIS BAGGER, Esq.—Dear Sir and Bro.: I will take pleasure in filing your name as a Solicitor of Patents, and cheerfully recommend you to our Order. Yours, fraternally, O. H. KELLEY, Secretary National Grange.

A. HOUSTON & CO., State Agency

Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois, For the sale and purchase of Farm Products, family supplies, and Farming Implements, No. 304 North Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Consignments of GRAIN solicited.

Cotswold Ram Lambs FOR SALE. Address WM. ROE, Vineland, Douglas Co., Kansas.

C. JEVNE, Importer of Teas,

Nos. 1 & 3 North Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL., IS SELLING TO

Clubs and Granges finest Moyune 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 50, 80 and .95. Oolong at 50, 60 and .80.

Sent by Express, C. O. D.

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. The fan has also been improved so that the operator has complete control of the wind force, checking it instantly, or turning on the full force.

We still claim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate Oats and other refuse from Spring Wheat, separate Rye from Wheat (for seed perfectly), separate Oats from Barley, Separates and cleans thoroughly Timothy and Clover. Cleans Flax seed perfectly, removing wild mustard, &c., and does everything in this line required. As a Timothy and Clover cleaner, our machine stands pre-eminently ahead of all others. They are in use in nearly every large seed warehouse in the leading cities.

Machines shipped on trial to responsible parties. Send for circular. We use costly material, and cannot compete with the cheap article of fanning mills on the market. We have put our price down to the lowest figure, \$35.00 cash. Flax screens, \$3.00 extra. Warehouse size, \$60.00 Flax screens, \$5.00 extra. Don't say the above cannot be done, but test it. Please state where you saw this advertisement.

IMPORTANT to GRANGERS And all Consumers.

HARPER BROS., Wholesale Grocers,

44 State Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Make a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Teas, Coffee, Spices, Fruits and General Groceries, in any desired quantities, at WHOLESALE PRICES. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Circulars, with full explanations and new price lists, are now ready, and will be sent to any person requesting the same.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.

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

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

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

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 being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return on the order of the Justice, and upon the benefit the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

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

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

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$1.50

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, 25c

To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, 50c

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, 2c

for making out certificate of appraisal and all his services in connection therewith, 2c

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case, 4c

The Justice's fees in any one case shall not be greater or than, 1c

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

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the week ending September 15

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. S. Knight, of Klapoma Tp. May 10, 1875, one brown bay mare, 16 hands high, star forehead, three white feet, scar on point of hip, 7 years old. Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Clark, Centre Tp. Aug. 16, 1875, one red cow, medium size, 6 years old, underbit of ear, had been with calf accompanied with calf three weeks old. Cow valued at \$15.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. A. Spencer, of Indian Creek Tp. June 29, 1875, one bay mare, hind feet white above fetlocks, two small white spots in the forehead, 14½ hands high, 8 years old. Valued at \$25.

GELDING—Also, by the same, same date, one bay gelding, star in the forehead, white spot on each shoulder, 11 hands high, 4 years old. Valued at \$25.

Chase County—R. A. Breece, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up in Diamond Creek Tp. on the 12th day of Aug., 1875, by H. E. Snyder, one dark bay mare, 14 hands high, age unknown, bald face, harness marks, one shoe on left hind foot, no brands. Value, \$20.

Cherokee County—J. C. McPherson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. C. Canfield, in Crawford Tp. June 15, 1875, one bay mare, 14 hands high, white hairs in forehead, harness marks, shod in front, seven years old. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Also, one bay pony mare, ten years old, in forehead, white on nose, white on both hind feet, harness marks, and shod in front. Valued at \$10.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up in Creswell Tp. July 27, 1875, by John N. T. Gooch, a cream colored mare pony, about 2 or 3 years old, white on both hind feet, shod in front. Posted before J. H. Boushall, J. P., and appraised at \$20.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Dunlavy, of Sherman Tp. Dickinson County, Aug. 7, 1875, a bay mare, with black mane and tail, about 15 hands high, supposed to be five years old, shod in front, white on both hind feet, shod in front, the letter "D" having a straight line through the centre. Valued at \$20.

Elk County—Thos. Hawkins, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up July 27, 1875, by E. C. Sangar, living in Loneport, Elk County, Kansas, one light bay horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, white on both hind feet, shod in front, on the nose, part of both hind ankles white. Valued at \$40.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. N. Allen, of Hock Creek Tp. one dark brown horse, 14 hands high, six years old, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$25.

