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## The Kansas Farmer.

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## Agriculture.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

### FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

#### NUMBER I.

A State like Kansas which has such a heterogeneous population, settled as it is by people from all parts of the Union, bringing with them their habits, customs and diversified views in relation to agricultural and horticultural pursuits; settling in a territory differing in many respects in soil, climate and fertility in other portions of the American Union they have migrated from; it follows as we recognize this fact, that every new comer who is possessed of the spirit of enterprise will need assistance from those who have travelled over the road of experimental knowledge.

Preconceived theories will have to undergo examination, old ideas which have been highly cherished will have to be discarded and new ones adopted in their place.

Hence arises the necessity of a well edited paper like the KANSAS FARMER, giving the observations and experience of those who have been the pioneers in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Perhaps there is no department of the farm which will illustrate this view of the subject, more strikingly than that of the fruit orchard.

It is very natural that, every lover of good fruit, when he plants out an orchard for the first time in Kansas, would select some favored variety which flourished in the country he migrated from. This was the practice with the first settlers in Kansas: they knew nothing of the adaptation of the soil and climate to special varieties of apples. After years of labor and experience, they found to their sorrow, they 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.

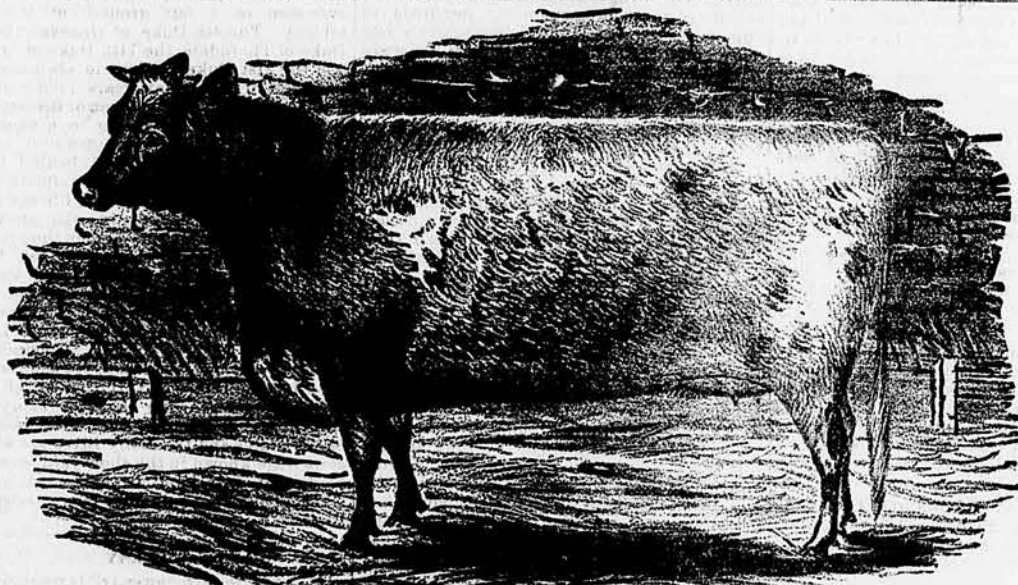
Perhaps there is not one farmer in a hundred who planted out an apple orchard before the year 1868, who would not give the subscription price of a dozen KANSAS FARMERS if he had been able to procure a list of apple trees best suited to the soil and climate of our State.

A friend residing in one of the northern counties, remarked, "I lose one hundred dollars every year, from not knowing what kind of fruit was best adapted to the latitude of Kansas; I have trees which flourished well in the east, but they are a perfect failure here."

This is almost the united testimony of the early pioneer in the fruit line.

Our country is extensive, it requires time and experience to learn the difference which exists in soil and climate, and the adaptation of the best and most productive and profitable products to the diversified interest of farming.

To obtain this valuable and necessary information, and to avoid disappointment we must



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subscribe for a paper published at home; no eastern publication can supply its place in this important particular.

#### ACRE OF CORN MANURED.

While driving out the other day, I heard a voice which proceeded from the opposite side of such a thrifty osage hedge, that it was impossible to see through or over it. "Hallo; stop a moment, I want to see you." Turning my ponies round to the place of entrance, there I met an old friend, who exclaimed, "I see you are taking notes for the papers; I have a little matter right here which is worth notice. There are twenty acres of corn in this field, and one acre was manured just before plowing in the spring. (I forget the number of loads he had hauled on the acre). "There," says he, "I want you to see for yourself, what a difference there is between this acre and the balance of the field."

After walking over different portions of the field, I became perfectly satisfied, that the manured acre would yield at least ten bushels more corn per acre than the remainder of the field. We estimated the yield of this acre at 75 bushels. The hoppers in the spring had injured it some, but not seriously.

My old friend, as I was about taking my leave remarked, "Farmers who live on the bottom land, have a singular notion that, barnyard manure will not pay for hauling: now you see, Judge, that my two days work with my team, pays me ten bushels of corn the first year, and this will be the case for several years to come, so you see there is money in it."

Such experiments are useful in a neighborhood, it stimulates others to follow the example. Although on reflection it would seem unnecessary to say anything in favor of saving and economizing our barn manure, yet it is beyond controversy that hundreds of farmers place very little store on the fertilizing properties of the manure heap.

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

#### GOOD BUTTER.

BY D. E. EVANS, JR.

To go into minute details concerning butter dairying, would take a large volume, for it would be necessary to commence with describing the breeds best suited, the kind of soil considered best, the most approved systems of feeding and management, and the whole conduct and management of the dairy, from the time the milk was brought into the dairy-room until the butter was packed ready for shipment. It is not my intention now to go into such details, as my time, as well as the space in the FARMER, will not at present admit of it, but I will try to touch on the most important points now and try to go more into detail hereafter.

