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Agriculture.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NUMBER I

A State like Kansas which has such a beterobringing with them their habits, customs and diversified views in relation to agricultural and fertility to other portions of the American Union they have migrated from; it follows as we recognize this fact, that every new comer who is posessed of the spirit of enterprise will over the road of experimental knowledge.

Preconceived theories will have to undernew ones adopted in their place.

the adaptation of the soil and climate to special perties of the manure heap. varieties of apples. After years of labor and experience, they found to their sorrow, they Written for the Kansas Farmer. had committed many errors. There was no help for them in early days, but recent emigrants have not to travel the same road of disappointment.

Perhaps there is not one farmer in a hundred who planted out an apple orchard before the best suited to the soil and climate of our State

counties, remarked, "I lose one hundred dollars every year, from not knowing what kind of fruit was best adapted to the latitude of the east, but they are a perfect failure here."

early pioneer in the fruit line.

THE PROPERTY OF B. B. GROOM & SON, WINCHESTER, KY. subscribe for a paper published at home; no of cleanliness than to any other error in the cially in warm weather. The ordinary dash astern publication can supply its place in this general management.

important particular. ACRE OF CORN MANURED.

need assistance from those who have travelled nured acre would yield at least ten bushels the half-breed offspring.

Hence arises the necessity of a well edited leave remarked. "Farmers who live on the their cows to run on. This affords very early sowing that is contemplated. If a drill is to that a harrowing right after the plow, a fact paper like the Kansas Farmer, giving the bottom land, have a singular notion that, barn- and very late pastures of the very best kind. be used—and it should always be if one is to of which no doubt you are all well aware. observations and experience of those who yard manure will not pay for hauling: now Besides this, they are fed twice a day on a feed be had—the ground should be well and deephave been the pioneers in agricultural and you see, Judge, that my two days work with made by cutting straw, fodder and clover hay ly plowed, and pulverized to the full depth of horticultural pursuits. Perhaps there is no my team, pays me ten bushels of corn the first and mixing it in equal parts; on this is put a the plowing. If, however, broadcast sowing is department of the farm which will illustrate year, and this will be the case for several years mixture of two-thirds corn meal and one-third contemplated, the sowing should follow the

It is very natural that, every lover of good hood, it stimulates others to follow the exam-constitutes a winter feed for each cow, the plow under, but the best method is to be defruit, when he plants out an orchard for the ple. Although on reflection it would seem summer feeding being lighter. The mixture cided by experiment—especially here where first time in Kansas, would select some favored unnecessary to say any thing in favor of saving is put into a tight wooden box, scalding hot we are all inexperienced. I think, however variety which flourished in the country he mi and economizing our barn, manure, yet it is water poured on it, the lids put on tightly it is a good idea to leave the ground tolerably grated from. This was the practice with the beyond controversy that hundreds of farmers and left that way until the whole mass be-rough. The sowing should be done very ear first settlers in Kansas: they knew nothing of place very little store on the fertilizing pro-comes warm and mellow, and then fed to the lylin this country, at least as early as Sept. 20

GOOD BUTTER.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

dairying, would take a large volume, for it nary two-gallon milk pans to the depth of one bushel per acre is sufficient on sowing would be necessary to commence with de- about four inches. In about thirty-six hours previous to Sept. 20th. After the seed is year 1868, who would not give the subscription price of a dozen Kansas Farmer's if he considered best, the most approved systems of had been able to procure a list of apple trees fooding and management, and the whole contribution of the pap. If of the ground, before the spring rains community and management, and the whole contribution of the pap. If of the ground, before the spring rains community and management, and the whole contribution of the pap. If of the ground, before the spring rains community and management, and the whole contribution price of a ground, before the spring rains community and management, and the whole contribution price of a ground, before the spring rains community and management, and the whole contribution price of a ground, before the spring rains community and management. feeding and management, and the whole con-thicken and sour at the bottom of the pan, if of the ground, before the spring rains comduct and management of the dairy, from the the proper temperature has been observed, mence and after the frost is out of the ground, A friend residing in one of the northern time the milk was brought into the dairy-room The cream should be kept in a cool place, would, in my opinion, be of great advantage. until the butter was packed ready for ship-cooler than where the milk should be, as it is Next in order comes the harvest, which ment. It is not my intention now to go into not so readily cooled as milk, and requires should be done just at the proper time. If com-Kansas; I have trees which flourished well in in the FARMER, will not at present admit of it, milk, on account of its greater aptitude to abling of the berry. If neglected until too later This is almost the united testimony of the points now and try to go more into detail far more sensitive in this respect than milk or occur from shattering; and another loss from

Kirkleavington Duchess Iv

While driving out the other day, I heard a Jersey and the Guernsey breeds, generally, hour, for, if brought before, the grain and other control of the proceeded from the opposite side of though somewhat erroneously, classed under er desirable qualities are sacrificed, the keepsuch a thrifty osage hedge, that it was impossithe head of Alderney. They do not give large ing qualities especially. The hands should ble to see through or over it. "Hallo; stop a mo-quantities of milk, but their milk is uniformly be used to the butter just as little as possible, ment, I want to see you." Turning my ponies richer than that from any other known breed, and washing it is, also, not desirable, as it in round to the place of entrance, there I met an Occasionally we find some noticably good but jures its keeping qualities. From one half to old friend, who exclaimed. "I see you are taking ter cows in other breeds, for one of the best one ounce of Ashton salt is used. geneous population, settled as it is 'by notes for the papers; I have a little matter butter cows I know is a thoroughbred Short- Again would I urge those who wish to have right here which is worth notice. There are horn, though out of seven fine animals bought a name for producing good, sweet butter to twenty acres of corn in this field, and one acre but two turned out to be good enough to be observe the utmost cleanliness in every dewas manured just before plowing in the spring. retained in the herd of butter cows. Grade partment; and most persons forget such adhorticultural pursuits; settling in a territory (I forget the number of loads he had hauled stock, that is, heifers from good native cows vice, and, thereby, do not get Good Butter. on the acre.) "There," says he, "I want you to and gotten by a thoroughbred Jersey or see for yourself, what a difference there is be-Guernsey bull, are generally very valuable Written for the Kaneas Farmer tween this acre and the balance of the field." and are very often met with in the herds of After walking over different portions of the butter dairymen, the thoroughbred sire reprofield, I became perfectly satisfied, that the maducing the desirable qualities of his breed in in wheat raising is the selection of a proper FARMER is one of the most valuable.

field. We estimated the yield of this acre at membered that they must be fed well and proven good by the actual experience of some ground in this locality should be harrowed as go examination, old ideas which have been 75 bushels. The hoppers in the spring had carefully attended to, both winter and sum-reliable wheat raiser. After the selection of soon as possible after it is plowed. If not My old friend, as I was about taking my have large pastures of natural green grass for which must differ somewhat with the manner of amount of harrowing will do the same good this view of the subject, more strikingly than to come, so you see there is money in it." bran, two quarts of this being allowed to plow without a previous harrowing. [Or it is Co. Agricultural Society took place at Osborne Such experiments are useful in a neighbor-about one-half bushel of the former, which possible that it is better to sow the wheat and City Ks., Sept., 16th and 17th. An address

Hay is also supplied. through an ordinary wire strainer and question on which there is a greater difference strained, this time through a flannel made for ing. My opinion—as deducted from reading To go into minute details concerning butter the purpose, when it is put away in the ordi- the experiences of old wheat raisers—is, that

churn or the regular Chester county churn Undoubtedly the most suitable breeds of should be alone used. The churning should cows for strictly butter dairy purposes are the take about an hour, or not less than half an that will pay. The farmer should use his best

ESSAY ON FALL WHEAT RAISING.

The first and most important consideration kind of seed, which should be some good, more corn per acre than the remainder of the Having gotten the best cows, it must be re- hardy, clean variety, and one that has been tention to an observation I have made, i. c., Some of our largest butter dairymen the seed, comes the preparation of the soil, done the ground dries out on top and no

> cows when it has become sufficiently cool. Later sowing may produce a good yield, but is not so apt to do so as the earlier sowing. The milk should be strained at the barn The amount of seed required per acre is brought to the milk house, where it is again of opinion than any other point in wheat rais-

such details, as my time, as well as the space more cold to keep it sweet and pure than does menced too soon, the result will be a shrinkbut I will try to touch on the most important sorb the heat and unpleasant odors, it being the quality is damaged, and a loss is likely to water, both of which are great absorbents. On the increase in labor of handling dead straw, Our country is extensive, it requires time and experience to learn the difference which exists in soil and climate, and the adaptation of the country learning good article! The most suitable breed ments, a thing which, I am sorry to say, all Too great care in all the steps of barresting. in soil and climate, and the adaptation of the best and most productive and profitable productive and profitable products to the diversified interest of farming.

The most suitable breed farmers do not pay enough attention to.

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binding is done, poor shocking and stacking will surely follow ; and 'it costs less to keep the work up with the machine than to have to do it afterward.

The wheat as soon as dry enough should be stacked and should be well done, for what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. I am not certain but that's more economical and better way of harvesting is to head the grain. This, however, must be decided also by experiment. (And all these things should be made the study of every member of this Grange and the result of such investigation reported to the grange.)

The grain should stand in stack a sufficient ength of time to "go through the sweat," which in my opinion adds greatly to the quality of the grain. L'The length of time to stand in stack must depend in a degree on the circumstances of the particular owner. If the crop'is'to' be sold at once there is no need of its standing. But if the desire is to hold for a better price or for any other consideration, and the holder is unable to afford a granary. then it would be better left in the stack-if well stacked-until time of sale.

The marketing of the crop is of more importance than lany of the preceding steps, for on this depends the important question in wheat raising, as well as in all things we undertake, to wit: "Does it pay?" If we fail to get a sufficient return of money to pay for actual expenditure of labor and money, we had better quit this business and go at something endeavors to ascertain the proper time to sell. This may be done by a proper study of the prices at all times of the year, and from the acreage in the country ascertain the probable supply, and from other things the probable demand; and from all these things determine whether to sell early or if the price will be better late in the season. These things can only be learned by a careful study of the general news, and especially the markets from time to time, which may be learned from reading some of our many valuable periodicals published in this country. And in my opinon a small sum of money can not be more profitably invested than in one, two, or more of said periodicals, of which the KANSAS

OSBORNE COUNTY FAIR.

The third annual exhibition of the Osborne was delivered by Hon A. Gray Secretary State Board of Agriculture, the following account of which we take from the Osborne County Farmer.

Hon. Alfred Gray, the secretary of our State board of agriculture, honored our citizens with a visit during the progress of our county fair, and at the earnest solicitation of many, delivered a brief address on Thursda, afternoon. We regret that we cannot print the address in full, as it was a very able and in-

teresting effort.

He gave us, in a few words, an insight into the history, aims and progress of the State board of agriculture, and showed how valuable its efforts were in collecting data, to the cause of immigation. He explained the posi-tion of the State board in not avoring the enefitted.

Denentisco.

He spoke very flatteringly of Osborne county and the northwest, which he now visited for the first time; was really surprised to find so nice a country, and to wineas so much thrift and progress following so closely on previous disaster. His statistical summing up of Osborne country was especially interesting and by the aid of a little kindly assistance. from the gentleman himself, we are enabled to put it in print, in substance at least. Every

To obtain this valuable and necessary inforto even good, to say nothing of extra, quality. be done but once a week, but where from ten sure good binding and to keep the grain been placed under cultivation, a gain in one year of 6,611 acres. In 1873, one year later, 17,476 acres had been placed under cultivation, a gain in one year of 6,611 acres. In 1874, 22,069 acres were

under cultivation, a gain in one year of 4582 acres. In 1875, 26,252 acres, a gain in one year of 4,193 acres, or an average gain in three years of 35 per cent per annum. Of course this does not include any portion of the open prairie upon which your herds largely subsist According to this data you have left of native soil yet to subdue and put under cultivation 549,747 acres which is capable of producing wheat at the rate of 18 bushels per acre, if it were all put under cultivation, the enormous sum of 9,895,446 bushels, more than the entire wheat exports of the state this year. You live stock has increased from 20 horses in 1870 to 1411 in 1875; from 1 mule in 1870, to 216 in 1875; from 10 cattle in 1870, to 4305 in 1875. There are 382 sheep reported, and 565 dogs. In most localities the degree of poverty is both regulated and computed by the number of dogs in the family. This would seem no. both regulated and computed by the number of dogs in the family. This would seem not to be the case here, from appearances, and it is a noticeable fact that no sheep are reported as having been killed by vagabond curs.

Five years ago 29, men and 4 women com menced the settlement of this county. On the lat of March last the population was 3467, 1888 of whom were males and 1579 females, giving the males a numerical preponperance of 309, an encouraging outlook indeed for the The value of your principal crops ar will be more than a quarter of s million dollars, exclusive of garden vegetables, fruits, hay, dairy products, increase in stock, wool, etc., about 74 dollars for all persons of all ages, from the cradle to the grave

or about 284 dollars for each family.
While there has been a falling off in the cheese products of 200 lbs. the increase in butter has been over 18½ thousand

Of occupations the census returns show 737 farmers about five times as many as the ag-gregate of all other occupations. Carpenters gregate of all other occupations. Carpenters are the next highest on the list, there being Then come teachers, numbering 18 blacksmiths and stone masons 14 each and 12

merchants.
It takes five ministers to look after the moral and spiritual welfare of your 3467 people, making an average congregation, actual and constructive, of 693 persons, while the physical condition seems to be somewhat better, as only two followers of Esculapius stand up to be numbered. Six lawyers put in an appearance, but whether the doctors have failed to do their duty, and the people, there fore, out here are dyspeptic and necessarily in-clined to be quarrelsome, or yet the ministers unequal to the task of restraining the combative tendency of human nature, or both, or whether these lawyers have come out here to "grow up with the country" and follow out the inclination of most mortals to ultimately possess, cultivate and fashion into a home a piece of land, does not fully appear.

Your population has come from 32 states sides foreign countries. The 9 states having the largest representation are lowa, 1004; III, 422; Neb, 222; Mo., 208; Mich, 173; Penn, 167; Ohio 147; Wis. 144; N. Y. 109: while foreign countries number in the aggregate, 120. The rest of the 32 states vary from 1 to 76 each.

However uninviting statistical details usually are, the thoughtful immigrant who has be-come wearied of "tickling and tormenting" the obdurate soils of eastern states, and who has or intends to commence life anew in the west, must find in this statistical exhibit of your pro

gress, food for reflection.

During these few years of progress and prosperity, you have not been unmindful of the importance of the enobling and reforming influences of schools and churches, as your 18 school houses and 15 church organizations

abundantly testify. abundantly testify.

What you most need now is immigration.

The whole State wants immigration—labor and capital to develope this beautiful country.

Of your 576,000 fertile acres only 4 per cent.

is under cultivation.

Immigration is wanted not only to subduce these wild praries but to aid in the payment of the state and county taxes. The burthen of taxation now rests upon a few— only 6 per cent. of your area being taxable of which 6 per cent. 68 per cent is under culti

vation.

There are 7 ½ cultivated acres to each man woman and child, or 28½ acres to each family. If the whole county were settled at the same rate, you would have a population of over 76,000.

As before stated, the possibilities of your country, as well as those of the state, can be realized only through the quickening influ-

Morticulture.

F. P. ROE ON STRAWHERRIES.

Rev. E. P Roe, from his new home on the Hudson River, in Orange County, N. Y., sends out a circular in which he gives his views as to strawberries. Of course, it will be understood that it does not follow that varieties which do well with him will do as well in difterent soils or climates :

Many ask me which is the best variety of strawberries. It is difficult to answer. Can scarcely name a variety of apples or pears that far exceeds all others; nor would one set out an orchard with a single variety. It is best to have several kinds of so delicious nor would a fruit as the strawberry, and by placing early kinds on early soil and late kinds on moist

kinds on early soil and late kinds on moist ground the season may be prolonged over a month. I picked very fine Triomphes, Champions and Jucundas on the 17th of July.