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Ben. Belt, of Lexington Tp. a sorrel mare, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, with both hind legs white about half way to the gambel joint, white stripe in forehead, with collar and saddle marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Smith and posted before D. F. Walker, J. P. Alexandria Tp. Aug. 16, 1875, one sorrel horse, about 15½ hands high, about 8 years old, left front foot partly white. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by P. S. Wicheil, and posted before L. G. Sholes, J. P. Kickapoo Tp. July 16, 1875, one black mare about 14 hands high, star in forehead, about 6 years old. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Also, one dark brown horse, colt, about 4 years old, white spot in forehead. Valued at \$25.

Mitchell County—L. J. Best, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Washington Mercer, Lulu Tp. August 2, 1875, one bay mare pony, 14 hands high, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, with saddle and collar marks, small white spot on forehead, also a scar on the right fore leg, supposed to have been done with a lariat rope, said pony had a halter on when taken up. Appraised at \$20.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Thomas Thompson, Harrison Tp. July 27, 1875, one dark bay mare colt, 8 years old, both hind feet white, small star in forehead, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$25.

Shawnee County—P. L. Bonebrake, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. C. Leonard, of Soldier Tp. June 6, 1875, one bay gelding, about 14 hands high, 12 years old, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Valued at \$20.

Wabash County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Louis Keckel, Wilmington Tp. July 26, 1875, one iron gray mare, 14 hands high, saddle marks, no other marks or brands, four years old. Valued at \$25.

Woodson County—L. N. Holloway, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. S. Braun, Neosho Falls Tp. August 11, 1875, one gray mare, about 10 or 11 years old, with saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$10.

CHERRY TREES.

PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPES, VINES, Small Fruits, Roses, Shrubs, &c. Write for prices, stating needs and quantity wanted.

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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.

As it read by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring therein:

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

PROPOSITION ONE: Section twenty-five of article two shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25.

All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and beginning with the session of 1876, the regular and extraordinary sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

PROPOSITION TWO: Section three of article eleven shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3.

The Legislature shall provide, at each regular session, for raising sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the State for two years.

PROPOSITION THREE: The following shall constitute section twenty-nine of article two: Section 29.

At the general election held in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and thereafter, members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for two years, and members of the Senate shall be elected for four years.

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to 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 I amend the Constitution." Against proposition one I amend the Constitution.

In regard to proposition two, the form of the ballots shall be: "For proposition two I amend the Constitution." Against proposition two I amend the Constitution.

In regard to proposition three, the form of the ballots shall be: "For proposition three I amend the Constitution." Against proposition three I amend the Constitution.

Sec. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

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

M. S. SALTER, President of the Senate.

JOHN H. FOLKS, Secretary of the Senate.

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

HENRY BOOTH, Chief Clerk of the House.

Approved on the 5th day of March, 1875.

THOMAS A. OSBORN, Governor.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now 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, at Topeka, Kansas, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1875.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

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

Enclose stamp for answer.

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T. B. SWERT, Pres't.

A. C. BURNHAM, Vice Pres't.

S. B. MOBLE, Sec'y.

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

Parties applying should write full particulars, and be sure their title is unclouded.

Money on hand for Loans in sums of \$1,000 to \$5,000, upon improved farms in well settled counties, provided the land is worth at least three times the amount of Loan desired.

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AND

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Invests MONEY for Eastern Capitalists.

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

Pays Taxes for non-residents. Collection Business a specialty. All business placed in our hands promptly and faithfully attended to.

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Practical Farm Account

AND
REFERENCE BOOK.

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

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

The preparation of the "Practical Farm Account and Reference Book" was suggested while the writer was engaged in farming, endeavoring to make the publications, which he was in possession of, answer the purpose of account books for the farm. The finishing of the work has been deferred from year to year, until the present time. In its scope and character it will materially differ from any similar work published.

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 given distance, amount of seed per acre for all kinds of produce, interest tables showing at a glance to interest in any given amount for any length of time, rates of interest in every State, tables giving rates 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., in each State, rates of postage, weights of various woods, comparative strength, legal forms of Deeds, Notes, Receipts, and a statement of Miscellaneous and valuable information for reference. This, in connection with the "account book," combining diary, ledger, inventory, register of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one book, is 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 operations, and whether they have brought him loss or gain. A table, giving more accurately its contents, will be published in the FARMER at an early date. 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 FARMERS ACCOUNT AND REFERENCE BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1875.