Most of us know what good butter is, yet how few of our regular farmers produce a really good article! The most suitable breed of cows may be kept, the best methods of feeding resorted to, yet the butter is often not up to even good, to say nothing of extra quality. This is often owing to carelessness and want

of cleanliness than to any other error in the general management.

Undoubtedly the most suitable breeds of cows for strictly butter dairy purposes are the Jersey and the Guernsey breeds, generally, though somewhat erroneously, classed under the head of Alderney. They do not give large quantities of milk, but their milk is uniformly richer than that from any other known breed. Occasionally we find some notably good butter cows in other breeds, for one of the best butter cows I know is a thoroughbred Short-horn, though out of seven fine animals bought but two turned out to be good enough to be retained in the herd of butter cows. Grade stock, that is, helpers from good native cows and gotten by a thoroughbred Jersey or Guernsey bull, are generally very valuable and are very often met with in the herds of butter dairymen, the thoroughbred sire reproducing the desirable qualities of his breed in the half-breed offspring.

Having gotten the best cows, it must be remembered that they must be fed well and carefully attended to, both winter and summer. Some of our largest butter dairymen have large pastures of natural green grass for their cows to run on. This affords very early and very late pastures of the very best kind. Besides this, they are fed twice a day on a feed made by cutting straw, fodder and clover hay and mixing it in equal parts; on this is put a mixture of two-thirds corn meal and one-third bran, two quarts of this being allowed to about one-half bushel of the former, which constitutes a winter feed for each cow, the summer feeding being lighter. The mixture is put into a tight wooden box, scalding hot water poured on it, the lids put on tightly and left that way until the whole mass becomes warm and mellow, and then fed to the cows when it has become sufficiently cool. Hay is also supplied.

The milk should be strained at the barn through an ordinary wire strainer and brought to the milk house, where it is again strained, this time through a flannel made for the purpose, when it is put away in the ordinary two-gallon milk pans to the depth of about four inches. In about thirty-six hours the milk should be skimmed carefully, for it will then be ready to skim, as it has begun to thicken and sour at the bottom of the pan, if the proper temperature has been observed. The cream should be kept in a cool place, cooler than where the milk should be, as it is not so readily cooled as milk, and requires more cold to keep it sweet and pure than does milk, on account of its greater aptitude to absorb the heat and unpleasant odors, it being far more sensitive in this respect than milk or water, both of which are great absorbers. On this account, too, great care should be taken to observe the strictest cleanliness in all departments, a thing which, I am sorry to say, all farmers do not pay enough attention to.

Where the dairy is small, churning should be done but once a week, but where from ten cows and upwards, twice a week is best, espe-

cially in warm weather. The ordinary dash churn or the regular Chester county churn should be alone used. The churning should take about an hour, or not less than half an hour, for, if brought before the grain and other desirable qualities are sacrificed, the keeping qualities especially. The hands should be used to the butter just as little as possible, and washing it, is, also, not desirable, as it injures its keeping qualities. From one-half to one ounce of Ashton salt is used.

Again would I urge those who wish to have a name for producing good, sweet butter to observe the utmost cleanliness in every department; and most persons forget such advice, and, thereby, do not get Good Butter.

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

#### ESSAY ON FALL WHEAT RAISING.

The first and most important consideration in wheat raising is the selection of a proper kind of seed, which should be some good, hardy, clean variety, and one that has been proven good by the actual experience of some reliable wheat raiser. After the selection of the seed, comes the preparation of the soil, which must differ somewhat with the manner of sowing that is contemplated. If a drill is to be used—and it should always be if one is to be had—the ground should be well and deeply plowed, and pulverized to the full depth of the plowing. If, however, broadcast sowing is contemplated, the sowing should follow the plow without a previous harrowing. (Or it is possible that it is better to sow the wheat and plow under, but the best method is to be decided by experiment—especially here where we are all inexperienced. I think, however, it is a good idea to leave the ground tolerably rough. The sowing should be done very early in this country, at least as early as Sept. 20. Later sowing may produce a good yield, but is not so apt to do so as the earlier sowing.

The amount of seed, required per acre is a question on which there is a greater difference of opinion than any other point in wheat raising. My opinion—as deduced from reading the experiences of old wheat raisers—is, that one bushel per acre is sufficient on sowing previous to Sept. 20th. After the seed is properly in the ground, nothing farther is needed until spring, when a thorough rolling of the ground, before the spring rains commence and after the frost is out of the ground, would, in my opinion, be of great advantage.

Next in order comes the harvest, which should be done just at the proper time. If commenced too soon, the result will be a shrinking of the berry. If neglected until too late the quality is damaged, and a loss is likely to occur from shattering; and another loss from the increase in labor of handling dead straw, which causes poor binding, and, as a natural consequence, poor shocking and poor stacking. Too great care in all the steps of harvesting and stacking can not be taken. A sufficient number of hands should be in the field to insure good binding; and to keep the grain shocked up with the machine. For if poor

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 a 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 length of time to "go through the sweat," which in my opinion adds greatly to the quality of the grain. 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 any 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 that will pay. The farmer should use his best 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 opinion a small sum of money can not be more profitably invested than in one, two, or more of said periodicals, of which the KANSAS FARMER is one of the most valuable.

Before closing this article I wish to call attention to an observation I have made, i. e., ground in this locality should be harrowed as soon as possible after it is plowed. If not done the ground dries out on top and no amount of harrowing will do the same good that a harrowing right after the plow, a fact of which no doubt you are all well aware.

