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to plant groves and belts of trees, by showing them the great value of these in shelterand written much upon this subject; so much that "we almost tire of repeating the facts and figures by which it is so easily demonstrated. Yet, we who realize the importance of our work, and know the certainty with which such protection may be render-

harmless.

I have thus called your attention to a few items of our future labors. Many more might be added, but time and space warns used for the most beautiful illustrations of by inch and the present summer, in all used for the most beautiful illustrations of by inch and the present summer, in all sphere of usefulness; we have but just taken life. It is within the means of all, "God's probability, will one step of a journey in which many thou- richest temporal blessing to man." sand are to be taken; each succeeding one which promises its own reward, disclosing to a nearer approach to perfection just be-

fore us; the innumerable multitude of insect tribes seem to bid defiance to our skill, love to care for our beautiful trees, develop- and there are no evils that our orchards are threatening to destroy the most desirable in fruit and flowers.

to plant orchards. We must not only show them the pecuniary profits of fruit growing, but the healthy influence upon the human system, of the free use of ripe fruit; for it is the testimony of our greatest and most scientific physicians, that not one-fourth the scientific physicians, that not one-fourth the amount of fruit is used by the American system, the must not only show the pecuniary profits of fruit growing, but the healthy influence upon the human system, of the free use of ripe fruit; for it is from the foundation of the world to the present time, long before the creation of man and during a decade of ages so inconverted to the prayer meetings they all became orchards; the art of pruning, cultivation, considerably in earnest, as all good christian people do, sometimes, and sang this song: "I'm glad that Salvation is Free."

An old, white-haired brother, becoming the first place, get knowledge; fruit grow man and during a decade of ages so inconverted and the religion and at ler length upon insect's injurious to young one of the prayer meetings they all became orchards; the art of pruning, cultivation, were enjoying a revival of religion and at ler length upon insect's injurious to young one of the prayer meetings they all became orchards; the art of pruning, cultivation, were enjoying a revival of religion and at ler length upon insect's injurious to young one of the prayer meetings they all became orchards; the art of pruning, cultivation, were enjoying a revival of religion and at ler length upon insect's injurious to young one of the prayer meetings they all became orchards; the art of pruning, cultivation, were enjoying a revival of religion and at ler length upon insect's injurious to young one of the prayer meetings they all became orchards; the art of pruning, cultivation, were enjoying a revival of religion and at level and the prayer meetings they all became orchards; the art of pruning, cultivation, and one of the prayer meetings they all became orchards; the art of pruning, cultivation, and amount of fruit is used by the American people that should be used to promote their people that should be used to promote their ceives not of their magnitude. These agenpeople that should be used to promote their ceives not of their magnitude. These agenhighest health. They must be persuaded cies have been in operation creating those cies have been in operation, creating those geological formations that make our country so eminently superior to all others in the from the destructive effects of our violent winds and tempests. True, we have said of the Divine Civer that the work is just try so eminently superior to all others in sufficiently completed, that man for whom it was'created may take possession and commence his labors.

Around the habitation of Adam the Al mighty planted the evergreen trees of life Orchards in Kansas will never come to anyed, should not relax our efforts to convince and the trees that bore the fruit of knowl- thing but grief where the owner will not inothers until the desired end is gained; until edge. Thus we see fruit trees and their asform himself of Kansas fruit culture. There fruit trees is deserving of severe condemnathese terrible storms, which so often sweep sociations are intimately connected with our are a thousand evils that come upon the over our praries destroying vast amounts of property, and sometimes life itself, shall either be numbered with the things that were, at least their force be so far broken were, at least their force be so far broken with the things that the understand or chard to destroy it that the uneducated spiritual life. The earliest record of history bears evidence of fruit being almost inseptom one were, at least their force be so far broken with the heads and wants of the human system. As we follow the planted in Southern Kennes during the least their southern were and of the human system. that they will be comparatively gentle and of the human system. As we follow the planted in Southern Kansas during the last historian's pen down the march of ages, five years, and what is their history to-day:

This is known to be no fanciful result, but

We find every nation is an advocate of fruit, in

Nine-tenths of them are a shame and a dis-This is known to be no fanciful result, but times of peace and times of war, grasping one which is entirely in accordance with nature's law.

I have thus called your attention to a few wreck of nations, that they may enjoy their entirely destroyed by the ravages of insects,

It it indeed a pleasure to watch the grownew beauties as it leads us on, and directs ed and cultivated, to behold the unflolding evils man has or can have an influence bud, the bursting blossoms, the ripening For the ravages of insects there are remequished." There are remedies for the destruction of each specie that are among us. It is our work to discover and apply these remedies. Let us seek for a more thorough knowledge of the laws of vegetable anatomy and physiology. I do not wish to dictate to you the process of experiment and investigation in this field; yet you will pardon me if I refer to one or two of the laws which underlie the whole process, which if

tew the Methodist Church for more nor forty through which reliable information can be years and it never yet cost me ary red cent. Peter responded from the depths of his ca- application of such knowledge as you obpacious lungs: "May the Lord have mercy on your stingy old soul."

Kansas. They know nothing of the science be successful. of truit growing, and never will unless it is pounded into them. Of all the enemies of the orchard, he is, himself, the greatest. close the melancholy

scene with most of them. This situation is chargeable to the iging trees that our hands have planted, train norence of the tree planter. Over all these fruit, to inhale the sweet fragrance, to ad- dies that are easy of application. The ex-Many serious obstacles, however, lie be-mire the gorgeous pencilings on fruit and tremes of temperature can be greatly mod-flower from nature's rich labratory. We lifted by the application of artificial means; ing in symetrical beauty and strength, and subject to, but can be prevented by a little "These enemies must be met and vanquished." There are remedies for the detions and certain laws that man must comwith unprincipled men, who roam the count.

Kansas, simply because they were the fations and certain laws that man must comwith unprincipled men, who roam the count.

ANNAL SPATE HONTICULTURAL SOURTY

ANNAL SPATE HONTICULTURAL SOURTY

Discussion having been closed upon the essay of J. B. Saxe, of Ft. Scott, on the subject of Small Fruits, Mr. D. B. Skeets, and the following paper:

MR. PRESEDAY AFTERNOON.

Discussion having been closed upon the essay of J. B. Saxe, of Ft. Scott, on the subject of Small Fruits, Mr. D. B. Skeets, of Galesburgh, read the following paper:

MR. PRESEDRY:—I congratulate you upon the prospects of a successful, pleasant and profitable meeting. A s. a society, we have a great work to perform in reclaiming these was appraisation to the improvement made in the quality of the remedial agency common feeble, tender, or diseased trees are the remedial agency and the first standard trees are the remedial agency to the first of the many ones.

But here, I wish to remark that this assertion is not advanced because I am growing the ever and advanced because I am growing there was the remedial agency and the first standard to the remedial agency and the first standard to the remedial agency and the first standard to the standard trees are the remedial agency and the first standard to a corresponding to the first of the propagative of the three bless of standard to a corresponding to the first of the propagative of the standard trees are the remedial agency and the first standard trees are the remedial agency and the first standard to a corresponding to the first of the propagative forms and profitable meeting. As a society, we have a great work to perform in reclaiming these was a prairies from the state of comparative noulty in which we still see them; and there are multiy in which we still see them; and the remedial agency to the fower, common, though the work of personal skill and the trees are the remedial agency to the fower, common, though the first of the standard to a corresponding to the first of th tion is not advanced because I am growing trees to supply the demand in my section, and expect to reap a benefit from this mode of advertising. The opinions that I here advance, I make with all sincerity. I do not wish to grind my professional axe at this meeting; therefore, relying on your confidence, support and hearty co-operation, my efforts shall not be relaxed, but put forth for the advancement of our Horricultural Societies, and the noble cause in which we are all so deeply interested.

And as I said before, trees are the agents by which these vast tracts of land are to become a source of enjoyment, of profit and wealth; it is for us to direct in respect to yer eiters bets suited to the various ends desired; and how/these are to be arranged so as to combine, at the same time, the most pleasing effect to the landscape, and yield the largest profit to the owner. Our first and chief effort must be to instruct the masses to such and content and such as a same and the mobile cause in the largest profit to the owner. Our first and chief effort must be to instruct the masses to conding a same and such the surface of the world."

Perhaps my hearers may think that I am a visionary enthusiast; but we large the effort must be to instruct the masses of the surface and occurs of the surface and occurs of the surface and occurs of the surface and an orthord course, and the mobile cause in the profit of the owner. Our first and chief effort must be to instruct the masses to cause and course are not in the least exagerated; and more than the surface of the world. The profit to the owner. Our first and chief effort must be to instruct the masses to surface and social tables are not in the least exagerated; and more than the surface of the world with the surface of the surface and social tables and the surface of the surface and social tables and the surface of the surface and social tables and the surface of the surfa

tain that is suited to your case, be dilligent and watchful, never forgetting that eternal Pres't, S. E. Divs'n State Hort'l Society

Dr. De Ball-I am well pleased with this essay. Tree pedlers should be shunned, and any man selling an unreliable stock of

J. D. Manlove-This county (Bourbon) has been most shamefully swindled by tree pedlers.

Geo. Weir-Many failures in planting are attributed to the nursery man, which are the results of bad handling and reckless thoughts, and as beautifully expressed, on planting. The trees are frequently thrown the effect of horticultural employment on into a wagon and hauled for miles with the mental and moral nature of men. luxury in their exile. Everywhere we find rabbits and stock; others are mantaining nothing to protect the roots from a scalding Those most noted for the purity of their sun and drying wind, an i left exposed until planted. Such treatment is enough to of thought, have loved and practiced this uin any tree.

ings, Baldwins, Newtons, Pippins, Fall Pippins and a long list of varieties worthless in Kansas, simply because they were the fa-

The Kansas Farmer. lost sight of our labors will prove unsatisfactory. I allude especially to the fixed factory. I allude especially to the fixed law of the hereditary transmission of diseasings, and he drifts along and the beginning human cepravity, if possible, than the both that the apple list recommended by this so-Geo. Y. Johnson-I find it difficult for the

largest profit to the owner. Our first and chief effort must be to instruct the masses of the people through every available chan nel of communication in regard to the benefits which will accrue to themselves and to their children by engaging at once in this great work. They must be induced to plant orchards. We must not only show them the pecuniary profits of fruit growing.

I firmly believe, that the supreme intelliptine." I explained to him that the matter of fees would be slight, compared with the benefits he would receive. "Can't jine yer, and in the plant juices; can exert no influence but as a slight anticeptic, while the mode of application is highly injurious to the tree.

I firmly believe, that the supreme intelliptine." I explained to him that the matter of fees would be slight, compared with the benefits he would receive. "Can't jine yer, its prairies and forests, its and beautiful flowers, and all luscious fruits and beautiful flowers, and all that is noble, grand and lovely, created this beautiful country of ours for this special to plant orchards. We must not only show them the pecuniary profits of fruit growing.

I firmly believe, that the supreme intelliptine." I explained to him that the matter of fees would be slight, compared with the benefits he would receive. "Can't jine yer, is prairies and forests, its intered in its proving and interest of fees would receive. "Can't jine yer, is prairies and forests, its denefits he would receive. "Can't jine yer, is prairies and forests, its denefits he would receive. "Can't jine yer, is prairies and forests, its intered in the plant juices; can exert no influence but as a slight anticeptic, while the mode of application is highly injurious to the tree.

In my indignation I exclaimed to him as laudable purpose for which you, gentiemen, in the plant juices; can exert no influence of fees would receive. "Can't jine yer, is prairies and forests, its in the plant juices; can exert no influence but as a slight anticeptic, while the mode of him the plant jui tions at the State Fairs and other Fairs and Expositions in other States, and we remember with pride, that under the judicious supervision of our leading Horticulturists, Kansas has more than once taken the highest premiums on her displays of fruit, in diobtained. Give them your support, make rect competition with the oldest and most celebrated fruit growing States.

At the present time we are passing This class of orchardists are a curse to vigilance is the price of fruit, and you will through a season of great discouragement, ansas. They know nothing of the science be successful.

D. B. SKEELS, but these discouragements will not always last. Sixteen years of experience in Kansas assures me that we will again have better times, and that here, eventually, persevering and intelligent labor will be rewarded with abundant harvests. The present condition is only temporary, and if we will be dilligent in our work, and trust a kind and over-ruling providence, all will yet go well with us."

He concluded with a few beautiful art. Living among that which was pure, Skeels-Some planters are so stubborn they became pure, and it is only by the that they will not heed the advice of experi- cultivation of that which is good and pure enced Kansas men. Nothing will satisfy that we, as individuals, or as a State or Nasuch, but to follow the prejudices formed in tion, can become good and pure, or truly other States. They must have R. I. Green-great, for goodness alone is true greatness. To encourage this, is the high mission of Horticulturists.

J. D. Manlove, in behalf of the Bourbon County Horticultural Society, offered words of welcome.

ure was an elevating art." he had been ful- duction of fruit is no exception to this ly impressed with the truthfulness of this rule. saying that day, for looking toward the Sun he had seen their horticultural products elevated and wasted upon the transparent wings of the Grasshopper, and he expected of our eastern counties. Enough has alto find, on his return home, the results of ready been accomplished to give positive to find, on his return home, the results of his horticultural labors similarly elevated. Again, he would offer thanks for the words of encouragement spoken.