I would recommend as early:—Wilson's seedling, Charles Downing, Black Defiance, Medium, Monarch of the West, Seth Boyden, Champion. Late:—President Wilder, Triomphe de Gand, Jucunda. The President Wilder held out longest, and were larger at the last than any other variety. I picked some the last than any other variety. I picked some very fine berries of this kind on July 29.

MONARCH OF THE WEST .- The largest of all fruit enormous and averaging large to the I picked one berry that measured seven es around, and others 6½, six and five in— It is also the most vigorous grower I

Though so large, it has a very fine favor and delightful aroms. With me it has proved a a delightful aroms. With me it has proved a good bearer on both light and heavy soil, and I have seen it loaded with truit on the New Jersey sand. A superb variety for home use, but too soft, I think, for distant markets. With near market and careful handling it will bring the highest price.

Seth Boyden (No. 30) .- This is still one of my chief favorites. Though a comparatively new variety, its reputation is now established as one of the very fipest. It certainly is the sweetest of all the large berries, and for home use cannot be surpassed. It scarcely requires sugar, and yet is far from being insipid. It is

one of the strongest growers and very hardy. With slight protection it will stand the severest winters. Berries immensely large, very many under ordinary culture measuring four inches around and some five. A good bearer. Inches around and some nve. A good bearer. I sold many bushels last year in New York at forty cents a quart and they retailed at fifty cents. I have sold many thousand plants of this kind, and, though soil, locality and culture make a great difference with every variety, I am hearing from all quarters' golden opinions of the "Seth Boyden." A gentleman who has tested hundreds of varieties places it second best on his long list, after a careful comparison in the fruiting season. He regards the "Monarch of the West" as the best on his sandy soil. A friend writes that he picked as many quarts of "Seth Boyden" from a half acre as from the same area of Wilson, kept carefully in hills, and adds that they carry ex-cellently to market. I find that they "stand up" among the best. Many complain of the "green tip," but if they will only leave them till ripe they will find no "green tip."

CHAS. DOWNING .- One of the best and earliest varieties grown. Fruit large and abundant. The more I see and hear of this kind the more I find in its favor. It is extremely vigor ous, hardy and productive. It seems to do vell on any soil, and is excellent for home use but too soft for distant markets.

PRESIDENT WILDER.-Locality seems to make great difference with this upon my soil I regard it as one of the best is with me exceedingly large, quite prolific, and one of the latest. It is the handsomest ber-ry I have, and in color, shape and flavor cannot be surpassed. It carries to market well and brings the highest prices. But in some localities I am told it does not do well, and I have seen it looking poorly. It requires good soil and thorough culture. I like it better every

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.—An old, well estab lished favorite. If I were compelled to raise but one strawberry I would choose this variety, for the reason that it remains so long in bear ing and has also the good qualities of being large, firm, of a sweet, rich, delicious flavor, and a good bearer. But it requires high cul-ture and the runners well cut. A bed of Tri-omphes well cared for will last longer than any other kind that I have known.

CHAMPION.—A very promising variety. Fruit large, of a spicy, acid flavor. Plants very vigorous and exceedingly productive. I have fruited it and seen large beds in bearing, and it bids fair to be one of the best. Season medium to late. It must be planted near other kinds, as it will not bear alone. This season's fruiting has greatly increased my confidence in this veriety. n this variety.

WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING .- The most abundant bearer in existence. I have known single plants to produce over 400 berries. It is the great market berry, of medium size, firm and very acid.

JUCUNDA.—A superb variety, if you can obtain it pure and right, which I have found considerable difficulty in doing. I had a bed in full bearing this year, which I knew to be pure, and a more beautiful sight I never saw in the way of strawberries. Fruit enormous, bright colored and firm. It should have rich soil and hill culture.—Rural New Yorker.

farm Stock.

BROOD MARES AND GOOD POINTS.

An exchange has the following items con-cerning rules to be observed in breeding horses and they are worthy of study. Many a farmer freely admits that he is not a good judge of a horse and the reason, is because he ias never given the matter any attention. He is just as apt to make a mistake in his attempt to raise colts as he is to do well. The points to be observed in a good horse as set forth be low are also worth of study.

"In breeding, the mare should not be less

than five years old, although some farmers breed mares when only three or four. It is not, however, a commendable practice to breed from animals until nature is well developed in from and every organ has maturveriging in from and every organ has matur-ed; nature will then be more energetic in promoting the growth of the young. In breeding from young mares the offspring must necessarily deprive her of those constituents required for the formation of her own frame, and in the young mare lactation is also very pjurions by depriving her of those organic and inorganic elements so essentially required for her full growth. Stunted animals fre-quently result from this practice, which other-wise might have acquired bulk and perfection. cultural purposes, should be roomy; her shoulders oblique and deep her carcass rather long, with broad loins and wide quarters; free-dom will then be afforded for the necessary expansion during gestation, and every facility will be given for the birth of the young. Such points being symbolical of great strength, muscular form cannot be too prominently de-veloped in the brood mare when compact; well-formed ham, and the thighs possessing plenty of muscle, is a great desideratum, with large long joints and flat shanks. What has been said or the hind quarter is in a great measure applicable to the shoulder—as much well-formed muscle as possible from the arm to the knee, but gradually lost as it spproximates the latter. The tendons should be well-defined in passing down from behind the knee to the fetlock, and not have the appearance of being drawn in, as it hurts thei freedom of action. The pastern joints should e large, neither too upright nor too oblique the hoof should be tough and free from brittle ness and be black and smooth. The standing of the fore legs of the cart-horse is not considered objectionable if they do slightly incline under him, provided the legs are straight. I is the opinion of some that such position is favorable for draught; some again consider that the toe should be in a direct line with the point of the shoulder. A good head is a very good acquirement in either sire or dam, as it is generally the first point that attracts attention. The forehead should be broad, the ears moderately broad but not thick, the eyes prominent, clear, and large, with thin eye-ids, the channel under the jaws wide and clean. In the cart horse some do not like the Roman nose, it being considered indicative of a sluggish disposition. The neck from the Roman nose, it being considered indicative of a sluggish disposition. The neck from the withers should gently curve and lessen in size as it reaches the head, since nothing is more displeasing than a head badly set on Temperament should also be regarded in the dam as well as in the sire, as nothing renders a horse more valueless than an irritable, frestul, as restless disposition, and animals having. or restless disposition, and animals having such may in truth be said to possess a nervous temperament, and do not maintain a hardy constitution or condition, and suffer more than others from either local or general disorder. There is another temperament of quite an

opposite character—called the sanguineous—which denotes an animal with a full and plump muscular form, a powerful external conformation and full of energy, willing, docile, enduring in work, and maintaining condition, and when attacked with diseases, soonest recovers. There is not the least doubt that animals have in common, or are susceptible of distinct feelings or emotions, and that ble of, distinct feelings or emotions, and that there actions are influenced by temperament. To procure animals for breeding without some defect would be difficult indeed, and the man who therefore breeds, it matters not from what animal, should always keep in mind the old but true adage that "like begets like," and that this is applicable to the lower animals as it is to the human family.

The so called bots is the larval state of the common gadily, which attacks the horse while grazing late in the Summer, its object being not to derive sustenance, but to deposite its eggs on the coat, and this is accomplished by a glutinous material causing the ova to adhere to the hairs. The parts of the animal selected are chiefly those of the shoulder, neck, and inner parts of the fore legs, especially about the knees, for in these situations the horse will have no difficulty in reaching the ova with his tongue. When, from any cause, the animal licks those parts of the coat where the eggs have been placed, the moisture of the

aided by warmth, hatches the ova-As larvæ they are next transferred to mouth, and ultimately to the stomach of the horse, along with food and drink. It has been calculated that out of the many hundreds of eggs deposited on a single horse, scarcely one

eggs deposited on a single horse, scarcely one out of fifty of their eggs containing larve ar-rive within the stomach. Notwithstanding this waste, we are, all of us, familiar with the circumstance that the horse's stomach may contain hundreds of these larvæ, in the condition of bots. or many, they are retained in this singular abode chiefly by means of two cephalic hooks, which are inserted into the cuticular membrane As soon as the bots have attained their perfec growth, as such they voluntarily loosen their hold and allow themselves to be carried along the alimentary canal, until, at length, they make their escape with the forces. When once transferred to the soil, they bury themselves beneath the surface, in order to undergo the change whereby they are transformed the bot state into the pupa condition, and a period of six or seven weeks, they finally emerge from their pupal envelope or coccon, in the active life phase of the perfect dipterous insect known as the gadfly. It thus appears that these creatures, in the form of bots, ordinarily pass about eight months of their life-time in the discertive expense of the horse.

time in the digestive organs of the horse.
Unlike other parasites, they seem to do little or no harm, on account of the insensible nature of the part of the stomach to which they are attached, and moreover, their presence is seldom discovered until the season of their migration, when interference is uncalled for. No treatment avails in effecting the removal of bots from a horse's stomach before the hatural period for their exit .-- Wilkes' Spirit.

FEEDING CARRIAGE HORSES.

Experience has shown that it is sufficient to feed the horse three times a day. Less quent feeding is decidedly objectionable. oats should be divided into three portions and the hay into two. It is best not to give any hay at the feed preceeding the time at which the animal is likely to be required for work. He will do his work easier if his stomach is somewhat empty than if it is dis tended with hay. Hence, if a horse is used in the morning, the portion of hay should be omited at the early feed and reserved for midday and evening. If on the other hand, he is required for work in the afternoon, he should get his hay in the morning and evening. Horses should not be fed when heated, immediately after work. The stomach is not then in a good state for the proper digestion of the food. The best time for feeding, as a general rule, is at the close of each stable hour. The horse will then feed more quietly, confortable and more at his leight than general rule, is at the close of each stable hour. The horse will then feed more quietly, comfortably, and more at his letsure than when servants are bustling about. Besides many horses if disturbed whilst feeding, are apt to knock about and spill their grain. Reg ularity in the hours of feeding is a matter of some importance. Over lengthened abstinence is injurious, and the mischief is often aggravated by the animal eating to excess when vated by the animal eating to excess when he gets his food. An over-hearty meal is hurtful at any time, but it is especially so when the stomach is weakened by long fasting. It is absolutely necessary that the food supplied should be good and sound.—Wilkes Spirit.

INDIGESTION IN HORSES M. Pety, a French veterinary surgeon draws attention, says the American Farmer to the liability of horses and cattle suffering from indigestion from the consumption of forage in a humid or musty state. It is from over-feeding this complaint is ordinarily produced, or to the too rapid transition from dry to unlimited green food. Another very common cause is the putting of animals to work immediately after their feed. The giv-ing of chaff and the refuse of the threshing machine is also another principal source, as well as excessively cold water, and, above all, allowing, the animal to drink the water of marshes. A little salt or handful of meal is marshes. excellent in the drinks. Old animals ought never to be given too much food at once, and it should ever be mixed with a little straw When the horse shows symptoms of indiges-tion, restlessness, suddenly refusing food, resting on one leg, then on another, the head drooping and seeking the left flank, its excre-ments either hard or liquid, &c., an excitant, as three ounces of kitchen salt or a glass of gin in a bottle of water, will afford relief; or an infusion of chamomile and sage. In case pain exists two spoonfuls of laudanum prove excellent. Of course soap injection friction and fumigation, are not to be overlooked. Bleeding, in case of grain indiges-tion, becomes mortal.

PÉRIOD OF GESTATION OF CATTLE The period of gestation of cattle, says Mr. Finlay Dun, varies somewhat in the various breeds, and is several days longer in Short-horns, Herefords, and other large races, than in Ayrshires, Alderneys and Devons. From his West Heighlanders and Poll ed Angus calve some-what earlier than

ed Angus caive some-what earlier than Short-horns. From Earl Spencer's jobservations on 764 cows, he obtained as the average length of gestation, between 284 and 285 days. The shortest period recorded in which a live calf was produced was 220 days; the longest was 318—the produce a cow calf. Mr. Teissier's observations on unwards of 500 cows of different breads sylvania and New York were antagonizing and snubbing them. on upwards of 500 cows of different breeds yielded an average of 282 days between the date of service and of parturition.

Mr. Dun has chronicled, for some years, the

gestation of a herd of Short-horn cows. He has 563 entries on which he can implicitly rely, and he finds that the average period is about 281 days. 285 bull calves have been carried 281 days; 285 helfer calves have been carried 280 days. The shortest period was 248 days; the gestation of twins born small and bare of hair. Another calf from a stirk was carried 258 days. The longest period was 308 days—the produce a white bull calf, from a seventeen-year old cow.

Several cows went regularly several day wer time, whilst others as regularly failed to carry their progeny the usual period; one cow constantly calving ten or eleven days short of the average, the calves being apparently sound and healthy. There is always more ir-regularity with first than with subsequent gestations, and twins are rarely carried out their full time. There is a strong hereditary tendency in some families to multiple births, and Mr. Dun has one family at least with this predisposition. In 473 births he has had sixteen cases of twins. From the Shorthorn Herd Book he extracted 1,137 births before he made up twenty lots of twins.

FAMOUS CATTLE THAT WERE NOT PRIZE TAKERS.

The Duke of Gloster was seldom shown The Duke of Airdrie never won a prize. Old Renick was never in show condition. The old Baron of Oxford lived fifteen years with-out ever being considered a prizetaker. "he dam of Minister was never in a show-ring; neither were the dams of May Flower, of Breastplate, or the 24th Duke of Airdrie ever seen on a fair ground, or if so, but seldom. The 4th Duke of Geneva, the 10th Duke of Thorndale, the 11th Duke of Geneva. and the 21st Duke of Airdrie are among the and the 21st Duke of Airdrie are among the best sires of the last few years: none of them are show bulls. The best son of Breastplate is from a cow that was never in a show-ring. Young Mary, by Jupiter, produced her last calf in her 21st year' and left behind her an innumearble posterity of prize animals, yet she spent but a small portion of her life in a stable, and was but seldom in the show-ring. Manurka by Harbinger, was not the prize cow Mazurka, by Harbinger, was not the prize-cow of Mr. Alexander's herd, yet she left behind her a much more celebrated and valuable ner a much more celebrated and valuable family than Belum or Forget-me-not. Miss Hudson, by Hermes, was never in a show-ring, yet she left behind her the celebrated London Duke and Duchess family. Goodness, by Orontes, won but few prizes, yet she left behind her the Dukes and Duchesses of Goodness and Duchesses of Goodness. nind her the Dukes and Duchesses of Good-ness, a family growing in favor every year; the Roses of Sharon, the Gwynnes; the Misses Bates and the Nelly Blyes are all from cows little known in the show yard, cows well-bred, but only kept in best condition for transmitting the valuable characteristics of

SWEENY

What is termed "sweeny" is properly atro-by of the muscles of the shoulder, and is not a disease—at least primarily it is not, but it is the effect of a disease; lameness in any one of the joints, from the foot up, which prevents the full action of all the muscles of the shoulders, will produce this atrophy (wasting) of the shoulder muscles. Cure: Find out if possible the first cause, and attend to that; really, not always, the effect will cease. ter the cause is removed, there should be this falling in of the muscles of the shoulders, get some one experienced in such matters to run some one experienced in such matters to run a seton from top to bottom. You thereby set up an intense inflammatory action, and as Dame Nature comes to the rescue, she will throw out granulations (particles of new flesh) and fill up the cavity, and soon (14 to 21 days) complete a cure. Dress the seton with anything the will are sittle any action of the set of th thing that will cause it to suppurate quickly; clean the seton every morning after the first three days; do not wash it; use common three days; do not wash it; use common newspaper to wipe the string, which should be a strong unbleached factory, about 1½ inches wide. Tie a small piece of pine at each end, say two inches long, as thick as a common pencil or more. Let the spring be about five or six inches longer than the space between the two holes in the shoulder. Do not try to work him until the inflamation is all gone.—Veterinarian.