#### OSBORNE COUNTY FAIR.

The third annual exhibition of the Osborne Co. Agricultural Society took place at Osborne City, Mo., Sept. 16th and 17th. An address 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 Thursday afternoon. We regret that we cannot print the address in full, as it was a very able and interesting 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 immigration. He explained the position of the State board in not favoring the holding of a state fair, by arguing that the state ought to bestow its patronage upon local fairs, where the masses would be more directly benefited.

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 witness so much thrift and progress following so closely on previous disaster. His statistical summing up of Osborne county 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 citizen of the county ought to read it.

In 1870 not an acre is reported to have been under cultivation. The roving tribes of hostile Indians and wild animals were in full possession of your country. Two years later 10,805 acres had been redeemed to gladden the sight and cheer the heart of the husbandman. 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. Your live stock has increased from 20 horses in 1870, to 1411 in 1875; from 1 mule in 1870, to 210 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 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 commenced the settlement of this county. On the 1st of March last the population was 3467, 1888 of whom were males and 1579 females, giving the males a numerical preponderance of 309, an encouraging outlook indeed for the ladies. The value of your principal crops this year will be more than a quarter of a 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 pounds.

Of occupations the census returns show 737 farmers, about five times as many as the aggregate of all other occupations. Carpenters are the next highest on the list, there being 27. Then come teachers, numbering 18, blacksmiths and stone masons 14 each and 13 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, therefore, out here are dyspeptic and necessarily inclined 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 besides foreign countries. The 9 states having the largest representation are Iowa, 1004; Ill., 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 become 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 progress, food for reflection.

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

What you most need now is immigration. The whole State wants immigration—labor and capital to develop this beautiful country. Of your 578,000 fertile acres only 4 per cent. is under cultivation.

Immigration is wanted not only to subdue these wild prairies but to aid in the payment of the state and county taxes. The birth-rate of taxation now rests upon a few, only 6 per cent. of your area being taxable, while 6 per cent. 68 per cent is under cultivation.

There are 7½ cultivated acres to each man, woman and child, or 28½ acres to each family. If the whole country 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 influences of immigration.

## Horticulture.

### F. P. ROE ON STRAWBERRIES.

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 different soils or climates:

Many ask me which is the best variety of strawberries. It is difficult to answer. One can scarcely name a variety of apples or of 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 a fruit as the strawberry, and by placing early kinds on early soil and late kinds on moist ground the season may be prolonged over a month. I picked very fine Triumphes, Champions and Jucundas on the 17th of July.

I would recommend as early—Wilson's seedling, Charles Downing, Black Duffane, Medium, Monarch of the West, Seth Boyden, Champion. Late—President Wilder, Triomphe de Gand, Jucunda. The President Wilder held out longest, and was larger at 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 last. I picked one berry that measured seven inches around, and others 6½, six and five inches. It is also the most vigorous grower I have seen.

Though so large, it has a very fine flavor and a delightful aroma. With me it has proved a good bearer on both light and heavy soil, and I have seen it loaded with fruit 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 finest. 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. 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 excellently 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 vigorous, hardy and productive. It seems to do well 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 variety, but upon my soil I regard it as one of the best. It is with me exceedingly large, quite prolific, and one of the latest. It is in the handsomest berry 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 year.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.—An old, well established favorite. If I were compelled to raise but one strawberry I would choose this variety, for the reason that it remains so long in bearing and has also the good qualities of being large, firm, of a sweet, rich, delicious flavor, and a good bearer. But it requires high culture and the runners well cut. A bed of Triomphe 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 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 concerning 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 has 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 below 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 front and every organ has matured; nature will then be more energetic in promoting the growth of the young. In breeding from young mares the offspring must necessarily be deprived of those constituents required for the formation of her own frame, and in the young mare lactation is also very injurious by depriving her of those organic and inorganic elements so essentially required for her full growth. Stunted animals frequently result from this practice, which otherwise might have acquired bulk and perfection. The brood-mare's chest, for draught and agricultural purposes, should be roomy; her shoulders oblique and deep her carcass rather long, with broad joints and wide quarters; freedom 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 developed in the brood mare when compact; a 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 of the hind quarters 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 approximates 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 hinders the freedom of action. The pastern joints should be large, neither too upright nor too oblique; the hoof should be tough and free from brittleness 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. It 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 eyelids, 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 withers should gently curve and lessen in size as it reaches the head, since nothing is more discomfiting than a head badly set on. Temperament should also be regarded in the dam as well as in the sire, as an irritable, fretful horse more valueless than an irritable, fretful, 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, recovers. There is not the least doubt that animals have in common, or are susceptible of, distinct feelings or emotions, and that these 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.

### BOTS.

The so called bots is the larval state of the common gadfly, which attacks the horse while grazing late in the Summer, its object being not to derive sustenance, but to deposit 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 tongue, aided by warmth, hatches the ova.

As larvae they are next transferred to the 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 out of fifty of their eggs containing larvae arrive 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 larvae, in the condition of bots. Whether few 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 perfect 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 feces. When once transferred to the soil, they bury themselves beneath the surface, in order to undergo the change whereby they are transformed from the bot state into the pupa condition, and after a period of six or seven weeks, they finally emerge from their pupal envelope or cocoon, 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 lifetime in the digestive organs of the horse.