After an entertainment of music, President Gale delivered the following semi-annual address:

SEMI-ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Ladies and gentlemen of the State Horticultural Society:-We have, in the history of the past and the present, the pledge of ed in Kansas. Michigan is, without doubt, the future. This beautiful city, with its one of the favored fruit regions of the hum of business and suburban homes, is not the creation of chance, but is the outgrowth of valuable resources, backed by a orchards, including apples, peaches, pears, plums, and cherries, in 1873, was 6,061,176 personal vim on the part of its business men, that will make, in years to come, a proud home of Ft. Scott. If so much has proud home of Ft. Scott. If so much has perfect returns, already received, assure us perfect returns, already received, assure us already been done, what may we not expect in future years. So, this Society, which I have the honor to address to-day, is not the creation of chance, or of some fancy horticulturists, but really the out-growth of our horticultural resources, in the hands of practical men, who knew for what they worked; they had faith in Kansas, and they have shown their faith by their works. Our State has already stood forth proudly by the side of her sister States, in the exhibition of her fruits. If results so honorable have been attained thus early in our history, what may we not expect in years to

sacrifice of pressing engagements at home, to consider matters that intensely concern not simply a few horticulturists, but the entire State. It is the immediate object of this Society, to deepen and widen the prevailing interest in horticultural pursuits, by awakening inquiry, and disseminating such practical knowledge as has been gathered by real workers. We need not only ourselves to understand the extent and nature of the field which this Society should occupy but we should seek to make others comprehend the same. While there are a few who have been for years alive to the fact that this Society has been doing a noble work in the State, the great mass for whom this or-ganization labors, have not, and do not yet,

recognize the intrinsic value of our efforts. It is possible that this want of recognition is due in part to ourselves. Perhaps some of our friends in other States will not take us to be a remarkably modest Society, as we have appeared by their side in the great fruit exhibitions of the past few years, but we can never be justly charged with having at any time crouded ourselves upon the no-tice of our own people. We have been ready, at the first call, to act, in the inter-est of our State, abroad. We have willing-ly put ourselves virtually in the shape of a great advertising show-bill, at Richmond and Philadelphia, at New York and Boston, at Newark, and New York again. In this way we have done some very successful advertising. Our cards have been the longest, and executed in the most attractive style and colors. They have drawn better than any bills which our sister States have been able to post in the market. They have ty has occupied a place no unlike that of a a question for a few enthusiasts to discuss, on delegate, on the corners of the streets, at the advanced statesman; and concerning the wharf, and at the depot, crying aloud, and spaing not, saying to every paper, "take a card for our hotel, (i. e. Kansas.) the best in the land, clean beds, well aired rooms, everything in first-class style and at the lowest charges,-let me take your bag-We have been wonderfully successful in securing our guests, but not quite so successful in keeping up a good table during the past winter. Now it is time to quit this business-never our legitimate one there is a vastly more important work for the Kansas State Horticultural Society to do than this, we can afford to leave the advertising business to other hands, our work is to aid the people of Kansas in the devel-

brighten the lives of the toiling masses, in short, to make man wiser and better. FRUIT CULTURE.

opment of our material interests, to increase

the amount, to improve the quality, and

lessen the cost of all horticultural products,

to modify climatic conditions, to beautify

the homes of the people, to gladden and

For an obvious reason fruit culture has occupied a prominent place in all our discussions. In a new country like ours there has been, and to a large degree still is, a necessity for this which would not be demanded in an older State. We are in respect to all fruits, treading upon new ground and our work on every hand is experiment al; a few questions are settled, but we are pressed on every hand with unanswered inquiries. We have learned that some varieties of fruit will fail, we know that others do well, but the very best fruit for Kansas soil and climate cannot yet, perhaps, be

Careful observers must accept the conclusion that the fruit interest of Kansas is destined to take a high place. Some, it is true, are doubting now, doubting more than they will a few years hence, when the depression of the truly exceptional year, 1874, has passed away, as it surely will. There has been, and there will be for years to come, many marked failures; this is the order of nature, it is true in Kansas, it is true everywhere else. Ignorance, carelessness, and sluggishness will fail in fruit culture, al-This is right, labor and care ought always to have their reward. If fruit grew without care, it would have little market value; there would be no incentive to improve upon the ordinary productions of na-If the return secured for our investment of time and money is a fair one, we and matured might be more specially enhave no reason to complain; we ought not to expect extravagant returns from small

the kind welcome extended. He alluded to investments; the days for such things are the remark of Gen. Blair, that "Horticultwards of patient and earnest toil; the pro-

It is too early in our history to measure the extent of our fruit interest. Very few of our orchards have reached the bearing period, with the exception of those in a few pledge that the interest in a few years will be counted by millions. One hundred and fifty-eight acres of orchard has been reported as yielding an average return of \$42 40 per acre in 1874. When we remember that this is the report of the disastrous year 1874, and that a very large part of these orchards were made up of young trees which could scarcely give any returns, it will be easy to see that immense sums will be realized in a few years, from the thousands of acres already plantcountry. That State gives, from the official returns of the past year, 237,061 acres of o chards. The yield of fruit from these that Kansas will be able to make a better report than this.

Closely allied to the fruit interest of this State, and coming within the sphere of our

FOREST CULTURE. There is, perhaps, no region upon the western continent, where forestry can more legitimately take a prominent place, than here. We need not concern ourselves with the estimate which the people of Europe set upon forest culture, that is well known, and the time will come when the same intelligent appreciation will characterize the peo-We gather here to-day, many of us at the ple of this vast region. We may attempt to ignore this forest question, but experience, both in the old world and the new, as well as the sure deductions of science, will force it back upon us. The longer we live on these plains, the more thoroughly we study our climatic conditions, and the more inti mately we acquaint ourselves with the laws that govern atmospheric motion and moisture, the more all prevailing and abiding will be our convictions in regard to the necessity of forest culture, upon a scale commensurate with the extent and wants of the

It is a question worthy the mature consideration of this society, whether it does not come within your province as a Society, to mature and present to the State

A SYSTEM OF FORESTRY.

suited to the wants of the vast region to the west of us. Systems of forestry have long been in operation in the old world, with the best of results. These systems are the product of European institutions, and cannot be transplanted to the western continent. If we are ever to have a system of forestry, it must be an outgrowth of our republican institutions.

Also, systems of protection should be de vised, suited to the peculiar conditions of our climate, and means considered by which these systems can be effectually carried forward. We must accept the fact that there are great difficulties in the way of any national movements in forestry, but it is probable that these are not insurmountable. Something has been done, more must be done, for the wealth and glary of three-fourths of the area of Kansas is involved in paid the printer, that is the State, by the in-flux of thousands of emigrants. Our Socie- ed in millions of treasure. Instead of being tel runner. We have been standing by it is one demanding the considerations of not merely the State of Kansas, but our na tional domain. Forest laws have so far et fected very little; it is to be questioned whether they have not so far really cost the people more than will ever be realized from them. Wise enactments, without intelligence on the part of the people, will be useless. It is very much to be regreted that there is so great a lack of knowledge in reless. gard to practical forest culture. sums have already been expended in useless planting. Under our present system this wasting process will go on. It takes no prophet's eye to see that thousands of timber claims in Kansas will be failures, in-

volving serious loss of time and money. Practical knowledge, to a large extent, is yet to be acquired on this question. A few facts have been collected, but very much remains to be learned in regard to what is essential to successful forest culture upon the

It is doubtful whether we have given that prominence to the

plains.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

in our discussions and exhibitions, which its real importanse demands. We frequently forget how thoroughly the vegetable garden is associated with the profits of the farm and the enjoyments of home. Market gardening, about our cities and large towns. will always be a profitable employment and one which should receive special consideration in the transactions of our Society Those who have given time to this business know that it is not an easy employment and yet thousands enter upon it with the idea that anyone can be a gardener. Success here is always the result of hard work, careful instruction, and slowly acquired experience. Comparatively few persons pursue this employment until they make it an eminent success. All honor to such, for the production of well grown vegetables is a matter of the gravest moment to our cities and towns. An important sanitary ques-tion is involved here, namely: whether our vegetables shall come fresh from the gardens in our immediate vicinity, or be imported from distant portions of the country with the process of decay already begun.

·As horticulturists we have also special in terest in the home or family garden This cannot occupy too high a place in our minds, as involving questions of personal health and comfort. To promote this interest, exhibitions of vegetables, both growing couraged at all our meetings.

[To be Continued.]

Agriculture.

SUGAR BRETS FOR STOCK.

Most farmers who grow roots choose turnips or rutabagas as being most easily grown and most certain to produce a crop. But aland most certain to produce a crop. But al-ways toward spring they wish that part of their turnips were changed to beets, enough at least to feed the cows after calving until grass is advanced sufficiently to pasture. For sheep or fattening cattle, rutabagas are as good a root as need be, for their principal ob-jection is that they impart a bad flavor to the milk and butter. Even here beets and mangel wurzels are preferable because they keep sound later in the spring, while turnips fail when they are most needed. Some farmers grow a few turnips among their corn for early use, and follow with sugar beets and mangel wurzel. Beets and wurzels are readily eaten by hogs, and are an economical food for those kept in store condition through the winter. If cattle are corn-fed, store hogs will get enough grain from their droppings if left to run in the barn-yard during the winter, and very little will be wasted. Feeding cattle with corn, and letting hogs work among the droppings is extensively practiced at the west.
With some roots to fill out, this plan would be nearly as economical as grinding the corn into meal. Mr. William Otis, late president of the

Western New York Agricultural Society, has for several years practiced growing sugar beets for cows. He resides near the city of Rochester, and supplies milk to a great many dealers, for which he finds his beets admira bly adapted. The beets do not make a rich milk, but they increase the quantity more than any other feed which he has tried. With a few cows some corn meal has to be added to keep up the flesh, but most thrive well on peets and corn-stalks, or clover hay, without other food. His method of growing beets is to drill in by the acre rows three feet apart about the 1st of June. The land need not be very rich. All Mr. Otis' farm is fertile enough for a beet crop with no more manure than would be given for corn. Excepting one hand-weeding while the beets are small, all the cultivation is done by horse power. The cultivator is kept going through the rows once a week until September, and every vestige of weeds is cleaned out. There is no better mode of cleansing land that is foul with weeds than by a well-tended root crop, and the soil is left fertile enough after a cror of beets to grow anything else that may be wanted. A clover sod is preferred for beets. but a rich stubble will answer. As to varieties, the mangold will yield more

weight per acre than the sugar beet; but the so much richer and better feed that I prefer it for ordinary planting. Lane's improved sugar beet grows nearly as heavy as the mangolds, and is much the best for most uses. It is remarkably smooth, free from fibrous roots, and grows one-third to one-half out of ground, making it easier gathering. Mr. Vick objects to Lane's sugar beet that it lacks sweetness. It is almost as presumptuous to differ from Mr. Vick on horticulture as to object to St. Paul on a theological point, but some of the best farmers in this county recommend Lane's sugar beet as superior in quality as well as in size, and my own observation confirms this view. How much sugar it might show by analysis I do not know, but it is scarcely sweet enough for ordinary pur poses .- N. Y. Times.

DAIRYING.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR. One of the most essential points in dairying, and one upon which, in a great measur hinges success or failure is

FEEDING AND FOOD.

No matter how valuable the animals may be for dairy purposes or how much they may cost a dairyman, if they are not fed liberally, and with good, wholesome, nutritive food at regular intervals, their merits will soon commence to retrograde, and they will, before many weeks, soon be on a par with the common herds of the careless dairyman or farmer. Very much should and could be written upon this highly important subject, food and feeding, but the narrow confines of a magazine article compel me to desist from going into minute details at present.

To know how to feed animals is really an art, and must be learned by quite an experience, seconded by minute and careful observation and experiment. It is very easy to throw enough food into the manger or trough for the animal's wants, but to feed economically and at the same time not only keep the animal in good flesh and health, but to increase her dairy capacity is quite another thing. Now, some animals require more food than others to bring them up to their greatest capacity and to keep them there; and, such being the case, a dairyman should carefully study his different animals. There is as much difference in the disposition, habits (generally speaking) constitutions and capabilities of anmals, as there is in man, and in the feeding and management of animals, dairy stock especially. Due regard should be had for this well defined individuality, if individuality it might be called.

Regularity and cleanliness should mark all the arrangement and management of the dairy, both in the milk house and creamery as well as at the stables. A certain time should be fixed for feeding, and always have it done on time, for it is a well known fact that animals will thrive much better on the same amount of food, with regularity in feeding, than by pursuing a different course. Those who doubt this, should try it for a

week or two and carefully note the results. It is a practice with most of our good dairyeed summer as well as winter, beside the grass which the summer affords. Natural green grass is by far the best to pasture cattle on, more especially butter dairy stock, for other grass is generally rank and more or less impairs the quality of the butter. One of the very best dairymen in the far-famed Chester Co., Pa., who owns some seventy-five or eighty fine animals, pastures on a large field or a couple of them, which have been in grass some twenty or more years. It produces earlier grass than the regularly seeded fields, and also affords good picking later in the season. Perhaps this may be new to some of our butter dairymen. A personal friend of mine, who has one of the best, if not the very best conducted dairy farms in Pennsylvania gives me the following as his methods, in part and in brief. As they may be of especial interest and value just here, I give them:

"One of the requisites in dairying is uniform good treatment of the cows, always using them quietly and gently, with no abuse or running of them being allowed. Perfect cleanliness in all the details and a due regard and must be observed. Neither in the yards in the language he had ennobled. Chaucer In prose and poetry this is alike true, and the

mals, pools of stagnant water or filth of any kind whatever be permitted. Plenty of shade kind whatever be permitted. Plenty of shade and an adequate supply of fresh, pure spring water must be afforded during the warm sum mer weather, while, in winter avoid letting the snimals out of the stables or warm yards, his best known work. These Tales are said very long at a time in severe weather."

During the summer I find the best pasture to be plenty of natural green grass and white

"In addition to grass, we give them about three quarts of wheat bran, each, daily. In winter we cut pretty much all the feed, using a Sinclair's masticator. The proportion of cut feed is one-third corn fodder and two-thirds early cut hay, clover as much as possible. One bushel of cut stuff and four quarts meal is the usual allowance for each cow. bushel of cut stuff and four quarts of is put into a large mixing trough and well mixed, and then wet with boiling hot water done about six hours before feeding. When the water is put on, the box lid is closed down until it all becomes warm and mellow before it is put out.

The meal in winter is composed of one-third wheat bran and two thirds corn meal. The above is the average feed for each some of the cows get too fat for profitable dairy purposes on it. Some heavy milking and lean fleshed ones we give some additional

We have cows that make nine and ten pounds of butter each, per week, but in a diary of some fifty or more milking cows, some stripping and others nearly dry, our average is rather less. We do not aim so at large quantities as at superior

quality." The gentleman above mentioned has a most magnificent herd of thoroughbred Jersey and Guernsey cows and their grades, with a few Short horn Durhams, the bull, "Sir Champion the Younger," standing at the head of the herd. He is a Guernsey bull, imported from E. P. P. Fowler, Parish of St. Andrews, Island of Guernsey. He could not be bought for \$2000. The H. R. Jersey bull "Bertrand" sires his Jersey calves. He is of the Sharp-less stock, Mr. Sharpless being the owner of the renowned Jersey cow "Duchess," im-

The quality of the butter produced by my friend, is very superior, it now being brought in successful competition with the "Ogden Farm" butter and other high class brands of butter which sells so readily for one dollar per pound. But all this is not the result of chance or fortune, but has been brought about by a regular systematized management, even to the smallest particular. Every department moves along as smoothly as a piece of perfect and well oiled machinery, while a scrupulous regard for cleanliness is observed everywhere. I have visited his place several times and have always found something new and well worth knowing every visit I made.

