

# KANSAS FARMER

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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

### Agriculture.

#### SHORT HORNS FOR THE DAIRY.

Mr. Alcott is writing a number of interesting letters upon the above subject for the *Country Gentleman*, from which we take the following points:

In conclusion, a specified object in breeding is not attained in a day or even a year, but requires a life time to attain the greatest success, whether the object be milk or beef, or both combined; and any person who attempts either this year to abandon it next, will certainly not succeed. I have done nothing more than many others have done, perhaps in less time than it has taken me to accomplish my object. There are a good many milking herds of Short Horns in our extended country, and probably others could give you better results than I have yet attained. What I have done any common farmer may do in the same time, having to earn all my funds by my own hands and those of my wife. My children have helped, as all dutiful children will; but were I to present school bills, at our common schools, at academies and colleges, it might be a matter of doubt whether they have increased the fund more than has been expended on them. Be that as it may, no industrious farmer need hesitate a moment about improving his stock of cattle, either for the dairy or the shambles; for he will surely succeed if he makes up his mind to do so and sets out in earnest. Surely here are farmers in this country breeding, either Short Horns, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Devons, Holsteins, who will sell bulls or bull calves of the breeds mentioned at prices within the means of all who wish to improve their herds. Each may select the breed he judges best adapted to his wants to accomplish the desired object, and then by judicious selections, and a persistent course of breeding, the desired end will ultimately be secured, the public benefited in the increased value of the stock of the country, and each individual owner especially benefited in the increased value of his own individual herd.

You will see, Messrs. Editors, that my preferences are in favor of Short Horns, not only for the dairy, but for labor and beef. In my course of breeding, I have bred the Devon cow to the Short Horn bull, and produced a better cow for the dairy, also for beef, than the dam. I have also been told by an importer and breeder of Jerseys, that the best family cow he ever owned was obtained by breeding a Jersey cow to the Short Horn bull, and he was one of the best judges of neat cattle in my acquaintance. Many farms are not adapted to Short Horns; even my own farm is not as well adapted to them as other farms and localities, for in some cases my best cows have increased in their milk nearly one-third by being removed to better lands. But I do urge all farmers to try to improve their condition, by the improvement of their farms, also their flocks and herds. Surely there are few who cannot pay \$50 for a good bull calf, and give him a little extra care and keeping, also to all his get, as well as to the stock on hand, and thereby be generally benefited in his labors.

#### COST OF RAISING HORSES.

The Agricultural Department having made inquiries as to the cost of raising horses in each of the various States, reports as follows:

In the Middle States the maximum cost of wintering horses, \$48 per head, is in New Jersey; next in order stand Delaware, \$43; New York, \$37; and Pennsylvania, \$36. Delaware farmers, last year, received the highest average price for hay, \$20 per ton, and those of New York the lowest, \$13.10. New York received the maximum price of corn, 93 cents per bushel, and Delaware the minimum, 70 cents. The price of oats ranged from 52 cents in Delaware to 60 in New Jersey. Averages of Eastern States were as follows: Maine, \$37; New Hampshire, \$37; Vermont, \$38; Massachusetts, \$45; Rhode Island, \$48; and Connecticut, \$45.

West of the Mississippi the average cost of wintering ranges from \$9 in Kansas, to \$28 in Minnesota. Iowa averaged \$18; Missouri \$12, and Nebraska \$13. Farm prices of hay vary from \$8.86 in Kansas, to \$12.05 in Missouri. The cheaper hay of Kansas and Nebraska is mostly made from the wild grasses of the prairies. Corn ranges from 43 cents per bushel in Iowa to 91 in Kansas, and oats from 38 cents per bushel in Iowa to 53 cents in Kansas.

The Patron of Husbandry, of Columbus, Mississippi, says: "The Patrons of Grenada county are taking steps to put boats on the Yallahs, and those of Lawrence county on the Pearl."

#### HAISH'S IMPROVED ENAMELED "S" BARBED WIRE FENCE.

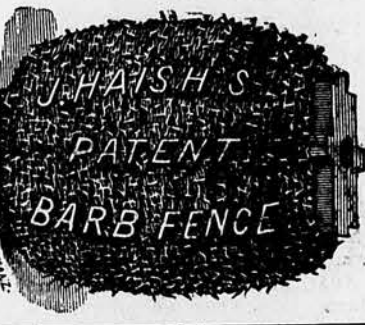


Barbed fences have been so thoroughly tested during the past year, that they have ceased to be experimental. There is no material in present use in the West that can combine so perfectly the requisites of a good fence, viz., durability, strength and cheapness, as the "Barbed Wire." When the Barbs are perfectly secured, the fence is absolutely stock proof. Cattle, horses or sheep never make a second attempt to go through it. The superiority over all other Barbed Wire, claimed by the inventor and manufacturer of Haish's "S" Enamelled, lies in the fact that the Barbs around both wires and cannot be turned out of position, and that the coating of Enamel renders the wire impervious to water.

It is made from two strands of No. 12 wire twisted but slightly (to avoid weakening), and with "S" Barbs cut from the best annealed wire, attached as shown in the accompanying cut. It weighs 17 to 18 ounces per rod, and is coiled upon spools of fifty to one hundred rods each. It is readily wound or unwound, and is put in position upon the posts with great rapidity, and can be tightened with an ordinary stretcher. Posts may be set twenty to thirty feet apart.

The manufacturer says of this Fence: "It is the cheapest made, snow and wind will have no effect upon it. Two wires are guaranteed a safeguard and protection against the encroachments of cattle. If the Haish's 'S' Barbed Fence Wire will not do all it is recommended to, return it to the dealer you purchased it from and your money will be cheerfully refunded." Price eighteen cents per pound.

It will be for sale by the hardware trade generally throughout the Northwest. For the convenience of dealers the manufacturers have placed a large stock with Hibbard, Spencer & Co., corner Lake & Wabash, Chicago.



#### HOW TO SECURE SLEEP.

Mr. Frank Buckland in *Land and Water* treats this subject in an interesting manner. We give the following extracts:

The following is interesting as anecdote of an eminent man, and worth noting also for its own sake:

I well recollect the late Dr. Wilberforce, then Bishop of Oxford, telling my father, then most actively engaged as Dean of Westminster, of his patent way of going to sleep. It is better than the old-fashioned prescription of watching sheep jumping through a hedge one after another, ships sailing out to sea, etc. The bishop's prescription was to repeat slowly the vowels A E I O. In doing this you were to be faintly pronounced with each inspiration and expiration. It will be found easy to do this without moving the lips, but the vowel U must not be pronounced, for to do this the muscular action of the lips necessarily takes place, and sleep comes not. I advise my readers to try this plan.

Farther on the writer gives a prescription for want of sleep which he has himself tested:

I now venture to suggest a new but simple remedy for want of sleep. Opium in any form, even the *Liquor opii sedati* and chlorodyne, will leave traces of their influence the next morning. I therefore prescribe for myself, and have frequently done so for others—onions; simply common onions raw, but Spanish onions stewed will do. Everybody knows the taste of onions; this is due to a peculiar essential oil contained in this most valuable and healthy root. This oil has, I am sure, highly soporific powers. In my own case they never fail. If I am much pressed with work, and feel I shall not sleep well, I eat two or three small onions, and the effect is magical. Onions are also excellent things to eat when much exposed to intense cold. Mr. Parnaby, Troutdale Fishery, Keswick, informs me that when collecting salmon and trout eggs in the winter, he finds that common raw onions enable him and his men to bear the ice and cold of semi-frozen water much better than spirits, beer, etc. The Arctic Expedition, just now about to start, should therefore take a good stock of onions. Finally, if a person cannot sleep, it is because the blood is in his brain, not in his stomach; the remedy therefore, is obvious: the blood down from the brain to the stomach. This is to be done by eating a biscuit, a hard-boiled egg, a bit of bread and cheese, or something. Follow this up with a glass of wine or milk, or even water, and you will fall to sleep.

A correspondent in the *Willamette Farmer*, Oregon, writing from North Yamhill, in that State, says: "The Grange at this place is in a prosperous condition, the membership is gradually increasing, and during a year and a half of our organization, but one person has withdrawn from our grange; our membership is about one hundred."

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Pays for the FARMER for the balance of 1875.

#### FERN DECORATIONS.

We all seem interested in decorating our homes, and June is the right time to gather ferns to press. Don't fail to secure some for your winter trimmings. Take along with you a basket with a cover, to protect them, for they are very frail, and look for all the kinds in your section. Don't forget the Maiden Hair, for it is one of the loveliest. Press them in a large book—a school atlas is good—and put them under something heavy until they are dry; then put them away in a box, laying paper between them; then you have your book of pressed fern leaves, or autumn leaves. Gather leaves at any time during the summer, in order to have some green ones; to mix with the bright fall colors. Take very fine wire, which comes on spools, and twine around the stems and also around the ferns, forming a vine of bright and green leaves, and ferns, which you can trail over the pictures, windows, and folding doors. It will make your sitting-room cheerful and pleasant. My trimming stood the winter so well that I took them down at house-cleaning time, dusted and straightened them out, and put them back; they seemed like friends I could not spare.

#### A PERSEVERING WOMAN.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi has recently received from Paris the bronze medal awarded three years ago at the Academy of Medicine for her graduating thesis. This gives her rank of from fifth to eighth in a class of 800, for of that number of theses, four were awarded gold and four bronze medals, and seven received honorable mention. It was she who knocked so loudly at the door of the venerable and conservative Academy as to compel the admission of her sex, for the first time, to a preliminary examination. After six months of hard work she obtained the necessary permission, granted, it was said, in the hope and belief that she would ultimately fail. The success of her thesis against those of a host of male competitors is not pleasant to the Parisian medical journals, which have recently been complaining that the admission of women students at the Academy has lowered its standards. Mrs. Jacobi is now laboring to collect a fund for promoting the higher medical education of women.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT FOR LANGUAGE REFORMERS.

Ours is not the only language whose reform is mooted. German, which is pretty nearly phonetic already, is to be made completely so by Prussian statute; and Prof. Raumer, of Erlangen, is at work, under orders of the Government, in eliminating superfluous "h's," and doing what other small things may be needed. When he has framed his rules, they will be adopted in the public schools, and all text-books will be put in the new orthographic uniform. And there will be nothing left for the other States of Germany but to follow Prussia's lead once more. An equally valuable improvement would be to discard the antiquated Gothic letter in which German books and newspapers are printed, and to substitute the beautiful Roman letter which is now used by all civilized nations except Germany.—*Chicago Tribune*.

#### MILK DIET IN TYPHOID FEVER.

Dr. L. R. Rogers, of Albany, sends to the *Medical Record* the following account of his management of a severe case of typhoid fever on the milk diet principle: "The point to which I wish to call attention is the diet part of the treatment. As soon as I felt sure that she was to have a regular 'run' of fever, I commenced to give milk—fresh, raw, cow's milk, from one cow, and not more than twelve hours' old at any time. I gave, during the height of the disease, from one and one half to two quarts per day; every hour at first, then every half hour, and for over two weeks every quarter hour, without any water or other food, except a few times when I tried beef tea and other dietary preparations. The latter in every instance raised her pulse and fever, and thickened the fur on tongue. Her bowels gave no trouble, moving by injections once in four or five days, the dejection like those of an infant. Quinine and stimulants made her worse every time when tried, and the severe pain in back and limbs, which came on every day about six P. M., was quieted in ten or fifteen minutes by a milk current of Faradic electricity from the back of the neck to the sacrum or feet, which was continued twenty or thirty minutes."