Unlike other parasites, they seem to do little or no harm, on account of the insensate 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 natural 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 frequent feeding is decidedly objectionable. The oats should be divided into three portions, and the hay into two. It is best not to give any hay at the feed preceding 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 distended with hay. Hence, if a horse is used in the morning, the portion of hay should be omitted at the early feed and reserved for mid-day 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, comfortably, and more at his leisure than when servants are bustling about. Besides many horses if disturbed whilst feeding, are apt to knock about and spill their grain. Regularity 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 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 giving 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 excellent in the drink. 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 indigestion, restlessness, suddenly refusing food, drooping and seeking the left flank, its excrement 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 will prove excellent. Of course soap injection, friction and fumigation, are not to be overlooked. Bleeding, in case of grain indigestion, becomes mortal.

### PERIOD 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 experience, West Highlanders and Poll Angus came somewhat earlier than Short-horns. From Earl Spencer's observations 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. Teissler's observations on upwards of 500 cows of different breeds yielded an average of 283 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; 238 heifer 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 sire was carried 253 days. The longest period was 308 days—the produce a white bull calf, from a seventeen-year old cow.

Several cows went regularly several days over 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 irregularity 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 Short-horn 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 without ever being considered a prizetaker. "The dam of Minister was never in a showing; neither were the dams of May Flower, 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 Thoralde, the 11th Duke of Geneva, 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 showing. Young Mary, by Jupiter, produced her last calf in her 21st year and left behind her an innumerable posterity of prize animals, yet she spent but a small portion of her life in a stable, and was but seldom in the showing. Maszuka, by Harbinger, was not the prize-cow of Mr. Alexander's herd, yet she left behind her a much more celebrated and valuable family than Belum or Forget-me-not. Miss Hudson, by Hermes, was never in a showing, 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, 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 the race.

### SWEENEY.

What is termed "sweeney" is properly atrophy 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; remove as soon as you can the cause, and generally, not always, the effect will cease. If, after 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 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 that will cause it to suppurate quickly; clean the seton every morning after the first three days; do not wash it; use common newspaper to wipe the string, which should be a strong unbleached factory, about 1¼ 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 string 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 inflammation is all gone.—*Veterinarian.*

## Communications.

### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1875.

WHAT WE DID AT THE CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

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 Pennsylvania and New York were antagonizing and snubbing them.

The Conference met on Sept. 7, 8, and 9. About 8 o'clock on Thursday, after the platform had been nearly all ratified, Day withdrew 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 were the following: John Siney, President of the Miners' National Association of the U. S.; J. F. Welsh, President of Miners and Laborers' Benevolent 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, *Workingmen's Advocate*; C. Ben. Johnson, *Pottsville, Pa., Workingman*; T. A. Stow, *Cleveland 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 severe blow to the country than Secretary Richardson's illegal issue of legal tenders. Moreover, 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 both. 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 re-surveys where they hold the first mortgage; and yet the benighted 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 theologies, 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 usefulness, and the light thrown on this subject in Kansas may reflect its rays and usefulness all over our Great West.

SAMUEL SINNETT.

Muscatine, Iowa.



**V. E. LUCAS,**  
Maitland, Orange County, Florida.



## The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.  
One Copy, Weekly, for one year \$2.00  
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The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, sweepstakes, and quick doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.  
DR. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.  
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.  
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.  
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.  
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.  
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.  
MRS. SOULARD, " "  
"RAMBLER," "  
"BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.  
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth, Kan.  
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county  
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.  
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.  
R. S. KILPATRICK, Kirkwood, Mo.  
W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.  
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.  
C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.  
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOSIER GUY," W. P. POPPER, ALFRED GRAY, PAUL SNOW, PHOEBE KEIDZIE, PHOEBE MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.  
A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

## To Advertisers.

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

## FAIRS FOR 1875.

States.	Place of Fair.	Time of Fair.
St. Louis.	St. Louis.	Oct. 4 to 9.
Indiana.	Indianapolis.	Sept. 27 to Oct. 2.
Iowa.	Keokuk.	Sept. 27 to Oct. 2.
Wisconsin.	Milwaukee.	Sept. 6 to 11.
Nebraska.	Omaha City.	Sept. 21 to 24.
Cincinnati Ind.	Cincinnati.	Sept. 27 to Oct. 9.
Connecticut.	Hartford.	Oct. 5 to 8.
Georgia.	Macon.	Sept. 18 to 25.
Maine.	Portland.	Sept. 21 to 24.
Montana.	Helena.	Sept. 27 to Oct. 2.
New England.	Manchester, N.H.	Sept. 7 to 10.
New York.	Waverly.	Sept. 30 to 24.
New York.	Elmira.	Sept. 27 to Oct. 2.
Oregon.	Salem.	Oct. 11 to 16.
Rhode Island.	Providence.	Oct. 5 to 7.
Virginia.	Richmond.	Oct. 26 to 30.

## IMPORTANT TO

## ADVERTISERS

AND TO

## ADVERTISING AGENTS.

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

## To Kansas Publishers.

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

Having the largest circulation in the State, I propose to have the benefit of it. Gentlemen, if your representations in Rowell's Directory 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 amt sown; threshing mostly done, yield poor. Weather dry and warm; frosts several nights from 18th to 25th, but no damage done. Price of corn 25c, fall wheat No. 2, \$1. spring 80c, potatoes 80c.

Geo. H. EVERETT

## 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 pleasant and profitable meeting. The efficient 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 presented from the well known entomologist, Prof. C. V. Riley, in which the vast injury caused by insects was referred to, and Congress 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 resolution recommending a somewhat different plan for Congressional action. This resolution was referred to the general committee on 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 Hail, 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 currency—while 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 forcible 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 a most important question. Prof. N. S. Towhead, of the Ohio Agricultural College, gave a brief address commending highly the address by Dr. Gregory.