Communications.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW. YORK, Sept. 18, 1875. WHAT WE DID AT THE CINCINNATI CONFER-

ENCE. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Well, I attended the Cincinnati Conference of Farmers and Workingmen, which was called together by a committee appointed by the Anti-Monopoly Convention held at Harrisburg, Pa., in March last, composed of delegates of 256 workingmen's associations of that State. For full particulars I must refer to my three long letters in the New York Daily Graphic of Sept. 9th, 11th and 18th. The Conference was a success Fourteen states were represented, including such extreme points as Texas, North Carolina, Rhode Island and Iowa. Admission was strictly by ticket, and about 75 persons were present first and last. Here for the first time has that old dream of the earnest mechanics and laborers of the East and the farmers of the West been in a measure realized. They met each other eye to eye and compared notes Although the money question was naturally made most prominent, the chief significance of the Conference lay in the fact that therein the genuine representatives of the producer of the whole country enjoyed a truly fraternal consultation, which shall help to convince them that in spite of difference with regard to tariffs and other secondary points, their interests are one and inseparable. This object was certainly accomplished in a good measure ; although that misguided man, Horace H. Day, of New York, when he found his project to get himself nominated to the Presidency of the United States had failed, strove to persuade the representative farmers of the Northwest that the labor representatives of Penn-

The Conference met on Sept. 7, 8, and 9 About 8 o'clock on Thursday, after the platform had been nearly all ratified, Day with drew and sent over the country, through the Associated Press, a false dispatch to the effect

that the Conference had broken up in great disorder, that the Eastern delegates had left, and that only 37 of the invited members were present. He managed this last point by ignoring all who had not signed an absurd dictatorial document which he, as chairman of the invitation committee, had sent out, in spite of the protest of the majority of that committee. None of the Eastern members withdrew with him, except the half dozen still under the influence of his will or his money. After he left there was peace and harmony-almost a love feast.

Among the really representative men there vere the following: John Siney, President of the Miners' National Association of the U. S.; J. F. Welsh, President of Miners and Laborers' Bereavment Association of Anthracite Region: Robert Schilling, President Coopers' International Union: H. J. Walls, Secretary of Moulders' Union of North America; R. F. Trevellick, the labor orator; T. B. Buchanan, Secretary National Executive Committee Independent Party and editor of Indianapolis Sun; E. Ayres, Lecturer Minnesota Grange; Miss J. A. Garretson, Lecturer Iowa Grange; A. S. Platt, Lecturer Ohio Grange; S. M. Smith. Secretary Illinois Farmers' Association, and the following editors: A. C. Cameron, Work. ingmen's Advocate; C. Ben. Johnson, Pottsville, Pa., Workingman; T. A Stow, Cleve-land Plaindealer; Harry Wallis, Pittsburgh National Labor Tribune. There were also numerous strong grange and labor representatives not so well known to fame. Alexander Campbell, one of the fathers of the 3.65 bond, just elected to Congress by the Independent party of Illinois, was present, but took no public part in the proceedings. So were Frederick Evans, with three other dignified Shakers, and Benj. G. Chase, a prominent merchant and reformer of Rhode Island. John Siney was made chairman, as a defiance to the Pennsylvania monopoly rings, which have got him indicted for complicity in outrages which he strove to prevent, as did J. F. Welsh, who carries in his back the dagger wounds of the "Molly Maguires" because he would not aid their murders. It is almost superfluous to add that the Conference was unanimous for "greenbacks," and endorsed the Cleveland convention.

Such men as met in this Conference have been the real workers who brought about the nomination of Allen and Carey in Ohio, and Pershing and Piolette in Pennsylvania. Reformers working for one end call themselves "Anti-Monopolists" in Minnesota, "Independents" in Illinois and Indiana, and "Democrats" in Ohio and Pennsylvania. They will make one party next year and elect the President of the United States.

OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA AND VICTORY!

The consternation of the Bullionists over the Pennsylvania nominations is even ridiculous. The N. Y. Sun says solemnly, "Are the Inflationists crazy? They think they will carry the country with a rush, and that pretty nearly everybody will be for more paper money. All the Northwest and all the South are counted by them as on their side; but they had better not be too confident. The common sense is not yet all gone out of the American people." That's what's the matter-the common sense is getting in at last. The Tribune money men says that the action of the Democrats at Erie, Pa., is a severer blow to the country than Secretary Richardson's illegal issue of legal tenders. Morover, this man who was kicked out of the Stock Exchange by a member as an eavesdropper lately tells us that the action of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Democrats "has alarmed capital and tended to unsettle a growing feeling of confidence that we were nearing the end, and placed all the industrial interests of the country in a worse position than ever." That is bosh. The fact is that capital is so eager to get full employment again that it will pitch in as soon as the will of the people is fully known. The trouble would be that if the majority madly decide for specie, the efforts of the heaviest capitalists to revive industries would be unavailing, and the dry rot would go on. The N. Y. World had a fearful exhibit of the condition of real estate in this city and neighborhood last Sunday. The depreciation averages one-third, insurance companies and savings banks are foreclosing by the million dollars worth, and the latter are even ordering resurveys where they hold the first mortgage; and yet the besotted people of this city would probably give a two-third vote for "resumption." SAMUEL LEAVITT.

Written for the Kansas Farmer. I have just read Prof. Anderson's address in the last KANSAS FARMER. Kansas may well be proud of such a man; his ideas of education are sound to the core. I am glad to see that stand taken. It is full time that all the slow coach style of education was thrown overboard and common sense education, looking to the future occupation or pursuit in life to be followed by the pupil, should take its place. Our common school system is a very costly humbug. The rudiments are only glanced at and the pupil is stuffed with all the ologies, and a smattering of the dead languages, enough to make a fool of him, while at the same time he is unable to indite or write a decent letter, or give his views on any subject if called upon to do so. I hope the Professor will follow up the effort; there is a wide field for usefulnes, and the light thrown on this subject in Kansas may reflect its rays and usefulness all over our Great West.

SAMUEL SINNETT

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 Muss;" "A Financial Catechism;" "Repudiate the Repudiators;" "Exhaustive Power of Usury," Etc.

CHAPTER V.

MIDDLEMEN, OR THE COST OF DISTRIBUTING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

[Especially Dedicated to the Grangers.]

(Especially Dedicated to the Grangers "Trust in heaven though ye be lowly!—
Weak and lowly were those preachers
Who, from fishermen of Galillee,
Became creation's teachers.—
Pause ye not, though musty learning
Hath not doled its scanly morsels.
For the fisming tongues of knowledge
Filled with fire the Twelve Apostles.
Thurn will shame the crafty schoolmen,
Fill the hoary scribes with awe.—
LIKE THE YOUTSPUL CHRIST ENFOUNDING
AT JERUSALSM THE LAW. A. J. H. DWS

A. J. H. DUGANNE "I kinder like that poetry," said Farmer Jenkins "and why shouldn't we do it just as Col. Duganne says? We are just as well edi caticated as them fishing fellows, and I don't allow that the schools of Nazareth or anywhere along shore in Gallilee could beat our'n, nohow. And them stuck up Pharaseer with their broad phylacteries preachin' and prayin' at the corners were fellows of big larnin', and so were the Rabbins at the Synagogue, but they got whipped in argument. and the money changers turned out of the temple. And if them air fellows who thought they'd got all the larnin' in them days was mistaken, why shouldn't they be now But how on airth does it happen that you think and write so different from the other Boston chaps? Take another doughnut and

some more cider and 'tell us." "The way I first got to thinking on these things, Brother Jenkins," I responded, "was thus :- When quite a youngster I was sent to the West Indies in charge of a cargo of all sorts of things, among which was a quantity of flour-Superfine York State, costing, on board the vessel, five dollars a barrel.

On arrival, after an eleven days' run, w sold the flour at twenty-three dollars per bar rel, and of course it was retailed 'at not less that twenty-five dollars per barrel.

We bought sugar at five reals (621/c) per arroba (25 lbs.), one third white and two thirds brown—that is, at 21/2 cents per pound, or, in other words, a pound of sugar in Cuba cost just what a pound of flour did in Boston."

"Thunder!" said Brother Jenkins, "you don't tell me that!"

"But I do," said I, "and if you won't interrupt me, I'll make your eyes stick out worse than they do now before I get through. When we got back to Boston we sold our

brown sogar at 71/2c and our white at 81/4c per pound. Of course it retailed at least for ten cents

per pound. THEN I FIGURED THUS:

A barrel of flour cost in Boston \$5. The same retailed in Cuba for \$25. The money the barrel of flour brought in Cuba bough 1,000 pounds of sugar at 21/2c per pound which retailed at 10c per pound, or \$100. IN OTHER WORDS,

The consumer pays......

The middlemen get.......\$98 00

Or, out of every \$14, the nonproducer gets ing \$18, and the producer gets \$1.

Don't understand me, neighbor Jenkins that the \$13 went into the merchant's pockets. He was not overpaid. The average merchant is not overpaid, as from the evils of our wretched credit system, though his gains are nominally large, they are fleeced out of him in a large majority of cases, and not one merchant in ten does business twenty five years without becoming one or more times bankrupt and insolvent.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT charged an import duty of ten dollars per bar

rel; another item was added of "subsidies of war" \$1.15, and the port charges were enor-

OUR OWN GOVERNMENT charged an import duty of 21/5c on the brown and 81/2c on the white sugar per pound, and the merchant had left not over five per cent.

on the transaction. Farther observation at home convinced me that I need not to leave our shores to learn the prodigality of waste which obtains in our system of exchanges.

A shoe maker and a beok-binder may live in the same town. Each wants the product of a day's work of the other, but instead of an equivalent exchange, the shoe-maker, acting through one or more middlemen, gives three days of his own work for one of the bookbinder, and the latter pays the same penalty. Thus each pays the producer equal to one day's work and the exchangers two.

WITHIN A YEAR

I have known the following experience: Mrs. Jones, being especially pleased with some tea she got of the grocer at \$1.25 per pound, asked her husband to get enough to

The grocer told Mr. Jones that he was all

and could get no more, but that he bought it of a jobber named Smilax, in Front street New York, at 94c per pound.

Jones, who is an oily spoken sort of a man nade the acquaintance of Smilax who was out of that lot of tea but showed the bill as having been bought of Gunnison at 80c.

So Jones traced it back to the importer, who sold it on arrival at 27c per pound, or just 98c per pound less that Mrs. Jones paid for it.

Jones bought a big lot just like it of one man removed from the importer for 32c per pound and resold it to the granges at 371/2c per pound. My Grange got one lot of it, and it pleased us, as on a ten pound package we saved \$8.75, which is easier than to make it by hoeing potatoes or squiching Colorado beetles but one of our boys was a little leaky and that broke up that arrangement."

"Gracious," said Farmer Jenkins, "why can't we always do so? Miss Jenkins could soon save enough to carpet the front room and get Jemima a melodeon."

steady on its present track, but what I've told They're asleep. Somebody wake 'em up! do you about store goods a'rnt a flea bite to what Tell them to hold a neighborhood fair. Deccould tell you about money speculation.

You think it a hard case that of the \$1.25 Mrs. Jenkins pays for a pound of tes, 27c goes to the importer and 98c to the middlemen, or, in other words, according to that ratio, you would give one day's work to the producer and four days' work to the middleman, or, as in the other experience, give one day's work for the sugar and thirteen days' work to have it brought to you.

I suppose I told you that the Government you had elected loan \$356,000,000—free of in- er and threatening clouds detaining many of terest—to its pets, and so corner the money market by a short supply of currency that you have to pay those pets ten, fifteen and twenty per cent, for the use of the same money which your own government loans them now for nothing, and by the last finance bill offers them a thousand million more on the sam-

"Sakes er me!" put in Mrs. Jenkins, " thought that all the bankers were powerful Stem, together with half a dozen sorts seed-

"Never so mistaken in your life, my good woman," I responded, "you farmer folks have them. Indeed, one very prominent Englishman, who teaches young Lords, Earls and Dukes at Oxford College, England, denies that bankers have any money. I won't go so far as that, though I do know that I never knew a great many people to go to the bank at the same time to get money and get it.

They say they haven't got it and must suspend—that is, not pay. This is against the law and makes them liable to lose their charter and special privileges, but in such cases the government, both here and in England, steps in and guarantees them against all harm.

as a teacher is

PROFESSOR BONAMY PRICE,

Professor of Political Economy in the Univerecture in New York last winter:

Now you will see how that bankers do not have capital. I am ashamed to say that English literature, and of that in London especially, they say they have got capital. Where is their capital? They have got ink stands, they have got pens, they have got buildings and some furniture. But where is the capital? I don't others are neither wiser nor

They have got no capital. What they have got is to find a buyer for the man who sold wheat, and that is all.

The world has at last leaves at last leave

got is to find a buyer for the man who sold wheat, and that is all.

Therefore, all this discussion that implies the banker has capital, that there is capital in Wall Street, is an absurdity of the very first order; it is these abominable absurdities that make human understanding incapable of seeing the truth. If I can be of any use, it is to transfer you to a world of realities and facts. There are no greater utterers of jargon in this world than the English bankers.

"I vow, Brother D.," said Jenkins, "you have opened my eyes awful tight, and I don't succession.

"I vow, Brother D.," said Jenkins, "you fort, and the raising of stock, come in quick succession.

is too little for me to talk for. In this way you will get the whole story, and if there is planters character, and less knowledge of his anything you don't understand write to Bro.

The direct interest.

The direct interest. carefully, and, I doubt not satisfactorily."

A correspondent of the New York World writes: " I find it pays to put wood seles and lime and a light sprinkling of salt around each lime and a light sprinkling of sait around each peach tree. the top earth should be removed from the trees before the ashes, lime and sait are put around it, if the trees are not all unthrity it will restore them to life again, and in a short time they will look as thrifty as if nothing had been the matter with them. I think this helps to make the fruit stay on, would adding a say your than he as a reach I would advise every one that has a few peach trees to try what I have recomended, and see if their truit does not ripen better and grow finer than when they are left to have their own way."

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent to any sold out of that lot (cargo of ship Benefactor) address the balance of the year for 50 cents.

Zatrous of Husbandry.

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

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

Prize Essays, and much valuable reading.

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

United States.

The use in subordinate granges of the sett of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight. The three books are sent, postage paid, to an grange, for \$1.50.

For the Kansas Farmer.

HOW TO MAKE A GRANGE MEETING PROFITABLE.

How to make every session of a Grange profitable and interesting is a question that concerns every Patron. A Grange may dwindle, dwindle, and finally die for lack of social "You can," said I, "if the Grange keeps interest, and nobody know what is the trouble. orate your hall, if it is only the school house where your children go to school. A bit of evergreen is as grateful to a child's eye as to yours. And when you have brought together your specimens, talk about them. Any man can talk, and talk well, of things he is famil-

Acting on this idea the members of Neosho Grange, No. 523, held a Fruit Fair at their negular meeting on the evening of September 15. The attendance was small, a slight showthe "regulars." Nevertheless, the session

proved of absorbing interest. Eighteen named varieties of apples were presented, to wit: Gerret, Winesap, Milam, Roxbury and Golden Russet, Northern Spy. Yellow Belleflower, Maiden Blush, Domine, Snow, W. W. Pearmain, Tallman Sweet, Carolina Sweet, Willow Twig, Missouri Pippin, Fulton, Fulton Strawberry, and the Roman rich, and 'twas their own money that they lings. The specimens were very large and fine.