"This treatment I used for thirty-two consecutive days, giving each time a good night's rest, free from pain, without anything in the shape of opiates. I had the best counsel the county afforded, and the case was considered by all who saw it one of the most severe. Small doses of the sulphate of soda were all the medicine she took that did not disagree, and I gave this simply to prevent decomposition in the milk."

"There were many fatal cases in the epidemic, but all who bore milk well recovered. In this case, although she had the nourishment in one and one half or two quarts of the best milk, she continued to get weaker and weaker for over four weeks, which shows very plainly that any other diet would have failed to meet the emergency. "Milk contains all that is needed to nourish and keep up every part of the system, nearly, and is always the same; while our best dietary mixtures are wanting in many things needed by economy, and cannot be made twice alike. I have since that time used milk very freely in all stages of various diseases, and have had reason to be well satisfied with it as the best diet, for both adults and children."

"I do not put forth this case as one to copy from in the particular treatment, but simply to show that the best article of diet that the world contains, either in disease or in convalescence, and one always obtainable, is too often neglected, and complex dietary compounds used instead. The patient in this instance was confined to the house over eight weeks, and made an excellent recovery. She was thirty-six when it occurred, and is now forty-three, and has never been sick since."

#### GARDEN HINTS.

In the *Gardener's Monthly* for May, Brother Meehan gives the following among other "Seasonable Hints," which will be in season among many of our parishioners for some weeks:

In the cultivation of garden crops, the hoe and rake should be continually at work. Weeds should be taken in hand before they are barely out of the seed leaf, and one-half the usual labor of vegetable gardening will be avoided. Hoeing or earthing up of most garden crops is of immense advantage in nearly every case. One would suppose that in our hot climate flat-culture would be much more beneficial, but a fair trial, say on every other row of a bed of cabbage, will show a great difference in favor of the earthed-up plants.

Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli are now set out for fall crops, and Endive sown for winter salad. Lettuce also for summer and fall use. This, however, must be sown in very rich soil, and in a partially shaded situation, or it may go to seed. Peas, Beans, and other crops, should be sowed every two weeks. They do much better than when a large crop is sown at one time, and then have too many on at one time to waste.

Melons, cucumbers, corn, okra, squash, beans, sweet potatoes, lima beans, pepper, egg-plants, tomatoes, and other tender vegetables that do not do well till the sun gets high, and the ground warm, should go into the soil without delay.

Bean poles should be set before the beans are planted; and near cities where they are comparatively high priced, their ends should be charred. This will make them last some years. Many find them last as long when gas tarred. Mr. Perriam, of Michigan, uses no poles, but cuts off the runners as they appear, and the plants bear abundantly as a bush. To matocoe do well tied to poles.

In sowing seeds it is well to remember that though the soil should be deep and finely pulverized, a loose condition is unfavorable to good growth. After the seeds are sown, a heavy rolling would be a great advantage. The farmer knows this, and we have often wondered that the practice never extended to garden work.

Tell your friends and neighbors that One Dollar will get them the best farm and family journal in the country the balance of 1875.

#### WITH REFERENCE TO SPELLING.

The severity of the spelling-school contagion is manifestly abating. This is well, for we are told that public excitements are dangerous to reason, intense and prolonged spasms, religious or social, generally ending in a new recruit to the lunatic asylum. It is an interesting question what degree of fervor, extent and duration of spelling matches would be required to reduce the general mind to a condition of imbecility. Life is full of contradictions, and can rarely go a mile with our logic: to misspell our language is a sin, while to reach the height of orthographic virtue may involve intellectual suicide.

We recollect a wave of excitement that passed over us a few years ago in relation to spelling, a feature or two of which may be worth recalling. A veteran school-teacher of New York dropped a hurried line to a newspaper, in which two or three words were wrongly spelled. It was a dull season for news and excitement, and so, in its enterprise, journalism sat on this old party, and his life was darkened. He has since gone to that undiscovered country where it is to be hoped that Webster and Worcester have never heard of; but he has left us struggling with the beggarly elements of a barbarous orthography, and no better off for the storm of reproach to which he was a martyr. His fellow-teachers came to the rescue with indignant letters to the editor, and that remorseless personage published them, bad spelling and all, every time. "Behold," said he, "the state of American education, when its masters are unable to spell their native language!" There seemed no question that the highest achievement of the human mind was to put letters together in exact accordance with some authority; and that to drop or transpose a letter, in the tens of thousands of their arbitrary combinations, that form the words of our language, was an offense that should consign its perpetrator to everlasting ignominy. The thing was all going one way until there arose a rebellious voice in the East, which said to the editor: "Let me take advantage of the present spelling excitement to fatten a grudge I bear against the literary world." The soul that had been thus stirred to utterance was that of Eliza Wright, and he went on in his pungent way, to say: "A school-master who does not spell correctly by somebody's system should go abroad and stay there. But just here it is that my indignation kindles. Why do we have these illiterate school-masters? I do not stop to blame weak or careless committees; the trouble lies higher. The great masters of English literature, the law-givers of our language, are such bunglers or charlatans in their own profession, that they ought to be ashamed to fling a pebble at the words of spellers, or even at the inventor of Egyptian hieroglyphics." After venting his wrath upon the conservators of the present "imperfect, unreasonable, stupid, false plan of visualizing the vocal tongue," he thus proceeds:

"The misery of the matter is, that it is difficult to get any but blockheads to teach such a blockhead system. We do uncommonly well when we get hold of pedantic dunces who can teach spelling with a vengeance, and perhaps the shell of grammar. Of course I do not deny that there are some literary saints, of unquestionable genius, who devote or doom themselves to a painful incantation into the memories of reluctant or rebellious youth of all the incongruities, contradictions, riddles, and sphinx-puzzles of English orthography. And again: 'English orthography is congenial only with stupidity; and, after thirty or forty years of occasional observation in regard to it, I am of opinion that good and successful teachers of spelling can seldom write a page without misspelling several words.'"

And this is the writer's significant climax: "Of another thing I have no doubt at all, to wit: that learning to spell is a discipline pernicious to good mental habits. The minds of unschooled children are eager for facts and the reasons of them; and they are not satisfied with a reason till they see its force. But, after they have been schooled through the inconsequential mysteries of the spelling book, where a reason has less chance of living than a mouse in a vacuum, they are ready to swallow any thing the book or the teacher says, with a leaden quietude. No thanks to the portico of our literature, if they do not continue to take things on trust, as long as there is any thing to be so taken."

There is a truth in these last remarks which deserves from educators a great deal more serious attention than it has yet received. No one will deny that our spelling is irrational; and, if so, just to that degree the art of spelling is an irrational practice; that is, it is a practice which, in the first place, calls for no exercise of the reasoning faculty; and, second, it is a practice which continually violates the dictates of reason. The pupil who should spell a word as reason dictates would be flogged, or in some other way disgraced before the school. On the other hand, the pupil that can bring his mind into the most perfect harmony with an irrational system, can go on perpetrating absurdities the longest without failing, wins prizes and applause. This certainly cannot conduce to good mental habits. The child is born into a world of real objects and relations, and the mind grows through experience in acquiring ideas of these actual things. Discrimination, comparison, inference, reasoning, judgment, are all elements of early mental activity, and, in fact, constitute the intel-



lect. Mental growth consists essentially in strengthening and extending these operations on newly-acquired and newly-combined ideas. These rudimentary processes of the infantile intellect are of exactly the same nature as the perfected processes of scientific and philosophic intellects; and it is the true office of education to lead them out, or guide their unfolding from lower to higher states. Written language must be called in at an early stage, as an indispensable help in this upward progress. Yet, such is the imperfect character of this new instrument, and such the bungling of many who teach its use, that the child is quite as apt to be hindered and stopped by it, in its mental course, as helped on. Nay, when we remember that this is the most critical stage of mental unfolding—the taking of the child out of Nature, as far as that can be done, and immersing it in the school where irrational mental practices are arbitrarily enforced—it is no exaggeration to say that more mind is extinguished than is led out, and that the school room is as liable to become a mental slaughter house of the innocents, as a place of healthy education. When a child enters school, there should be no break in its earlier mental unfolding; but this just what generally occurs. Instead of going on with its normal mental exercises. Instead of still employing its thought mainly upon the properties and relations of things, symbols are substituted for things, and the whole action of the mind becomes a manipulation of symbols. The memory is not only loaded with verbal signs, but these are arbitrary and contradictory; and an accuracy is exacted in retaining them, which consumes an immense proportion of the time, and, after working great mental mischief, generally ends in failure. Tolerable spelling is, of course, an important thing, but we do not believe in dwarfing or stupefying the mind to gain it. Let it be taught incidentally, and in subordination to the regular exercise of the higher faculties, and the end will be better served than by trying to make it the prime accomplishment of education. Perhaps, in regard to so fundamental a reform, but little is to be expected from the present generation of teachers; but, happily for the hopes of humanity, there is an arrangement by which the present generation of teachers is destined to be taken out of the way.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

## Horticulture.

### KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Fifth Semi-Annual Meeting, held at Ft. Scott, June 24 and 25, 1875.

DEATH OF TREES AND PLANTS DURING THE PAST YEAR, AND SOME OF THE PROBABLE CAUSES.

(Concluded.)

contained in the growing plant, the structure is disarranged and the organs are no longer able to carry on the work of nature. We see this exemplified every fall upon the approach of cold weather, before vegetation has ceased to grow, and in spring in case of late frosts after tender growth has begun.

After the wood growth has been fully matured, it is so constructed and the proportion of water contained therein is such that no damage results from ordinary cold weather. A person who is well fed and clothed and in good health may go into the storm, but his blood courses freely and rapidly; the vital force is strong and active and no physical evil follows. So a tree with a good growth of well ripened wood in its roots and branches, whose sap is healthy, is well able to withstand the rigors of winter.

Even some green plants are so constituted as to be able to endure freezing of their leaves, without damage.

The second way by which freezing kills vegetation is, by evaporation. Every observant person must know that freezing air does evaporate a portion of the moisture from all that comes in contact with it. Fresh plastering upon house walls is quickly and safely dried by freezing, in some cases. Women dry their washed clothes in a short time by exposing them to the action of the cold air. Now add to the cold air a current, and the drying properties are greatly increased. We can feel the force of this upon our own bodies on a cold day, and especially if it be windy. We become thirsty almost as quickly as in the heat of summer.

Vegetation is likewise subject to such exposure, and if not prepared to withstand the draft upon its vitality, death, or at least disease, will follow. Nature intended that trees, native of this climate, should be frozen, and has constructed them accordingly. The circulation of sap goes on to some extent at all times, except when frozen. Roots are provided to keep supplying moisture and the entire bark of the tree absorbs it from the air as it is needed. But the moisture must be in the soil and in the air, and the system of the plant in such a healthy condition as to be able to carry on these functions.