This perfection was accomplished by a dint of care, perseverance for several years, he havn engaged in dairying for some twelve or thirteen years. For some time his butter commanded, wholesale, fifty cents, net, per pound in summer and sixty-five cents, net, in winter, the purchaser taking every pound he could make at these prices. Now, so extra has been the quality of his butter, uniformly. he gets much more, proving that it pays well to produce a good brand of anything and not only prevent deterioration but to endeavor to improve. Sooner or later, customers find out what brand to buy and stick to, and success cannot help but crown the endeavors of the persistent, painstaking and honest dairyman.

—Farmer's Journal.

Cducational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. BY PROF. HAY, CONCLUDED. VI.

the English Language through the Semi Saxon and Old English periods, and we purpose now to give a few specimens that shall carry us down to the ablest writers of modern

English. Geoffrey Chaucer is deservedly ranked highest among the fathers of our tongue, for the Canterbury Tales, of which he was the author place him high among the poets of all ages. Quite a number of ballads and metrical romances were said and sung in the age immediately preceding Chaucer, but our space precludes any notice of them, but the "Vision of Piers Plowman," written by Robert Longlande, is considered to be superior to Chaucer in the purity of its English. It also restores the old Saxon alliterations. It is valuable as an expose of the political side of the religious changes that were then taking place, and which distinctly foreshadowed the Reformation. We give a few lines indicating the state of the religious orders and containing almost a prediction. (Cir. 1350.)

'Little had lords to done to give land from her (their) heirs.

religions, that have no ruth, though it rain on her alters.

In many places there be parsons by hemself at case. Of the poor they have no pity, and that is her

charity! And they letten hem as lords, her lands lie so broad. Ac, there shall come a king and confess you,

Religions, And beat you as the Bible telleth, for breaking of your rule,

And amend monials, (nuns,) monks and can-And put hem to her penance—"

Wyclyffe, whose writing we have already illustrated, was contemporary with Longlande and Chaucer, and the labors of this trio went to the same end, a religious and political revolution and the formation of our language. In 1362 pleadings in English, were first used at the bar and parliamentary proceedings began to be written in the same tongue in 1388, and not long after Chaucer's death which took place in 1400, acts of parliament were drawn

or stables, or in the pastures should dead ani- was a politician and was connected by marriage with John of Gaunt. 'Time honoured Lancester,' and he experienced the vicise'tudes to be told by the various personages who started together from the Tabard Hotel, Lonclover. After harvest we let the animals don, to make the pilgrimage to the shrine of runon the fields also, that have been Thomas A. Becket, at Canterbury. The word don, to make the pilgrimage to the shrine of canter, is said to be derived from this period being the pace horses were taught to use on the way to Canterbury. Chaucer writing English ridicules the barbarous french spoken by some of his pilgrims. Of one he says:

Frenche she spake, fulle faire and fetisly, After the schole of Stratford atle Bowe, For French of Paris was to hyre unknowe.

From the Tale of the Prioress we give a few lines with which we close our notice of 'Dan Chaucer."

A little schole of christian folk there stood, Down at the farther end in which there were Children, a heape comen of christian blood, That learned in that schoole, year by year, Such manner, doctrine, as men need there, This is to say, to singen and to read, As small children do in their childhede.

In this passage there are three words, (school, manner, doctrine,) that are of Norman French origin, and the proportion of words of similar origin is not much different in authors of modern times.

Of Sir John Gower, and the Scotch poets, Barbour, and Blind Harry who were writers of the 14th Century, we must say nothing, and we shall not take our illustrations always from the best known names of succeeding centuries, and only remark that the dialects of different parts of England account in many for the diversity of spelling and pronunciation that we find, and that there dialects still exist and serve to illustrate the forms of English that were the best speech centuries

In the year after Chaucer's death an alliterated poem appeared attacking the friars in the manner of Pierce Plowman. It bore the assumed name of Jack Uplande. A priest replied to it and Jack rejoined. Speaking of himself as unlearned, he says he could not

Great A from a windmill, Nor B from a boule-foot.

which is a proverbial exaggeration of ignorance still in use. Here are five lines that indicate Jack's style.

Saint Paule says that all our deeds Should be do in charitie,

And els it is nought worth But displeasing to God, And harme to oure soules.

In 1436 a politico commercial pamphlet was published under the title of the "Libel (little book) of English Policie," from which we take the following lines:

Moreover of Scotlonde the commodities, Ar ffelles, hydes and of woole the ffleese, And alle thesse must passe by us aweye. Into Fflaundres by Englonde sothe to save.

Harding, a gentlemen of the time of Henry, wrote a rhyming chronicle or history about A. D. 1465, from which the following lines are taken. They refer to Wallace, the hero of

He slewe the judge and the chaunceler, Th' officers also and the chaumberlayn. The capitaynes and the tresorer, And gatte the land from Englyshmen agays, And slewe them all with cruell death and payn.

The first printing press was set up in England by William Caxton, in 1477, and it was Caxton's craft that did more than the abilities of all the writers of that or other ages to settle our language. The first book printed in the chapel at Westminster by Caxton, was "The game and playe of chesse," and other books soon followed. Then came Sir Thomas More and his daughter Margaret. Tyndal and the other translators of the Bible, and their books were printed. Classical learning was revived, and Cardinal Wolsey established professorship of Greek at Oxford. Skelton and Roy had literary abilities of no mean order, and they were no friends of the cardinal. Roy had assisted Tyndal in his translation. and when by order of the bishops, it was consigned publicly to the flames, he thus wrote:

O! paynted pastoure of Satan, the prophet, Ragyng course wrapped in a wolves skynne. O! butcherly bisshop to be a ruler unmete, Maker of misery, occasion of synne, God graunt the grace now to begynne, Of thy dampnable dedes to be penitent, Brennyng Goddis worde the wholy testament.

That age was known as the period of the revival of learning and intercourse with Italy and classical studies combined to make the excellence of the English Language in the sixteenth century. There were many learned ladies as Margaret Roper, Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth and the Tutor of the two last. Roger Ascham contributed to the formation of a standard of speech. Towards the end of the century, certain writers gave an affected style to their compositions, which are called euphuistic. In one of Scott's Tales this style is illustrated in the person of Sir Piercy Shafton, but these writers had small influence compared with Philip Sydney, Walter Rawleign, Edmund Spencer, William Shakspeare. who brought the century to a close with a galaxy of glory.

The seventeenth century was as fruitful of great names connected with the use of the English language as any age before or since.

close of the century and the beginning of the next has been called the Augustan age of English literature. Of the earlier portion the names of Milton, Waller, Selden, Fuller, Jeremy Taylor, Clarendon and Bunyon, while in the latter part, Dryden, Tillotson, Burnet, Steele, Pope, Savage and Addison, constitute models for imitation, having within their range every variety, every grace and vigor of style. While we would not disparage the great writers of our own age and country, we would say that those who would write well, would do better to spend a month in study of Addison's "Spectator," Johnson's "Life of Sav age," or Bunyon's "Pilgrims Progress," than in a year's reading of a New York newspaper. As a model of English too, the Bible translated in 1611, stands unsurpassed. Not that the Old Testament ranks high as a translation of the original, but its pure English is simply beautiful. We conclude with a passage from

"As I was surveying the moon walking in her brightness, and taking her progress among the constellations, a thought rose in me which: I believe very often perplexes and me which: I believe very often perplexes and disturbes men of serious and contemplative natures. David himself fell into it in that restitution, is, in the sense of this Grange, constitution, flection. When I consider the heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and stars which thou best ordained, what is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou regardest him? In the same manner when I considered that infinite host of stars, or to speak more philosophically, of suns which were then shiping upon me, with those innumerable sets of planets or worlds which were moving round their respective suns, when I still enlarged the idea and supposed another heaven of suns and worlds riding still above this which we discovered, and these still enlightened by a superior world of luminaries which are planted at so great a distance that they may appear to the inhabitants of the former as the stars do to us, in short while I pursued this thought, I could not but reflect on that little insignificant figure which I myself bore midst the immensity of God's works"

It is possible that these articles now finished may have been regarded with interest by some to whom the history of our tongue is new, but those who are familiar with the sub ject will perceive their fragmentary character, but to all we would say that if they serve to direct attention to the intensely interesting study of the forms of language as the vehicle of thought and to indicate some models on which young writers may form a healthy style of composition, we shall consider that we have not written in vain. Davis county, Kansas, June 2d. 1875.

TEST WORDS.

The following are some of the words that have seated contestants at various matches: Aberration, chintz, rarefy, borough, seniori ty, complaisant, rabbet, battalion, confessor-ship, tortoise, rheum, ducat, align, sine, idyl gozzard, merschaum, exhilarated, exhortatory, faugh, acquiescence, thaumaturgist, octosyllabic, isosceles, paraquito, sizar, aggroup, ptyalism, haquebut.

Pavilion, osseous, piebald, lassitude, ossific lacerate, glycerine, postilion, proselyte, schedule, parachute, lachrymal, puncheon, gherkin, empyreal, idiosyncrasy, vermilion, sycophant, defamatory, vacillate, ineligible. Docible, placable, autopsy, poniard, poignan-

cy, appreciate, malmsey, supplement, cogitate, tate, cylinder, symmetry, permeate, hir sute, scintillate, impressible, irascible, myriads, ignitible, supersede, deleterious, Briton, preci pice, disparity, Britain, turbulent, besieging,

binnacle, nucieus, terrific.
Leisurely, pleurisy, hierarchy, amenable,
distillery, allegiance, bilious, supercilious,
dilatory, collation, frivolity, valorous, amphitheatre, liqueous, innate, inane, porridge, lilies, dissipation, remedying, appellant.

Curriculum, diaphanous, exonerate, seraglio, scissors equilibrium, equanimity, evanescence auseachable, kilndried, pageantry, routine sombre, unparalleled, reparable, zincky, inadmissible, macadamize, poultice, gluey, solace, cicatrice, celery, corolla, cinnamon, analogous asparagus, polypus, delirium, anise, domicile,

utensil, bissextile soliloquy. Excrescence, quintessence, adventitious, stiletto, perjure, parole, patrol feasible, augury, deficit, treachery, conduit, liturgy, demurrer, synod, amethyst, sinecure, aconite, parasite, parricide, hymeneal, irreparable, sidereal, reversible, reconcilable, advisable, edible.

Belligerent, exegesis, homiletics, infallible, putrefy, metallic, sarsaparilla, chloroform, cau liflower, satyr, capillary, fusible, purling, psy chology, avoirdupois, irrefragable, labvrinth. Anchorage, rhododendron, innuendo, colo-nelcy, accede, ferret, follicle, rhubarb, palisade,

skein, prairie, concede, movable, sardonyx, supervisory, paradigm inflamable. Solvable, adducible, adjacency, affirmable acolyte, bdellium, binocle, camelopard, caddis, caitiff, catawba, chalybeate, cereous, chough, buhl, chouc, cauf, cimiss, cinchona, clerisy.

Indictable. ophicleide, howker, lollipop, fas cine, ornithorhynchus, boose, perimeter, sha-green cyst, rinse, farcical, ichthyology, sarse-

Nature intended that the Smoky should al ways remain navigable and now we are to have proof of this. An enterprising gentle man of this place has already made arrangements to purchase a steamboat, which is to be run between the two dams for the accommo dation of pleasure seekers, picnic parties, &c. The boat is to be 16x82 feet, and is to be run by an engine of 4 horse power. A screw wheel is to be the propelling power. These steam boats come "ready made" from the East. The part of the boat for passengers looks something like an omnibus, only it is covered with a can vas awning. A boat of this fashion is run on a canal near Denver, and affords much pleasure to the passengers and profit to the owners. A that a medium sized and speedy steamboat trip can be taken. Hurrah for the steamboat! -Saline Co. Journal.

\$1. \$1. \$1. \$1. \$1. \$1. Pays for the FARMER for the balance of 1875.

Latrons of Musbandru.

ACTION OF EVABURER GRANGE, NO.

At a regular meeting of Evergreen Grange, No. 648, situated in Lancaster township, Atchson county, Kansas, the following resolutions were adopted :

1st. The abolition of all degrees beyond the fourth, or working degree, of the Order. 2nd. That any member shall, be eligible to any office from Gatekeeper to Master of the

3rd. The abolition of the fitth degree Grange and substituting therefor the county

Resolved, That a copy of this be furnished the Kansas Farmer for publication.

By order of the Grange. JAMES CARTER, Sec'y.

GRANGE REPORM.

The following resolutions were passed by a Grange in Shawnee County. The name and address of the Grange has been lost. We hope the Secretary will favor us with the name of his Grange:

trary to the principles of our Order and eventually work discord in our ranks.

Resolved, That our worthy Master, Past Master and delegate be instructed to use their influence against a County Grange in Shaw-

Resolved, That if said Grange is organized that our delegates are hereby instructed to use their influence against the adoption of Article id, of the proposed Constitution for County

Resolved, That the following be recommend ed for insertion as Article 3d of the proposed Constitution for County Granges :

ARTICLE 3. ARTICLE 3.

This Grange shall be composed of Masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives, whe are Matrons and one fourth degree member to every twenty members, and their wives who members from each Subordinate Grange) who shall be elected by the Subordinate Granges at their last regular meeting in January of each year.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the National Grange be so amended as to make an fourth-degree member eligible to any office in

Resolved, That all degrees above the fourth should be abolished. Resolved, That the fees for membership b educed to males, three dollars, and females,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the KANSAS FARMER and Spirit of Kansas for publication.

ACTION OF QUINCY GRANGE.

ED. FARMER: The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the first regular meeting of Quincy Grange, No. 1259, in May, (second Wednesday night):

WHEREAS, in the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry we are united as one common brotherhood of free and equal citizens of a free country, and

WHEREAS, the system of degrees above the fourth, or working degree, being established for a privileged class, thereby destroying the equality of our brotherhood and elevating at few at the expense of degrading the masses,

WHEREAS, the object of the Order should be to elevate instead of degrading them, therefore, be it

grees above the fourth.