Four sorts of grapes were displayed : Concord, Catawba, Norton's Virginia and the Virmuch more capital than the bankers, and they ginia Seedling, a small grape of a decidedly Importer of Teas. foxy taste. The display of peaches was very fair, but hardly fine. Of tomatoes, only three varieties were shown : Excelsior, Trophy, and a Mammoth sort, originated by the exhibitor. The same specimens were displayed at the county fair a few days afterwards. Specimens were also exhibited of field corn, cabbage, cucumbers and melons.

After a long and interesting discussion over the various articles, in which almost every one present took part, we had a recess, and the good qualities of everything eatable in its raw state were duly examined and approved.

The whole affair was so pleasant that it was decided to hold another of like character, and The distinguished gentleman I told you of the members were requested to bring samples of corn, ears and stalks to the next meeting. One word more concerning the county fair The display of vegetables was very fine. The sity of Oxford, England, and said in a public premiums on grain and vegetables amount \$118 50. On fast horses, to \$825.00. On Now you will see how that bankers do not the fine arts, in forty-one departments, \$1.00-

> The Patrons of Husbandry, who are men as others are neither wiser nor better, nor more sacred in their persons, that they should

have opened my eyes awful tight, and I don't want to go to sleep to-night without hearing more about these things. Come spund to our Grange to-night and talk it up to the boyswon't you?"

"No, I won't," said I, "and for this reason: Brother J. K. Hudson, of Topeka, Kansee, has got me to promise that I will write him out a good many talks on this matter, and he will send the mout in the Kansas Farmer to send them out in the kansas the send the send the send them out in the kansas the send them out in t

good many talks on this matter, and he will send them out in the Kansas Farment to a good many thousand Granges and Patrons, and it is much easier for me to talk in that ways to a large number than to a few, and it is much better for the Grange, as all of the members would not probably be present.

So just write to Brother Hudson for the Farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for a year, and if four or five cents a farmer for the year for the year.

So just write to Brother Hudson for the farmer for the year.

The direct interests of planting, and the questions immediately connected with it, are all that they are in condition to discuss and attend to—and for doing this, they need not be called gods or saints, nothing but plain, sensible men—striving to meet an exigency, and the misfortunes of the times in a practical, Unambitious manner.—Rural Texan.

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

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EVERYTHING from a card to a double-abeet Poster executed in the finest style at THE FARMER office.

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

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Stock Sale of Wesley Warnock, of Cyn thiana, Ky, and J. U. Jenkins, of Petersburg, Kentucky.

Head of the "Cedar Grove herd, and 17 head, the top of J. C. Jenkins' Herd. To be held at the Fairview Farm of T. J. Megibben

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1875.

There will be offered in the CEDAR GROVE Herd. CRAGGS, PERIS. ROSE OF SHARONS, ADE LAIDES, LADY JANES, CAMBRIAS, RED ROSES, FIDGETS, DAPHINES, ARABELLAS, EMMAS, and other good, popular families In those to be offered by J. C. Jonkins, will be MAZURKAS, ROSE OF SHARONS. MISS WILEY'S, BLOOMS, and the best LOUANS living. No herd of Short-Horns to be solid during the fall series of sales will be equal to those to be offered on the above-named day.

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

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

Col. L. P. Muir, Anet'r. Cynthiana, Ry.

WESLEY WARNOCK,
Col. L. P. Muir, Auct'r. Cynthiana, Ry.

*** Special attention is called to the great series of
sales in Kentucky, of which this is one, commencing
at Lexington, Monday, Oct. 11th; J. J. Adair, Oct. 12,
in Harrison co.; this sale, Oct. 13th; B. B. Groom, in
Clark co., Oct. 14th; H. P. Thompson, Clark co., Oct.
15th; Richardson & Co., Imported Stock, in Fayette
co., Oct. 16, followed by Corbin & Patterson and James
H. Davis. in Bourbon. Oct. 18th; other sales continu
ing through the week in Clark co.; and in Bourbon co.
with J. Scott & Co.'s sale Oct. 25th; F. J. Barbee's
Oct. 25th; Ayer's & McClintock's Oct. 27th.

IMPORTANT to GRANGERS And all Consumers

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Make a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Teus, Coffees, 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.

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Corn Crushers. For Horse or Steam Powe

Wood-Sawing Machines Cross Cut and Circular. Shaker Thresher.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines. BELLS: Church, School, Farm & Fire-Alarm Descriptive Circulars and Price-Lists sent Free. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., 664 to 694 West Eighth St., CINCINNATI, O.

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The Largest Manufactory in the Southwest, Manufacturers of the Celebrated

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

St. Louis double hole Corn Sheller With NEW COB RAKE AND FAN: Junior St. Louis and Mound City Shellers,

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At Oak Grove Farm Bred from the most approved strains of Imported Stock, selected from the best Herds of England and Canada. PIGS for sale at reasonable prices.

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WEDDING, Visiting and Business Cards, in every style, and at lowest prices, at the Kansas Farmer Job Printing office, Topeka, Kansas.

Great Series of Important

Short-Horn Sales

In Central Kentucky.

J. A. Farra & I. 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, Illustrions, Ianthas, Rose of Sharons, 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, Mazurkas, Rose of Sharons, Miss Wileys, Blooms, Louans, Cragges, Peris, 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, Cannondales, Cragge, Louans, Phyllises, &c.; Oct. 10.

John Allen Gano, sr., Centreville, Ky., entire herd, 50 head Gwynnes, Carolines, Amelias, Pomonas, White Roses, &c.; Oct. 19.

B. P. Coff, Winchester, Ky, entire Holmhurst herd, 75 head, Josephines, Young Marys, Phyllises, Cambrias, Barmton Roses, &c.; Oct. 20.

W. L. Sudduth & W. C. Vanmeter, Winchester, Ky., their entire herds, 100 head, Sweet Roses, Young Marys, Phyllises, Cambrias, Barmton Roses, &c.; Oct. 21.

John W. Prowitt, Winchester, Ky., entire herd of 75. head, descendants of imp. Trefoll, Young Mary, Cambria, Josephine, Bella, Lady Elizabeth, &c.; Oct. 22.

C. T. & S. B. Redmon, and H. F. Judy, Winchester, Ky., will sell 75 head, descendants from imp. Irene, Prize Flower, Flower, Tiny, Lady Elizabeth, Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Pansy, Airdie, &c.; Oct. 23.

Joseph Scott, Paris, Ky., will sell 80 head of Young Marys, Princess Royals, Nannie Williams, Rosabellas, Cambrias, Bracelets, Young Phyllises, Lady Carolines, &c.; Oct. 25.

Ayres & McCllintock, and R. E. Pogue, Millesburg, Ky., will sell 100 head of Red Roses, Janes, Hillpas.

Cambrias, Bracelets, Young Phyllises, Lady Carolines, &c.; Oct. 25.
Ayres & McClintock, and R. E. Pogue, Millersburg, Ky., will sell 100 head of Red Roses, Janes, Hilpae, Crages, Rose of Sharons, Cambrias, Young Marys, Galailas, 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

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, 1878, about Eighty-one Hend 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.

22d Duchess of Airdrie, Kirklevingtons, Wild Eyes, Bates' Places, and other Bates-Bell sorts, TOWNELEY BARMPTON ROSES,

SEVERAL PRINCESSES. Moss Roses, Gwynnes, Jubilees, Imp. 8th Maid of Oxford.

Bright Eyes, Lady Chesterfords, and other high-bred and popular families.

Among the bulls will be Imp. OXFORD GENEVA,

atralght Bates-Oxford bull; also a pure Wild Byes bull, two Lady Bates or Filbert bulls, and others almost as desirable.

We feel that this sale will afford a rare opportunity for obtaining choice animals of high Bates breeding and fancy pedigrees, and call attention to the fact, that none will be offered except such animals as fashionable families may be built upon.

The bulls principally need, to which the cows will be in calf, are 4th Buke of Winfield, 2d Competent Lord Wild Eyes, Imp. 6th Buke of Kirklevington, Sin Buke of Geneva. 4th Call of Charles of Charles

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

for cash. B. B. GROOM & SON, Winchesser, M.y. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

237 Attention is called to the following sales in the same vicinity: Oct. 18. W. Warnock. Oct. 18. B. P. Thomson. Oct. 18. North Elkhorn Imp. Cd. Oct. 18. Corbin & Patterson. Oct. 19. J. A. Gano, 57. Oct. 20. P. Goff. Oct. 21. Vanmeter & Sudduth. Oct. 22. John W. Prewitt. Oct. 23. Redmon Bros. and Judy. Oct. 25. Jos. F. Scott & Co. Oct. 27. Ayres & McClintock. Thoroughbreds.-T. J. Megibben, Cynthiana, Oct. 8.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

SHORT HORNCATTLE

PARIS, Bourbon County, KY.

Monday, October 25th, 1875. THE Subscribers will sell, on the above day, at the Paris Fall Grounds, about SO Head of choice-bred Short-horn cattle, highly crossed with the purest sates and Mison blood, offering to breeders a large number of very valuable animals, both in blood and individual merit. The offering will lectude numerous representives of the following highly first class families.

representives of the following highly first class familiary from the Marya. Princess Royals, Rosabellas, Namele Williams, Cambrias, Bracelets, Young Phylliaes, Lady Carolines, and others of well-known popularity, nearly all the get of Duke and Princes buils.

The buils in use on this herd, and to whom all the females of sufficient age will be bred, are Reyal Airdrie (a pure Rose of Sharon), bred by Abram Renick, got by Alridrie 3d, and Lounn's 5th Duke, by 1th Duke of Thorndale, out of Jouan's 5th Duke, by 1th Duke of Thorndale, out of Jouan's 5th Duke, by 1th Duke of Onelda 926, out of Justets by Princeton, will be sold with the herd.

Tanas,—Six ment of the Sharon, but in the surface of the latter of the surface of

CAPT. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

Faris Ky.

Attention is called to the following sales in the same vicinity: Oct. 18, W. Warnock. Oct. 18, B. B. Gromen & Son. Oct. 18, H. P. Thomson. Oct. 18, Sorth Bikhorn imp. Co. Oct. 18, Corbin & Patterson. Corbin & Patterson. Sorth Bikhorn imp. Co. Oct. 18, Corbin & Patterson. Oct. 21, Vanmeter & Suddith. Oct. 22, J. W. Frewitt. Oct. 23, Badmon Broa and Judy. Oct. 21, Ayres & McClintock.

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CHICAGO. Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Farm, School and Church Bells, Agricultural Bollers, Wood Sawing Machines, Tread and Sweep Powers, etc.

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MAITLAND GRANGE as ures all Patrons wishing to locate in Orange County, that they may be kindly cared for, and amply assisted in selecting a home in our midst. Her members are scattered over a large area of the best part of the county, which is now rapidly settling up, and their object is to protect immigrants to our section from imposition. Address V.E. LUCAS,

Maitland, Orange County, Florida.

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, Three Copies, Weekly, for one year Five Copies, Weekly, for one year Ten Conies, Weekly, for one year.

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One insertion, per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month,
Three months,
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Three months,
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SPECIAL OFFER FOR TRIAL ADERTISEMENTS.—
1 inch space for 3 months. (13 insertions), for \$10.
Copy of the paper mailed regularly to all advertisers.
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The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburgs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitisble rule adhered to in the publication of The Farisher.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

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DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson Kan.
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MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
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"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER
GIRL," W. P. POPENOE, ALFREL GRAY, Prop.
SNOW, Prop. KEDZIE, Prop. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers on Kanasa s a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others in terested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every passe of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper.
Specimen conies will oe sent free to any address.

To Adversisers.

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States.	Place of Fair.	Time of Fair
St. Louis	St. Louis	Oct. 4 to 9.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Sent 27 to Oct 2
Lowa	Keekuk	Sent 27 to Oct 2
Wieconein	Milwaukee	Sant 6 to 11
Webseste.	Omehe City	Sont Older Od
Nebraska	Omaha City	Sept. 21 to 24.
Cincinnati Indi	ne'lCincinnati	Sept 9 to Oct. 9.
	Hartford	
Georgia	Macon	Sept. 18 to 25.
Maine	Portland	Sept. 21 to 24
	Helena	
New England	Manchester, N.	H Sept. 7 to 10.
	Waverly	
New York	Elmira	Sep 27 Oct to 2
	Salem	
Rhode Island	Cranston, Prov	t'ce Oct 5 to 7
Vicatala	Richmond	Oct 96 to 90
V 11 K 111118		

IMPORTANT TO **ADVERTISERS**

AND TO ADVERTISING AGENTS.

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

To Kansas Publishers.

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

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

Yours very Truly, J. K. Hudson.

Editor and Proprietor of the Farmer.

From Pottawatomie County.

September, 29-Corn good, June planting out of the way of frost; fall grain doing very well, a full average am't sown; threshing mostly done, yield poor. Weather dry and warm; frosts several nights from 18th to 25th. wheat No. 2, \$1 spring 80c, potatoes 80c.

GEO. H. EVERETA

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS MEETING.

The Fourth Session of the National Agricultural Congress, at Cincinnati, last week, was not largely attended, but proved to be a S Waring; South Carolina, R C F Baker; pleasant and profitable meeting. The efficient Tennessee, Gen W H Jackson; Texas, Wm President, Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Nashville, Tenn., was unfortunately unable to be present in consequence of illness in his family. A very appropriate letter from him was read by the Secretary. Col. J. O. Griffith, of the Rural Sun, was chosen temporary President, and delivered a brief address.

A communication and memorial were pre sented from the well known entomologist, Prof. C. V. Riley, in which the vast injury caused by insects was referred to, and Con gress was urged to appoint a commission to further investigate the habits and means of destroying the locusts, chinch bugs, cotton worms, etc. This communication was referred to a special committee, which reported a reso lution recommending a somewhat different plan for Congressional action. This resolution was referred to the general committee or resolutions, which reported a substitute advising States which had not already done so to appoint State entomologists.

At the opening of the second day's session Col. J. B. Killebrew, Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics and Mining of Tennessee read an address on "Our Southern Halt, "Its Capabilities and Drawbacks." This address which was quite long was unusually able and eloquent, and presented a mass of facts and statistics of much value. The views on financial questions-advocating more currencywhile not meeting with universal acceptance were very ably presented. In the discussion on this paper W. P. Burwell, of Virginia, in a forcible and eloquent speech, defended the financial positions of the address, which were also favored by W. R. Duncan, of Illinois. Dr. J. M. Gregory, Regent of the Illinois Industrial University, presented the arguments in favor of having a fixed and uniform standard of value for the currency, in a very clear and for cible address. Mr. Adams, of Indiana, took the same view of the question.

Hon. W. C. Flagg, President of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, delivered an address on "Legislation in Its Relations to Agriculture," which was characterized by that carefulness of preparation and full presentment of facts and statistics which those familiar with his writing expected from this able writer and speaker in the farmers' movement

Dr. J. M. Gregory, Regent of the Illinois Industrial University, delivered an address on the "Real Obstacles to Agricultural Education," which was listened to with much interest and was a very valuable contribution to most important question. Prof. N. S. Towshend, of the Ohio Agricultural College, gave a brief address commending highly the ad dress by Dr. Gregory.

In the way of resolutions, the Congress wisely as we think, did little. A series of res olutions were adopted, after much discussion indorsing the Senate Special Committee's report on transportation, recommending four great water lines to be constructed by the Na tional Government: and specially indorsing the Great Central Water Line. Resolutions recommending a reduction of tax on tobacco to ten cents a pound, the repeal of all unne cessary restrictions, and opposing the double tax which comes from the tariff on imported articles, and in manufacturing tobacco, and then the excise tax on tobacco, were much dis cussed, but finally adopted.