Now these very conditions we well know did not exist, except in a small degree during the past winter. The cause of freezing to death of so many of our trees and plants is not wholly chargeable to the winter, although there was some severe, cold weather, (17° zero at one time at Geneva) yet this did not kill the fruit buds of any of our trees in fact the winter was not unusually cold.

The great primary cause of damage, in my opinion, was the dry weather of last summer and fall. The defoliation of the trees by the locusts added to the same, and they together so weakened the vital force and general constitution of the plants that they were most illly fitted for the winter. Had the winter been less severe, and rains more copious and frequent, less damage would have resulted.

Perhaps the reason that greater damage was experienced in the northern part of the state, is that the locust reached them first and found more toothsome food for it in the tender growth than in the southern part, where previous to its arrival the wood and bark were in a measure matured.

We know too, that defoliation in the earlier stages of growth is much more detrimental to the vigor of the plant than after the foliage has nearly completed its work. However, at any time before it naturally falls it is a check to growth and maturation of wood. It is therefore easily seen how those trees and plants whose vitality was already weakened, succumbed to the evaporating process of the cold winter winds. Had they been taken up last fall and plac-

ed in cellars or pits or even heeled in by almost burying them in moist earth, in all probability very many trees and plants now dead might have been saved. These thoughts gathered and hastily arranged in the midst of my work are now open to your criticism.

H. E. VANDEMAN.

Geneva, Kan., May 28th, 1875.

The meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

President Gale called to order at hour of adjournment.

Mr. Milliken reported on the fruit prospects in the southwest, for 1875, as follows:

#### SMALL FRUITS

Gentlemen:—The following brief notes of the condition of the small fruit interest and prospect for crops are confined to observations made in the central part of the State, in the Neosho and Cottonwood Valleys.

I will include in the list of small fruits only the Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant and Gooseberry, leaving the grape to be considered separately, if the Society deems it necessary.

The prospect for a crop of strawberries is not very flattering, the vines having suffered considerably from the drouth of last summer, in many cases being almost entirely burned out. With me the Lenning's White, a variety I do not know the name of, Colfax, Ida and Naomi, withstand the heat and drouth with more or less success, in the order named.

Wilson's Albany, Green, Prolific and Triumph De Grand suffered in the order named to the extent of a loss of 75 per cent. in the Wilson's in beds planted in the spring. Where beds were not mulched during the winter they were somewhat injured, but where they were properly protected they are bearing a pretty fair crop of berries. Raspberries are not cultivated very largely in our valley. In some cases they have been winter killed, especially the red varieties. I have in my garden a few dozen plants of the Davidson's Thornless, which are in good condition and are full of fruit, but in most cases vines are killed to the ground.

I know a number of persons who have taken the wild black-cap from the woods and are cultivating it with a very good degree of success. The berries in many cases are but little, if any, inferior to the Doolittle Black-Cap in productiveness and quality. I have not been able to discern any material difference between the hardhood of this wild berry and the improved sorts, the chief difference being in the size and quality of fruit.

Blackberries seem to be all killed to the ground. There will not be this season enough berries to make a dish for dinner. The roots do not seem to be injured and will throw up canes for next year's fruiting.

There are so few currants cultivated that it is scarcely necessary to make reference to them at all.

I have not been able to learn that the past season has been more than usually injurious to them.

Gooseberries are doing well and have not sustained any injury from the effects of summer drouth or winter cold. The Houghton is most generally raised in our part of the State, although the American Seedling and two varieties of the English are raised with an equal degree of success.

In conclusion, I think that with the exception of gooseberries there will not be more than 20 per cent. of a crop of small fruits, and in the case of Blackberry the failure is complete.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT MILLIKEN,

Chairman Com. on Small Fruits.

[The Secretary stated that he was in receipt of reports from several counties, upon the fruit prospects for 1875, which being called for were read by him, and will be found under head of County reports, following these transactions.—Sec'y.]

Mr. Milliken offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

#### RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the members of this Society, Birds are the most effectual means of subduing and keeping in check the horde of destructive insects that prey upon our fruits and other products.

Resolved, That as a Society we earnestly protest the wholesale destruction of Quails, Grouse, and other insectivorous birds, either for food or sport, practiced in most parts of our State. Furthermore:

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Legislature, at its next session, to enact such laws as will prevent the killing of Prairie Chickens, Quails, Plovers, or other insectivorous birds, and shipping them to distant markets, or exposing them for sale in the markets in our own State, for a term of not less than five (5) years.

President Gale said: I am in favor of the resolutions, because the present game law is not perpetual. The past winter the little Snow-birds congregated upon our grounds in great numbers, and I was curious to know on what they fed. I requested Prof. Whitman of the Agricultural College to make an investigation, and he reported to me that they were feeding largely upon the eggs of the Grasshopper.

Mr. Wellhouse.—Large numbers of these Snow-birds have been cruelly, and wantonly killed by boys, and I am sorry to say, by some older than boys, during the past winter when it was known, or at least should have been, that they were our friends, and the friends of farmers.

J. B. Saxe.—Birds destroy insects the year round. They destroy the parent insect in the winter and spring which would breed millions during the season.

Dr. Warner.—I believe in birds and not much in insects. We are suffering immense loss day from the ravages of insects; it

is our duty to protect the birds in the interest of the State.

The resolution was adopted.

The committee appointed to consider the President's Semi-annual address, made the following report, through its chairman:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To Kansas State Horticultural Society: We, your Committee, to whom was referred the President's address, most respectfully report that, after fully considering the same, we feel unable to improve it in any part.

We would recommend that portion referring to a system of Forestry be referred to the Committee on Forests, and they be required to report to the next annual meeting upon the best thing, in their judgment, the general Government the State and that private enterprises can do to promote the best interests of Forestry.

We recommend the adoption of the suggestion that we publish our transactions semi-annually in some journal, so as to immediately reach the people, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to make such arrangements as will reach the largest number of our citizens. Also, that county organizations be earnestly requested to forward reports, which shall also be published under the authority of the State Secretary.

We also desire to call your attention to the importance of giving more prominence to the subjects of Vegetables and Floriculture and to this end we would recommend that in future essays upon these subjects be secured, who will attend our meetings and give us the benefit of their views and experience and that an exhibition of the products of these two branches of Horticulture be largely encouraged, especially at our semi-annual meetings.

Feeling the great importance of a more complete and thorough system of organization of the Horticultural element throughout the State, we advise our Executive Committee to use all proper means within their reach to induce the organization of local and county societies.

We would especially recommend the suggestion to secure a permanent headquarters at some point easy of access, where the books, papers, &c., belonging to the Society, can be kept and at which place our annual meetings can be held; and suggest the appointment of a committee of one to investigate the advantages of the various localities and report his findings with recommendations to the next annual meeting.

GEO. Y. JOHNSON,

F. WELLHOUSE,

G. C. BRACKETT.

On motion of Mr. Skeels the report was adopted.

Mr. J. B. Saxe read the following Essay, prepared by Mrs. Saxe, on the subject of

#### THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS, BY MRS. E. W. SAXE.

I have cultivated flowers from childhood; and have ever found it an occupation as healthful and instructive, as it is pleasant and interesting. I never had the least difficulty in raising them, until I came to Kansas. Since then, I have not succeeded very well, although I have made an effort every year, and I hear general complaints of failure. Last year we adopted a new method of planting, and with very happy results. This year we tried the same plan, and have succeeded admirably, having planted seeds of some thirty varieties of annuals, many of them among the most delicate, such as pansies, petunias, etc., and hardly one failed to come.

I have often heard it remarked, that there was no use to try here, for the winds would blow the seeds out, or dry the surface so much that they would never come. This I found true, unless precautions were taken, especially with regard to the finer seeds, which must, of course, be covered very lightly. Buds, I think, will do well.

I have noticed that many of our wild flowers are bulbous. With a little study and care in regard to the different habits of plants, the soils and situations which they require, we can have as fine flowers here as, perhaps anywhere. One thing is almost indispensable, a wind-break. This can easily be obtained by planting a thick belt of silver leaved maple around your garden, and I find the shade is a great benefit to many varieties of flowers. The ricinus planted at proper distances, will make a good temporary screen, and some varieties are very ornamental; their large, finely-shaped, green and bronzed leaves, and long spikes of blossoms and colored seed pods, give a fine tropical appearance, and they will at the same time furnish some protection against insects. I have some mornings counted a dozen May bugs dead under each plant.

Our method is this: We make our beds in March or April, raking them over at intervals several times, to kill the weeds and get the soil in as fine condition as possible. If the soil is heavy, mix with it considerable sand. About the first of May, or as soon as the weather is suitable, we rake our beds, making the soil as fine as possible, and place boxes a foot or so square and six inches high, with fine muslin covers around on the beds. Raise the boxes, sow the seeds on the surface, sprinkle fine sandy soil over them in amount according to the size of the seed; for the finer ones, the slightest possible covering, pressing it lightly with the hand, and replace the boxes. Carefully water every evening, or as often as the surface becomes dry, and if the seed is good every one will be sure to grow. After they are up, remove the cloth, and water them as they need, till large enough to transplant. Use smaller boxes for those that will not bear transplanting, and sow where they are to stand. Although the season was very unfavorable last year, by this system of box planting, I grew coxcombs measuring over a yard and a quarter around the flower, and my cypress was luxuriant and splendid, growing from fifteen to twenty feet.

There is nothing that can beautify and make attractive the outward surroundings of home more than vines and flowers, shrubs and trees. The memory of such a home will follow us through life, ever bright

and beautiful, and pronounce a benediction in the parting hour. Every woman should have her flower garden, and cultivate it herself. Give your girls and boys beds of their own, and offer simple prizes to those who cultivate them best. Let us have flowers out doors and in every room, on every table even in the kitchen. A glance at a vase of bright blossoms will strengthen and cheer us in our cares and labors. Carry them to the sick. They will often do more good than medicine. Give them with a kind word to the children in the streets who have none, for children all love flowers, and a memory of a gift of flowers may have a happy effect on their future lives. Flowers, and music have magnetic attractions that nothing else has. Many a father and brother might have been saved from a drunkard's grave, or a prison cell, and many a daughter from a life of shame, if home had been made pleasant and attractive. Do not say, I have no time, I will trust it to the gardener, or I am not able to work in the garden. You have time if you will rise at five, put on a short dress, go into the garden and work an hour at first, or less, and you will soon have strength to work two or three hours and be all the better for your other duties. If it does tire you a little, persevere, and before the season closes, you will be repaid tenfold. Your spirits will be more buoyant, your steps more elastic, and the rose on your cheeks will rival those in your garden. If the out-door cultivation of flowers was more universal, there would be less feeble woman and delicate children, and more hopeful fathers and husbands. God has given us the rich blessings of flowers, the most eloquent preachers of nature; and to all a love for them, and strength to cultivate them. Should we not use them for our benefit and happiness? With their aid, we can if we try, make the humblest home a paradise.

On motion of Mr. Skeels, a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Saxe.

Dr. De Ball.—Floriculture is a matter of importance, and should be more encouraged. The sentiments of the essay are good, and properly applied. The moralizing and refining effects of home adornment are strong. Young men reared under such influences seldom ever become bad men. Our children should not be reared under the impressions that dollars and cents are the main objects for living; there are higher and nobler aims to be attained, which will crown their lives with usefulness and the good of mankind.