In the way of resolutions, the Congress, wisely as we think, did little. A series of resolutions were adopted, after much discussion, indorsing the Senate Special Committee's report on transportation, recommending four great water lines to be constructed by the National 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 unnecessary 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 discussed, 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 interested in agriculture may become a member, by being nominated by two members and paying \$3 annually. Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, Agricultural Colleges, Farmers' Clubs or Granges, etc., are entitled to be represented by delegates. All members will receive the annual volume of transactions.

Hon. J. R. Dodge, of Department of Agriculture, Washington; Hon. Alfred Gray, Secretary 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 following 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 Cockhill; California, J. M. Hamilton; Colorado, N. C. Meeker; Dakota, 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; Kansas, Alfred Gray; Kentucky, J. B. Bowman; Louisiana, A. B. Irion; Maine, S. L. Goodale; Maryland, S. S. Sams; Massachusetts, W. S. Clark; Michigan, T. C. Abbott; Minnesota, J. H. Stevens; Mississippi, J. O. Wharton; Missouri, J. S. Marmaduke; Montana, Brigham Reed; Nebraska, J. Sterling; Nevada, L. R. Bradley; New Hampshire, D. T. Chase; New

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; Rhode Island, G. S. Waring; South Carolina, R. C. F. Baker; Tennessee, Gen. W. H. Jackson; Texas, Wm. 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 Autumn.—Western Rural.

## SEND YOUR BEST MEN TO THE LEGISLATURE.

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 headquarters 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.

No potent has been the power of money in our Legislature that a proprietor of 20,000 acres of land came before the Legislature of last 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 damned Legislature; if I can't get the legislation I want any other way, I can buy it."

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 introduce to them, a new contributor to the FARMER, Mr. D. Z. Evans, of Town Point, Maryland. Mr. E. is a practical farmer breeder 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 literature.

Judge Hanway, begins in this number a 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 soon appear running through three numbers. The papers contributed upon Finance entitled, "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 most 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 pamphlet form.

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

A series of Educational articles will be prepared for the FARMER by Prof. Felzer.

The friends of the FARMER may rest assured that we shall earnestly labor to make every issue of this paper better than the preceding 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 a disease has broken out among the cattle in some localities which has proved difficult to treat. The Kansas New Era says regarding it:

The cattle get stiff, lose appetite, eyes water, mucous membrane of mouth and nose gets raw so that the cattle cannot eat. The disease has been treated successfully by drenching the cattle with pounded charcoal and sulphur—one pint of pounded charcoal, one tablespoonful of sulphur to a quart of water for a grown cow.

Our readers who have any more definite information, or who have successfully treated this trouble, are invited to give their experience in the FARMER for the benefit of our readers.

## DESCRIBE YOUR STRAYS CORRECTLY.

Many animals taken up and posted under the stray law are so inaccurately described that the owners fail to recognize their own 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 described 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 elapsed 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 regarding 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, selected from the best herds in England during the past winter, have been added to the Vineyard 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, Victorias, Seraphinas, Jubilees, and descendants of Active by 4th Duke of York (10187); Filbert, Poppy and Dolly by 2d Cleveland Lad (3408); Acadia by 2d Grand Duke (15961); 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 (28890), 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 Duke 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 before the day of sale. Conveyances will run from the trains for ten days previous to the sale for the accommodation of visitors. Catalogues will be mailed to applicants by addressing Ben. B. Groom & Son, Winchester, Ky.

## OFFICIAL LIST OF PATENTS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE.

Issued by the United States Patent Office for the week ending Friday, October 1st 1875. Reported for the KANSAS FARMER by Louis Bagger & Co., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Compositions for preserving eggs, J. K. Boone, Booneville, Mo.; Meat cutters, D. I. De Groat, Newburg, N. Y.; Wheel harrows, J. S. Sniveley, Greencastle, Pa.; Dumping wagons, T. Weaver, Harrisburg, Pa.; Insect destroying 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, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grain driers, J. Souther, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ditching machines, F. Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.; Harvesters, J. Gove, Brattleboro, Vt.

## THE RURAL CORN SHELTER.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Deere, Manner & Co., Kansas City, Mo., on the last page, who are offering a number of styles of the celebrated Rural Corn Shelters. 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 FREE! THREE MONTHS FREE! THREE MONTHS FREE!

We will send the FARMER the balance of 1875 and for the year 1876 to any person sending 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 &amp; MCCLINTOCK, WITH A SMALL DRAFT FROM THE HERD OF MR. ROBERT FOGUE.

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 83 females and 13 bulls, Ayres & McClintock owning 58, Fogue 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, Hillpas, 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 says 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 future. 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 independent 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 on a level.

## SEEDS.

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 a stout man amass the most, by labor, or, by management? Yours financially,  
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 "boarder."

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. 4th, 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. RITCHIE.

## 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 address 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 thorough business course. Circulars can be sent for, giving full information in all departments.

Newspaper publishers in Kansas are going it quite merrily. Mr. J. K. Hudson, of the 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 "Kansas paper Directory." How long must we be afflicted with such controversies? It is a scandal on the press of the nation that mis-representations should be wilfully made through mediums whose aim is to furnish the public with reliable intelligence.—*Rosetta Newspaper Reporter*, N. Y.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers announce that they have now in press, and will publish on Saturday, October 2d, a new novel by the popular 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 Parties 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 cribbing in a few weeks. Weather very dry not sufficient moisture to sprout fall wheat. Wheat from 90c to \$1.20, Corn from 25 to 30c, oats 30c to 35c, potatoes 40c to 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, and corn from 30 to 40 bu per acre, winter wheat 20 bu per acre; cattle are doing excellently.