A very appropriate resolution of thanks to the retiring President, Gen. Jackson, was unanimously adopted. Resolutions of thanks to the gentlemen who delivered addresses, were also adopted.

A new constitution was adopted. Any one ber, by being nominated by two members and paying \$3 annually. Agricultural and Horti cultural Societies, Agricultural Colleges, Far mers' Clubs or Granges, etc., are entitled to be represented by delegates. All members will receive the annual volume of transac-

Hon. J. R. Dodge, of Department of Agri culture, Washington, Hon. Alfred Gray, Sec retary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and Col. J. B. Killebrew. Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics and Mining, of Tennessee, were appointed a committee on agricultural statistics, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting.

The tollowing officers were elected for the ensuing year, the Vice Presidents being selected mainly from the State Agricultural Societies and Boards, or from the officers of State Granges, as an important part of their duty is the preparation of an annual report on the condition of Agriculture in their States and Territories:

President-W. C. Flagg, of Illinois.

Vice-Presidents-Alabama, W H Chambers; Arizona, Warren Foote; Arkansas, Sterling Cockrill; California, J M Hamilton; Colorado, N C Meeker; Dacota, E B Crew; Delaware, Ed Tatnell; District of Columbia, J R Dodge; Florida, B F Wardlaw; Georgia, R A Alston; Idaho, T W Bennett; Illinois, W R Duncan: Indiana, J Q A Newson; Indian Territory, - Ross; Iowa, A B Smedley; Kanese, Alfred Gray; Kentucky, J B Bowman : Louisiana. A B Irion : Maine, S L Goodale: Maryland, S S Sangs: Massachusetts, W S Clark : Michigan, T C Abbott : Minnesota. J H Stevens : Mississippi, J O Wharton : Misbut no damage done. Price of corn 25c, fall souri, J S Marmaduke; Montana, Brigham this trouble, are invited to give their experi-Reed; Nebraska, J Sterling; Nevada, L R ence in the FARMER for the benefit of our Bradley; New Hampshire, D T Chase; New readers.

Jersey, G H Cook; New Mexico, T J Buell; New York, Geo Geddes: North Carolina, K G Battle; Ohio, J H Klippart; Oregon, A J Dufur; Pennsylvania, N Freas; Rnode Island, G that the owners fail to recognize their own Watson : Utah, J E Johnston : Vermont, R Mason; Virginia, W P Burwell; Washington, Philip Ritz; West Virginia, B M Kitchen; Wisconsin, W W Field; Wyoming, J A Campbell.

Secretary-G. E. Morrow, of Western Rural. Chicago.

Treasurer-J. O. Griffith, of Rural Sun Nashville.

The next annual meeting was appointed to be held at Philadelphia, the time to be fixed by the Executive Committee, probably in early

SEND YOUR BEST MEN TO THE LEGISLA-TURE.

It is becoming of greater importance every year that the people of the State put forward as their representatives in both houses of the Legislature their best men. Not only do we need honest men but they should be intelligent, and able to comprehend the needed changes of laws and to prevent the passage of special laws in the interest of rings and corporations.

There are two railroads the depots and beadquarters of which should remain within the State of Kansas. Up to this time they have been able, by one subterfuge and another, to evade the law, retaining their offices in Kansas City.

Another question of very much more interest to the taxpayers of the State, and one which the next Legislature should bring before the attention of Congress, is the evasion and chicanery of the Kansas Pacific Railway in keeping their lands free from taxation. We shall present our readers with a full and exhaustive discussion of this latter question before the meeting of the Legislature, and ask that the attention of our representatives in Congress be called to the injustice of permitting a corporation to hold great tracts of land free from taxation. It has been a misfortune that railroads have been able in the past to dictate just such legislation as they deemed for their own welfare, and to prevent the passage of any bills adverse to their interests.

So potent has been the power of money in our Legislature that a proprietor of 20,000 acres of land came before the Legislature of ast winter asking it to grant him almost kingly powers within the limits of his land His wrath at being foiled in this attempt to create his landed aristocracy, found expression in a sentiment which the people of Kansas can, will and do repudiate to-day. He said "I can take money and pass this bill through your dammed Legislature; if I can't get the legislation I want any other way, I can buy

Send your best men to represent you in your Legislature—men who have the courage and the integrity, as well as the intelligence, to guard and protect your interests.

OUR NEW AND OUR OLD CONTRIBUTORS

Our readers will observe that we this week ntroduce to them, a new contributor to the FARMER, Mr. D. Z. Evans, of Town Point, Maryland. Mr. E. is a practical farmer breed. er and fruit grower a hard working clear thinking writer. Mr. Evans has engagements with several of the best agricultural papers of the country and is rapidly making a national reputation among readers of agricultural litera-

Judge Hanway, begins in this number series of papers on every day Farm Topics which we believe will be found among the most interesting papers contributed to the FARMER.

Mrs. Beers, has an original story which will oon appear running through three number The papers contributed upon Finance entitl ed, "Weeds, Worms and Bugs on our National Farm," by John G. Drew, of New Jersey, are attracting attention throughout the country among the readers of the FARMER. Mr. Drew has written some of the clearest and mos comprehensive arguments upon the greenback side of the currency question which have been produced. A Philadelphia publishing house will put the present series of articles, written expressly for the FARMER, into phamphlet

Dr. A. G. Chase, formerly editor of the FARMER will continue his series of "Farm Notes," No. 2. of which will appear nex week.

A series of Educational articles will be pre pared for the FARMER by Prof. Felter.

The friends of the FARMER may rest assu ed that we shall earnestly labor to make every issue of this paper better than the preceeding one. A hearty support will enable us to give our readers a larger, fuller and better paper.

A NEW DISEASE AMONG THE CATTLE. We learn from some correspondents that disease has broken out among the cattle in some localities which has proved difficult to treat. The Kansas New Era says regarding

The cattle get stiff, lose appetite, eyes wa ter, mucuous membrane of month and nose gets raw so that the cattle cannot eat. The disease has been treated successfully by drenching the cattle with pounded charcoa and sulphur—one pint of pounded charcoal one tablespoontul of sulphur to a quart of wa-

Our readers who have any more definite information, or who have successfully treated

DESCRIBE YOUR STRAYS CORRECTLY. Many animals taken up and posted under the stray law are so inaccurately described property. A man who describes a stray may carelessly or from intention call a sorrel horse a chestnut, or a dark bay a brown, or an iron grey a grey, or fail to give the particular distinguishing marks or brands by which an owner would readily detect his horse. If all the animals taken up were accurately de scribed and promptly posted it is very certain that thousands of dollars worth of stray stock would be recovered that is not at the present time. To mislead the owner of a stray by describing it wrong is just as much of a crime as to steal the horse from the stable. There is a very strong public feeling against a man who steals a horse or other live stock, but we have known men to permit stray stock to remain on their farms for one or two years, without posting, and finally to adopt them as their own, fully believing that sufficient time had elaps ed to give them a title to them.

Now the plain fact and law is distinctly that a man who harbors a stray animal without making the effort prescribed by law, lays himself liable to a criminal prosecution. As a matter of right and justice and honesty citizens should not permit stray animals to remain with their stock or on their farms unless they obey the plain provisions of the law Many individuals are careless about this matter, who do not for a moment desire to keep property that does not belong to them, but the effect on the owner of the stray, from this carelessness, is just the same as if the party criminally intended to prevent his securing his property.

There is but one honest course to pursue re garding stray stock, viz : to post it according to law or not to harbor it on the farms or with herds grazing. What we particularly desire to impress as of especial importance in making this law effective and useful to those who have lost stock is, to point out the absolute necessity of correct and minute descriptions of animals posted and advertised.

VINEWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.

One of the most elegant Short-horn sale catalogues of the season is the one descriptive of the princely herd of Short-horns, owned by Ben. B. Groom & Son, of Winchester, Ky. An examination of the catalogue shows the herd to be in an unusually large degree composed of choice animals of high Bates breeding and fancy pedigrees. Twenty-five animals, select ed from the best herds in England during the past winter, have been added to the Vine wood Herd this year. Among the animals we note 22d Duchess of Airdrie by 24th Duke of Airdrie, dam 16th Duchess of Airdrie (a very promising heifer); Kirklevingtons, Wild Eyes, Gwynnes, Bright Eyes, Victoriae, Seraphinas, Jubilees, and descendants of Active by 4th Duke of York (10167); Filbert, Poppy and Dolly by 2d Cleveland Lad (3408); Acadia by 2d Grand Duke (12961); Georgiana 7th by 4th Duke of Oxford (11887); and other popular Bates families. Several of the best bred Princesses in the United States. Bulls: 2d Lord Compton Wild Eyes (10954); Oxford Geneva by 8th Duke of Geneva (28390), dam 7th Maid of Oxford by 7th Duke of Airdrie (28718) Also other fashionable bred Bates bulls. Six of the number to be sold are by the 1st Duke of Hillhurst, the sire of the Duke of Connaught, sold at Lord Dunmore's late sale for over \$26,000, the highest price ever paid for a bull on either continent. Several others are by the 8th Dake of York, the sire of Duke of Connaught's dam.

This sale takes place October 14th, 1875. Breeders are invited to give the animals and their pedigrees a thorough examination befrom the trains for ten days previous to the management? Yours financially, ion of visitors. Cat logues will be mailed to applicants by addressing Ben. B. Groom & Son, Winchester.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PATENTS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE

ed by the United States Patent Office for the week ending Friday, October, 1st 1875. Reported for the KANSAS FARM-ER by Louis Bayger & Co., Solicitors of Pat-ents, Washington, D. C.:

Compesitions for preserving eggs, J. K. Boone, Booneville, Mo.; Mest cutters, D. I. De Grost, Newburg N. Y.; Wheel harrows, J. S. Sniveley, Greencastle, Pa.; Dumping wagons, T. Weaver, Harrisburg, Pa.; Insect lestroying apparatus, W. F. Woolsey, Breckenridge, Mo.; Pulverizing machines, J. K. Caldwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Plows, I. Freeman, Corpus Christi, Texas.; Washing machines, G. W. Grubb, E. Covington, Pa.; Churns, G. W. McClure, St. Louis, Mo. ; Horse shoes, M L. Roberts, Mansfield, O. ; Flower pots, C. J. Sands, Brooklin, N. Y.; Grain driers, J. Souter, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ditching machines, F. Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.: Harvesters, J. Gove, Brat-

THE BURAL CORN SHELLER.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs, Deere, Mansur & Co., Kansas City, Mo,, on the last page, who are offering a num ber of styles of the celebrated Rural Corn Shellers. The above firm is one of the most thoroughly reliable business houses of the West to whom we can very cheerfully recommend our readers. They are manufacturers, as well as the manufacturers' western agents, for a large variety of the best and latest improved farm machinery. Catalogues and descriptive circulars, for which, they send to applicants.

THREE MONTHS PREE! THREE MONTHS FREE! THREE MONTHS FREE!

We will send the FARMER the balance of 1875 and for the year 1876 to any person sendng us the price of the paper for one year, viz : Two Dollars

Please to note that the FARMER is every week improving. We are adding to our regular contributors some of the best writers in the country. We propose to give the people of the West the best Farm and Family Journal published in the country.

We ask our friends everywhere to show their papers to those among their neighbors who are not subscribers and urge them to support their Farm Paper.

THE SHORT-HORNS OF AYRES & McCLIN-TOCK, WITH A SMALL DRAFT FROM THE HERD OF MR. ROBERT

As this is one of the largest of the sales advertised for October, and also one of the choicest lots ever presented to the public, and knowing that very many buyers cannot see them previous to the 27th of October, the day of sale, therefore, in their interest we ask the insertion of the following notes, taken at the time of our inspection : We found 85 females and 13 bulls, Ayres & McClintock owning 58, Pogue 15, Ayres individually 19 and McClintock individually 6; and as several of the cows are due to calve before day of sale, more than 100 head will be sold. The principal tribes represented are Craggs, Cambrias, Arabellas, Agathas, Multifloras, Myrtles, Hilpas, Janes, Amelies, Young Marys, Young Phyllises, Britannias, with heavy Duke topping. some few of the importations of 1816 and 1817, so all kinds can be found here

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Permit me to say a few words on various topics, and ask a few questions.

GRASSHOPPERS.

They seem to be gradually on the increase here, though the wet summer seems to have diseased them and many have died. Rumor savs your army of Kansas Grasshoppers are on their way here, ranging around in Illinois, near the eastern line of the State. CHINCH BUGS.

They have been increasing gradually here in this State and Illinois for five years, and were worse last fall than ever, or, either of the five years I believe; but the unusually wet summer kept them from doing any damage, and no doubt will put them in check for the tuture. Thus the wet weather may prove a blessing; for God alone can check the insect destroyer. Much grain was destroyed by wet weather, but no doubt much more would have

been destroyed without it by insects. FRUIT.

Fruit is almost worthless here this season. The city folks seem glad to get very poor apples at one dollar per bushel. It looks plain that farmers might make themselves the most independant class of people in the world.

THE FARMERS MOVEMENT. Success to the great farmers movement, including the Grange, and all the various branches of the movement. They are accomplishing much good, and are destined to set the farmer upon a level with all the vocations of life. We don't want to be above others, but only

SEEDS.

on a level.

Where can we get the best seed potatoes in Kansas? Give the name and address of the firm. Had every thing better be done just right, and just in the right time? Will it pay to do every thing just so? In which way can fore the day of sale. Conveyances will run a stout man amass the most, by labor, or, by

V. V. SPOONER St. Mary Ind., Vigo County.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SALT WELL GREEN CORN FOR HORSE FEED.

Great care should be taken in changing from dry feed to that of green feed of any kind. Let me tell you of a close, stingy, mean man that had a couple of poor horses, like ours were here this grasshopper year. This fellow's horses were poor when feed was cheap. He drove out ten miles to see his mother-in-law. She had a good farm and plenty of corn in roasting ear. He fed freely and drove home. The next morning he missed one of his horses more than his mother-in-law did her corn. One died ; the other came near dying. This same man was called his wife's

Now, boys, this was written more to show the danger of green corn as a feed than the poor boarder or mean son-in-law.

Your Number 283, of Sept. oth, is the best. The two articles from Drew and Leavitt are worth a year's subscription. The farmers will not be taken always as "Country Jakes" after reading such able articles.

21 YEARS AGO.

For more than two-thirds of a life-time CHARTER OAK STOVES have been a familiar household word ; daily gaining in popularity, and doing a vast deal of good in enabling housewives to place before their families every day three " square meals," well and quickly cooked, at a very small cost of both fuel and labor; and we are doing no more than our duty in advising every housekeeper who does not have a Charter Oak Stove to get one with the least possible delay.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent to any ddress the balance of the year for 50 cents.

Minor Mention.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College.-And English training-school is the only institution of the kind that we know of that has actual and undoubted facilities for giving a broad and through business course. Circulars can be sent for, giving full information in all depart-

Newspaper publishers in Kansas are going it quite merrily. Mr. J. K. Hudson, of the FARMER, has widely circulated a challenge to FARMER, has widely circulated a challenge to other newspaper owners in the State to prove that the weekly circulation of his journal is not at least 1,000 more than any of theirs. His assertions involve an accusation against many of his rivals of falsity in giving a record of their circulation for publication in the "News paper Directory." How long must we be afflicted with such controversies? It is a scandal on the press of the nation that may representations. the press of the nation that mis-representations should be wilfully made through mediums whose aim is to furnish the public with reliable intelligence.—Rowells Newspaper Report.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers announce that they have now in press, and will publish on Saturday, October, 2d, a new novel by the pop ular Southern authoress, Mrs, C. A. Warfield, entitled "Hester Howard's Temptation." The writer has been engaged upon the work for the past eighteen months, and all critics who have read it pronounce it superior to "The Household of Bouverie," written by the same author. It will be published complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in morocco, cloth, price \$1.75.