The meeting adjourned until 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING.

On motion of Mr. Milliken, the thanks of the Society were tendered to the Essayist.

THE IN-DOOR ADORNMENT OF HOME. Mrs. Skeels, of Galesburg, having prepared an Essay upon the foregoing subject, by request, read as follows:

#### THE INDOOR ADORNMENT OF HOME.

The subject of "Indoor adornment of Home" is one which cannot be so lightly disposed of as one might imagine. To a thoughtful mind, viewing it in the proper light, it presents important features which may not easily be set aside. We all know that home is the place where our earliest and strongest impressions are received. Hence the necessity of having its surroundings and accessories of such a character as to inculcate correct ideas pertaining to the thousand and one little matters of judgment and good taste, which all are called to decide upon during life.

Neither is it in the homes of wealth alone that those important lessons may be taught. The smallest cottage with its simple furniture and rag carpet may be enshrined in our hearts as the embodiment of harmony and beauty, and where the unpretending decorations are disposed by tasteful hands it might often exhibit more of both than many a home of neglected opulence. It is truly astonishing to see how many and how various are the beautiful articles of furniture and adornment for the walls of our dwellings that can be wrought by our own skill and ingenuity, aside from the great amount of money that may be saved in this way, and also contribute largely to spend in an agreeable manner many hours that might otherwise prove dull and lonely. We cannot make our home too pleasant or beautiful. If God has given us the tastes and talents, it is a duty we owe to him and to our families to put forth exertions to make the best use of the countless beauties of creation which he has placed within our reach. These blessings are extended to the poor as well as to the rich. They can pick up here and there along their rugged pathway something to make the place, even though it be a cabin which they call home, look bright and cheerful. Nature is beautiful and ornamental, even in her secluded haunts. She has wrought with her industrious hands the vines of the forest in grass for the earth, flowers and mosses to embellish the rocks and the streams and everything that which could inspire us to admire and emulate her and to create within us a love be pure and beautiful.

So complete and various are the materials thrown around us that a walk of an hour in the country will supply us with a sufficient quantity to embellish one or two rooms handsomely. Small baskets made of pasteboard of different shapes, covered with mosses, interspersed with white and purple anemones (golden everlasting flowers) seed pods of weeds, small shells, crystalized grasses, acorns, &c., are very elegant and look well suspended from the ceilings or placed on brackets in a corner of the room. Frames around small pictures made in the same manner are very tasteful. Wreaths of colored and crystalized grasses with dried flowers placed around oval picture frames give a graceful and picturesque appearance. Flowers pressed and made in wreaths on white card board resemble the most delicate paintings, but are far superior. Forest leaves with their autumnal tints pressed until dry, then varnished and attached to a paste board frame form a fine surrounding for pictures and will retain

their beauty for months. Leather work frames can be made in a variety of ways. Some made black with the leaves closely attached to the wood work have the appearance of finely carved wood or highly wrought metal. Others with grape vine leaves and fruit in colors have a very pretty and pleasing effect. What-nots, those pretty but somewhat expensive articles of furniture, can easily be made at home of plain wood posts, covered with fancy leather work, colored to imitate mahogany, the other parts covered with cones made into clusters of flowers and acorns all highly varnished until in beauty of design and elegance of finish, they far surpass any that can be purchased at the cabinet maker's. Handsome stands for the family Bible and a fit resting place for those splendid gifts of friendship, photograph albums, can also be gotten up by home ingenuity, very much resembling the finest Chinese work. Candle sticks, flower vases, picture frames, and different styles of boxes can be made of various materials and covered with shells. These are all costly when brought from foreign shores. But nature has supplied our own rivers with a good assortment of shells which, with a little skill in the arrangement, look exceedingly well. The women of our land are growing more inventive each year. It certainly never entered into the heads of our grandmothers to conceive of the one hundredth part of the pretty indoor adornments which we now enjoy. What a different atmosphere seems to pervade those houses that are dressed in the handiwork of wife and daughters and those where every thing you look upon is from the furniture store. The adornments of home have a great influence in cultivating literary tastes in the minds of children. While engaged in composition, as the eye rests upon fine pictures and bright flowers, many chaste and lovely ideas are suggested and themes for future use originated. Surrounding objects often have a material effect on the mind of a writer in furnishing eloquent expressions and a fine finishing to his subject. Let us then throw around our husbands and children everything that will assist in developing their mutual resources and make their homes pleasant and attractive. Let mothers and daughters earnestly endeavor to scatter such attractions around home, both indoors and out, as shall link the hearts of the family closely together in the bonds of happy union and assiduously put forth all their efforts to make home a "triumph of beauty and a joy forever."

JENNIE H. SKEELS.

On motion, the usual thanks were voted the Essayist.

Dr. W. H. Warner, by invitation, read the following paper:

#### THE PROSPECTIVE IMPORTANCE OF KANSAS AS A FRUIT GROWING STATE.

BY DR. WM. H. WARNER.

Of Girard.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: To direct your attention to the "Prospective importance of Kansas as a fruit-growing State," bringing to view the scenes behind the veil dividing the past and present from the untrodden and unsurveyed fields of the future to present, and illumine its dark vista to the prophetic eye and unfold scenes upon the scroll of time, of beautiful landscapes, with shrubs and trees and flowers, laden with perfume, and petals vying in color with all the tints of the rainbow, blended by the magic touch of the sun's golden rays; the full leaf of summer, trembling and shaken in its winds, branches laden with maturing fruit bending with their increasing burden; then autumn, with baskets heaped up with apples, peaches and clusters from the vine coming from the valleys, the plains and hillsides of old Kansas. Such is our task, pleasing, though difficult, laden with great responsibilities.

You will most naturally require a reason for the hope within us, some foundation for the assurances we may give, and proof, though it be circumstantial, of what we declare to be our earnest, honest, convictions, viz: that Kansas is and will become the fruit State of the Union, and as such its future importance will be second to none.

Shall we, then, in the language of Patrick Henry, "judge the future by the past?" and strike a picture of the future by the impression of the past upon the camera of time? No. We trust the hundreds of mistakes that have been made will not be repeated, and the failures, for lack of knowledge and experience, will not occur again.

No branch of industry is more dependent upon the lamp of experience, or the test of experiment, than the cultivation of fruits in a young state, with climate and soil untried.

Though we will not rely upon the past as an earnest of the future, we shall draw many strong guarantees from its successors and records, of which none can be ashamed and which have and will stimulate many to renewed labors and unfaltering perseverance in this most laudable of all life's callings, dating its origin from Eden's happy days, and which has never been stained by the serpent's touch, but ever maintained its ennobling and purifying influence.—Ripe fruits nourish and cleanse the impurities of our physical organism, as their culture does our spiritual life.

Therefore, among other reasons for our faith in the future of Kansas as a fruit growing State, we shall bring before you some of the remarkable incidents of the past, through the action and influence of this Society, for which Kansas is greatly indebted to her population and prosperity. We shall also give the opinions of eminent fruit growers which have generally been very flattering, because founded on fact.

Those of us who have made fifty or more journeys around the great sun on the path of the earth's orbit, can never forget the prophetic declarations of the pioneer settlers of the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, who, after having successfully planted and reared their orchards, after felling and destroying the stately forests of those states, that apples and peach trees would not grow upon the broad prairies of the west; that trees would not grow where grass had for thousands of years possessed



June 30, 1875.

and covered the earth; nor how soon the spirit of the dauntless westerner disproved their unphilosophical ideas and theories. Trees made rapid and healthy growth upon the prairie lands of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. So, that at the settlement of Kansas, this old bug-bear had but little or no force. But worse than that, as we all recollect, the strifes, broils and bloodshed upon the soil of Kansas during her territorial existence stayed the progress of her civilization.

Kansas was organized into a territory only twenty-one years ago—in 1854—during one of the most turbulent political revolutions the world has ever known, and the cultivation of her fields, of fruits and flowers was secondary in the minds of her people, or entirely forgotten.

Therefore, we cannot go back in our experiences in fruit raising prior to the hallowed peace following our intestine war.

In 1871 President Howsley in his closing address to the people of Highland, where the Society held its first semi-annual meeting, said: "Sixteen years ago this whole State was the property of the Aborigines. Only thirty years ago your speaker saw, passing over the ground where we now stand, a triumphant war party of Indians returning, bearing aloft mutilated parts of the bodies of their victims. Scars were the trophies of the times. War dances took up the time and war whoops were carried upon the air. Heathenism in all its wildest forms filled the land! But now see what a wondrous change. Civilization and christianity, the fine arts, the cultivation of fruits and flowers, the beautiful emblems of a higher life now engage the minds of the inhabitants and inspire the highest hopes for the future."

The beautiful plains of Kansas seem to be well adapted to the elevation of human thought and human employment. Go to the lowlands of Holland, where it is said its chief city, Amsterdam, is on a level with the sea, and you will find the inhabitants working in the ground and mainly engaged in necessary pursuits; but go to Italy, with its mountains and its fountains, and its clear sky, and you find poets, authors and divines. And, sir, we believe the time is near when this beautiful land, with its elevated plains, its rich soil, its clear sky, and its vines and fruits and flowers will produce its full share of the intellect and culture of the world. Thus spake in most eloquent and prophetic words, in its virgin infancy, one of the worthy founders and laborers of this society. Earnest words of encouragement, timely spoken in those days were of great value in combating the old prejudices against Kansas and the exhibition of our fruits in competition with those of other states gave Kansas a reputation "to shine out in the horticultural sky, a star of the first magnitude, a comet of imposing brilliancy," early in its history.

William Tauner, the first and for several years President of this Society, in his first address, before a meeting had been held, published in the KANSAS FARMER, January, 1867:

"For the last nine years much of my time has been devoted to experimenting with different varieties of fruit, and I am happy to say on the whole the result has been satisfactory, though attended with much disappointment, caused principally by my own inexperience and following the advice of careless or designing persons. The glimmer of uncertainty now begins to disappear. That Kansas will become one of the best fruit growing countries, I have no doubt. Her thousand hills and gentle slopes not far in the future will be thickly dotted over with well cultivated vineyards, which in productiveness will excel any of our Atlantic States and compare favorably with any part of the world."

To quote a tithe of what has been said by our own experienced fruit growers, would make this article quite too long. There is little discrepancy in their opinions and experiences. They had faith in the beginning that Kansas would become permanently a fruit bearing land and in their labors they have not been disappointed.

The prejudices of men living east of the Mississippi were hard to overcome and slow to yield until the boldness of our Horticulturists astonished the world by bringing Kansas—drouthy Kansas—fruits in competition with the fruits of states more than a hundred years old in their cultivation.

Then, in the infancy of our State, she entered the field of competition with all the ardor of heedless youth with "Western N. Y., where the names of Ellwanger and Barry are a host; with Massachusetts, where Wilder, Hovey and Hyde were controlling fruit spirits; with Eastern N. Y. and Ohio, who boast of the names of Downing and Warder, who have ever compelled success where they have touched tree, shrub or vine. The Horticulturists of Kansas entered the field of competition and won a victory recorded in these words: "Pennsylvania Horticultural Society awarded the Kansas State Horticultural Society for a display of fruits unsurpassed for beauty and excellence. Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1869." Engraven on tablets of gold.