Resolved, That we endorse the resolutions assed by the Kansas State Grange at its late ession.

seven, inclusive, of the "Kansas Farmers Grange Platform," as published in that paper of April 21st, 1875. Resolved, That we endorse sections one to

Now, Mr. Editor, we are not grambling, yet we think these are needed reforms. We are very much pleased with the Grange, yet we see a few imperfections, which we all feel confident will be removed in time. We do not feel that this little mistake, as we conceive it to be, will in any way injure the Order. Our Grange is prospering finely, six members having joined us lately.

Fraternally. J. M. SMYTH. ACTION OF SPRING VALLEY GRANGE

NO. 358. WHEREAS, there is a restive and troublesome disposition among the officer of any organization to attach importance to themselves,

WHEREAS, this principle seems to be recognized by the Patrons of Husbandry in some

parts of the country. Resolved. That all degrees above the fourth

should be abolished. Resolved, That a County Grange is contrary to equality among farmers and would be an injury to the practical workings of the Grange,

Resolved, Further that we unanimously instruct our delegates to the Patrons' Council of LaBette County to oppose a County Grange and any and every measure that tends to create a privileged class in the Order.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Farmer with a request that they be published.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted at a regular meeting, April 3, 1875. EDWARD HIAT, Master. J. C. MURPHY, Sec'y.

The Wisconsin Granger denies that "Pomona Granges have been determined upon in Wisconsin." That may be true so far as it steampost on the smoky Hill, will be quite a novelty indeed. There are few bars and snags between the two dams, and the consequence is that a madium stand and another than the standard and the standard another than the standard and the standard another than the standard and the standard another than the standard and the standard and the standard another than the standard and the standard another than the standard and the standard and the standard another than the standard and the standard and the standard another than the standard and the standard and the standard another than the standard and the standard and the standard another than the standard and the standard and the standard another than the standard and the standard and the standard and the standard another than the standard and the standard another than the standard and the standard and the standard another than State, but co-operative and council organizations are numerous. You can take the horse to the water but you cannot make him drink
—that is a lesson these "higher degree" chape might as well put in their pipes and smoke s

UNDERSTAND BACH OTHER

Many disputes arise and wax warm, because the terms used are differently understood by the parties. "Let us define our terms," hasended many a discussion, and sometimes quenched sad quarrels. Calling hard and dious names, is not as efficacious as presenting hard facts and arguments in a kind spirit and pleasant manner; especially if the names are considered unfair, and the arguments are pased on them.' Let us, then, define some terms at present in use among the objectors to our Order and its form of government.

Artetocracy, originally a term of good large Unabridged Dictionaries,) has become very odious to the masses. Its general meaning among intelligent persons is given by Webster,-"A form 'of government in which persons of a State, or in a privileged Order." Worcester adds the vesting of it in the no-

Monarchy-Webster defines,-"A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a monarch; power re posed in a single chief ruler; authority of a hereditary sovereign." Worcester gives substantially the same definition.

Now, in the light of these definitions, compare the government of our Order, with its wholly elective offices, and the limited terms of office and its representative legislation, (aside from the secret work which is confined to the National Grange,) with the general principles of our State and National governments, and the special qualifications of U. S. Senators, Presidents, and Vice-President, and I think no one will contend that the former is less republican than the latter in all leading features.

MENTOR.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER .- In your last issue I find a communication from Brother "H," Grange, relating to desecretary ofgrees of the Order of P. of H. Now I beg leave to differ with our worthy "Brother" in relation to that subject. I am in favor of as many degrees as can conveniently be had in the Order, but I am opposed to a certain few receiving the higher degrees, that is Masters and Pastmasters, and I think that if our National Grange does not make a change in the constitution so that any member who has had the Fourth Degree, be eligible to all positions in the Order, I think we are a failure, but higher degrees has nothing to do with that. will refer the Brother to the Masonic and Oddfellow orders which do their work in Third and Fifth degrees. The Masonic order started out with only three degrees, but they found that it was necessary to increase the number of degrees and establish "Chapters &c.," and I think to-day that it is the grandest order in existence, but still they do their work in the Master Mason or Third degree, Granges do their work in Fourth Degree. There is just where our Brother Secretary is mistaken when he goes on to say that County Granges work in Fifth degree, State Sixth and National Seventh, I know this to be so as I was present at the last meeting of Kansas State Grange, and I think you will bear me testimony when I assert that there were more Fourth degree members present during the meeting of State Grange than delegates who Quincy Grange, No. 1359, as free American were entitled to Fifth degree, and I am will— scitizens, that we are utterly opposed to all de- ing to say that there was really more good Saturday in July, at 2 o'clock P. M. done by speeches from some of the members their work in Fifth degree how could those Fourth degree members have been present and taken the part that they did? I am in favor of more degrees, but give every member of the Order a chance to get them whether he be a Master, Pastmaster or high private, "that is my motto." Hoping that our Brother will not be offended at this reply,

I am fraternally, T. F. MAHAN. Ellinwood, Barton Co., Kan., April 26th, 1875.

P. S .- You will please correct in your issue which contained the statement of Brother Otis of paying freight on three cars of grain for the Patrons of this county, as it was not for the Patrons in general, but for members of an individual Grange, and the credit has been given the county at large.

EDITOR FARMER: -Asthere are a number in this township who contemplate trying Alfalfa clover next spring, they would like to hear from those who have tried it, how it has stood the severe winter. The wheat, both winter and spring, are looking well, and promises an abundant yield. Oats, also, look well. Corn is just making its appearance. Grasshoppers were plenty three weeks since, but have mostly disappeared, without doing any damage. There has been some fine rains lately which makes every thing look lovely.

The farmers are all busy-the only drawback is the want of grain amongst a few for their teams; they not being able to do more work half of the day.

Uncle Sam is very kind to those in want in sending rations to keep the wolf from the door until a crop can be raised, Lieutenant Reid from Ft. Riley attends to the distribut ing of supplies, which he does with fairness, and which reflects much credit on his good judgment.

Work has just been commenced upon a new court house, to be completed at the earliest date possible. When finished, I expect the there will not be the like of it in Northwestern . A. FARMER. Kansas.

Clyde, May 17, 1875.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent the balance of the year 1875, for \$1.00.

I would like to ask what is done with the immense stock of seeds that are held over in the hands of "reliable seedsmen." Every package that goes annually from your establishments is branded "fresh and genuine." Are they so? or is it merely a master of term? In the grasshoppers' visitation of '67, after

my first and second planting was destroyed by them, I wrote to two reliable seedsmen to ask if they would sell me seed at a reduced price, as it was getting very late in the sensors; neither of them made me a reply, but I found that both were willing to sell at causlogue prices: meaning, (as may be seen by referring to the and my experience has been that any order for any quantity, at any time could be instantly filled, and my experience too, has been that if my grocer has on hand a stale article, he is willing to sell it at half or quarter price rather than the supreme power is vested in the principal hold it over. Also, dry. goods dealers, if they have an article that has gone out of fashion or remnants, they are willing to dispose of them. at greatly reduced prices, so also with the hardware dealers, if an article becomes a little rusty, "sell for what you can get," is the order to salesmen. Why is it that "reliable" seedsmen do not act on the principle that controls all other branches of the trade. WYANDOTTE CO.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Pursuant to a call for that purpose, there was held a special meeting of the Reno County Agricultural Society , at the Court House, & Hutchinson, on the 1st day of may, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President, Wm. M. Ingham; Vice-President, J. M. Leidigh; Treasurer, G. W. Hardy; Recording Secretary, J. Rhodes; Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, G. V. Ricksecker; Reporter to Agricultural Bureau, Washington, D. C., M. Hoagland.

A number of cirtificates of membership were issued to new members, and after consultation it was decided that there should be an Agricultural and Stock Fair held in Reno county this fall. The society is fin a healthy condition, and good feeling prevails; all agreeing that our county can and must have a first class Fair. The Society adjourned to meet on Saturday, May 15th, at 2 P. M., to elect a board of managers, and do any other business tnat should come before it.

Saturday, May 15th, 2 o'clock P. M. the Soclety met pursuant to adjournment; President Ingham in the Chair. Large accessions were made since the last meeting, and much interest is being manifested. The following gentlemen were chosen as a board of managers for the ensuing year:

Peter Shafer, of Grant Township; J. H. Lawson, of Valley; J. B. Zimmerman, of Castleton: A. Diffenbaugh, of Lincold ; Hon. T. T. Taylor, of Little River; J. W. Balinger, of and so the National, State and County Haven; Zeno Thorp, of Troy; T. B. Hand, of Salt Creek ; Samuel Dilley, of Centre ; E. Wilcox, of Reno ; J. Rhoods, of Clay; G. V. Ricksecker, of Clay; D. D. Olmstead, of Grant. W. R. Hoffman, of Medford, and J. E. Ulmer, of

Langdon. The following gentlemen were appointed as committee to revise the constitution and by-laws of the Society:

Wm. M. Ingham, G. V. Ricksecker, S. F. Taft, Z. Thorp, and S. B. Zimmerman. The

who were not delegates than all the dele- fident we can have a creditable Fair this fall. gates put together. Now if that Grange did Our wheat crop in this county is almost sure now, and promises a bountiful harvest. Other small grain looks well, and our farmers are now working their corn, We have some fine cattle and hogs in the county, and some very good horses. Our chances of making much of a show in sheep is rather slim ; yet we will have some good sheep on exhibition.

We have no grasshoppers, except the native stock, and they are in small numbers. Some of our farmers are a little afraid of the chinch bugs, but I do not believe, there is much cause for apprehension, and I certainly think that our general prospects are flattering. Of course we have no fruit, our county being too young for that, but thousands of fruit and forest trees have been planted this spring and the season has been so favorable that almost all planted will grow. We have fine rains every few days. G. V. RICKSECKER,

Cor. Sec. Reno Ag. Society.

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

FOR PATRONS.

MANUAL OF JURISPRUDENCE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBAND-BY. By A. B. Smedley, Master of Iowa State Grange. Published by Geo. Wm. Jones, office of Patron's Helper Des Moines, Iowa. 300 pages, bound in cloth. By mail, postage prepaid, \$1.35 per copy; by express or freight, in packages of five or more, \$1.00 per copy. Deputies and Masters are earnestly requested to call the attention of their respective Granges to this book. Send for copy at once.



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The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topoka, Ka

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	PAIRS FOR 187	
States.	Place of Fair.	Time of Fair ot yet determined.
Kansas,	time n	ot yet determined.
California	. Bacramento	DODG TO MY MAY
Central Ohio	Mechanicsburg A	ing. 81 to sept, o
Georgia	.Macon	ot 18 to xo.
Tillingia	Ottawa	ept. 18 to 10.
Indiana	.Indianpolis	sept. Tr to Oct. A.
Iows	Keeknk	ept. 35 to Oct. 1.
Loniavilla KYD.	LOUISVILLE	Sept. I'm oct io.
Michigan	HEAST MACADAW	Sept. 18 to 10.
Montana	Helena	Sept. 27 to Oct. 2.
Nebraska	Omaha City	Sept. 31 to 34.
New Jersey	Waverly	Not younged.
New York	-MILLALLA	Not yet hada,
Northern Onto.	Cleveland	Sept 6 to 10
Ohio	.Columbus	Oct 11 to 16
Oregon	Salem	Sent 99 to Oct 1
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POLITIC JOURNALISM.

"You must be more politic, sir; take advantage of the weaknesses of human nature, policy in the editor, sir, is necessary to pecuniary success." Such was the advice of a suc cessful business man. On the street, in the store, bank, office, legislature, saloon, everywhere the eneer may be heard, "Oh, you can hire that paper to say anything." While the insinuation has its foundation, in fact there are papers in every state that money does not reach. The value to the people of such journals cannot be measured.

To puff every hell-deserving rum hole at so much per line, to observe sitence while wholesale robberies are put through the county courts, State or National Legislatures, to call the gambling, drunken,incompetent politicians "distinguished statesmen," to lend the influence of the paper to bond schemes, swindling that depend upon the recognition of the public press, is called politic journalism:

Politic journalism means cowardly subservency, it means truckling to wrong, if it pays, flattering and fawning upon those who have favors to dispense, it means compromise, barter and sale wherever self-interest demands it. Politic journalism helps scoundrels rob the people, helps rings to legislate, holds in power dishonest officials and drives from the editorial chair conscience, truth and courage to defend the right and to denounce the wrong Give us impolitic journalists, who will denounce chicanery and deception, whether in their party or their church, who will call things by their right names and of whom it will not be said, that their columns and opinions are in the market.

PRESENT PROSPECTS.

Notwithstanding the losses of the two years past, our people with a noble courage have bravely, under the most depressing circumstances, planted and replanted with a detertermination to make fallure an impossibility. Only those who, not rich to begin with, have had one or two or three crops destroyed, can understand the consequent deprivation and suffering. Our prairie homes and frontier cabins have been the scenes of long months of patient self-denial and a heroism that nothing but the extraordinary circumstances of the past two years could have developed. It has proved the wonderful recuperative pow er that exists among a people, and with re newed prosperity which seems at hand for the larger portions of our state, the severe lessons of the past will not be lost or forgotten.

In nearly every section where the hoppers hatched this spring, they have been attacked by their parasitic enemies, and as soon as fully winged, taken their departure, the general direction of their flight being always northwest. The fears entertained are from those on the wing, where they stop in their flight, to lunch and to rest. allosses have occurred from this source, but from telegrams. letters, reports of all kinds, from various parts of the State, the general conclusion that may be drawn is, that excepting the eastern tier of counties the crops, excepting fruit, will be s large as any since 1867.

A SUCCESSFUL WHEAT FARMER.

Mr. T. C. Henry, of Abilene, Dickinson county, Kaness, who will begin the harvest of let each subordinate Grange furnish for the his 1800 acres of wheat next week, has given County Grange a tabulated statement of the us some items we think of importance to Kansas farmers. Mr. Henry will use five headers in his harvest, and thresh on the ground by steam. He claims that money can be made in Kansas growing wheat when the same/business forethought and capital is given to it that are necessary to secure success in other branches of business. Mr. Henry has now fifty teams at work breaking, expecting to put in over 2000 acres of wheat this fall. He sows one bushel of clean sound wheat per sere and puts his entire crop in between Aug. 12th and Sept. 5th. Mr. Henry believes, from his own experience, that one bushel of wheat sown the middle of August will produce a better crep than a bushel and a peck sown as late as the middle of September; and further, that would come to the west without exagerated nearly all the winter-killed wheat he has seen is late sown.