HENRY TILLEY.

## From Douglas County.

September, 27.—Late corn and potatoes not 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 dull sale at 25c, peaches sell for \$1.00 supply limited in this locality, vegetables very plenty but dull sale at starvation rates. No insect pests, drouth, floods or tornadoes worthy of note. Some of our cattle have what is called the "Black tongue," a few of them have died from the disease. Remedy green feed and carbollic acid wash.

M. A. O'NEAL.

## 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 indispensable 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 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 occurred in Mr. Woodward's herd, I call it inflammation 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

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 and 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, ½ lb epsom salts in one quart molasses, ½ oz. ginger, ½ oz. red pepper, ½ oz. caraway, to one dose.

A. V. CHAPMAN.

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 'household words.'" His wonderful remedies, his pamphlets and books, and his large medical experience, 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 our readers may gain from it some idea of the vast 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 several departments, and a corps of able and skilled physicians stand ready to alleviate the sufferings of humanity by the most approved methods.

These physicians are in frequent consultation with Dr. Pierce, and their combined experience is brought to bear on the successful treatment of obstinate cases. The Doctor is a man of a large medical experience, and his extensive knowledge of materia 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 unequalled Cough Remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pills, 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 unequalled Liniment for both human and horse flesh; while Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever given to the public. They are sold by Druggists.

## Miscellaneous.

## BOYS WHO WILL NOT MAKE GOOD FARMERS.

If 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 things well, obviously the farm is not the place for him—but a machine shop is. If a boy will walk 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 before 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 fish-lines 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 skillful in skinning small animals and stuffing small birds; if he practised making pills of mud when he was a child, and extracted teeth from the jaws of dead horses with pincers when he got older; if he reads physiologically while his brothers are deep in Robinson Crusoe, he will be far more likely to succeed with a lancet than with a scythe.

## 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—especially moist at the start—it will do; but even then a light covering is an improvement. In a drouth it is indispensable, particularly 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 of moisture, even long rains, as I have known it. Only have the ground mellow and drained so that the surplus water passes off. I find it best to have the surface of the ground level—leveled with harrow and roller—when it is seeded, as then no part of the seed will be buried too deep.—*Cor. New York Tribune*.

SOWING TIMOTHY AND CLOVER.—My practice is to harrow the wheat three times in the spring. We go over the wheat both ways 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 better plan, but am inclined to think that so far as securing a good catch of timothy and clover is concerned, it is better to give up the idea of harrowing winter wheat in the spring, and to sow timothy seed in the fall, and the clover seed very early in the spring. It depends very much on the soil and season. The harrowing helps the wheat and kills a good many weeds, and on sandy loam the harrow leaves a good seed-bed for the clover, and if we are favored with a few showers, we are pretty sure of a good catch of clover.—*Wells and Tullie, American Agriculturist*.

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 Abram—I don't deny de alleged allegation."

"And how does you feel, Brutus?"

"You has stufed yer elbow agin a post or sumthin' afore now, hasn't you, Uncle Abram?"

"I reckon."

"And you remembers de feelin' dat runs up yer arm?"

"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 how I feel."

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 the centre of the street, anxiously inquired: "Be you hunting for anything, Mister?" "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 boy, 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 achin' before I get any nearer."—*Detroit Free Press*.

## Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 6, 1875.

## Topeka Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by Keefer & Foucht. Wholesale cash prices from commission men, correct weekly by Keefer & Foucht.

WHEAT—Per bu. Spring.	94
No. 1.	1.10
No. 2.	.90
No. 3.	.80
No. 4.	.70
CORN—Per bu. Mixed.	30.25
White, No. 1.	30.25
Yellow.	29.25
OATS—Per bu. No. 1.	30.25
BARLEY—Per bu. White.	40
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.—Fall, No. 1.	3.7
No. 2.	3.6
No. 3.	3.5
Low Grades.	2.40
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.	2.7
Corn Chop.	1.8
Rye Chop.	1.6
Wheat Chop.	2.2

## HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Corrected weekly by Blackfoot & Krauss, Dealers in

HIDES—Fur, Tallow and Leather.	04.20
Dry Hides.	06.15
Dry Salt.	11.25
Green Salt Cured.	06.15
Calif. Green Salt Cured.	10
Kip. Green Salt Cured.	12
Sheep Pelts, green.	50.10
TALLOW.	07.25
SKINS—Timber Wolf.	1.50
Prairie Wolf.	75
Other.	4.00
Mink.	1.25
Raccoon.	40.25
Badger.	30.25
W. Cat.	100.15
Muskrat.	30.25
Skunk, Black.	1.00
Small Striped.	50.25
Opusium.	05.25
Deer, dry, per lb.	30.25
Beaver dry and clean, per lb.	1.00

## Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies

APPLES—Per bu.	1.25
BEANS—Per bu. White Navy.	2.00
Medium.	2.40
Common.	3.00
CASOR.	1.40
BEEF—Per lb.	.25
BUTTER—Per lb. Choice.	.25
Common Table.	.20
Medium.	.15
Common.	.10
EGGS—Per doz. Fresh.	.20
HOMINY—Per bu.	5.25
VINEGAR—Per gal.	.20
POTATOES—Per bu.	40.25
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.	300.25
Turkeys, Dressed, per lb.	1.00
Geese.	.15
BAOON—Per lb.—Shoulders.	.95
Clear Sides.	.15
Hams, Sugar Cured.	.15
Breakfast.	.15
LARD—Per lb.	.18
KIP, Green Salt Cured.	.18
ONIONS—Per head.	.05
SEEDS—Per bu.—Hemp.	1.25
Millet.	1.00
Blue Grass.	.25
Timothy, prime.	.30
Common.	.35
Clover.	.30
Hungarian.	.30
Geese Orange.	.30
Oats.	.30
Onion Sets per D.	.35

## Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 5, 1875.