From that hour public sentiment changed. Old prejudices were dispelled and Kansas took her stand as the foremost fruit State in the Union. Drouthy, begging Kansas was hailed as the Center State of this Union, without her peer for broad, fertile acres, boundless resources, and lucious fruits.

Her representatives brought home to us the great gold medal for the best assortment of the finest fruits displayed before a Pomological Congress, composed of members from over thirty states. An honor, the highest known to our profession.

Again, in 1871 a committee from this Society attended a meeting of the American Pomological Society, held at Richmond, Virginia, on the 15th of September, and returned to us with the ensignia to another victory for Kansas in the form of a Diploma of these words:

To be Continued.

President Elliot, of Harvard College, will publish in the June Atlantic a paper on "Wise and Unwise Economy in Schools," throwing out many useful hints for improvement, and passing some pungent strictures on points of prevailing school economy.

## THE AVOIRDUPOIS OF TAXATION.

(CONCLUDED.)

But let us compare, and see how small a thing seven thousand millions of dollars is. The census of 1870, furnishes near an average year of the decade; and the superintendent has given us tables which will aid in this comparison. According to these tables our great cereals were,—wheat, 287,745,628 bushels; corn, 750,944,547 bushels; oats, 282,107,157 bushels. These are comforting figures; but they represent the entire crop, deducting nothing for seed; to feed the horses that break the ground and plow the corn, or for the boy who tends it, or his mother who washes and mends his clothes and cooks his dinner. Keep nothing back, but sell the whole of it—wheat at 90cts., corn, 38½ cts., and oats at 25 cts. per bushel—and it will give you \$583,346,035 65, no mean sum of money, but it will lack \$116,653,964.35 of being enough to pay our taxes for but one year of the ten.

But we have other products, try them: Cotton, 1,204,798,400 pounds; Wool, 100,102,387 pounds; tobacco, 262,735,341 pounds; hay, 27,315,048 tons. As was done with the cereals, "muzzle the ox that treads out the corn," and sell the entire crop,—cotton at 16½ cts. per pound; wool at 83½ cts. per pound; tobacco at 10cts. per pound and hay at \$4 per ton—and it will give the sum of \$368,704,921. So it will be made to appear to any one who will take the pains to cipher it, that the avoirdupois of our taxes, is over seventy-three per cent of all the great agricultural products of the country.

I have purposely confined myself to our annual crops because taxes have to be met annually; and I have not taken this as capital used in production, or as a mode of putting hay and corn and oats into market. The orchard product, and other small items have been left out, because I am now dealing with those magnificent numbers which it takes to represent our taxes, and don't want to take the trouble of cyphering in such a small retail business. They bear about the same relation to the products which I have brought in review, that the truck patch and garden do to the farm, and under the most vigorous system of slavery, indulgent masters allow such things to their slaves for pocket change.

The farmer can't pay our taxes, and he don't do it: for if he did it, he would have less than 27 per cent of all our leading products on which to subsist over twenty millions of people, besides seed and feed for his teams. The French have no skill in cooking that could compass such a result. We must have help and we do have it. But I approach the manufacturer with some misgivings; because from the nature of his business he is more than half merchant. He is liable to imbibe the genuine merchant spirit, which is illustrated by the old Phenicians. They would send their neighbors vessels to the bottom of the ocean for daring to follow them to their marts of trade. To swell their gains they practice concealment and seek monopoly. But they help to pay taxes, and so do our mechanics and miners. The census tables make them poor, very poor, and not using one-fifth of the capital in business that we do. I don't think the tables reliable, either as to the amount of their capital or productions. Grant that one mechanic, manufacturer or miner, in production, equal to two farmers, their annual products would be of the value of \$874,940,618. Add this to the farmer's products, and it will reduce the per centage of taxation to a little over thirty-eight per cent. Our taxes have been levied in ignorance of their amounts, without considering the ability of the country to pay, and as if our country was boundless and its resources unlimited.

Again, the tables of occupations show that the whole number of persons, ten years old and over, engaged in agriculture, in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 8,629,892. Here is the aggregate number of all our producers, who, from the nature of their employments and the mode of its levy, have no ability to shift to others the burthens of taxation, and out of the proceeds of which, all taxes, no odds how leveled, have to be paid. They are the "obscure millions" mentioned by Gibbon, whose humble happiness is disturbed by excessive taxation, the taxpayers of the nation. To meet the taxes of the closing decade, each one of them has had to pay \$311.25. Were they negro slaves, I submit whether this would not be a fair price for them in any slave market the world has ever seen? Then the avoirdupois of our taxes during the past ten years, estimated in bone and muscle, is fully equal to 8,629,892 human chattels. Is this a part of the glorious record of the past to which our attention was called last fall?

I have not numbered with the producers and tax-payers, those engaged in personal service, transportation or trade, for from the mode of its levy, taxation has rested lightly on their shoulders. They have not been made to feel the force of its direct pressure; and I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, that, to them, our usurers and town builders, we owe much of our barthen. Their influence has still been in favor of augmenting, and not diminishing the amount of our taxes. Articles of trade bear different prices at different places, and when disposed of at wholesale or retail. These differences make the margin in which is to be found the gains of transportation and trade.

Now, under our system of taxation, this margin is not affected by the amount of taxes, and by the simple change of a figure, the burthen is shifted from them to the classes enumerated. Still, I do not claim that their business

and gains are not affected by the absorption of 38 per cent of the great products of the country. The effect of such absorption, is to diminish production and impoverish the country; and in this way curtail the amount of transportation and trade, and in the end destroy the revenues of the government. It is exactly that species of despotism which Gibbon says always tends to defeat its own purpose.

Of the one hundred and twenty-five or fifty millions of taxes necessary for the rapid extinguishment of our public debt, I do not complain. It is the five hundred and fifty millions squandered every year upon high priced officials, their pet corporations, and the fat jobs bestowed by them on their servicable friends, which make up the most onerous part of our burthen. French cooking will not relieve us. There is no skill in cooking which can so serve us with a dish of grasshoppers, flavored with chinch bug, as to set well on American stomachs. Our producers are pains-taking, close-fisted and frugal in their habits. If you want to find people clothed in fine linen, faring sumptuously every day, 't will not do to seek them in the cabins of the west; you will be more successful in the palatial establishments of our high priced officials, government contractors, bloated usurers and merchant princes. Nor will it aid us to discuss, or extend our thoughts and questions growing out of the mode of raising revenues, about which honest men have and will always differ. The truth is we are all in the same boat, with all our property rights afloat and liable to be submerged ocean deep by the force of the avoirdupois of our excessive taxes; and whether we shall weather the storm and ride the breakers, depends upon the solution of that other question,—whether we will hold on to this ponderous burthen, or by our united strength heave it over-board. There is no middle course. This bold usurpation which seeks to absorb and control the property of the nation, under the fraudulent pretense that they are only using the legitimate taxing-powers of the government, must be suppressed, or our prosperity as a people is gone; and American liberty, glorious in its day, may be numbered with the things that were.

Richland Farm, May 26, 1875.

## Patrons of Husbandry.

## ACTION OF HIGHLAND GRANGE, RENO COUNTY.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: I am instructed by Highland Grange, No. 1840, Reno County, Kansas, to inform you that said Grange heartily endorses your platform suggestions in regard to the abolition of all degrees in the Grange above the Fourth, and the eligibility of all members in the Grange to all offices in the State, County and National Granges, &c., &c.

Fraternally,  
J. J. LANE,  
Sec'y Highland Grange.

## ACTION OF UNION GRANGE, LABETTE COUNTY.

Resolved, That Union Grange endorses the principles of Grange Reform advocated by the KANSAS FARMER, favoring a representative grange government, the making of all fourth degree members eligible to any position in the Order, the abrogation of degrees beyond the fourth and the return of accumulated funds in the National Grange to the Subordinate Granges.

FRANCIS L. HAMILTON,  
Secretary.

## RESOLUTIONS OF PROVIDENCE GRANGE CREATING AN ARBOR DAY.

WHEREAS, It is an acknowledged fact, that the planting of fruit and forest trees is greatly to the advantage of the residents of a prairie country, whose climate is naturally none too moist, and subject to extremes of heat and cold accompanied by high winds, etc. And as they adorn and beautify our homes, and furnish us with fruit, shade, etc.

Therefore be it resolved, That the 17th day of April of each year, be, and the same is hereby set apart by this Grange for the planting of forest trees; said day to be known as Arbor day.

And be it further resolved, That this Grange offer a premium equal to two quarters dues to the member planting on his or her land, the largest number of forest trees on Arbor day. Also the same to any member for the largest number of fruit trees on his or her land, during the month of April of each year.

Unanimously adopted, and the Secretary ordered to send a copy of the resolutions to the KANSAS FARMER, and the Jewell Co. Monitor for publication.

I. A. ALLEN,  
Secretary of Providence Grange No. 552.

## ACTION OF OAK GROVE GRANGE SHAWNEE COUNTY.

At a regular meeting of Oak Grove Grange No. 947, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Oak Grove Grange No. 947, are unanimously against all degrees higher than the Fourth, and decline sending a delegate to the District Grange.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

ANNA HOPKINS, Secretary.

## TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Snow-flake Grange No. 983, June 12th, 1875, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of our W. M., Bro. Robert Allen, Snowflake Grange, has sustained the loss of a good and exemplary member; one that will long be missed in the neighborhood and in the Order.

Resolved, That the members of Snow-flake Grange extend to the afflicted family of the deceased, their sincere and heart-felt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the KANSAS FARMER.

WALTER H. WISCOMBE, Secretary.

## OUR FINANCIAL POLICY.

EDITOR FARMER: The resolution below was first passed in Falls Grange, at Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, was endorsed by our County Grange, and also at our meeting of Masters and Matrons, to send delegates to the State Grange. This same resolution was passed almost unanimously by our State Grange, but for some cause was not published as passed. Please publish it.

Resolved, That the present national bank system should be abandoned, and the government should issue greenbacks instead, which should be convertible into national bonds, drawing a low rate of interest, say three per cent., and these bonds should be again convertible into greenbacks; and these greenbacks should be loaned to the people in each state, on real estate security, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, thus securing a low rate of national interest, and a means by which any one with property can obtain money at a low rate of interest compelling the capital in the country to seek profitable employment in developing the country, adding to our material wealth and population.

Resolved, That the legislature ought to provide by a direct appropriation, for seed and feed for teams for those of our State whose crops were destroyed by the drouth and grasshoppers and now unable to buy.

HERBERT CHAIN, Secretary.

C. C. MYSER, Chairman.

It seems to me, that this is a question that should be discussed in every Grange in the State, not as the tenants of a political party, but with a view of getting a better financial policy. The first is, our national rate of interest is too high.

A policy that would reduce interest to three and two-thirds per annum, that would make \$1000 worth \$1.88 a month or \$36½ a year, would be the cause of national rejoicing. Many would then take an interest in developing the resources of the country, building mills and factories and building up the country.

But so long as money is worth 1 and 2 per cent. per month, business must stand still, and universal bankruptcy will be the result. Give us a convertible currency with limit.