MR. KRIM'S R. R. CIRCULAR. :

Mr. Keim, General Passenger Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, has lately issued a private circular, addressed to the press of the State, making requests of the editors to suppress all unfavorable crop reports, and also ignore the presence of grasshoppers, etc., in Kansas and to fill their papers only with accounts of unusually large drops, accounts of prosperous farmers, etc. . •

This is a very unfortunate circular, not only for the interest of the railroad company, but for the State. It will tend to destroy confidence in all the representations of the press, lead to exagerations abroad of our past calamities, and gives coloring to the impressions growing throughout the east, viz: That those interested in securing emigration to the west, do not hesitate to misrepresent lands. markets, climate, and the possibilities of the Eldorado to be sold on "long time," etc. The FARMER has always held to the principle that it was wisdom, policy, and over and above all, right to tell the truth concerning our State. If there is not enough to be said truthfully concerning the natural resources, rich soils, cheap lands, and healthy climate of Kansas to secure emigration without resorting to subterfuge and misrepresentation, then let the lands remain unsold.

OUR TALK WITH THE BOYS.

Boys, haven't you thought sometimes when you saw young fellows from town, who came out into the country to have a "gay time," leaving at home all consideration for other's feelings and rights, that they looked upon the country as inhabited by a very inferior order of beings? You have seen them call at a farmhouse, make themselves at home, ask all manner of ridiculous questions, and amuse themselves after a fashion that, they never would think of doing elsewhere than in the country? We saw a counterpart of this the other day on the street from young men who were from the country. The boys we saw were between eighteen and twenty years old, and had evidently been around to the saloon, and armed with a drink of gamblers' delight and a cigar. which they awkwardly tried to smoke, they strolled along the street, the observed of all observers. One would make a remark about something he saw at which both would explode with laughter that could be heard nearnare away. Occasionally one would show his appreciation of some remark of his companion by taking off his hat and slapping the other with it on the back. You too, have no doubt, often seen young fellows go to town to have a "time," and foolishly ape the ways of the town loafers. The above types of young men are city and country roughs. Both fail to appreciate that they are thus showing a lack of good sense and good manners, and both have yet to learn that a decent consideration for the teelings. of others is an evidence of good breeding, and that rough, bolstrous.loud-conduct is the true mark of the rowdy.

A BUSINESS SUGGESTION FOR THE GRANGE One of the outrages perpetrated upon the people of the country to secure emigration not only in the interest of Kansas, but all other western states, has been the gross exageration concerning the possibilities of climate, soil &c. Men who have read the most wonderful accounts of wintering stock without a stable or prepared feed, of the unheard of fertility of the soil, and the extraordinary healthfulness of the climate, look upon the exhibitions of unusual specimens of grains, vegetables, fruit, &c., gathered from a large area of territory, culled and selected for exhibition, with wonder and admiration. Men forsake good farms and markets, leave trades and callings for which they are specially fitted, to rush west for cheap lands, under the conviction that success will come easily with little or no exertion. Imagine their surprise and disappointment to find that the exhibition grains do not grow on every 160 acre farm, and that not only thorough knowledge of the business of farming is necessary, but that a special training to learn the varieties of soil and climate and particular and variable modes of culture are necessary to success. Men coming west to grow up with the country, be leading citizens of wealth and influence, find the road to tame and fortune here in the west the same stony thoroughfare it is elsewhere. They find that here, as in the east, sense, capital, economy and industry are the essentials of success. Thousands throughout the east are restless and dissatisfied and looking toward the west for homes. One practical work that Granges of

reliable and truthful information concerning their localities. Take for instance a county character of soils in its jurisdiction, the per cent. of land under cultivation, prices of improved and unimproved land, farms for sale, crops grown, their yield and value, water powers, mineral resources, wants of the communities, &c., &c. Let these be tabulated by the County Grange and prepared for distribution. They may be distributed through State Agents or County Granges of other states, or through the agricultural press of the country. Every western journal has application for just such information from scores of persons all over the east. To those in the east desirous of coming west, such information would be of very great value, and, on the other hand, it expectations.

Minor Mention.

Bread for Everybody .- 120 Reapers and Harvesters and 16 Headers have been sold at Abilene, Kansas, up to this time. Within the next ten days the wheat of Central Kansas will be ready for harvest. The sales of reapers and headers at one railroad town, as above stated, will indicate to our eastern friends, something of a prospect for wheat in Western

Reading Matter for the Postage.-We have on hand some volumes of the FARMER for 1870, containing much interesting and useful reading, bound in paper, which we will send to Granges if they will forward the cost of postage or express charges. Owing to the late law doubling postage, we would suggest, if they desire copies, to send through their County Grange or Council. To any Grange or Council sending \$1.00 we will send a half dozen volumes express charges paid.

Kansas Breeding Establishment.—Among the enterprising breeders of our State, the firm of Glick & Knapp, of Atchison, deserves special mention. "Shannon Hill Stock Farm," situated near Atchison, Atchison County, has been prepared with suitable buildings and stocked with excellent, pure bred animals. Short Horn cattle and Berkshire swine are the specialties, and the farmers of the State desirous of improving their stock, should correspond with this firm. They will be found thoroughly reliable in all their business transactions.

Spaiding's Treatise.—This comprehensive work, published by Mr. Geo. W. Crane, Topeka. Kansas, comprises practice and forms at large in Justices' Courts for the State of Kanmas and an analysis of the Law and Practice concerning personal property. It contains over thirty three thousand ditations and is an invaluable wolk for Attorneys, Justices, Ministerial officers, Bankers and Business men. Ad dress for circular, Geo. W. Crane, Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. Prentis' Address.-Elsewhere will be ound extracts from the excellent address of Noble L. Prentis, delivered at the Agricultural College, May 26, 1875. The whole address is replete with strong, live and progressive der and shot, and expects him to do his own ideas, enlivened by the irrepressible humor which Prentiss will never be able to control. freedom from cant and humbug laudation great university, the World. which usually kills the agricultural Mr. Prentis has exceeded the expectations of his friends in this effort, and deserves our sincere thanks.

Send for a free specimen copy of the splendid mammoth double-sheet SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY CHRONICLE, an able, spicy and fearess paper. It always contains complete and reliable market, mining and stock reports; also a valuable agricultural department specially prepared by an experienced editor. Full of valuable information of the Pacific Coast. It is only \$3.50 a year, postage free, in advance, in currency.

Texas Cattle.—As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere in our columns, Mr. W .B. Grimes, of Indianola, Texas, will during the months of July and August reach Kansas with 5.500 head of Texas cattle which will be offered for sale on reasonable terms. This will no doubt be one of the few opportunities that will be offered during the present season for buyers to supply themselves with cattle of this kind for grazing and feeding through the next winter or claughtering in the fall, as this lot of cattle will be made up of all the she leaves port, she cannot return to mend different grades commonly found among Texas cattle.

It cannot be expected that we can continue to have such heavy receipts of Texas cattle as have reached us during the past two or three years, for the reason that the stock of cattle in the Northern part of Texas has become so much reduced that we cannot expect to see so many of these cattle hereafter as we have been

Our Fourth of July.-We acknowledge a number of kind invitations to be present at various 4th of July celebrations. We have promised, however, to our friends in Chase county to fulfill an old obligation, and will assist them to celebrate at Elmdale on July 5th. We have formally warned the committee on invitation that we do not come to make the usual patriotic allusion to "the day we celebrate," or to soar aloft in what the bills call the "oration." No: we might as well say it here: we are going down to Chase county to have a good time and get a square meal. Will the committee of arrangements please look elsewhere for a patriotic orator to deliver the us ual winged tribute to the flag and the nationthe west may do, is in furnishing thoroughly al bird and our young common wealth, etc.?

THE WORLD A SCHOOL.

Extracts from an address delivered before the Kansas State' Agricultural Coilege at Manhattan, May 26th, 1875, by Noble L. Prentis.

Americans it lasts from early manhood, some

times from early boyhood, to the end of life It is the fate of very few to graduate early; to find some sailor's snug harbor where they may ponder over what they have learned, and ocked about no more. The students of Knock About University cannot locate on the map the seat of that institution; it has no spe cial post-office address. Like love, it is found in the came, the court, the field and the grave The student resides at no particular boarding house; and, as I have said before, the course varies with each student, though the course is by no means optional, since t he student frewould enable counties to secure settlers who fancy; and, indeed, instances are of record where the course has suddenly ended at the branch of a tree. In the course of his studies the student may be transported from the banks of the Ohio to those of the Sacramento, and thence to the James. He may be transferred from the society of students of the Septuagint to that of professors of the sevenshooter. He may become in turn, or be all at once, a preacher, a newspaper correspondent, and a soldier. He may be at the same time a member of a presbytery and of a general's staff, and perform at once, and in different ways, the functions of an ambassador of Heaven and of the Sanitary Commission. day he may be learning to set type, and to-morrow building a church; to-day he may be fearlessly denouncing sin and wickedness, and day after to-morrow fighting a narrowgauge railroad. In none of these pursuits is he adhering to what I am informed is called "curriculum;" and in the prosecution of these various labors he may not open a text-book for weeks together. And yet, he is all the time acquiring knowledge which mortal man never yet extracted from between the covers of any book ever written by man. In these years his hands are hardening for the work they have yet to do; his shoulders are widening for the burden they have yet to bear: his sinews are strengthening for the race he has yet to run; his heart is enlarging for those he has yet to embrace in its sympa-thies; and his mind is acquiring that breadth and force, vigor and clearness which will at last be required in the instruction of-it may be you! young ladies and gentlemen. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the rough sketch I have just drawn is not intended as the outline of ar autobiography. Far less useful and brilliant has been the career of your fellow-student of the evening. And yet it may be, that even in the experience of years spent in the enforced wandering of a common soldier, of other years passed even in the humbler walk of a profession created within a century or two, specially to record day by day the progress of this busy world; of years filled in with a mass of reading, even though careless and unsystematic; it may be that, in all these years, some knowledge which may be imparted to others has been acquired of that world which Snakspeare says is all a stage, but which for this evening we will consider is all a school.

It there is any one thing that there has been a settled endeavor to impress upon the minds of the students of this Kansas State Agricultural College it is; that, neither at this nor at any other institution of learning; neither at Manhattan, nor at Gottingen, nor Tubingen, nor any other place that ends in 'ingen, can be acquired what some people are pleased to call a 'finished' education. This Institution does not, if I correctly understand its purposes, teach the young idea how to shoot. merely endeavors to furnish him with powshooting! All that is learned here is, as I understand it, only intended as a preparation for the student who is going out to become a We commend its hearty common sense and the gownsman, as the English would say, in that

> I say 'going out into the world.' the expression advisedly. The young man or woman who has passed twenty years of life, who has known something of struggle and toil, incurred possibly in order to avail; himself or herself of the advantages of this very Institution, may think that he or she is already in the midst of the great world; but this is hardly the case. New York harbor is a part of the ocean; the water is salt and sometimes rough, and the breeze that blows over it is fresh and strong, and the tide rises and falls; but no ships are ever seen under full sail in its waters. They are towed about by steam tugs, and it is only when you are out-side of the Narrows, and the tug has cast off and the pilot is gone, that you are at sea; and the difference is, that from that time on her journey through light and darkness, through sunshine and storm, near the low reef or sunken rock, for thousands of miles, until the once familiar stars are gone and even the neavens are strange, the good ship must care for herself alone. For days she sails the lonely deep, nor sees the faintest glimmering of a friendly sail. When the sky grows black, the waves grow white, and the vessel rolls and groans like a sick man in his sleep she cannot run into a friendly harbor; her sal vation depends on her keeping off shore. there are defects in her construction; if she is ill-manned, or if her rigging is worn when these detects. Courage and skill on the part of the officers must repair damages and pro-vide against calamity. But there is no going She is at sea.

And this it is that makes going out from an institution like this really going out into the world, because it marks the limit between dependence and self-help. The student here obeys rules and regulations prescribed by others; he reads books placed in his hands by others; he receives opinions, to some extent because they are promulgated by authority; but when he steps out of these bounds, al this ceases. He is his own man then Frenchman, relating an experience in England, and illustrating the omnipresence of the English officers of the law, said: "I was alone with God—and a policeman." And so the newly graduated is alone in the world, with

But some people say the office of colleges and universities is not to prepare young mer and women for the rugged vocations of life, but to impart to them mental culture. Culture is good, but the question arises what is the best culture? A man might take a quarter section of raw prairie, break it, harrow it and finally seed it down to marigolds, and that would be culture. The result would be beautiful. A thing of beauty and a joy, till frost comes, would be that field of marigolds. What eye would not kindle when "jocund find time to remember; and yet the blessing day stood tiptoe on the misty mountain tops," and benediction of any human being, even

pointing with rosy fingers to those one hunired and sixty scres of glowing, golden mari golds. But the man owning the adjoining quarter breaks up the prairie sod and puts the entire tract in onions, and that would be culture, too. The onion is not an aristocratic vegetable. It is not admitted into good socie-When the opera house is a blaze of The course varies with every scholar, and light; when the wealth of empires glitter in occupies various periods of time. With most diamonds on necks of snow; when the echoes of delicious music fill the high hall, and the vast drop curtsin as it falls trembles responsive to the applause that swells from parquet, boxes and galleries; no admirer ever throws at the feet of the child of genius, the embod-iment of beauty and melody, a dewy bouquet of freeh culled onions. And yet, to return to the kind of culture in the prairie, public sentiment, leaning over the rail fence and commenting on the two quarter sections, goes with the raiser of onions; applauds the thoroughness of his culture; remarks the admirable condition of the ground and the absence of weeds; and the man of onlone goes down to his house justified rather than the other. I confess that I am a partisan as between marigolds and onions. I am an ultra onion man, myself.

But, leaving this discussion, it is to be taken for granted, students of the Kansas State Agricultural College, that you have made up your minds to cast in your lot with an institution which can say to you when you leave it for the last time: "Go my son, go my daughter; I have done all I could for you; daughter; I have done and the not send you would that it were more. I do not send you forth filled with dreams and visions. world is a working world, as I have told you often, and I have fitted you as best I could to begin that work. You, my son, may not rise to what the world calls distinction. It may not be yours, the "applause of listening Senates to command," but you may, please God, live honestly and worthily, and eat the bread daughter, go hence, freed from woman's bane and curse—an ignorant helpleseness; you go with skillful, trained fingers and an honest heart into a world that has need of you and such as you."