The Topeka papers are alone in their opposition to the proposed constitutional amendments.—Woodson County Post. Sain, I thought you read the FARMER better than that

Now is the time to send your Name .- We will send the KANSAS FARMER for the balance of 1875, and for the year 1876 postage paid for \$2.00. Send your names at once and take advantage of this liberal offer.

Crop Reports.

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

From Cowley County.

September, 25-Corn first rate and ripe wheat a heavy yield. Stock what we have is all fat. Weather very warm with frequent rains. Wheat 85c; corn no price fixed, stock low. Insects drowned out; bad soars appearing on cattle's legs, what will cure them? W. J. HAMILTON.

From Chase County.

September, 25 -Wheat crop of the past season turning out from twenty to thirty bu to the acre; oats damaged; Corn and all other crops good; corn will be in condition for cribing in a few weeks. Weather very dry not sufficient moisture to sprout fall wheat. Wheat from 90c@\$1 20, Corn from 25 to 30c, oats 30@ 85c, potatoes 40@45c. No Hoppers, no bugs, no tornadoes, no floods, but dry weather in abundance. W. G. PATTEN.

From Ness County.

September, 28-As we were passing through Kansas from Ness County Kan., to Iowa on business we saw a report on crops and rain in Ness County in the KANSAS FARMER of Sept. 22. The report claims good crops without rains since the first of June, I beg leave to correct such report for we have had from 10 to 15 good rains that wet the ground from 2 to 4 inches deep since the first of June, we have good crops, corn on old ground will yield about 50 bu per acre, sod corn from 30 to 40 bu per acre, winter wheat 20 bu per acre; cattle are doing excellently.

so good as expected a month ago; castor beans a good crop, will yield from 10 to 15 bu per acre; home price \$1. but many hope to realize \$1.50 per bu for the main crop; more prairie hay put up than ever before. We are needing rain for the fall wheat and fall pasturage. Markets, corn a duli sale at 25c, peaches sell for \$1.@1.50 supply limited in this locality, vegetables very plenty but dull sale at starvation rates. No insect pests, drouth, floods or tornatoes worthy of note. Some of our cattle have what is called the "Black tongue," a few of them have died form the disease, Remedy green feed and carpolic acid wash.

M. A. O'NRAG.

A TRIAL TRIP! A TRIAL TRIP!

Send along fifty cents and try the FARMER for three months. Friends write us that it is growing stronger and better every number. We have many improvements in view, and neither labor, nor expense will be spared in making the FARMER indispensible in every household. The FARMER is a paper parents need not hesitate to place in the hands of their children. It never contains offensive or objectionable reading matter, but gives sound. moral, helpful words of good cheer to every member of the household.

It is to the interest of the farmers of the country to sustain a fearless champion of their rights and interests. A trial trip only costs a

the horse it is called apoplexy) and one cow, by the following treatment. Bleeding two quarts in ten or twenty minutes, giving a pint of hot salt and water with a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and half an ounce of laudanum in it. If the animal is not weak from bleeding in ten or twenty minutes, bleed again until weakness is shown, follow with mixture, ½ oz. of gentian and ginger and 4 oz. of epsom salts, make two doses; give one four hours after the laudanum, the other twelve hours after. Give warm meal gruel after this till the bowels are free. I used the above on the horse and the cow. I used also the following: Slippery elm drink and soap suds injections, and kept a wet blanket on them it should be kept warm by frequent dipping in hot water. The last I gave when the cow got stiff in the hind legs, by 1b epsom salts in one quart molasses, 4 oz. ginger, ½ oz. red pepper, ½ oz. caraway, one dose. A. V. Chapman. to Eureka, Kan

A FAMOUS MEDICAL INSTITUTION

"The name of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has become as familiar to the people all over the country as "house-hold words." His wonderful remedies, his pamph lets and books, and his large medical experi ence, have brought him into prominence and given him a solid reputation. The Times, in the present issue, presents a whole-page communication from Dr. Pierce, and your readers may gain from it some idea of the wast promay gain from it some idea of the wast proportion of his business and the merits of his medicines. He has at Buffalo a mammoth establishment, appropriately named "The World's Dispensary, where patients are treated, and the remedies compounded. Here nearly a hundred persons are employed in the suveral denomination and a covers of able and several departments, and a corps of able and skilled physicians stand ready to alleviate the sufferings of humanity by the most approved

These physicians are in frequent consulta-tion with Dr. Pierce, and their combined ex-perience is brought to bear on the successful treatment of obstinate cases. The Doctor is a man of a large medical experience, and his ex-tensive knowledge of marteria medica has been acknowledged by presentations of degrees from two of the first Medical Colleges in the land."

If you would patronize Medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled Physician and Chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood-cleansing, and an unequaled Cough Remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart Weed, a magical remedy for Pain, Bowel Complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse flesh; while his 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. They are sold by Druggists.

Miscellaneous,

BOYS WHO WILL NOT MAKE GOOD FARM ERS.

If the only good that a boy ever did about

nt the only good that a boy ever did about the farm was to repair the pump, hang gates, make mole-traps, put in rake teeth, file the saw, and hang the grindstone, and he did these thing well, obviously the farm is not the place for him—but a machine shop is. If a boy willwalk a half-dozen miles, after the day's work is done to have a voltage gaseab. boy willwalk a half-dozen miles, after the day's work is done, to hear a political speech; if he takes time from play to attend trials be fore a Justice of the Peace, and sits up half the night when he is going to school to learn declamations which bring down the house at spelling schools, most likely he will do the world more good if you put a law-book and not a manure-fork into his hand, if he earn more money in trading jack knives and fishlines on rainy days than he does in hoeing potatoes and cutting grain in fair weather, give him a chance at the yardstick, and not have him around troubling the other, boys who are handling horse-rakes and pitch-forks, and the like employments. Again, if a boy is who are handling horse-takes and pitch-lorks, and the like employments. Again, if a boy is skillful in skinning small animals and stuffing small birds: if he practised making pills of mud when he was a child, and extracted teeth oing excellently. Henry Tilley.

From Douglas County.

September, 27—Late corn and potatoes not ogood as expected a month and contains.

COVERING GRASS SEED.

The old plan of leaving grass seed and clover uncovered when sown, is still practiced to a large extent. In a moist season—esp moist at the start—it will do; but even moist at the start—it will do; but even then a light covering is an improvement. In a drouth it is indispensable, particalarly an early drouth; and not only a light covering is required, such as is secured by brushing the land, but a harrow should be used. Thomas's smoothing harrow is just the thing. Two years ago there was a severe drouth, beginning immediately after the snow had left. Seeding, as a rule, was a failure. The loss in this section alone was immense. The exceptions were invariably the fields where the harrow was employed—not the brush, as this seemed to share the general disaster. A mellow, dry soil will permit the seed to be well put down, air in such case reaching it. The same condition will admit reaching it. The same condition will admit of moisture, even long rains, vs I have known it. Only have the ground mellow and drained so that the surplus water passes off. I find it leveled with harrow and roller—when it is seeded, as then no part of the seed will be buried too deep,—Cor. New York Tribuns.

Sowing Timothy and Clover.—My practice is to harrow the wheat three times in the spring. We go over the wheat both in the spring. We go over the wheat both ways with the harrows, and then sow the cloways with the harrows, and then sow the clover seed and follow with the harrows to cover the seed. If the ground is very hard, the harrows do not break up the crust sufficiently to afford a good covering for the seed, and if dry weather follows we have a poor "catch" on these hard spots. I have my doubts as to which is the hetter plan but am inclined to thick rights and interests. A trial trip only costs a trifle. Will you take the trouble to speak a good word for the FARMER to your neighbor and friend.

EDITOR FARMER:—Having met the disease spoken of in the FARMER of September 22, as having occured in Mr. Woodward's herd, I call it inflamation of the brain, caused by previous fevers—say at calving time last spring. I have never met it only in cows and never hardly the same. I have cured one horse (in Tables, American Agriculturists.

Last night, as a frisky colored youth was walking up Clay street, he was accosted by a colored acquaintance, who remarked:

"Well, Brutus, dey say you iz in love?"
"I iz, Uncle Abra'm—I don't deny de alleged allegation."

"And how does you feel, Brutus?"
"You has stuffed yer elbow agin a post of
sumthin' afore now,hasn't you,Uncle Abra'm?"

"I reckon." "And you remembers de feelin' dat runs up yer erm?" 'I does."

"Well, take dat feelin', add a hundred per cent. mix it wid de nicest ha'r oil in town, sweeten wid honey, and den you kin 'magine

Hurrying down Jefferson-ave. yesterday to the depot a man struck a heap of peach-skins and fell on his beam-ends, and rolled over twice before he stopped. A boy, standing in "Be you hunting for anything, Mister?" "Come here, bub," said the man as he sat up, "come here, bub," said the man as he sat up, "come and get 10 cents, and some candy and figs and plums and juba-paste! That's a good buy, come and see me," "You intentions may be good," replied the boy as he backed off, "but I guess I'll wait until the other booting gets over aching before I get any nearer."—Detroit Free Press.

Market Review.

OPPICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER. TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 6, 1876 Topeka Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.
 Corrected weekly by Reever & Foucht.

 Wholesale cash prices from commission men. correct ed weekly by Keever & Foucht.

 WHEAT—Per bu: Spring.
 .86

 Fall, No. 1
 1.11

 '' No. 2
 .99

 '' No. 8
 .80

 '' No. 4
 .70

 CGRN—Per bu: Mixed
 .2002

 Whit. No. 1
 .2462
 No. 4.

CORN—Per bu; Mixed
White, No. 1
Yellow.

OATB—Per bu, No. 1
RYE—Per bu
BARLEY—Per bu
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1
Fall, No. 2.
No. 3.
Low Grades...

CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.

Wheat Chop.

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Corrected weekly by Bisckoff & Krauss, I
Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather
HIDES—Green
Dry Flint.
Dry Salt
Green Salt Cured.
Calf, Green Salt Cured.
Kip, Green Salt Cured.
Sheep Pelits, green.

TALLOW
SKINS—Timber Welf.
Prairie Wolf.
Otter
Mink
Raccoon
Badger .10 .00 .00 .01.22 1.50@1.7i Skunk, Black... Small Striped...

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly & Manspeaker.
APPLES—Per bu..... & Manspeaker.
APPLES—Per bu.
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common Medium
Common
Castor
BEESWAX—Per ib
BUTTER—Per Ib—Choice...
Common Table.
Medium GGS—Per doz—Freeh
HOMINY—Per bbl.
VINEGAR—Per gal
POTATOES—Per bu
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz
Chickens, Dressed, per lb.
Turkeys,
Gesse,
BACON—Per lb. Standard Geese, ""
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders...
Clear Sides.
Hams, Sugar Cured.
Breakhat.

Clover Common Clover Hungarian Gasge Orange Corn. Oats. Onlon Setts per 15 Kansas City Market. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 5, 1875.

GRAIN.
The following are wholesale cash prices from commis-

the following are wholesale cash prices frain men.
WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red.
Fall, No. 4.
Fall, No. 3.
Fall, No. 2.
CORN—Per bu—New White.
Yellow
Viellow
OATS—New por bu
RYE—New per bu—No. 2
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 3
No. 2 No. 9

APPLES—Per bbl.
BERSWAX—Per lb.
BERSWAX—Per lb.
BERSWAX—Per lb.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.

Medium
BROOM CORN—Per ton
CHERSE—Per lb.
CIDER—Per bbl.
BGGS—Per doz—Freeh
Pickled.
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed
Prime Live Geese
FI-OUR—Per cwt—Rye.

XXX
XXXX
CORN MEAL—Per cwt.
Kin dried, per bbl.

LIVE STOCK 2.00@3.50 9.25 23@.25 16@.18 60.00@\$80.00 10.00@12.00 .12@.16 .200.4 2.50-2 Kiln dried, per bbl

LIVE STOCK.

Extrs, av 1.300 to 1.500.
Prime, av 1.200 to 1.300.
Fair to good, av 1.100 to 1.350.
Native stockers, av 1.000 to 1.150.
Medium, av 850 to 950.
Native cows, fat, av 940 to 1.100.

"medium, av 800 to 900.
Colorado, natives, fat.
Wintered Texans, fair to good.
"cows, good.
"cows, good.
"intered Texans, fair to good. Through Texas, fat.... Through Texas, fair.... Calves, each.... St. Louis Market. GRAIN—Per bu, Wheat, No. 3 Red. \$1
Oorn, New mixed
Yellow
White
Oats, No. 3 mixed
Barley, choice
Rye

LIVE STOCK.
CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt.
Texans
HOGS—Shippers, per cwt.
Butchers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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



Cotswold Buck Lambs

FOR SALE. I have a few choice Cotswold Buck Lambs for sale. RICHARD STEVENSON, Maple Hill. Wabaunsee Co., Kansas.

BOYER FARM MILL. Simple, Durable, Efficient. Grinds any kind of Grain, also CORN IN THE EAR.

EVERY FARMER HIS OWN MILLER.

W. H. BANKS & CO. Sole Agents, 34 & 38 S. Canal St.,

Berkshire Pigs.

I have a fine lot of Pigs from my Premium Sow, Vis-Taria by Kansas Chief. No purer Berkshires in the State. I will sell male Pigs at \$15; female Pigs, \$10. Box and deliver on the railroad. Address, with cash. ilroad. · Address, with cash S. N. WOOD, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Strayed or Stolen!

O N or about the 8th of June, seventeen head of catual testrayed or were stolen from the range of the undersigned on Rock Creek, six miles northeast of Iola. Two Cows b or 6 years old; one medium sized heavy set, red and white, white in the face, on the hips under the belly and in the flanks, horns turned to wards the front, is branded with an "S" on the left shoulder, has a calf by this time; the other is a slin, cow, red and brindle, with white under belly, one hort, a little lopped, branded with "S" on left shoulder.

Eight three year old steers; one red, two white, one red and white spotted, with horns a little staggy, on dirty roan, one brown and white the others red and white spotted, all medium sized except the brown any white which is small. All branded with letter "P"—dim brand—either on right or left hip, and sometimes the "P" is upside down.

Three three year old helfers, one roan, one red and white spotted, one mostly red with a little white of the back, the horns of the last two re small and inclined to turn in in front, and are branded on the left hip with a broken anchor.

Four two year old helfers; one red and white spotted, I white with bluish hairs, I brindle, I roan. This two last quite small.

A reward of \$50 will be paid for information that will lead to their recovery.

D. W. BOSTWICK, October 6, 1875.

The Turkish Bath Advocate.

Only 50cts. a Year,

free of postage. After is no intention of advertising medical quackery. The ADVOCATE is a lively, chaste, high-toned and instructive paper—something that may be read aloud in the family circle with profit to all. The Turkish Bath will be found a beautifu. and interesting study. Subscriptions payable in advance. Give your full name, post-office, county and state. Write it plain. Address. W. O. HACKETT, Manager, Turkish Bath Pub. House, No. 6, Missouri Avenue Kansas City, Mo.

Public Sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

Millersburg, Bourbon County, Ky.

THE subscribers announce that they will sell at pub-lic auction at the residence of H. D. Ayres, near Barbee's Station, Maysville and Lexington railroad,

Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875, about 100 head of finely bred Short-horns, principally of Bates blood, comprising representatives of the fit-lowing families: Red Roses, from imp. Agatha, b. Sir Charles; imp. Jane, by Young Magog; Hilpas Cragge, Arabellas, Rose of Sharons, Roseonarys, Cambrias, Young Marys, Galateas, Harriets, &c., &c. Two thirds of this large lot are heliers under three year-old, in fine breeding condition, principally the get of pure Duke, Princess and Rose of Sharon bulls. Thene Rose of Sharon bulls, Joe Aird: le 1028s, and the pure Princess bull Rosy Prince 1288s, have been used on the hord the past two years. This includes the entire herd of Ayres & McClintock, and a draft from the herds of H. D. Ayres and R. E. Pogue.