## GRAIN.

The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men.	
WHEAT—Per bu.—Spring Red.	70.25
No. 1.	1.00
No. 2.	1.25
No. 3.	1.50
No. 4.	1.75
CORN—Per bu.—New White.	30.25
Yellow.	29.25
Mixed.	30.25
OATS—Per bu.	30.25
BARLEY—Per bu.—No. 2.	40.25
No. 3.	1.00
No. 4.	1.25

## PRODUCE.

APPLES—Per bbl.	2.00
BEEF—Per lb.	.25
BUTTER—Per lb. Choice.	.25
Medium.	.20
Common Table.	.20
Medium.	.15
Common.	.10
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh.	10.00
FEATHERS—Per lb.—Mixed.	20.25
Prime Live Geese.	.25
FLOUR—Per cwt.—Rye.	2.50
Wheat.	2.50
Corn.	2.50
CORN MEAL—Per cwt.	2.50
Kiln dried, per bbl.	8.00

## LIVE STOCK.

Extra, av 1,300 to 1,500.	\$5.50
Prime, av 1,300 to 1,500.	4.50
Fair to good, av 1,100 to 1,300.	3.75
Native stockers, av 1,000 to 1,100.	3.25
Medium, av 850 to 900.	2.25
Native cows, fat, av 90 to 1,100.	3.50
Colorado, natives, fat, av 800 to 900.	2.25
Wintered Texans, fat to good.	3.00
" common.	2.50
cows, good.	2.50
Through Texas, fat.	2.25
Through Texas, fair.	2.25
Calves, each.	2.50

## St. Louis Market.

GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red.	\$1.20
No. 2.	1.50
No. 1.	1.80
No. 4.	1.50
No. 5.	1.25
No. 6.	1.00
No. 7.	.75
No. 8.	.50
No. 9.	.25
No. 10.	.25
No. 11.	.25
No. 12.	.25
No. 13.	.25
No. 14.	.25
No. 15.	.25
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No. 17.	.25
No. 18.	.25
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No. 24.	.25
No. 25.	.25
No. 26.	.25
No. 27.	.25
No. 28.	.25
No. 29.	.25
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No. 34.	.25
No. 35.	.25
No. 36.	.25
No. 37.	.25
No. 38.	.25
No. 39.	.25
No. 40.	.25
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No. 92.	.25
No. 93.	.25
No. 94.	.25
No. 95.	.25
No. 96.	.25
No. 97.	.25
No. 98.	.25
No. 99.	.25
No. 100.	.25

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

**W. H. BANKS & CO.**  
Sole Agents at Chicago,  
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## Strayed or Stolen!

ON or about the 8th of June, seventeen head of cattle strayed or were stolen from the range of the undersigned on Rock Creek, six miles northeast of Iola. Two cows 3 or 4 years old; one medium sized heavy set red and white, white in the face, on the hind end of the belly and in the flanks, horns turned towards the front, is branded with an "S" on the left shoulder, has a calf by this time; the other is a black, red and brindle, with white under belly, one horn 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 saggy, on dirty coat, one brown and white, the others red and white spotted, all medium sized except the brown and white which is small. All branded with letter "P" in mid brand—either on right or left hip, and sometimes the "P" is upside down. Three three year old heifers, one roan, one red and white spotted, one mostly red with a little white on the back, the horns of the last two are small and inclined to turn in front, and are branded on the left hip with a broken anchor. Four two year old heifers; one red and white spotted, one white with blue hairs, one brindle,



## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## AUTUMN.

Tis the golden gleam of an Autumn day,  
With the soft rain falling 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 shadowed skies.

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 its veil,  
And the black rocks, 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,  
The passions of Summer no longer are known,  
The harvest is gathered, and Autumn stands  
Serenely thoughtful, with folded hands.

Over all is thrown a memorial hue,  
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.

—Blackwell's 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 labors 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 greatest anniversary we shall live to see. While the thoughts of the whole civilized world are turned toward the Centennial of the only real republic that has lived through the trials and storms of a hundred years, our hearts should glow with love for our country, and a strong desire to make the exhibition of 1876 such that our children may look back on our record without a blush.

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

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 Shawnee County.

## 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 assist 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

include one or more persons from each township 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 twenty-five cents.

## THE STOUT WOMEN OF FASHION—NEWEST STYLES IN DRESSES.

If you have been drinking vinegar or doing anything to make yourself slender, keep on; fat women are out of fashion; if you kill yourself 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 be 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 "tablier," 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 assured me was all that was left of the fashions: 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 perfectly smooth in front, and trimmed with velvet 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 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 made of a straight piece of the material nearly a yard in depth and fully two yards long; the middle of this was fastened to the front of the waist and the two ends, instead of being draped, were crossed at the back and allowed to lie smoothly on the train; as they were 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 half-shawl 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 puffs 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 becoming; the green suits will come a little later.

## AUTUMN LEAVES.

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 melancholy 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 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 fade soon. Sumac leaves and the crimson leaves of the sassafras are the very best. Leaves can be preserved by the pressing, and then dipping them in melted wax, or ironing them with a waxed iron. But the colors are much more brilliant when ironed, and are well varnished, and will keep their color full 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 paste-board on the frame, as some leaves will not adhere 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 common 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 slightly after a time and have a more natural appearance. If the frame is oval begin at the top, and finish 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 acorns.