In the world's school, as in the district school, a great hinderance to study is too much whispering, too much noise, too much talk. The present age demands and admires action-not words. Said an intelligent gen tleman, speaking the other evening of the British House of Commons: "A great orator is a great nuisance and a bore." It will, I think, be so considered in this country some day. It is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished. If any of these young ladies or gentlemen have a habit of keeping still until they have something to say, they can rest easy in the belief that the world is coming around to their fashion. I think even now if Demosthenes were living, and were we to repeat his experiment of the pebbles, he would meet with little sympathy. At this time, and, I may remark, in this State, where we are so little advanced in the practice of agriculture—the oldest of human vocationshat the failure of a single crop reduces us to the condition of Indians when the buffalo fails to put in an appearance, and a piteous cry for "aid" goes up from one end of the State to the other: in such a State there is little time for speech-making. The world needs, nay more, will have, men of action, not of mere words, either spoken or printed. A volume of speeches is not a very enduring monument, generally a fading and perishable one; a fine bridge, a noble aqueduct, a row of tenement houses, built by generosity not avarice, a beautiful farm house—such are the monuments men should leave behind them. It is the impatience of the the world with talk that leads to Carlyle's "Hero Worship," and such grim books as Cromwell and Frederick; and who that reads these books does not imbibe a feeling of respect for men of action, rather than the men of pamphlets, speeches and procla-mations? Who, whatever may be his idea of the career, as a whole, of the first Napoleon. does not, in reading that last chapter save one in Carlyle's "French Revolution" stand an admirer of that young artillery officer, Bonaparte by name, as he stands amid his guns at four o'clock in the afternoon of that October day, vaiting the approach of that blood Paris, who succeeded as rulers, those "great lords" whom Arthur Young hated? They are moving forty thousand strong; their stray shot rattle on the staircase of the Tuilleries; they are very near. "Whereupon thou bronse artilery officer, 'Fire!' say the bronze lips." and roar again go his great guns, and "it was all over by six" said citizen Bonaparte in his report. The mob which had cut off the heads of many speech-makers had meet at last a man of action.

And yet, what is called a "talent for affairs" is not inconsistent with the possession of a kindly spirit, manifesting itself outwardly and visibly in perfect courtesy. Some of the busiest men I have known always found time to be civil. In the world's school you will find that your progress and happiness depend much upon your treatment of your fellow students.
The nineteenth is a good century for firm men; it is a bad one for bullies—even of the pious variety. Lord Chesterfield was never wiser than when he exorted his son always to be the friend, but never the bully of virtue. This you may depend upon, that you may lead your class but you will never drive it, except, perhaps, after the manner of the Irishman's horse, of which his enthusiastic owner ex-claimed: "Bedad, he's durivin' everything be-fore him." And as you cannot safely domineer over your fellows, so you may be sure you cannot long deceive them. The stolen composition will be found in your desk; the plagisrized speech will be detected. Blinder than the blindest bat that fluttered in dark Egypt's deepest darkness are those who put not their trust in God or man, but in tricks. Little traps, set by little men, are daily knocked to pieces beneath the very noses of their sagacious contrivers, and the world's derisive

laughter rings out at "Strategy, my boy!" This, then, in your intercourse with your fellow students of this world, is the chief end of life: to be a gentleman; and this includes the ladies, for a lady is but the feminine of a gentleman, To be a gentleman you have the world's encouragement, nay more, you have an angelic warrant; for what says Thackeray in the "End of the Play?"

"A gentleman, or old or young! (Bear kindly with my humble lays.) The sacred chorus first was sung Upon the first of Christmas days. The shepherds heard it overhead, The joyful angels raised it then; Glory to Heaven on high it said, And peace on earth to gentle men.'

But I must not keep you here listening to words which, after all, may not be worth your remembrance, and which, in the hurly burly of that world which soon, very soon, will open up before the youngest here, you will scarcely find time to remember; and yet the blessing that of the slightest beggar by the wayside, is

Young men, young women, crowding for-ward from the by ways into the broad high-way of life, may you do well the work that is waiting for you hands, realizing the obliga-tion spoken of by Lord Bacon: "I hold ev-eryman a debtor to his profession; from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor to themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto."

May your lives resemble not the desert's bitter stream, which mocks the cracked and blistered lips of the fainting, dying traveler; which but adds horror to the flery desert and sinks at last into the burning sands, to which it brought no verdure, no gladness from which it received nothing but poison and a grave May the course of your lives find no counterpart in the sluggish course of the dull bayou, a fungus among streams, which winds and doubles and winds again through miles of rank vegetation, which curtain its dark course and shut out from its sullen waters the gladsome light of day; a waveless, tideless stream in which reptiles of hideons shape crawl and glide and swim, and which at night seems to lie still in the darkness and listen to doleful and mysterious voices. May none of you ever live isolated from your kind, like those lakes which lurk amid dark, once volcanic mountains with no visible inlet or outlet, deep, selfcontained, solitary, giving back no reflection save the dim images of scorched and barren rock, and splintered peaks; lakes on which nothing lives or floats, which hide forever in their dark bosoms everything cast into them.

But may your lives be like the river which rises amid the pure snows of the bold mountains; which, hurling itself over the cliffs, answers back to the wild, free eagle's scream ; which forces its way through the rocks that would impede it in its search for the valley ; which slakes as it goes the thirst of the deer and washes the roots of the pine tree from which the flag of the far sailing merchant man is yet to fly; which turns the rude wheel of the mountain mill, and whirls in its eddies the gathering sawdust as it speeds from under the whirling gittering teeth of steel it has bidden to rend the logs it has brought them. It grows wider and deeper and more silent and yet stronger, as it flows between smiling farms and thrifty villages which owe their existence to the bounteous river. At night it sends its mist over all the valley and half way up the hills, like sweet Charity who silently wraps in her sheltering mantle all the sons of men. It carries on its bosom all floating crafts
—the light cance, the slowly drifting raft, the arrow-like steamer. In time, its wavelets give back at night, in dancing gleams, the thousand lights of the great cotton mill, and and, anon, its waters part before the prow of the new-built ship, as she glides down the ways to the element which is henceforth to be her home. Thus goes the shining river, the ever useful, ever blessed river; best friend of toiling man; fairest thing from the creative hand of God; thus goes the river to mingle at last forever with the sunlit sea.

Crop Reports.

Navy Beans .- This crop may be planted for month yet, and, in ordinary seasons, is a profitable crop. Cabbage, late tomatoes, potatoes, and early varieties of corn, will repay a further effort where the terrible hopper has taken his departure.

From Riley County.

Wheat (winter) especially early seeded, looks well; corn doing well; oats and barley suffering from lack of rain, although this far they have made a very vigerous growth. crop is crying loud for more rain. Grasshop nothing of chinch bugs thus far. Potato bugs chinch bugs leaving. doing no damage. From Ness County.

Crops here are looking remarkably well and we have a prospect of a bountiful harvest The grasshoppers have done no damage yet. They have been flying over, for several days. in countless numbers. I think there has been more than enough pass over to have eaten up S. P. R. everything in Kansas.

From Cloud County.

When we say small grain looks well in Cloud County, it does not express enough. Corn is not doing so well. Rather cool on the morning of the 7th inst. A light frost, but little damage was done. Potatoes are doing well. Hoppers are scarce. GEO. W. MAY.

Crop prospects fair. Of winter wheat we will have full two-thirds of a crop; spring

From Pottawatomie County.

wheat, barley and oats splendid; corn good. Ground squirrels have done some damage. D. H. KIMBLE. From Rush County. Grasshoppers have been passing over by the

million; a few stopped for a short time but left before doing any material damage. All kinds of crops look very promising. We have peas, potatoes, turnips, beets, radishes, lettuce, F. B. SMITH. &c.; in abundance. From Mitchell County.

Wheat, oats and barley never looked more promising; fall wheat is rather short, but will probably make half crop. Garden vegetables, and potatoes look well; corn rather backward. We are having plenty of rain, no grasshoppers, no, chinch bugs, and but few Colorado potato bugs. Good prospect of an abundant and cool weather are all out, and our weather W. T. P. wheat crop. .

From Frankliu County.

The grasshopper problem has not materialnothing in the shape of crops for them to destroy in this section of the county. The ques tion with the farmers is, "When will they leave?" The last week many have been ornamented with wings and are now almost able ing east or south east. This is encouraging. It is reported, however, that in some localities they are still hatching out. The parasite er comes upon us. To speak again of our

County in a perfectly ridiculous position. Ev. erybody laughed about it. Our Miami County friends say the same. We would suppose, taking these two counties for an example, that these monthly reports were sent in by land speculators or are made up at a guessing school. Better, by far, not publish a report than circulate such glaring errors. . Statistics are valuable if they approximate to the truth. I hope the board will guard against it in the J. H. future.

From Jewell County. Small grain of all kinds looks very fine and promising. No grasshoppers in the county Farmers are in good spirits at the prospects. WM. H. FROST,

From Osborn County.

Major R. B. Foster writes: "Grasshopper came from the south yesterday in considerable numbers. Large numbers are also in the air to day, going north. They are reported thick in patches but not destroying crops."

From Greenwood County. We have a few grasshoppers in our county, Greenwood, but they are not, as yet, doing farmers look up again. I hope you may ever succeed in the advocacy of our noble Order. J. M. SMYTH.

I think every farmer in the State ought to consider it as a duty to himself and to you to sustain his best friend "THE FARMER," and its editor who works so nobly and faithfully in his interest. I heartily approve of your cash in advance system. No enterprise of CENTENNIAL PREMIUMS FOR SMALL such magnitude as that you are conduction such magnitude as that you are conducting can succeed on any other basis. I have resid ed in this State fifteen years, but never seen better prospects of a bountiful harvest than we have here this season, wheat harvest will commence here in a few days and promises a very heavy yield. Comparatively no damage has been done by the grasshoppers in this immediate vicinity. Enclosed please find immediate vicinity. Enclosed please find \$1.00 for the FARMER for the ballance of the Yours with Respect, year. A. S. HOLMBERG.

Fredonia, Wilson Co., Kan., June 8, 1875.

Major B. J. Henning, Superintendent of the L L. & G. R. R and the Mo, River & F. S. R R., furnished the following grasshopper items from along the line of his road, to the Kansas City Times: M. R. FT. S. & G. B. R.

Baxter-No grasshoppers or chinch bugs Columbus—Doing a little damage in places, nothing general. Cherokee—No grasshoppers reported. Girard—Grasshoppers and chinch bugs same as before. Paunce—No grasshoppers or chinch bugs. Godfrey—Grasshoppers getting scarce and doing no damage. Fort Scott—About gone. Osage—Nothing new of grasshoppers and chinch bugs. Pleasanton— Don't see any change in grasshoppers in the last few days. Barnard—Grasshoppers getting very sparce; no complaints of bugs. Les Cygnes—Scarce. No complaints heard now. Replanting corn. Fontana—Nothing new from the chinch bug. Great many small grasshoppers remain, but farmers say that Rains, have been light this spring and every they are doing no harm. Paola-Still leav ing. Hillsdale-Still leaving, but few remain. crop is crying loud for more rain. Grasshop pers have done considerable damage along but do not decrease in numbers; still doing creek bottoms. For a week past they have much damage; hear some reports that they been leaving on every breeze. Have heard are not all hatched. Chinch bugs have done

L., L. & G. R. R. L., L. & G. R. R.

Coffeyville—No grasshoppers or chinch bugs.

Liberty—About all gone, doing no damage—
chinch bugs doing no damage. Independence
—No grasshoppers and no chinch bugs

Cherryvale—No grasshoppers and no chinch. Cherryvale—No grasshoppers and no chinch bugs. Thayer—No grasshoppers and no chinch bugs; rose bugs still here, Chanute—No grasshoppers and no chinch bugs. Humboldt—But few grasshoppers not doing any damage. Iola—Few here; doing no damage; no chinch bugs. Colony—No chinch bugs, no grasshoppers. Garnett—Still here; no damage; however.—Mostly

grasshoppers. Garnett—Still here; no damage from chinch bugs. Lawrence—Mostly gone; doing but very little damage now Wellsville—Flying south yesterday; some stopped here and are doing considerable dam No reports from chinch bugs. Ottawa -Flying away to day; doing no damage Chinch bugs doing no damage. Baldwin—Flying south yesterday; few left. No damage from chinch bugs. Gardner—Thicker than ever ever in some places; eating corn, flax and rye. Olathe—Not so many grasshop pers now; a great many in the air vesterday

morning.

FROM BUCK'S COUNTY, PA. DEAR FARMER: Many days have passed since last I wrote you; and now, after so long waiting, we have no cheering word for youunless it is that, peradventure, our loss may be your gain. For it is now certain that most of the wheat is winter-killed; and the spring is so backward, cold and dry that we begin to dispair of anything like the usual summer crops, and a failure here may have the effect of enhancing values so that (if the "raiders" do not est you up again) you will be material. ly benefited. Our hope is that the hoppers will not again molest you, and that our dreary and discouraging prospects may be speedily changed; but just now the signs for very dry wise ones are all in accord.

After oats sowing, which was thirty days late, we had a few warm days and some heavy ly changed since my last note, for there is mists-can hardly say rain-and the whole county seemed buzzing with plows and cornplanters. But now the winter of life is upon us again and vegetation at a stand. Even the grass looks blue with cold and is too short for pasture. It is true the weather has been so to fly. They are still as numerous as ever that we could plow and work all the time but droves have been flying in the air, travel- since the frost went out of the ground, and considerable corn has been planted, but it cannot grow until warmer and damper weath-

spoken of in the FARMER, we have been un- wheat prospects, some fields, have been sown spoken of in the FARMER, we have been unwheat prospects, some than the stand young
sble to discern. One of my neighbors reports
with cats, because both the wheat and young
he has found a few. Hoppers are eating what
grass were killed, and I think it safe to say
have never known such destitution and distew peaches we have. The monthly report of that five sixths of the undisturbed portion is the State Board of Agriculture had Franklin left for the grass alone; so generally is the time From a city of pride and fashion, of afwheat distroyed. As to the facts in other fluence and prosperity almost unparalleled, counties, I cannot state. I presume that New Orleans has become the symponym of ab counties, I cannot state. I presume that north, where the snow was heavier, it is not so bad ; but south and west for considerable distance it must be very similar.