Catalogues on application to AYRES & McCLINTOCK, Millersburg, Ky.

R. E. POGUE,

This is one of a series of sales, commencing October 21th, and continuing until October 23th, Jos. Scott & Co., Paris, Ky.; Gct. 28th, F. J. Barbee, and October 27th, as above. Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875,

The Dodge Excelsior Hay Press, Built upon a New Principle A Maria All Iron. Very Strong.

length, from one to four fret Address W. H. BANKS & CO.,
Address W. H. BANKS & CO.,
Farm Machinery, Seeds, and Hardware Specialities,
34 & 36 South Canal Street, CHICAGO.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short.
He Horn Cattle. Stock for asle. Correspondence so
Helted. Stock shipped from Pickaway County, Ohio.

PEACH

A large stock, including Early Beatrice, Rivers, Louise, Alexander, Ameden's June, and best Southern varieties. Apples, Cherries, Wild-Goose Plum, and the largest stock of Ornamentals in the country. Rend for new Trade List. HOOPES, BRO. & THOM-AS, Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

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

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

Grain & Seed Cleaner

E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY TLL. T HESE celebrated machines which met it is seen universal favor during 1874, have had all ennumber of valuable improvements added, beside, 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. will do what ours is oneranteed to do—separate

we still claim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate to do on other refuse from Spring Wheat, separate Ryce from Wheat [for seed perfectly,] separate Oats from Wheat [for seed perfectly,] separate Oats from darley, 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 canot compete with the cheap article of fanning mills on the market. We have put our price down to the lowest aggre, \$35.00 cash. Flax screens, \$3.00 extra. Werehouse size, \$60 00 Flax screens, \$5.00 cxtra. Unitary the above cannot be done, but test it. Please state where you saw this advertisement.



(The above cut represents th

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 mall seeds and every kind of grain, and are sold by all the principal dealers in Agricultural Tools throughout he 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 seing Fanning Mills. Most of the many improvements nades in them have been originated by him, and to the ractical working of these invaluable tools has been levoted the labor and study of years. The results produced have been eminently satisfactory, so much that the "Dickey Fan" has always been viewed as he leading mill, and its superiority universally known and acknowledged.

Parties wishing one of the Dickey Fans can correpond direct with us, (when they are not sold in the clearest railroad station, for the list price of size Mill tesired.

icarest railroad station, for the list price of size Mill testred.

Beware, and get the best Mill made, the A. P. Dick-ty Fan. They can be shipped knocked down for half he 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.

llow lo Paint

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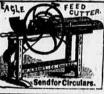
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-BREEDER OF-Short-Horn Cattle.

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Arranged to Cut 5 Longths. Suits The Farmer. The Dealer. Everybody FEED CUTTER. W. H. BANKS & CO.,

General Agents, 34 & 36 S. Canal St., Cor. Wash'ton, CHICAGO

I WILL give the above Reward for any information that will lead to the recovery of the following animals: One Sorrel Mare, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, ringbone on hind foot, limps at times the back near hips higher than usual. Also one Bay Horse, 3 years old, a few white hairs on back caused by saddle, a lump in in-ide right hind leg between bock and pastern joints. Also one yearling Mare Colt, very dark iron gray, small silice taken out of one ear. The autmais strayed away in May.

Dunlap, Morris Co., Kansas.

A Stray Horse Taken Up. Taken up by the subscriber, about the let of September, a five year old PONY HORBS, bright Bay, broke to work in harness and saddle. The only mark on the animal is a lump on one of the hind legs between the knee and pastern joint. P. MOFFATT. P. O. Auburn. Residence, north branch Wakarusa, in Auburn township.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON

AUTUMN.

Tis the golden gleam of an Autumn day, With the soft rain raining as if in play; And a tender touch upon everything, As if Autumn remembered the days of Spring.

In the listening woods there is not a breath To shake their gold to the sward beneath; And a glow as of sunshine upon them lies, Though the sun is hid in the shadowe

The cock's clear crow from the farm-yard

comes,
The muffled bell from the belfry booms, And faint and dim, and from far away, Come the voices of children in happy play. O'er the mountains the white rain draws it

vail,
And the black rooks, cawing, across them sail,
While nearer the swooping swallows skim
O'er the still-gray river's fretted brim.

No sorrow upon the landscape weighs, No grief for the vanished Summer days, But a sense of peaceful and calm repose, Like that which age in its Autumn knows.

The Spring time longings are past and gone, known,

The harvest is gathered, and Autumn stands Serenely thoughtful, with folded hands. Over all is thrown a memorial bue, A glory ideal the real ne'er knew; For memory sifts from the past its pain. And suffers its beauty alone to remain.

With half a smile and half a sigh It ponders the past that has hurried by Sees it, and feels it, and loves it all, Regret it has vanquished beyond recall.

O glorious Autumn. thus serene Thus living and loving all that has been Thus calm and contented let me be When the Autumn of age shall come to me -Blackwells Magazine.

TO THE WOMEN OF KANSAS.

At a recent meeting of the Ladies' Centennial Association of Shawnee County, it was thought proper to invite your attention to the duty which every woman in the State, we think, must recognize, concerning the representation of Kansas at the Centennial.

The reputation of Kansas as a desirable location for those seeking homes in the West, suffered so severely from the plagues of drouth and grasshoppers last year, that every effort should be put forth by which we can aid our fathers, husbands, brothers and sons in showing to the world a practical vindication of the fame of our fair State. Nor do we think that it would misbecome the women of this commonwealth to signify their sense of the blessings vouchsafed by Providence in the bountiful harvests just gathered.

While the State Board of Managers have done and are doing all in their power to make our part of the exhibition at Philadelphia a great success, let it not be said that the woman of Kansas refused to give all the help they could.

In regard to selecting articles for exhibition it should be borne in mind that the class of articles desired is quite different from what would be suitable for a county fair. Our State, too young to compete with her older sisters in arts and manufactures, can well afford to depend almost entirely on her natural resources. The Board is anxious to secure whatever products of the soil are beautiful or extraordinary, and peculiarly characteristic of Kansas.

For purposes of decoration, it is desirable to obtain all kinds of beautiful grasses, leaves, berries, etc. Every thing of this nature sent to the Board of Centennial Managers at Topeka, will, if found suitable, be carefully arranged to be forwarded to Philadelphia. We can aid this Board, whose laborers are arduous, by raising funds, by collecting articles for exhibition and by keeping alive in the hearts of the people an interest in what is to us all, the a silk bracelet. Another costume of French greatest anniversary we shall live to see. While the thoughts of the whole civilized had a tablier of a unique pattern. It was world are turned toward the Centennial of the made of a straight piece of the material near. the hands into a loaf, cover with a little melt. only real republic that has lived through the ly a yard in depth and fully two yards long trials and storms of a hundred years, our hearts the middle of this was fastened to the front of should glow with love for our country, and a the waist and the two ends, instead of being strong desire to make the exhibition of 1876 draped, were crossed at the back and allowed such that our children may look back on our to lie smoothly on the train; as they were

We therefore respectfully and urgently appeal to our sex in every county to organize for

Printed copies of the form of organization of the Ladies Centennial Association of Shawnee County will be sent to any lady in any county in the State on application.

MRS. JAMES M. SPENCER, Pres. MRS. M. W. KINGMAN, Sec'y.

CONSTITUTION

Of the Ladies' Centennial Association for Shaw

ARTICLE I.

This organization shall be known as the Ladies' Centennial Association for Shawnee County.

ARTICLE II. The object of this Association shall be to as-

sist in raising funds to defray the expenses of representing Kansas in the great Exposition of 1876, at Philadelphia.

ARTICLE III.

The business of this Association shall be carried on in the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee, and State of Kansas.

ARTICLE IV. The existence of this Association shall be until January 1st, 1877.

ARTICLE V. This Association shall have a Board of Managers of not less than five persons, and may later.

include one or more persons from each town ship or city, to be elected by the membership. ARTICLE VI.

The Board of Managers may elect a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer of their own number.

ARTICLE VII.

Any person may become a member of this Association by subscribing to the Constitution, and upon the payment of the sum of twentyfive cents.

THE STOUT WOMEN OUT OF FASHION-NEW-EST STYLES IN DRESSES.

If you have been drinking vinegar or doing anything to make yourself slender, keep on fat woman are out of fashion; if you kill your self in trying to be thin, you won't be much worse off than you would be if you were alive and weighed more than a hundred pounds. If you could contrive to grow tall it would be an advantage, but you can't probably manage that. The skirts of the suits this year are to he made very long, but so arranged that they can be raised and lowered at will. They are invariably fastened back with gathering strings run in across the whole width of the train; these are placed either high or low upon the skirt, as the maker fancies, but are intended to hold the folds at the back more firmly than the elastic which has been used during the last two seasons. The underskirt is usually trimmed, but some Berlin suits are shown which are without even the fine knife plaiting round the lower edge, which is more generally used than ever. The trimming is generally about a foot deep and consists of a flounce with a heading of puffs, or shirring, or milliners' folds, or all three sometimes.

The long apron front, or tablier, is still to be worn, and if you want to be in the highest Boston fashion, you may call it "tablyerr," accenting the first syllable, or "tablay," accenting the last. Either word will stamp you as one of the native aristocracy. The tablier is almost invariably trimmed with fringe, which is to be the favorite garniture of the season. It is not usually draped so high as it was last season, and is fastened at the back with small bows with long ends, which a salesman assur ed me was all that was left of the sashes some tabliers have the fringe that borders them carried up both edges at the back and not even the remains of a sash, and a few are buttoned with large buttons. In front they are usually smooth, but some are laid in irregular horizontal folds, a style of draping which looks very well for side breadths but not for the whole tablier, as it gives the wearer the appearance of walking about in a badly made barrel. Some tabliers which are otherwise perfectly plain, have an outside pocket placed either at the right or left side, and prettily trimmed. The basques are usually very plain and smooth, preserving, in a measure, the cuirass effect. They are long in front and short at the back, and almost invariably have a collar and sleeves of different material.

SOME SAMPLE COSTUMES.

Silk underskirts and woolen overskirts and basques are the prettiest style of the season, far surpassing suits made entirely of silk Among the new costumes which have already been taken from their cases, one of the prettiest was composed of plum-colored silk and French poplin. The long skirt had the front breadths of silk and the back of poplin. It was edged with silk knife-plaiting, above which was placed a deep flounce finished with six plat folds. The deep poplin tablier was per fectly smooth in front, and trimmed with velvety tassel fringe with a netted heading. The basque was of the cuirass pattern, prolonged at the back, and finished with a bow of the two materials of the dress

The silk sleeves were made extremely pretty trimmed on three sides with deep fringe the effect was very rich, and the style is truly graceful. The basque of this costume is finished with nine large cable cords stitched into the material; the sleeves are plain, and the skirt is finished with knife plaitings. A brown drap d'ete suit is shown with no overskirt, but with the front breadth-trimmed with fringe and yak braid so as to simulate two tabliers. This costume is peculiar from being of one material throughout, but the sleeves are so covered with yak braid, interlaced and intertwined that they look entirely different from the waist; braid put on in the same way imitates a collar and the basque is trimmed with wide yak braid.

This garniture will be almost as popular as fringe, but is more expensive in comparison with its effect; still it wears better, and enough can be said in favor of either to justify you in buying the one you like best. Another odd suit, which weighs something startling, but is very handsome, is of brown poplin, trimmed with wide flat folds of silk stitched on at both edges. The front of the tablier is of the halfshawl shape of alternate stripes of silk and poplin; and the back is buttoned with large buttons. The skirt is trimmed with two rows of knife plaitings, and two puffings separated by five milliner's folds. You would better have at least one very dark brown suit. They are making great quantities of them, and they are secoming; the green suits will come a little less tobacco a month and send your 50 cents

A lady in the Floral Cabinet says that much A lady in the Floral Cabinet says that much nonsense has of late been written about autumn leaves, I know, and many failures have been caused thereby. But they can be preserved so that they will be really beautiful. I have never yet seen full instructions on the subject. My knowledge has been gained by experience which I will give for the benefit of those who, yearly, "when the melanchely days have come," gather the bright hued leaves, press, and give them one thin coat of varnish, only to have them wither and curl up. Much depends upon the selection of up. Much depends upon the selection of leaves. Many lose their beauty. The best I know are hard and soft maple, hickory, quivering aspen, cottonwood, pear, shrub, and black and white oaks. White oak leaves are beautiful but deleaves. snd white oaks. White oak leaves are beautiful, but fade soon. Sumac leaves and the crimson leaves of the sassafras are the very best.

Leaves can be preserved by pressing, and then dipping them in melted wax, or rioning them with a waxed iron. But the colors are much more brilliant when ironed, and then wall veryinged and will keep their solar full. well varnished, and will keep their color full as long. Gather the leaves and iron them the

as long. Gather the leaves and iron them the same day, and iron them dry A little practice will teach you how hot to have your iron. You must have a good supply of leaves, as you will spoil many. For bouquets, bunches of leaves can be kept on the twigs by careful ironing. Frames should be large, or you must select very small leaves. Large frames will give most satisfaction. They need not be put together very neatly, as the leaves will hide all imperfections. Tack strips of pastebaard on the frame as some leaves will not board on the frame, as some leaves will not achieve to wood. If medium size, very heavy pasteboard alone will do. Put in your glass and picture first, and fasten firmly with strips of muslin pasted around the edge. Put comon musin pasted around the edge. Fut com-mon brown glue in a large baking-powder can and fill two-thirds full of water, soak over night, then boil slowly. Have it thick and hot. Pour out a little in a saucer and dip in the lower half of the leaf. They will curl the lower half of the leaf. They will curl slightly after a time and have a more natural appearance. If the frame is oval begin at the top, and finsh the bottom with a rosette of leaves, having several long slender ones, like scrub oak or sumac. These should also be arranged along the edge. On square frames groups of leaves can be put on the top, bottom, sides, and corners. For the center of these use everlasting flowers berries, or accorns.

tom. sides, and corners. For the center of these use everlasting flowers, berries, or acorns. To preserve choice leaves, arrange on cards, or form into bouquets en heavy paper, and frame. A pretty design is a basket made of cones or moss, arranged to look as if filled with leaves and ferns. It must be framed flat against the glass. This arrangement will be sure to please. Ferns can also be made into many lovely designs. They must be gummed on paper, or put into books, as ironed, or they will curl. The secret of success in pressing autumn leaves lies in ironing them dry and using plenty of varnish. White is usually recommended, I prefer common furniture varnish. Leaves tor cards varnish on one side, for bouquets on both sides. Frame immediately for bouquets on both sides. Frame immediately after the work is done. Give all two or three costs of variens. Follow faithfully these directions and you will be astonished at the brilliant beauty imparted to the leaves. They can scarcely be distinguished from wax autumn leaves Engravings look better framed in leaves than chromos, and small oval frames, or wreaths of leaves, look well hung on the long cord above large pictures. Wreaths of grasses and everlasting flowers can be hung in the same way.

YOUTH AND AGE.

When all the world is young, lad, And all the trees are green;
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen;
Then hey for boot and horse! lad,
And around the world away!
Young blood must have its course, lad,
And avery doe bis day. And every dog his day.

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the trees are brown;
And all the sports are stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down;
Creep home, and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among; God grant you find one face there You loved when all was young.