If I have money, and cannot use it to an advantage, I would at once convert it into bonds. If money should become scarce and interest high, again convert bonds into currency. Hoping these hints will induce my readers to think, I am truly yours,

S. N. WOOD.

## FROM BARTON COUNTY.

Having been over Buffalo, the west township of Barton county, I find there is no land idle for want of seed or muscle to plant, and every where all that is planted looks very fine. The early sown fall wheat is excellent; some of the late sown is thin and weedy, but otherwise looks well. We have a larger area of corn planted than we should have had if we had been able to get small grain for seed. We have a small amount of flax that looks well.

Our county is too new to expect a great diversity of crops, but all are at work and hopeful. We had a very bad scare for a week past. The faces of some elongated, as only a grand array of grasshoppers can cause them. On the 4th there were heavy flights of the pests in the air, and there were many that stopped for supper, and as the 5th was cold and rainy, they stayed over Sabbath and on till Tuesday noon, when they left, doing little damage. On the 11th they came down in another neighborhood and stayed a day, and yesterday the air was full of them, but those here, and also those on the wing have all disappeared, at least, at this point. There is none in the air to-day, and I hope that the last have passed to some other land—say the Black Hills, as they cannot do a great amount of damage to poor Lo, neither can they eat the quarts or nuggets that are locked up for some future day. But to the scare. I suppose there is only one man hurt much, and perhaps he is wiser now by his loss, if loss it proves to be. When the hoppers came down on his grain, his lower jaw dropped down on his belt, the brine oozed out at his fingers, his knees shook like that of one old, as he beheld gaunt famine right before him, and he offered to a neighbor all he had, (being one half section of railroad land, two payments made, 100 acres broke, 50 acres in crops, as fine as any one could ask; a good house and stabling, and sheds for stock, and otherwise well improved), for \$300, but the neighbor was too weak in the knees to invest, and the same place was sold yesterday for \$1000, and was considered a rare bargain. So much for twelve hours of grasshoppers.

I find by a circular, sent to me by A. Gray, Esq., that the State Agricultural Officers are in fear lest the township trustees will be unable to attain a full report of crops and the prospects for the same; but, in this township, there is not the least danger but all are only too happy that they can make so good a report. Yours truly,

L. H. LUST.

## THE GRASSHOPPERS.

And now word comes from Omaha and Council Bluffs, that for fifteen miles each way from these cities, east and west, there is a heavy influx of grasshoppers, eating vegetation as they go, and that they are moving northward.

Empire Grange, Michigan, 374, expresses itself as opposed to the publication of a circular by the officers of the State Grange without the authority of the subordinate granges, when there is a State Grange paper ready and willing to publish the same matter contained in the circular and at less expense.

The coming insane asylum keeper to visitor: "Do you mean that man with his head bowed, his eyes cast down, and his lips moving? O yes; he was spelled down, too; but he keeps right on practicing just the same; I believe his word is 'syzygy'."

## BUFFALO PITTS Threshing Machines, HORSE POWERS, &amp;c.



ACKNOWLEDGED to be far ahead of any other machine ever built, for durability, fast threshing, cleaning, and saving grain. A perfect success in Threshing, Cleaning and Saving.

## Flax and Timothy.

Such as the END SHANKS SHOE, which has now been in use for two years, has earned the praise of every one who has used it. It is a real pleasure to see it run. No more noise than a parlor sewing machine. The change in the mill are not such as to attract one's immediate attention, as does the end Shank's Shoe, nevertheless they are even of greater importance.

For over THIRTY YEARS the BUFFALO PITTS has been offered SOLELY on its merits, and during all that time, its SUPERIOR WORKING QUALITIES and its DURABILITY have given it the first place in the favor of every Farmer and Thresherman. Its constant effort is to benefit and please the farming community, and every improvement, however small, means

Better Work, Faster Work, Easier Work.

Five sizes of Separators and Horse Powers made. Powers mounted or down as ordered.

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The 1875 mounted power is a great improvement on that of 1874. Quite important changes are made in the construction of the power, which make it FIRMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE CONVENIENT, and EASIER DRAFF.

In offering you the 1875 Buffalo Pitts Thresher and Horse Powers, I am glad to assure you that you will find they excel every other machine in all things which make a first-class thresher. For durability of materials, quality of workmanship and beauty of finish, and above all, in capacity to do BETTER WORK, MORE OF IT, and EASIER, the Buffalo Pitts is

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## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## SIMPLICITY IN DRESS.

The ladies of the Union Grange, Hermon Maine, are each to have a calico dress, all made up alike, from the same piece of print, which is to be worn to their meetings and grange gatherings.

This uniformity of dress will doubtless tend to a habit of unity in other things, thus adding to the accomplishment of that which is the purpose of every granger. And again it is an example recommending and favoring economy that may be productive of much good. The observance of this plan removes at once the possibility of any untoward influence that might result from an undue display, and rivalry in dress; it affords relief to those who feel unable to maintain an expensive style, and yet cannot another the desire of enjoying all the advantages that are supposed to be the results of an obsequious devotion to fashion.

This unity and simplicity of attire can, of course foster no sense of the inequality which the opposite course might suggest, but will dispel the apprehensions of any one that she might be at a disadvantage by not being able to make as good show, in dress, as those with whom she is associated.—*Dirigo Rural.*

The comments of the *Rural* in regard to economy, simplicity, rivalry, etc., would sound very well if addressed to a class of weak minded children, but applied to the thousands of farmers' wives and daughters, who comprise the feminine portion of the Grange, we consider it far from complimentary or even kindly advice, and we do not think the example set by the ladies of Union Grange at all worthy of emulation; neither do we believe it will be found conducive of good to the Order.

Surely no one who elicits a sister because she is plainly dressed, can be called a "good granger," putting her in a dress uniform with that of the plain sister, cannot make her so, even if the dress were homespun; and women who cannot associate with others who are better dressed, without feeling envious and unhappy, and can be flattered into complacency because her rich sister condescends to put on a calico dress, is too narrow minded to make a very "good granger" either. Even the good Quakers have realized the impracticability of wearing a uniform. Young Quakers are hard to find, and it has been the unworldliness and the unbecomingness of the costume, to all except handsome women, that has more than any other one thing, driven young men and women from their ranks. Although their dress is composed of fine linen and cloth of the softest texture, they can no more make themselves "birds of a feather" than can Patrons, and it is folly to try it. We have heard more than one woman say that she thought the Grange was doing a good work in teaching the country people to have a little more pride of appearance, and that they had noticed a great improvement in the style and tastefulness of the dress of the members since their first meetings.

Our attention was first attracted to the subject some months since by Mrs. John G. Otis, who is one of the most earnest and devoted members of the Order we know, and a woman who thinks it a sin to sacrifice health and mind and unnecessary time to dress, but who, like all sensible women, realizes that woman cannot exert her greatest influence for good, unless she is well and becomingly dressed. We don't want to see the young people driven from the Grange by any such exhibition as the uniforming of ourselves, old and young; grave and gay, all in the same piece of calico. Calico dresses are not such a rarity in the grange room, or indeed, in any room nowadays, that they would be odd or unbecoming. Necessarily, it is just as possible to be appropriately dressed in calico as any thing else, but to try to dress a whole Grange in a becoming manner out of one piece of calico, is an absurdity, and we think our western sisters will see it so.

If it pays a woman to do anything, it is to make herself look well in the eyes of her best friend, her husband, and she does not need to make herself a fashionable devotee to do that.

## FLOWERS IN KANSAS.

We presume there are few amateur flower growers in Kansas who have not experienced some of the same discouragements of which Mrs. E. W. Saxe speaks in her essay, read before the late meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, and from our own experience, we are convinced that it is more difficult to grow them successfully here than in more eastern States, principally, we think, because of the hot, dry winds, and we think the suggestions in the two following extracts may help us to have more flowers. A writer in the *Rural Carolinian* says:

"Plants growing in the open ground and fully exposed to the sun, are frequently ruined by the very means taken to save them—by watering in hot, dry weather. Generally, merely the surface of the ground is wet, and the moisture soon evaporates, leaving the soil dry and hard—almost impervious to air as well as to the dew. But this is not the only, nor the greatest evil which results from the ordinary slight waterings, which plants get. The temporary, superficial moisture causes the roots to seek the surface, where, in the intervals between the waterings, the heat and drouth destroy them, and the plants become stunted or die outright. The remedy lies in a more thorough irrigation, and in a different mode of applying the water. In the case of young trees and large herbaceous plants, the best way is to carefully scrape away the soil around them to the depth of an inch or two, forming a hollow basin into which sufficient water should be poured to moisten well the ground as deeply and as widely as the roots extend. When the water has soaked in, the dry earth should be returned, which will prevent a speedy evaporation. Among small

plants, which cannot be treated in this way, make holes with an iron rod or a sharpened stake several inches in depth and fill them with water, which will thus reach the deepest roots."

And Jennie Seaton in the *Florida Friend* gives her plan thus:

"First, I take either the old manure from the last year's hot bed, or thoroughly decayed leaves and mix with good loam and sand, half and half, and the same proportion of manure or leaves. Now fill up little light boxes, or old tin pans with the compost well pressed down and watered, and take a few strips of a heavy paper box or of paste-board, inch wide and make divisions to keep the seeds from running together, or getting mixed after planting. Then after the seeds are lightly sown, cover the surface over with a thick woolen cloth, or several thicknesses of paper, and water them daily over that. Put the boxes into the hot-bed, or if that is not at hand, place them on the mantel piece over the kitchen fire place.

Soon the seeds will sprout, then remove the covering and take away from the fire; give all the light and air you can so they need not run up "spindling." When the third and fourth leaves appear, make paper boxes in this way: Take thick brown paper, cut strips six inches long and four inches wide, lap the edges over one inch, then baste together with strong thread; cut four slits up one and a half inches at equal distances, in one end, and then turn them inward, and you have a little paper pot which you can fill with the compost above mentioned, pack down closely and transplant the seedlings into it. I have such pots that I have used for three years, and have various kinds of seedlings in them now, just transplanted, for I have learned how to run a knife around the edge of the paper and turn out the plants without injuring them. (I always water such pots with a teaspoon). Or you can water them directly in the border, only opening out the bottom to allow the roots to strike downwards, and the paper will keep off the cut worms and root lice. Dig out a good sized hole and mix in some well-decayed manure with the soil, then set in the paper pot; water it well, wetting the paper thoroughly and press the soil closely all around it; the soil must be compact.

This season I have three hundred of these tiny pots filled with verbenas, pansies, asters, balsams, stocks, petunias, phlox, etc., and my plants are the envy of all my neighbors."

## ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES ON THE LAWS OF HEALTH.

I stood, last week, by a grief-stricken young mother, who, with pale cheek and tearful eye, bent in speechless agony over her dying child. It was her first born. It had lain in her encircling arms six short months. Now it was torn from her love; and, helpless and despairing, she watched the feeble life ebb slowly away.

I could not say to that poor mourner, "you, yourself, unhappy mother, are the destroyer of your own child! Your thoughtlessness, your ignorance, your waste of the golden years of life, before this tender child was committed to your care, have caused this agony—this death."