This is an apple county, and we may have a crop, for the blossoms seem to be holding back for warmer weather. It they were out now, I think we could sing farewell, and that forever. applied promptly and decisively. The ignit If this terrible spell does not intermit for a season I think we shall have an abundance of sets, anyhow.

By a little observation, I have satisfied myself that a cold wind striking fair upon a given crop will weaken and destroy it much more effectually than the same degree of still cold, as all the fields of wheat that have an eastern or southern exposure, though ever so slight, look, both as to grass and wheat, as though there would be something; while on the north and west and level exposures the frost has, in almost every case, done a clean job., So don't plant your tender shrubs where the cold wind will strike them when the ground is bare of snow. To be convinced of any damage. Crops look unusually well and this, place yourself on the north side of a wood or building, with the mercury 'at zero, for ten or twenty minutes, and the wind going it at forty knote; then move to the west end and away from the building a little, so that the wind will have fair play, and if you can't feel the difference Barnum wants you.

Fraternally, E. K. S.

Sycamore Spring, Pa., May 15, 1875.

At a meeting of the State Board of Centennial Managers, held at the room of the Board on the 18th and 19th inst., the following reso-

regulations and conditions accompanying the

From the best display of Cereals and Grasses in the stalk, to include, as far as practicable, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Cata, Millet, Hungarian, Timothy, Clover and Flax

Entries can be made by addressing the Sec retary at Topeks, on or before July 1st, 1875, who will furnish to the applicant entry tags in duplicate—the "original" to be retained by the applicant, and the "duplicate" to be attached to the article when forwarded for exhibi-

Express and freight charges incurred in sending samples for exhibition directly to the room of the Board at Topeka, will be paid by the Board.

Samples must be forwarded on or before the 15th of July, 1875, at which time entry books will be closed. No entry fee will be charged. will be closed. No entry fee will be charged.

An awarding committee, consisting of five
persons, will be selected by the Board with great care, from different parts of the State. The examination and award will be made a

the room of the Board, in the Capitol Building Topeka, on the 20th day of July, 1875. The name of each exhibitor, that of the grower or donor, and locality where grown, will be carefully preserved, and proper credit given to each sample, both at Philadelphia, and in a permanent record to be made of the

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY. First. Each entry must include not less than six varieties of the grains and grasses named and be selected with care, so that each one will

and be selected with the beas uniform as possible. be pulled, and the roots retained on the stalks. Third. Each lot of the respective varieties

to be entered must weigh not less than the tollowing: Samples of wheat, rye, barley, oats and millet, ten pounds each; timothy,seven pounds, and clover and flax, three pounds each. Fourth. Both grains and grasses are better

to be wilted in the sun, and then cured in the shade; they will then retain a bright and lively appearance. They should be entirely free from must, smut, rust, or noxious insects and should not be exposed to rain or dew for moment after having been gathere

Fifth. Each kind of grain should be tied with cords in not less than five places, in such manner as to protect both stalks and leaves from injury, and then, after attaching the duplicate entry cards, carefully packed in boxes and directed :

TO THE BOARD OF CENTENNIAL MAN

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Samples of Grain." Sixth. Each sample to be accompanied by a

Sixth. Each sample to be accompanied by a tag, giving name of exhibitor, by whom, and the locality where grown.

The Secretary will furnish blank applications for entry, labels to be placed on packages to be sent to the room of the Board for any tages. exhibition, and entry tags to be placed on each

Other things being equal the award will be made to the largest collection; but real merit will have the preference, whether it be in a

large or small collection. The object of making this collection is to make a creditable showing of the agricultural products of the State at the great International Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia, from May 10th, to November 10th, 1876, under the auspices of the United States Centennial Com-

The exhibition being open to the whole world, and Kansas being emphatically an agricultural State, it is of the first importance that the exhibition of grains be a creditable

The Board confidently looks to all citizens of Kansas for hearty co-operation in the premises. It will be a happy and an important event in the history of the county that shall be able to carry off the foregoing premiums, and thus gain a world-wide reputation at the Centennial exhibition, for producing the best collection of grains and grasses, which were produced in the State in 1875. of Kansas for hearty co-operation in the prem-

As everything must be in place before another crop is produced, the sole reliance of the Board, therefore, will be upon the crop of the present year.

For further information address ALFRED GRAY Sec. State Board of Centennial Managers.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

trees among her people as exists at the present ject degradation and grim visaged want—the very picture of human misery and commercial unthrift! It is bootless to waste time now in the very crisis as it were, of our physical exintence, in inquiring into the causes of this de-ployable condition of our people—suffice it to know that the condition exists and that if remedies are to be applied at all they must be up the hopes and to an undue extent, paraly-zed the efforts of our people for the past month, has suddenly vanished amid the murky and pestilential vapors of partizan politics and left us, when almost too late, to save ourselves from the yawing abyes of anarchy and starvation by such measures of temporary relief fate and the hellish influence of human avaries has unwittingly left us.

POISONED TO DEATH.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pound of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc.; but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor, in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but be-

come variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealty blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfaily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are duliness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory discussions also an account of the contract of the memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, forms the sweat upon the suresce of the sain is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs spoken of, cannot escape become ing affected, sooner or later, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhea, female weakness, and many other forms of chronic disease, are among the necessary results. As a remedy for all these manifestations of disease, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with small daily down of his Discovery with small daily doses of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets are positively unequalled. By them the liver and stomach are changed to an active and healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew Sold by all first class druggists and dealers in

New Advertisemenrs.

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

O. D.

THE Second Edition of SPALDING'S TREATISE is now ready for delivery by the publisher, Gao. W. CRANE, Topeka.

It is a large book, beautifully printed and well bound, is a complete compendium of the laws govern-ing business, &c., and should be in the hands of every Merchant, Mechanic and Professional Man.

The book is much larger and better than the first edition and well worth double the money. Price \$7.50 cash in advance, or by Express, C. O. D. Send and

\$10 REWARD. Strayed or Stolen, PROM my premises, just west of Emporia, on May
11, 1875, a DARK BAY MARE, five years old,
white star in forehead, white spot on upper lip; shows
a large circle si the white of the right eye, and a narrow white circle above the hoof of the jeft hind leg;
fore feet lately shod.

The above reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery.

A. M. AVERILL,
Emporia, Kansas.

5.500 Texas Stock Cattle

FOR SALE.

Shall Expect to have in Kansas, Early in July : 1,900 Steers, three to five years old; 400 Steers, two years old; 1,000 Yearlings, male and female.

Also, Early in August, 1,600 Cows, two to six years old, and about 800 Young Calves. W. B. GRIMES. Address

Care K. P. R. R. Agent,



Relief for Hard Times.

For Loans upon Real Estate of \$500 and pwards (East 6th P. M.), when you want the noney without waiting, and at equitable rates. Apply to the KANSAS LOAN & TRUST CO. Topeka, Kansas

Attention Farmers!

TO RENT, the Young farmin Sec. 22, Town 12, Range 16, 4 miles S. E. of Topeka. In-

quire at office
KANSAS LOAN & TRUST CO. GEORGE M. NOBLE.

Market Review.

ORPICE OF THE KAMEAS FARMER. TOPRKA, KAN., June 16, 1875. Popoka Memoy Market. Topoka Grain Market

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foacht.

Wholesale cash prices from commission me
ed weekly by Keever & Fourht.

WHEAT—Per bit: Spring, for seed.

Fall, No. 1

No. 3.

No. 4.

CORN—Per bu; Mixed

White, No 1

Yellow,

OATS—Per bu, No. 1.

RYE—Per bu

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1.

Fall, No. 2.

No. 8.

CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.

Corn Ohop. Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Tayoka Produce Market. all price list, corrected weekly

BRISWAX—Per Ib.
BUTFER—Per Ib—Cholce.
Common Table.
Medium BACON—Per lb—Shoulders.

Clear Sides.

Hams, Sugar Cured.

Breakhiet.

> Onion Setts per D . Kanese City Market. KANSAS CITY, June 15, 1876. GRAIN.

The following are wholesale cash prices OATS—Per bu
RYB—Per bu—No. 8

BARLRY—Per bu—No. 8

No. 2

PRODUCE.

PRODUCE.
APPLES—1/ bu.
BRESWAX—Per lb.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.
Medium
BROOM CORN—Per ton.
CHRESE—Per lb.
OIDER—Per bbl.
BGGS—Per dos—Fresh. Pickled.
FRATHERS—Per lb—Mixed.
Prime Live Geose.
FI-OUR—Per cwt—Rye. XX XXXX
CORN MEAL —Per cwt.
Kiln dried, per bbl

Kiln dried, per bbl

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Extra, av. 1,300 to 1,500.

Prime, av. 1,300 to 1,500.

Fair to Good, av. 1,100 to 1,150.

Native Stockers, av. 1,000 to 1,150.

Medium Native Stockers.

Good butchers' cows.

Medium butchers' cows.

Medium butchers' cows.

Medium butchers' cows.

Medium butchers' cows.

Com fed Texans; fat av 1,00 to 1,500

Colorado Texans.

Common Texans.

Common Texans.

HOGS—Good butchers.

Fair.

Yorkers.

Stock, average 1950s... 6t. Louis Market.

Rye LIVE STOCK. CATTLE-Native steers, per cwt. ... HOGS—Packers, per cwt.............

GRANGERS, P. of H.

We would advise you when coming to this city to buy groceries, to call on WHITTON & WHISE. In-quire prices and see the quality of their goods, before buying elsewhere.

TOBACCO GROWERS:

SEND stamp for description of Elisworth's IM.
PROVED TOBACCO DRYING HOUSE, by use of which the viene of tobacco is enhanced 500 per cent C. MAXWELL BUEL, 307 Broad way, N.Y.

DEEP CREEK GRANGE, No. 811, Gatesville, Clay County, Kaness. Duly incorporated and ready for work. Send along your Circulars if you mean business. Address as above.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

BACK YARDS.

Front yards are like company manners, and are not a very reliable index to the character of the inmates of the house to which they belong; but a back door yard tells pretty plainly how much its keepers think of their surroundings, when removed from the view of others. If it is overgrown with weeds and littered with old boards, promiscous wood piles, beds of chips which have been accumulating for years, old ash hoppers, hoopless tube, legless chairs, old iron, tin cans, worn out implements, rags and filth, one feels pretty confident that the same plan is followed indoors, and that the front room is about the only decent apart-

Most people see more of their back yards than they do of the front; why should they not present just as neat an appearance, and be made as pleasant and attractive with shade and flowers and grass and good walks? There is usually some attempt made at cleaning up all back yards in the spring ; but plenty of people don't seem to know how to go about it, nor how long to keep on.

It would be a good deal easier to tell how to make a new yard, but as that is not what we set out to do; we will only say to the lord of the manor, please don't plow up the prairie sod on your door yard, unless you are able to smooth it nicely and seed it well with blue grass, and make the blue grass grow, for nothing will make a pretty, nor a tidy yard if

it has not a good sod. No amount of trees, shrubery and flowers will compensate for the lack of green grass; no house can be kept clean unless a mat of turf surrounds it, and that, we insist; must be the first consideration, both for comfort and appearance in any yard, but if the yard has once been in grass and it is now half covered with trash and rubbish; do give it a good cleaning up and the grass will very soon

spread and grow again. Begin at the wood pile, and if it is so near the house as to make the whole yard unsightly, remove it entirely to some more suitable place, or if it has been for a number of years in the same spot, it will pay to remove for several reasons,—the proximity of such a bed of decaying vegetable matter is very unwholesome. If the larger chips are raked out, several wagon loads of excellent manure will be found be-

neath them. If old boards, tumble down sheds and pens, useless fences, shingles, barrels and such combustible matter encumber your premises, col lect them into a pile, and use them for kindling. Carry the old ashes, bones and rage to the compost heap, and make it out of sight of the house if possible. If you can have a pit where there is no danger of the babies falling into it, have one if you can get it, and put him. there all the old tinware worn out stove pipes, broken crockery and glassware, there is no nicer way to get rid of such things than to bury them. Don't, let me beg of you, keep the swill barrel where you can deposit things into it without stepping off the plaza, or out of the kitchen door. You had much better have the pigs there and let them eat up scrape as It was a half howl the dog made now, and table tops and apple and potato parings, such things should be thrown to the pigs immediately; because pigs will eat swill, it does not disgusting and unhealthy as possible. Let us repeat then, keep this berrel at a respectable distance; see that it is emptied every day or two, and occasionally scrub it out with an old broom and the washing suds, (a boy or man can do this as well as a woman, where mothers and sisters are scarce, and hired men and good boys plenty). With this nuisance removed from under our nostrils, and a swarm of flies with it, we might get a breath of pure air in the back yard if we only had a drain, and almost any amount of hard work, persuasion, or strategy is allowable and advisable in order to secure one that will carry away from the house and the well and the cellar and out of the yard, the hundreds of gallons of dirty water that are thrown out of every house in the year. Take out the weeds, rake and sweep the whole yard, and give the grass a chance to

ANOTHER DOG STORY.

grow, and you will soon have, not only a de-

cent, but a beautiful yard. The more you can

ornament it with trees and skrubs, vines and

flowers the better, so that you don't kill the

grass, nor enough of it to destroy the effect

of a green plat about the house; but if you

cannot ornament it all, it will look, clean and

inviting, while a rubbish patch is always slov-

enly and repulsive.

M. STRATTON BEERS.

It was a great black dog, wet and bedraggled with mud and water, and shivering with cold ; it say snug up in the corner of the porch looking the picture of desolation and woe, of utter hopelessness and despair; perfect emblem of wretchedness and hunger. of want and misery.

This was what Urish Glick made out, as he hesitated, with one foot on the lower step leading up on to the porch, and peered through the mists of the gray morning, whose light was still dim and uncertain, and lent him but feeble assistance in his endeavor to make out the dark figure in the corner. He had just come in from his faithful watch

goods store, for he was what they call a him and left a kiss to creep thro' the mous-"night watch," and, night after night, he kept tache which covered his lipe, was so altogethup his ceasless vigil in front of the shadowy old pile of granite and mortar; faithful to his employers' interests, and then went home in the early morning to sleep until he felt himself refreshed.