RECIPES

Ginger Cookies.—One teacupful of molasses, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half tea-cupful of sour cream, one-half teacupful of butter, three teaspoonfuls of soda. two tea-

VEAL FRICANDEAU .- Three and shalf pounds by a flaring cuff of a new shape, encircled by a silk-bracelet. Another costume of French block poplin of two shades and plain poplin had a tablier of a unique pattern. It was ed butter and cracker crumbs, put a little wa sliced and eaten cold for tea or lunch.

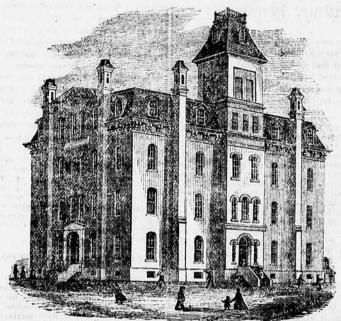
SLICED TOMATO PICKLES .- To one gallon of liced tomatoes that are just turning to make them a little tender, mix a tablespoor tul of ground pepper, one of mace, one of cloves, one of ground mustard, one of clima mon, four of white mustard-seed, two of celery mon, four of white mustard-seed, two of celery seed or celery-salt, one pod of green peppers, four onions chopped fine, half pint grated horseradish. Mix all together and put a layer of each alternate; add one pound of sugar and cover with vinegar.

MIXED PICKLES.—Those who possess a vegetable garden do well toward the close of the season to keep an omnium gatherum pickle jar containing strong vinegar, in which to throw small tomatoes, tiny ears of corn, cauliflower sprigs, radish pods, small onions, strawberry omatoes, nasturtiums, and small cucumber when the jar is full, pour off the vinegar, spice it with pepper corns or green peppers cloves, allspice, salt, and ginger. Add tumeric or mustard-seed to yellow it. Boil it from ten to fifteen minutes, and turn it over the pick.

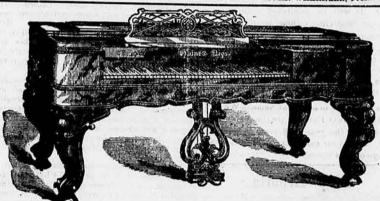
les.—Daisy Eye bright in Country Gentleman FRUIT CAKE.-Two cups white sugar, two thirds of a cup of butter, three eggs; beat sep arate; three cups flour, before sifted, three tea spoonfuls baking-powder, one cup sweet milk flavor with lemon. Take one-half of the above mixture, and to that add one tablespoonful molasses, one cup raisins, one-half cup cur-rants, five cents worth citron, chopped fine; one tablespoonful of flour stirred over the fruit to keep it from sinking to the bottom; one teaspoonful of cinnamon, or cloves and nut meg. Make two layers of each, and when cool take the white of one egg and two tablespoonfuls white sugar and spread between the layers, like jelly.

Old Man .- Buy THE FARMER, for the mother and children to read. Buy a little for a trial trip it will pay you.

AUTUMN LEAVES.



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SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. How to Post a Stray, the Fees, Fines and Penalties for not Posting.

animals can be taken up at any time

year.

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

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

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls 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 an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

many piaces in the township, giving a correct description of such stray;

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause 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 atray was taken up, (ten duys 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.

cessive 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 not field 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.

payment of all charges and costs.

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, 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 of the same to the Justice.

a sworn return of the same to the Justice.
They shall also determine cost of keeping and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

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

manner 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.

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,

head of cattle, To County Clerk, for recording each certificate ind forwarding to Kansas Farmer,

To Kansas Farmer for publication as above entioned for each animal valued at more than

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up. for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case , & The Justices' tees in any one case shall not be great

r than, Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for ach case,

THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the week ending Oct. 6. Allen County-H. A. Needham, Clerk. RE—Taken up by Joseph Bolin, Iola Tp, one bay, about 7 years old, 3 white feet, wen on left side of 3 lumps on underside of belly. Valued at \$25.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk, COW—Taken up by John Perry, of Marinaton Tp. Bour bon county, Kansas, one red cow, about 7 years old, no marks or brands perceivable, rope around the horns. Val-ued at \$12.

Coffey County-Job Throckmorton, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Foster B. Scott, Ottawa Tp, June 0, 1873, one bay horse mule, 3 years old, 15 hands high, proke, mane and tall shaved, collar marks, halter on, no marks or brands, Cash value, \$60, MARK—Taken up by N. N. Wills, Rock Creek Tp, one as the collar property of th

MARE—Also, one dark gray mare, 10 years old, no brands or marks to be seen, anout 14 hands nigh. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Hitcheus, Hampden Tp, one bay mare, 15 hands and one inch high, left hind foot white, asmall white spot in forehead, no other brands or marks. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Ward, Avon Tp, one bay mare, 14 hands high, 8 years old, four white feet, small star in the forehead, small white speek in the right eye, no FONY—Taken up July 25, 1875, by R. James, Ottunwa Tp, one bay mare pony 8 years old, 12 hands high, white spot on tip of nose, collar marks, white on both hind feet. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. S. Shreves, Ottunwa Tp, July 37, 1875, one dark from grey mare pony, 14 hands high, 6 years old, right, hind foot white, white stripe down the lace, large jump on left jaw, collar marks, no brands Valued at \$25.

Douglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Charles W. Ingle, in Willow Springs Tp, on the 24th day of August, 1875, one bay horse supposed to be 10 years old, about 15 hands high, some white hairs on forchead, saddle and harness marks, ring bone on leit hind foot. Valued at 430,

Doniphan County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk. Boniphan County—Charles Rappelye, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up and posted June 5, 1875, by Andrew Herman, of Wolf River Tp, one dark red bull, 8 years old, small under bit out of left ear. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up and posted September 7, 1875, by John Courter, of Washington Tp, one fies bitten grey mare, 8 or 9 years old, 1874 hands high, knot on right hind leg, eyed, and the public of the same at same time, one bay;colf, 1974 pear old past. Valued at \$25.

BTERK—Taken up and posted September 6, 1875, by C. W Warren, of lows Tp, one white steer, 4 years old, smooth crop off right ear, both ears red, branded "C" on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

BTERK—Also, by the same at the same time, one red steer, 4 years old, same crop or brand as the other, except the brand looks as though it had been twice applied. Valued at \$30.

Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by F. M. Hodges, of Hayes Tp. Aug., 1875, one black pony mare, 9 or 10 years old, some saddle marks, ear on left hip. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by W. D. Lewis, of Hays Tp. September 4,1875, one-black mare, about 12 years old, 14% fands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead, branded on left hip "I O" or 10. Valued at \$30.

Harvey County-H. W. Bunker, Clerk. HORSE.—Taken up by A. Bowers, Newton Tp, September 14, 14, 15, 1875, one bay horse, branded "U. S." on left shoulder, supposed to be 18 or 14 years old, collar marks on shoulder. Valued at \$40.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. Mismi County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Holland, Maryaville Tp.
Aug. 20, 1875, one dark roan horse 9 or 10 years old, blind
in right eye, 8 black marks on left hip, star in forehead,
collar marks; about 16 hands high. Valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by D. H. Hestebower, Wea Tp, September 15, 1875, one red and white steer, 3 years old, with
crop off the left ear and slit in the right ear. Valued at
\$30.

STEER—Also, one red and white spotted steer, 3 years
old, with crop off the left ear and slit in the right ear. Valued at

Rush County-

HORSE—Taken up by George Humphreys, of Olney P O., Ploneer Tp. July 28, 1876, one brewn horse, branded "G T"on the right shoulder and hip, supposed to be over ten years old. Valued at \$50. HORSE—Also, one sorrel horse, with stripe in the face branded "P L" on let shoulder, supposed to be over ten years old. Valued at \$50.

Strays for the week ending September 15. Atchison County-C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. S. Knight, of Kapioma Tp. May 10, 1878, one brown bay mare, is hands high, star on foreined, three white feet, scar on point of hip, 7 years old. Valued at \$40. COW—Taken up by W. H. Clark, Centre Tp. Aug. 18, 1878, one red cow, medium size, 8 years old, underbit out of ear, had bell on and accompanied with calf three weeks old. Cow valued at \$18,

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 shove fetlocks, two small white spots in the forchesd, 14½ hands light by years old.

GELDING—Also, by the same, same date, one bay gelding, star in the forchesd, white spot on each shoulder, 15 hands light, 4 years old. The two valued at £7.

Chase County -8. A. Breese, Clerk MARE—Taken up in Diamond Creek Tp, on the 12th day of Aug., 1876, by H. E. Snyder, one sorrel mare, about 1b hands high, age unknown, bald face, harness marks, one shoe on left hind foot, no brands. Value, 850.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. C. Canneld, in Crawford Tp, June 15, 1875, one bay pony mare, few white hairs in forehead, harness marks, shod in front, seven years old. Valued at \$35.

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

Cowley County-M. G. Troup, Clerk. MARE PONY—Taken up in Creswell Tp, July 27, 1875 F John N. T. Gooch, a cream colored mare pony, about 2 or 3 years old, with white face, no marks or brands Posted before J. H. Bousall, J. P., and appraised at \$20. Dickinson County-M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken jup by John Dunlary, 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 last spring, branded on the right shoulder with the letter "O" having a straight line through the centre. Valued at \$50.

Elk County-Thos. Hawkins, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up July 27, 1875, by E. C. Sanguar, living in Longton Tp. Elk county, Kansas, one light bay borse, syears old, 15 inands high, small white spot between the eyes and on the nose, part of both hind ankies white. Valued at \$40.

Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk. MULE-Taken up by W. N. Allen, of Rock Creek Tp. one dark brown horse mule, six years old, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$75.

Johnson County-J. Martin, Clerk. MARE.—Taken up by Benj. Belt, of Lexington Tp, a sorti mare, 14; hands high, 9 years old, with both hind legs lite about half way to the gambel joint, white stripe in rehead, with collar and saddle marks, no other marks brands. Valued at \$60.

PONY.—Taken up by Washington Mercer, Luiu Tp, Au-gust 2, 1875, one bay mare nony, 14 hands high, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, with sadde and collar mark, small white spot on forchead, also a sear on the right fore legs supposed to have been done with a lariat rope; said pony had a halter on when taken up, Appraised ar \$30.

Nemaha County-J. Mitchell, Clerk. COLT.—Taken up by Thomas Thompson, Harrison Tp, uly 27, 1875, one dark bay mare colt, 3 years old, both ind feet white, small star in forehead, no other marks or rands perceivable. Valued at \$40.

Osage County-Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.

Shawnee County-P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by C. C. Leonard, of Soldier Tp. June 6, 1875, one bay gelding, about 14 hands high, 10 or 1 cars old, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Valued it \$30.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Louis Keckel, Wilmington Tp.Ju-ly 26, 1875, one iron gray mare. 14 hands high, and to marks, no other marks or brands, four years old. Valued at 225.

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by H. S. Braun, Necato Falls To. August 11, 1875, one grey mare, about 10 or 11 years old, with saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$10.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at tis last session for the railficultion or rejection of the electors of the State at the next gen-eral election.

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

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansa two-thirds of the members elected to each [house] con curring therein: [SECTION 1.] The following proposition to amen

the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be sub-mitted to the electors of the State at the general ele-ction of eighteen hundred and seventy-dive:
Proposition one: Section twenty-dive 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 sigh-teen hundred and seventy-seven, all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Theeday 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 thems: 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 Representatit as shall be elected for four years.

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

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 Pobrary, 1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

JOHN H. FOLKS,

Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House on the 34 day of March A. P.

Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House on the 3d day of March, A. D.

1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

E. H. FUNSTON.

HENRY BOOTH.

Chief Clerk of the House.

Approved on the 5th day of March, 1875.

THOMAS A. OSBORN,

Governor.

THOMAS A. C. Governor.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 15th, A. D. 1870. In testimony whereof, I have herennto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of State. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 20th day of July, A.D. 1876. [SRAL.]

THOS. H. CAVANATGH.

C. W. JOHNSON,

Attorney at LaW ATCHISON, KANSAS. Office in Hetherington's Building

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Eugene—"Come, sit down on the shelly shore, and hear the mighty ocean roar." Amelia—"I can't sit down, you silly goose, because I'd burst my pin-back loose."

The Easton Free Press says that Joshua was the first man who ever stopped a newspaper. He stopped the daily sun. We suppose he did so because the war news did not suit him.

A circus tiger is roaming around Brazil, Ind. and men who never stayed at home an evening since they can remember are now to be found in the bosom of their families every sight.

In reply to a young writer who wished to know "which magazine will give me the highest position quickest?" a contemporary advises "a powder magazine, if you contribute a fiery

Sheridan allowed his son Tom to join a din ner party when he was quite young. The fu-ther was defining what wit was, when the boy interrupted him, saying he could give a better

"Well, what is it, Tom?" said the father.
"That which sparkles and cuts," replied the

son.

Then," answered Sheridan, "as you have sparkled, Tom, you can now—cut." And poor Tom lost the remainder of his dinner.

Theodore Hook's wit was very trenchant, and sometimes objectionable by the levity displayed in treating of subjects that are generally treated at least decorously, if not reverent ly. Dining one day with some friends, the talk fell upon the funeral of an actor who had just died. "I was out that day," said Theodore, "I met him in his private box, going to

His head was the shape and size of a Bullitt county watermelon, and he was so black that charcoal would make a light mark on him. The goat was seleep, leaning against the side of the house. The darkey was smoking a decayed cigar. He espied the goat, looked at the lit end of the cigar, grinned, then at the tail end of the goat, "grinned louder," looked all around to see that nobody was looking, and touched the lit end of that cigar to the tail end of that goat. The goat turned a handspring, and the negro opened his big mouth to laugh, but the goat butted him so quickly between the chin and his breeches pockets that his jaws came together, making a noise louder than the report of a gun. The negro's hat, county watermelon, and he was so black that his jaws came together, making a noise londer than the report of a gun. The negro's hat, boots, and cigar lay in a pile, ten feet off, while his body was curled up like a horseshoe in the mouth of a sewer opening. When he "came to" he looked round at each one in the crowd, and dispersed the crowd, by saying: "Will some 'ob you gemmen' shoot me with a pisto!? A nigga dat's as big a fool as I is don't deserve to be libin."—Louisville Courier Journal

But for genuine humor and pathos, who ever equaled poor Tom Hood? Numberless jokes o his are circulated, but there are some few that have not yet become general property. Mr. Planche, in his recent sketches, tells several. "At a large dinner party, given at Jerdan's one of the guests indulged in some wouderful accounts of his shooting. The number of birds he had killed, and the distance at which he used brought them down, were extraordinary. Hood quietly marked:

What he hit is history, What he missed is mystery.

Anything more happily expressed it would be difficult to discover. At the same house, on another occasion, when Power, the actor was present, Hood was asked to propose his health After enumerating the various talents possess ed by that popular comedian, he requested the company to observe that such a combination was a remarkable illustration of the old pro-

verb, "It never rains but it powers."

In his last illness, when reduced almost to a skeleton, he noticed a very large mustard poul-

skeleton, he noticed a very large mustard-poul-tice Mrs. Hood was making for him, and ex-claimed. "Oh, Mary! Mary! that will be a great deal of mustard to very little meat." Shortly before his death, being visited by a clergyman, whose features, as well as lan-guage, were more lugubrious than consoling. Hood looked up at him, compassionately, and said: "My dear sir, I'm afraid your religion doesn't agree with you."

said: "My dear sir, I'm airsid your religious doesn't agree with you."

The last pun that Hood uttered has often been told, but it will bear, repeating, when very near his end, some friend spoke to him consolingly of his approaching end, "Never mind," he replied. "I shall help some poor undertaker to urn a lively hood.

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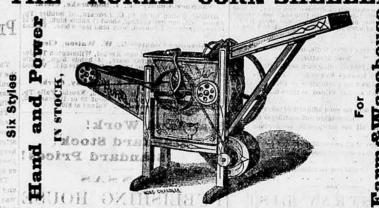
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