And yet those stern words to her, and to multitudes like her, would have been strictly true. Of what use to her in that sad hour, were her many accomplishments, her grace, elegance, and literary acquirements. The fundamental study, the knowledge of the laws of health, had been entirely omitted in her education; and now her child was dead, and no after knowledge could recall her dead to life. As a young girl, no habits of attention and respect to the requirements of physical organization had been implanted by her mother, and she had entered upon the responsibilities of family life with no idea of what was needed for the care of health, or for the well fare of her children.

Nature's laws are inexorable. No beauty, no love, no agony will avert the penalty attached to the transgression of physical law.

The child, placed in unhealthy conditions, dies, though long life is its birthright. The young girl, overstimulated with studies and accomplishments, or intoxicated with pleasures, or bowed down with cares, withers in her early bloom. The young mother, fragile as a flower, too feeble for her privileges and her duties, is wrenched from her orphan children, or sinks into a querulous invalid.

It is, then, essential that physical laws should be earnestly studied, for the practical guidance of life. There is an order of nature that must be observed in education, in life; and by that order the physical takes precedence of the mental. The body builds its temple for the soul to dwell in. The physical powers mature before the mental faculties; and although the cultivation of our two natures should always go hand in hand, the development of the physical nature must always precede and be the foundation of all mental culture.

It is far more important to a young lady to possess a strong, active, graceful body, a clear, healthy skin, a bright eye and cheerful disposition, than to be mistress of many accomplishments.

It is of much weightier moment to the young matron to know how to manage her household with intelligence, than to speak French, or play the piano. The one branch of knowledge does not exclude the other; but a thorough acquaintance of all that concerns the physical well-being of a household, the prevention of sickness, the promotion of vigor and cheerfulness, is of fundamental importance to the young ruler of the precious home kingdom.

If she knows how to ventilate her house thoroughly, in winter as well as in summer, to prevent injurious odors, to distribute an ample allowance of air to the lungs that must inhale it, to look upon stagnant air as a deadly enemy by night as well as by day—then her children will not die of fever, nor be tainted with scrofula.

If she can select a healthy and nutritious diet for her household, insure its preparation, vary it in quantity and quality according to the needs of each member—then she will keep her household in good temper, from the oldest to the youngest, and her doctor's bills will be only nominal.

If she understands the proper use of water, the moral as well as the physical advantages of exercise; the importance of dress, with due regard for warmth, lightness and points of support, as well as of fashion—then her children will live and not die. She will reign like a queen in the midst of her subjects. She will reach a good old age, surrounded by her children's children, and her memory will be cherished long after she is gone.

Surely hygienic knowledge, possessing such power for good and bearing so directly upon the noblest work of woman, is worthy of time and care, and zealous culture.

It may be safely asserted that, if the present

generation of American women understood the laws of health as well as they understood the toilet, and expended the same interest in putting them into practice that they devote to dress, they might have saved one-half of the children who will die in the next generation, diminished by half its sickness, and increase by a third the average duration of life.

In what other way could they make an equally valuable contribution to the national welfare?—*Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell.*

## A DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

It was noon, of a hot mid-summer day, and two hired men lounged on the grass in front of the door enjoying the shade of a large elm. The husband lifted his eyes from his paper and said: "Mother I wouldn't ask the men to do chores between hours." That was all. But isn't that the key to it all? Picture to yourself the three strong men resting and reading, they ought to have a right to rest and read during the noon hour, and this worn mother, faint from her heavy burdens of the morning, and the out-giving of her life to another, reproved for asking for a pall of water. But do not blame the man over much. Harkened to a few secrets from that woman's teachings.

When I was a little girl, two young ladies were graduated at a seminary and returned home to our village. Within a twelvemonth both married. This woman of whom I have been telling you married a professional man, college bred. A farm, with grist mill and water privileges, was inherited by him within the year after marriage, and closing his office, that was not greatly besieged by clients, he hid him back to his native village and his farm. "Hired men" in abundance, took care of the mill and worked the farm. Unaided, the ambitious wife did the housework. Early breakfast, milking, care of milk, calf feeding, poultry feeding preceded the regular employment of the day. "Hired men" fed calves and carried water at first. One morning the clouds were lowering; the east meadow was spanned by swaths of cut grass. "Take your men right along," said this wife; "I'll feed the calves." "I'll churn this morning," she said in another life emergency, teaching that a burden more of less moment than a few forkful of grass. When the children came, a "girl" came to help for a short time, but a "girl" was so wasteful, and "the work isn't done as I do it." And of course the husband counted the dollars saved and grew to think that what a woman did was clear gains. Gradually the fair girl became a middle-aged woman, with large jointed hands and wrinkled face, and truth compels me to add, a rather coarse and scolding woman. At this time the husband is about closing a lecture tour through the Middle States. He is a shrewd, enlightened man. The wife is at home feeding his chickens. "This husband and wife have grown far away from each other. This wife says to young wives, "It isn't your duty to go without necessary sleep when your baby is little, nor to rise early and lie down late for the sake of the dollars 'help' costs. Don't do it my dears."

The other young wife began life under less favorable auspices. Would you know how she saved herself from the bitter heritage? They went directly to a farm where the "hired men" swarmed about to be fed and "bused." "Hubby," she said, "I cannot wash for these men nor clean the kitchen after so many heavy boots. If they must have it done here send for S— to help me on washing day." A stout woman came, to whom the day's work each week was the means of sending her boy to an advanced school. And if heavy ironings or cleanings loomed mountain high before this young housekeeper, stronger arms soon made of them mole hills. And with new vigor, instead of weariness, these hard days became really easy days. One hot day came a high pulse and throbbing temples. Stopping down to the oven a black mist swam before her eyes. Her physical being seemed calling for rest. "Is it my duty to force this body of mine to go on at any cost?" she asked her self. And she felt it was not. Going out to her husband, resting from the noonday heat under the shaded porch, she said: "I am dizzy and faint. You must help dish up the dinner, then send over to H—'s and try to find a girl to help through harvesting." A darling baby boy soon made the "girl" a fixture in that home. When, after a restless night with baby, this mother nestled down beside her boy for a morning nap while he took his, her old school mate was up often at four o'clock, hurrying the dairy work and breakfast away before baby awoke. This wisest woman did not forget her old friends among the bookshelves and magazines, and new books found their way into the farm house. Sometimes they were read while baby was going to sleep, often under circumstances persons of more leisure would regard as preposterous; but they were read. The eldest daughter writes fond letters to "mamma" from a stylish city home, while the first born, a fine fellow just out of college, is avowedly proud of his handsome mother. Her husband has represented his district at the State capital, but the wife has not fallen behind; she remains a companion. The marriage that began at the altar has resulted in the perfect marriage that only years compass, making one in heart and mind, as the servant of God makes one in name. O wives and mothers, look about you! See to it that there are not burdens resting upon you that wrong your children, your husband and yourself.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## RECIPES

A glue which will resist the action of water is made by boiling one pound of glue in two quarts of skimmed milk.

The *Scientific American* says: Tubs and pails saturated with glycerine will not shrink and dry up, the hoops will not fall off, and there will be no necessity for keeping these articles soaked. Butter tubs keep fresh and sweet, and can be used a second time.

LEMON JUICE IN DIPHTHERIA.—In the clinical lecture by M. Bucquoy, lately delivered, he expressed his preference for lemon juice as a local application in diphtheria, to acids, chloride of potash, nitrate of silver, perchloride of iron, alum and lime water. He uses it by dipping a little cotton wool, twisted around a wire, in the juice, and pressing it against the diseased surface four or five times daily.

RAW BEEF FOR DYSENTERY.—Take half a pound of juicy beef, free from any fat, mince it very finely, then rub it into a smooth pulp, either in a mortar or with an ordinary potato masher, and then press it through a fine sieve. Spread a little out upon a plate and sprinkle over it some salt, or some sugar if the child prefers it. Give it alone or spread it upon a buttered slice of stale bread. It makes an excellent food for children with dysentery.—*Western Rural.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HUDSON'S Practical Farm Account

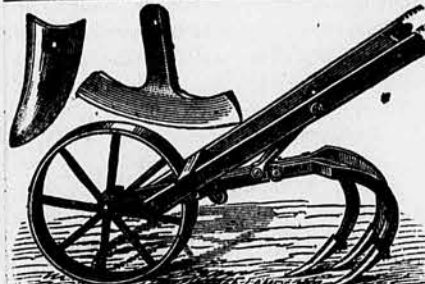
## AND REFERENCE BOOK.

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

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

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

THE FARMERS ACCOUNT AND REFERENCE BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1875. All orders and correspondence should be addressed to J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.



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RECEIVED THE PREMIUM at five State Fairs—St. Louis, Mo.; Mansfield, O.; Cleveland, O.; Erie, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind. Has a movable beam; rakes, hoes; scrapes the sides of sweet potato ridges; cuts runners; does all that any other hand plow does. It is a wrought iron frame; steel implements. Send for circular. Address: M. R. RUE, Hamilton, O. Sample machine may be seen at W. W. Campbell & Bro., Topeka, Kansas, General Agents.



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2. The time he will remain;
3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.

THE FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make every student a Master of the English Language, and an Expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Business Law and Industrial Drawing.

In addition the special object of the

## FARMERS COURSE

is to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure, growth and value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and Animal Growth; of Economic Zoology, and particularly of Practical

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, including such instruction and Drill in the Field, in the Handling of Stock, in the Nursery, and in the Wood and Iron Shops as will enable the graduate to Perform Readily each of the varied operations of Actual Farm Life.

In the other courses, the special studies are equally determined by the requirements of the proposed vocation. To MECHANICS, applied mathematics and industrial drawing are given instead of botany, chemistry and zoology, as above; and Shop Practice in place of Practical Agriculture.

The instruction in CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS is fully equal to that of the best eastern institutions, including Practice in Laboratories, and

## SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mineralogists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals.

Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of Kansas are being made as rapidly as possible.

## THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices:

1. CARPENTER.
2. CABINET.
3. WAGON.
4. BLACKSMITH.
5. PAINT.
6. SEWING.
7. PRINTING.
8. TELEGRAPH.

## THE COURSE FOR WOMEN

is Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music. Each student is required to take not less than one Industrial and three Literary studies.

## TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE,

and no contingent fees, except for use of pianos and organs.

Boarding ranges from \$3.75 to \$4 per week.

Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution does not perform.

The NEXT TERM begins August 30, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.

For further information apply to

J. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

## The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

OFFICERS.—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M. E. Hudson, Master of State Grange; Wm. Sims, Treasurer; W. J. Fopwood, F. H. Dumbauld, J. B. Shaffer, Executive Committee; A. Washburne, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of association give the plan and rates. Our plan is to insure farm property belonging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association. In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5 00

On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15 00

A policy fee of..... 2 00-17 00

which amount is paid in three years..... 2 00-17 00

The Patrons Association rates are,

A membership fee of..... \$1 50

On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25 cents on each \$100..... \$4 50

Total cash paid..... \$6 00

A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years..... \$5 00

Total cost of insurance for 3 years..... \$11 00

The premium note is liable to assessment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 the cost is as follows:

Membership fee..... \$1 50

Premium for first year..... 1 25

Total cash payment..... \$2 75

Note for remaining two years..... 2 50

Total cost for three years..... \$5 25

Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock company rates, and only a small part of the premium required to be paid in cash.