To preserve choice leaves, arrange on cards, or form into bouquets on 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 for cards varnish on one side, for bouquets on both sides. Frame immediately after the work is done. Give all two or three coats of varnish. 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 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 teaspoonful of molasses, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of our cream, one-half teaspoonful of butter, three teaspoonfuls of soda, two teaspoonfuls of ginger; mould soft.

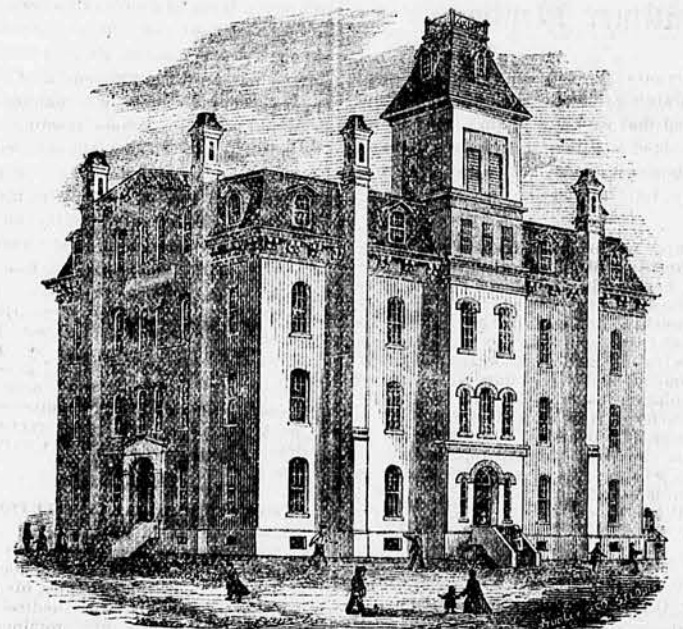
VEAL FRICANDEAU.—Three and a half pounds raw veal, finely chopped; butter the size of an egg, half pound salt pork chopped fine, four eggs, cracked, crushed; three eggs, one small tablespoonful of sugar, one large tablespoonful of salt, two of powdered sage. Mould with the hands into a loaf, cover with a little melted butter and cracker crumbs, put a little water in the pan and bake three hours. To be sliced and eaten cold for tea or lunch.

Sliced TOMATO PICKLES.—To one gallon of sliced tomatoes that are just turning white, and have been scalded in salt and water sufficient to make them a little tender, mix a tablespoonful of ground pepper, one of mace, one of cloves, one of ground mustard, one of cinnamon, 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 tomatoes, nasturtiums, and small cucumbers. 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 pickle. —*Daisy's Bright in Country Gentleman.*

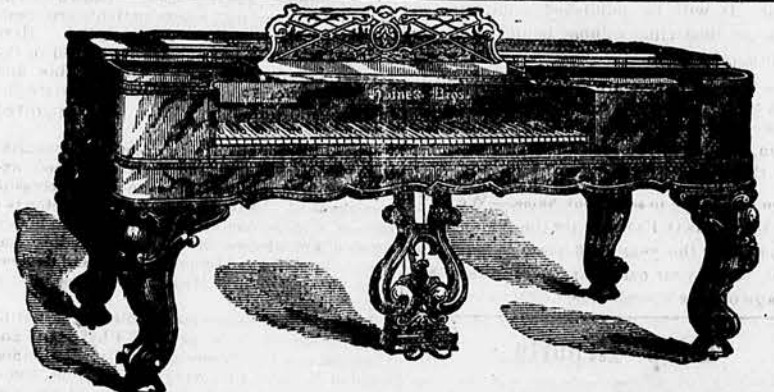
FRUIT CAKE.—Two cups white sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, three eggs; beat separate; three cups flour, before sifted, three teaspoonfuls baking-powder, one cup sweet milk; flavor with lemon. Take one-half of the above mixture, and to that add one tablespoonful molasses, one cup raisins, one-half cup currants, 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 nutmeg. 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 less tobacco a month and send your 50 cents for a trial trip it will pay you.



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NATIONAL GRANGE of the ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1875.  
LOUIS BAGGER, Esq.—Dear Sir and Bro.: I will take pleasure in filing your name as a Solicitor of Patents, and cheerfully recommend you to our Order. Yours, fraternally,  
O. H. KELLEY, Secretary National Grange.

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## Let us Smile.

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 night.

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 article."

Sheridan allowed his son Tom to join a dinner party when he was quite young. The father was defining what wit was, when the boy interrupted him, saying he could give a better definition.

"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 reverently. 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 the pit."

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 asleep, leaning against the side of the house. The darky 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 hand-spring, 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, 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 pistol? A nigger 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 of 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 Jordan's one of the guests indulged in some wonderful accounts of his shooting. The number of birds he had killed, and the distance at which he had 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 possessed by that popular comedian, he requested the company to observe that such a combination was a remarkable illustration of the old proverb, "It never rains but it pours."

In his last illness, when reduced almost to a skeleton, he noticed a very large mustard-poultice Mrs. Hood was making for him, and exclaimed: "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 language, 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."

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 turn a lively hood."

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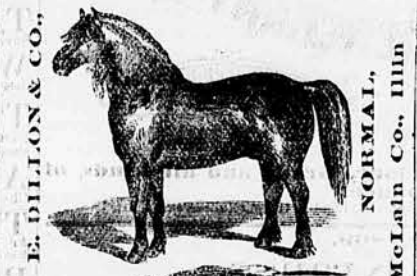
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