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

Send for prices of eggs and fowls. Address, G. H. HUGHES, No. 713, Topeka, Kan.

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Clays, etc., etc. For Sale at Pairle Dell Farm.

Let us Smile.

An American Judge was obliged to sleep with an Irishman in a crowded hotel, when the following conversation ensued: "Pat, you would have remained a long time in the Old Country before you could have slept with a Judge: would you not, Pat?" "Yes, yer Honor," said Pat; "and I think your Honor would have been a long time in the Old Country before ye'd been a Judge, too."

A gentleman who has a thrifty peach-tree in an insecure place put a capital stone imitation of a dog under it to frighten off boys. The other morning he went out to find the legs and tail broken off the image, and the body sticking in the ground, and labeled, "This ere dog feels sick."

"What object do you now see?" asked the doctor. The young man hesitated for a few moments, and then replied: "It appears like a jackass, doctor, but I rather think it is your shadow."

"Sarah, you're a good gal, but there ain't no gal a-going to call for two plates of ice-cream on me and keep me for her feller!" were the closing remarks of a young gentleman of South Broadway upon parting with his innamorata.

Nothing is discouraging to a young lawyer, just as he waxes eloquent about angels' tears, weeping willows, and tombstones, as to be interrupted by the cold-blooded Justice with: "You're off your nest, bub; this is a case of hog-stealing."

As the crowd of darkey spectators filled out of the Atlanta City Court, and watched the file of sentenced negroes marching off to the chain-gang, an old negro remarked:

"It's a gittin' mighty bindin' on de nigger deese days!"

"Yas!" said a sassy saddle-hued fellow; "an' it's got to be stopped somewhere purty soon, 'kase I'm tellin' yer dis sort o' thing is a bustin' up de publican purty mighty fas! Don't yer see dere's more niggers in de chain-gang now dan dere used to waz in de umum league!"

Several of the unchained voters solemnly shook their heads and chimed in chorus:

"Dat's testament talk!"

This is the way they do it in Leflore County, Ga. "Dis prar meetin', called togedder for de purpos of heasin' broder Stage plane dosings which am necessary for our salvation, unanimously resols dat Jake Smitam a fit and proper puseum th represent de sechun at de Board of ob Supervisors."

A few evenings ago a Mississippi farmer tried to drive out of town with his mule and vehicle. But after rail-fencing back and forth across the street a dozen times, he finally got his vehicle foul of a post.

"Hello! what's the matter?" asked a pedestrian as he halted.

"Mazzer!"

"Yes; why don't you drive in the road?"

"Mizzer," replied the farmer after a long look. "I won't tell a lie f'die fort; you may think yis mule's drunk, but he ain't—he's sober's Judge an' I'm drunk as Billy be—whoa, there! back up!"

Farmers should use Uncle Sam's Harness Oil. It is the best preparation known.



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.

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

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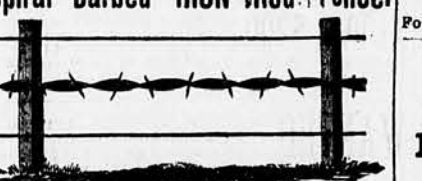
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of good Herd Book Pedigree. The above stock is offered at prices farmers can pay in these hard times. For further particulars write to

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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.

3d. It is 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.

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Wm. Blair & Co., Chicago, Ill.

W. W. Marbourg, Atchison, Kansas.

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Agents for the best selling Prize package in the world. It contains 15 shille paper, 15 envelopes, 15 Fan, Penholder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery and a piece of Jewelry. Single package with elegant prize, post paid, 35 cents.

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Selling Imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased watch; English rolled Gold plate; case Second Dial; Full Jewelled; Expansion Balance; Nickel Movements; beautifully engraved Cases; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs from \$50 to \$100. It sells and trades readily, for from \$25 to \$50. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money on, try this. Price \$17 only. We will send this watch, O. O. D. subject to examination, if you send \$3 with the order, the balance of \$15 you can pay the Express Co. if the watch proves satisfactory.

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