Address S. H. DOWNS, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

## The Kansas Farmer BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Kansas Ave., bet. Sixth &amp; Seventh,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

Job Printing,

From a Visiting Card to a mammoth Poster.

We use the best of stock, employ competent workmen, deliver our work when promised, and guarantee satisfaction to our customers.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HUDSON & ROOT,

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

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEORGE H. PIERCE, ADVERTISING AGENT, CHICAGO, ILL.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.



June 30, 1875.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

How to Post a Stray, the Fees, Fines and Penalties for Not Posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

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

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

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advise the justice of the peace, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall go before any justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been found, and he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder, by the taker up, to appear and answer, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn statement of the same to the justice.

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

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

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

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$ .50

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, \$ .50

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

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, \$ .25

For making out certificate of appraisal and all his services in connection therewith, \$ .50

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case, \$ .50

The justice's fees in any one case shall not be greater than, \$ 1.50

Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case, \$ .50

## THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the week ending June 16.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Samuel J. Stewart, Cottage Grove Tp., one three year old, white hind foot, marked with crop and underbit in left ear, swallowwork and underbit in right ear. Appraised at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Watson Stewart, Cottage Grove Tp., one six year old black cow, left ear cropped, right ear underbit. Appraised at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by David Tate, Osage Tp., one pony mare, eight years old, chestnut color, 14 hands high, hind foot white, star in forehead, harness and saddle marks. Appraised at \$20.

Brown County—H. Isely, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Trompeter, Mission Tp., May 1875, one black horse, eight years old, 14 hands high, split hoof left fore foot, small white hind foot, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Wyatt Winkler, Irving Tp., May 4th, 1875, one bay horse, twelve years old, three white feet, black mane and tail, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$20.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Rogers, May 15th, 1875, Walnut Tp., one brown mare, eight years old, blazed face, one white hind foot. Appraised at \$15.

PONIES—Also one white hind foot, branded J H C. Also one bay mare, eight years old, star in forehead, hind foot white, Dun pony appraised at \$20. Bay pony appraised at \$15.

PONIES—Taken up by J. J. Brown, Little Walnut Tp., May 1875, one sorrel mare, three years old, hind foot white, star in forehead, harness and saddle marks. Appraised at \$20.

PONIES—Also one sorrel mare, three years old, hind foot white, star in forehead, harness and saddle marks. Appraised at \$20.

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Harrison County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. Kopley, Mill Creek Tp., a dark bay or brown mare, four years old, 14 hands high, small star in forehead, a little lame in fore leg, shoulders have the appearance of having medicine rubbed on for swellings. Appraised at \$20.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Nessler, Shawnee Tp., April 24th, 1875, one bay mare, ten years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, star in forehead, stripes on nose. Also one horse, four years old, medium size, two years old. Both appraised at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by B. F. Truxall, Shawnee Tp., April 7th, 1875, one roan mare pony, eight years old. Also one dun mare pony, four years old. Both appraised at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. H. Hill, Cherokee Tp., May 10th, 1875, one bay horse, eight years old, 14 hands high, short all round with spring shoes, right eye weak, saddle marks. Appraised at \$20.

MARE—Also one bay mare, five years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, white stripes on nose, harness marks, right fore foot white. Appraised at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. W. Quackenbush, Neosho Tp., June 1st, 1875, one horse, some white on hips, saddle marked, Mexican brand, "H F" on left hip, same on left shoulder, 12 years old. No value given.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. S. Barker, Highland Tp., one dark iron gray mare pony, twelve years old, 14 hands high, branded on left shoulder with "T T" on left hip, same on left shoulder, 12 years old. No value given.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

STERE—Taken up by Peter Young, Mulberry Tp., April 11th, 1875, one light brown steer, two years old, white spot on right hind leg, white spot in forehead, bob tail. No other marks or brands. Appraised at \$14.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. Timmerman, May 14th, 1875, one dark bay stallion colt, two years old. Appraised at \$20.

Davis County—C. H. Trott, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Reynolds, Jackson Tp., February 1st, 1875, one bay mare, four years old, 14 hands high, hind foot in face, no other marks perceptible. Appraised at \$20.

COLT—Also one sorrel mare colt, one year old, white in face, no other marks perceptible. Appraised at \$16.

Doniphan County—Charles Rappelye, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Mrs. Elizabeth Whitson, Marion Tp., April 11th, 1875, one flea bitten gray pony, shous on front feet, six or seven years old.

PONY—Taken up by Pat Philbrick, Iowa Tp., May 11th, 1875, one sorrel or chestnut mare pony, ten or twelve years old, with three white feet and a white stripe in her face. Appraised at \$15.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. P. Johnson, Belleville Tp., May 3d, 1875, one dark bay mare, four years old, 14 hands high, hind foot white, a white white hair in forehead, fourteen hands high, headhalter and rope on. Appraised at \$20.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Adam Hutton, Kentucky Tp., April 28th, 1875, one bay mare, seven or eight years old, 14 hands high, hind foot white, small star in forehead. Also one yearling mare colt which is of the same color and marks of mare above described. Appraised at \$20.

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Sebastian Eder, Aubrey Tp., February 20th, 1875, one red mulberry cow, seven years old, hind foot ear cropped off, and white belly. Appraised at \$14.

MULE—Taken up by G. W. Arrasmith, Oxford Tp., November 18th, 1875, one bay mare mule, 13 hands high, four years old, lame in left hind foot. Appraised at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Richard Lamsney, Gamble Tp., April 18th, 1875, one brown mare, four years old, 14 hands high, branded on left hip "A A", white in forehead. Appraised at \$20.

La Bette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Collins, Montana Tp., one sorrel mare, supposed to be three years old, 14 hands high, white star in forehead, white tip on nose. Appraised at \$20.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Charles Tolford, Jackson Tp., April 28th, 1875, two iron gray mares, five years old, 15 or 16 hands high, one mare has both forward feet white, also the left hind foot; no other brands or marks visible. Appraised at \$20.

Leavenworth County—O. Defendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Cullison, Sherman Tp., May 13th, 1875, one spotted strawberry roan horse, nine years old, 14 hands high, with blaze or ball face, has fresh hair on mane and tail. Appraised at \$20.

MARE—Also one bay mare, eight years old, 11 or 12 hands high, star in forehead, small white spot on right hind leg, heavy mane and tail, fresh harness marks. Appraised at \$20.

McPherson County—J. R. Wright, Clerk.

STERE—Also one red and white steer, three years old. Appraised at \$12.

STERE—Taken up by Isaac Oakes, Gypsum Creek Tp., one black steer, hind back, swallowworked in right ear, crop off, branded with the letter "M" on right hip, five years old. Appraised at \$20.

STERE—Also one red and white steer, right horn loped and bobbed off, under crop of left ear, swallowworked in right, branded "T" on left side, five years old. Appraised at \$20.

STERE—Also one black steer, broad long horns, under crop in left ear, swallowworked in right, branded "K" on left hip, three years old. Appraised at \$20.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. J. Hann, Parker Tp., May 6th, 1875, one sorrel mare, three years old, 14 hands high, white star in forehead, small stripe in face, no brands. Appraised at \$20.

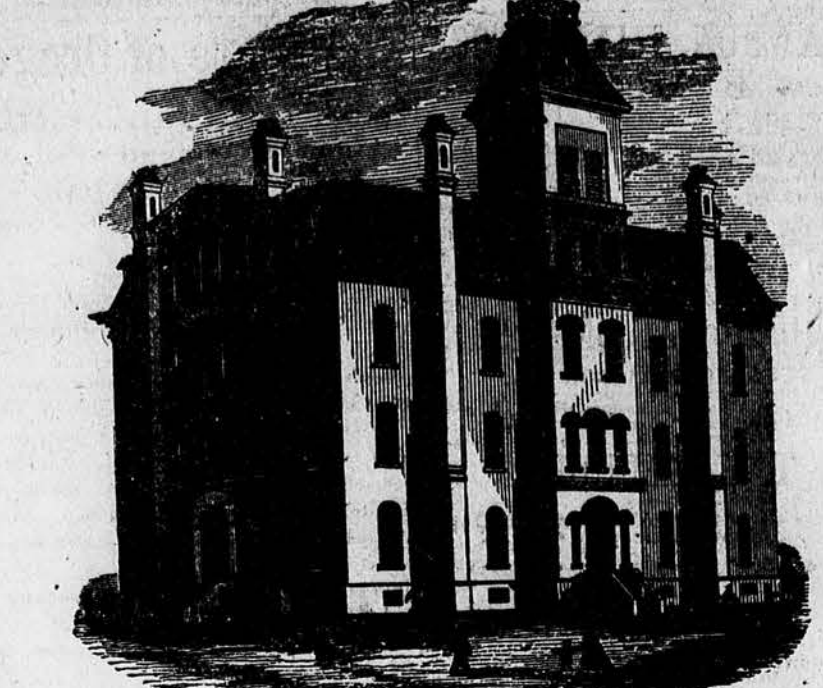
PONY—Also one dun pony, four years old, bob tail, collar marks, branded "C O" on right shoulder. Appraised at \$20.

COLT—Also one bay horse colt, one year old, small rope around his neck, and a sore on his left knee. Appraised at \$15.

Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Gerard Kook, Gutterd Tp., May 11th, 1875, one roan filley, three years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, legs black up to knees. Appraised at \$20.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstein, Clerk.



LEAVENWORTH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

The advantages offered at this institution cannot be excelled. The Training and Model school, in which Normal students observe and practice teaching, consists of 800 pupils, thoroughly graded. Tuition is free. Normal students observe and practice teaching, consists of 800 pupils, thoroughly graded. Tuition is free. Text books are furnished free of charge. Students can enter at any time. Eighty per cent. of the Normal students are now boarding themselves at a cost (including everything) of \$5.00 per month. Incidental fees \$1.00 per term. Three terms a year. The Fall Term of the Normal School commences September 8th, 1875. Circulars sent free, on application. Write for information.

JOHN WHEERRELL, President.

## G. W. MARTIN, PRAIRIE DELL FARM.

Stallion Season, FOR 1875.

EVAN DHU.

Bay Horse, foaled 1870; bred by H. Mix, Towanda, Pa., sire by Rydyk's Hambletonian, dam by Young American, son of American Eagle, son of King Herod. The get of this horse can be seen on the farm.

Rydyk's Hambletonian is the sire of Dexter, Jay Gould, James A. Howell, Nettie, etc., etc., the grand dam by Young King Herod, son of King Herod. The get of this horse can be seen on the farm.

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

## Breeders' Directory.

W. R. MOFFATT, PAW PAW GROVE, Lee Co. Ill., importers and breeders of purebred Clydesdale horses, Short-horn cattle, Outswold sheep and Berkshire pigs.

BYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kansas, Breeder of Poland-China Swine, Figs, not a skin ship, and by rail and warranted stock. Correspondence solicited.

J. M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Buff and Blue Wyandott, and Light Brahma and Houdans. Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen. Chickens for sale after Aug. 1.

T. L. MILLER, Beecher, Illinois, Breeder and Importer of HERFORD CATTLE and Cotswold Sheep. Correspondence Solicited.