Uriah Glick was afraid of dogs; had always seen afraid of them since he could remember. and long before that, as his mother could have testified, had she been sworn by the court. In fact, the only real terror that he ever encountered on his night watches was when some stray dog, lost by his master, would come sneaking toward him, in the vain hope of finding a friend; and now Uriah stood looking at the huge animal on his own porch, with a feeling of indecision as to whether it was best to go round the house and enter the back ings held in the church which stood only two door, or to put an end to what evidently was most miserable existence, at the best, with the fine silver plated revolver, on which his hand had rested from the moment the shrink. ing figure had caught his attention.

The dog whined. It was a whine that excited pity in Uriah's heart. When he held up one of his fore paws, and the light which was growing stronger every moment, showed the man that blood was trickling from it to the fleor: that there was tracks of blood all over the porch floor.

"Poor fellow! I'll not kill you, I'll go round to the kitchen and wake the little woman to let me in."

He rapped on the door with his cane, or club it was rather, so short and heavy and lead loaded: then waited to hear the quick steping of his wife as she came down the stairs to the well-known rap of her husband.

"Why, Urish! What made you come to this door, did you forget your key? Gracious! where did you find that monster of a dog?"

Urish sprang into the kitchen, and would have shut the door, in the firight that came over him at the glimpse he caught of the limping animal which had followed him round to the kitchen door so noislessly that he had not noticed him, had it not been that Hettie, his wife, not sharing the inborn fear of dogs had caught sight of the bleeding

"Oh! 'Rish, do tell me what is the matter with him," and the sympathetic woman khelt down on the doorstep and took the huge paw in her hand.

"Don't! Hettle for God's sake don't! he may bite you. I found him on the porch, and ame round here because I was afraid to pass him: he is some stray brute----

"Oh! look here! there is a great cut and a piece-yes! a piece of thick glass in it. Do take it out Urish."

The dog was licking Hettie's hand and his bleeding foot by turns, and whining half to express the pain in his foot, and half the gratitude he felt for the sympathy shown

"Ah! kick the dog, out Hettie. I can't take the glass out; besides if we do, he'll hang round here until I shall have to kill him to get rid of him; blast the whole race of dogs any way, I wish they were all sunk in the bottom of the Dead Sea. I won't harbor one of the nuisanses about my place for an hour."

fast as they are carried out; and don't put the look in his great brown eyes as he turned everything into that barrel, for instance vege- them full toward Usiah Glick, looked more human than canine, and wakened in Uriah' heart a feeling toward one dog in particular. and before his words had fairly passed out of follow that all their food should be made as his mouth, he had forgotten he had even thought them, and he found himself endeavoring, in his kindest, tenderest way, to extract the piece of glass which still remained in the dog's foot.

In a trice the glass lay out on the ground, and Hettie had spread a rug in one corner of the kitchen, and escorted the "poor dear old fellow" to it, in her most enticing and hospit able manner; then she had kept Urish all alone with him, while she ran up stairs for her bottle of Arnica; some of the latter she poured on a cloth, and then carefully wrapped the wounded foot.

It took the buxom, cheery little Madame Glick longer than usual that morning to get the ham fried and the omlet made, with the odorous coffee and bit of grated turnip for a relish; for ever and anon she was obliged to stop and pat the great black head and express her sympathy for his suffering with many a tender carressing word, which are always abundant in the vocabulary of a tender heart ed woman. Then her hands would require a washing before she could return to her breakfast getting; thus it was, that over an hour had passed before the meal was ready, and Urish began to get fidgety; his night walks gave him a grand appetite always for his breakfasts; and noticing that it was the dog that made the time so unusually long, his old aversion to all dogs in general came back and caused him to say rather impatiently :

"Hettie, don't waste any more time or sympathy on that brute. I shall empty the contents of my revolver into his body as soon as I eat my breakfast."

"No, sir! you won't; that dog is mine. have adopted him into our home as an honorary member; haven't I, old fellow?" with a nod and smile to the dog in the corner.

"As an 'ornery' member, you mean, Hett. what can you want of a dog?"

Just for company, Urish; these long nights when you are gone, I'd feel so much safer. Mayn't I heep him ?"

You see the breakfast was ready now, the coffee steamed out into the room so pleasantly. back and forth, to and fro, before the great the omlet was turned out such a beautiful

building of Smallwood, Odgen & Co.'s dry brown'; and the little woman who bent over er charming, that if it had been an even dozen of dogs she had begged to keep for company, Practical Farm Account Urian Glick would have said just what he said of the one poor fellow on the rug.

"Of course, if you really want to keep him, get him well fattened, and he will be a fine animal, if one must have a dog, I say have a nice one, and he is all of that."

After that 'Ban' was as much of a pet with Uriah as with Hettie. A few weeks sufficed to heal entirely the wound in his toot, and he soon proved that he was able to make himelf useful in many ways.

Hettie Glick was a most devoted little church woman, and had always been in the habit of attending the weekly prayer meetsquares from where they lived, and after Ban came to them, he used to accompany her thither, wait paitently in the vestibule until the meeting closed, and then walk close at her side all the way home.

One night they had been to church, and had walked over the one square and a half which lay between it and home when Ban suddenly stopped and uttered a low growl, so low that Mrs. Glick but just heard it, and then he placed himself directly before his mistress, so that she could not advance a single step. The street on which they lived was not lighted with street lamps, and it was in the dark of the moon, so that Mrs. Glick, strive as hard as she might, could not make out anything before her, and though very much frightened by the unusual manner of her old friend Ban, felt inclined to go on; and tried to push him away, but Ban caught her dress in his mouth and pulled her back the way they had just come. Growing more frightened each moment, she at length went willingly, following him from one crossing to another until they came into the lighted parts of the city, and she saw that he was leading the way to Small. wood, Odgen & Co.'s, where her husband was keeping watch.

Once arrived there and the story of Ban's singular actions told, Uriah Glick's curiosity and suspicion were at once aroused, and giving a signal common to the police, soon had the satisfaction of relating the circumstances to two of his brother officers; one of whom tool his place while he with the other betook them selves to his little dwelling accompanied by Ban who seemed well pleased that his mistress remained at the station house where they stopped to recruit their forces, until they numbered four strong.

Arrived at the gate before the house, Ban again gave a low growl of warning, and then trotted along up the walk followed by the shortest man in the crowd, who had thrown a cloak over his shoulders, and looked to all appearance in the very dim light of the cloudy, moonless night like a lady. The rest crawled along behind him close to the brick of the walk.

With a brisk step the little man sprang up on the porch, tripped across it to the door, applied the key to the lock, and as he did so felt his arms caught by some one from behind, and himself drawn swiftly saids, while another form passed quickly by them into the house

In another instant he heard the thud of a sharp blow upon the head of the one who them instantly relax, as the man sunk to the

Springing into the house, Urish Glick heard the words "Come on Hal! you laid her out didn't you? I expected she would yell the minute you caught her arms. She'll keep quiet while we secure the chink, then let her raise thunder." On through the dark sped the robber, as if

acquainted with each foot of the house, through the little parlor and sitting room to the door that opened upon the stairway, and there a blow from Uriah Glick's club caused him to pause until his hands were securely fastened, and his belt empted of the pistols and knife it carried. Outside on the porch similar precautions had been taken with the accomplice who soon recovered from the effects of the blow; and when Urish had made a light, and turned its glare on the man at the stair door, he discovered in him a man wearing the blue uniform of the police and belong ing to the same station with the two men who men who had joined himself and friend on the mission which had proven so pregnant with results astonishing to all; and not only this, but a man in whom he had reposed the utmost confidence, and the most unfortunate one of his having been made the unexpected beir to a windfall of several thousand dollars in gold, the hoardings of a miserly relation during years, who had recently died and left the result of his savings to his best loved relative, Uriah Glick.

And this friend; this man who was a pro tector of life and property, had conceived the idea of waylaying his friend's wife on her way from prayer meeting, and rendering her senseless during time sufficient for him to secure the windfall for his own and accomplice's use, which fiendish purpose would have been accomplished had it not been for the sagacity of the noble dog whom they had befriended.

It is needless to say that there was a vacancy in the police force to be filled the next day, and that Ban rose to the highest possible station of honor which a dog could fill; and that Uriah Glick's gold found lodgement in a bank instead of his bed room, from that time

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUDSON'S

REFERENCE BOOK.

The farmers of the country have long experience would, without too much labor, enable them to keep clearly and succinctly their farm accounts, and an in elligent 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 thes ttempts 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 Refference Book" was suggested while the writer was engaged in farming, endeavoring to make the 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 i 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, a 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 gentation in all legal weights of grain, etc., etc., in each State, rates of postage, weights of various woods, comparative 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 husiness like history of hi years operations, and whether they have brought him tents, will be published in the FARMER at an early day. 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 number of enquiries, would state that
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milite: A Washburne, Treasurer; S H Downs, Secretary.

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SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. How to Post a Stray, the Pees, Pines 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 ist day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

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

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 an estray, must immediately ad vertise the same by posting three written notices in a many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

many places at the township, giving a context stay.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such 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.

cessive numbers.

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

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

shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine cost of keeping and the bene fits the taker up may have had, and report the same of their appraisement.

In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Tressury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the re-mainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows: To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,
head of cattle,

To County Cierk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, To Kansas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than

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

The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be greater than,
Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week ending June 16

Allen County-H. A. Needham, Clerk. Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Samuel J. Stewart; Cottage Grove
Tp. one three year old cow, mostly white, red neck and
head, some white in face, both horns off, marked with
crop and underbit in left ear, swallowfork and underbit
in right car. Appraised at \$11.

COW—Taken un by Watson Stewart, Cottage Grove Tp.
one six years old black cow, left ear cropped, right ear
undersloped. Appraised at \$13.

MARE—Taken up by David Tate, Osage Tp. one pony
mare, eight years old, clay-bank color, 14 hands high, left
hind foot white, star in forehead, harness and saddle
marks. Appraised at \$25.

Brown County-H, Isely, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Trompeter, Mission Tp. May, 1875, one black horse, eight years old, is hands high, split hoof left fore foot, shee on said split hoof, no other marks orbrands. Appraised at \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by Wyett Winkler, Irving Tp. May 4th, 1875, one dark 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, fourteen years old, blazed face, one white hind foot. Appraised at \$15.

PONIES—Also one dun colored mare pony, six years old, blad face, one white hind foot, branded J H C. Also one bay mere colt pony, three years old, the feet white. Dun pony appraised at \$15.

PONIES—Taken up by J. J. Brown, Little Walnut Tp, May 21st, 1875, two grey horse ponies, 14½ hands high, tended S on the left shoulder; the other has a dim unknown brand on each shoulder; the other has a dim unknown brand on each shoulder and the letter S on the left. Appraised at \$40.

PONY—Also one dun pony, four years old, bob tail, eolars had a shoulder and the letter S on the left. Appraised at \$40.

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

Crawford County-J. H. Waterman, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. H. Collins, Baker Tp, May 18th, 1875, one roan mare, six years old, cord mark on left hind leg, collins and harness marks, white strip in forehead. Appraised at \$40.

Douglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Edward Black, Eudora Tp, May 20th, 1875, one dark brown horse, six years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, white spot on left fore foot, star in forehead. Appraised at \$30.

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by John Warren, Easton Tp, May 23d, 1875 one mare mule, ten or twelve years old, 14 hands high, harness marks, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$20.

Montgomery County-J. A. Helphingstein, Clerk PONY—Taken up by Latayett S. Shadley, Drum Greek Tp. May 10th, 1875, one bright bay horse pony, five years old, left hind foot white, small white star in forehead rope mark on right hind leg, letter "B" or figure "3" or left shoulder. Appraised at \$35.

Morris, County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by L. M. Hill, Ein Creek Tp, may 14, 1875, one light bay mare, ten years old, black mane and tail, branded "L M N" on left shoulder. Appraised at \$30.

McPherson County-J. R. Wright, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by C. Aldrich, McPherson Tp. one light bay horse pony, white star in forehead, branded with a "heart" on left thigh, white saddle marks on right side. Appraised at \$25.

Nemaha County-J. Mitchell, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Martha Thomas, Wetmore Trebruary 2d, 1875, one white speckled heifer, two year

February 2d, 1875, one white speckied acter, two years old, no marks or brands.

HORSE—Taken up by A. T. Williams, Wetmore Tp, May 12th, 1875, one bay horse, eight or nine years old, 15½ hands high, branded "P B" on left shoulder, small star in forchead, shod all around, saddle and harness marks, had on when taken up, a rope head halter. Neosho County-G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Havoland, Eric Tp, one bay mare, three years old, 14 or 15 hands high, thin in fiesh, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$25. Riley County-W. Burgoyne, Clerk.

MARR—Taken up by Russell Platt, Bala Tp, May 17th, 1875, one bay mare, twelve years old, 18 hands high, no marks or brands. Reno County-H. W. Beatty, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Marshal Batty, Reno Tp, one sor el mare, six years old, 14 hands high, branded T T or left hip. Appraised at \$50° COLT—Also by the same person, one borse colt, three years old, 14 hands high, four white feet and white face. Appraised at \$40°.

Sumner County-Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by George W. Bowyer, Wellington Tp, one bay yearling horse colt, 12 hands high, right hind foot white.

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Franklin Peterson, Toronto Tp, May 8th, 1875, one sorrel mare, five years old, saddle and harness marks, no brands or blemishes perceptible. Ap-praised at \$35.

Stray List for the week ending May 26.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. J. Fairbanks, of Colony, Ozark p. one white pony mare, three years old, branded "M" "W" on left shoulder, right eye white, saddle and har-ss marks. Appraised at \$15.

PONY-Taken up by James Hartman, Kapioma Tp.
May 6th, 1875, one brown mare pony, eight years old, some
white on left fore and hind feet, saddle marks, had small
bell on. Appraised at \$25. HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Dean, Shannon Tp, one grey horse, ten years old, 15% hands high. Appraised at

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by E. Kepley, Mill Creek Tp, a dark bay or brown mare, four years old, 189, hands high, small star in forehead, a little lame in fore leg, shoulders have the appearance of having medicine rubbed on for sweney. Appraised at \$20.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Geo. Needler, Shawnee Tp, April 24th, 1875, one bay mare, ten years old, 144 hands high, black main and tail, star in forehead, stripe on nose. Also one horse colt, medium size, two years old. Both appraised at \$40.

praised at \$40.

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 \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. H. Hill, Cherokee Tp, May 10th, 1875, one bay horse, eight years old, 14 hands high, shod all round with spring shoes, right eye weak, saddle marks. Appraised at \$35.

die marks. Appraised at \$35.

MARE—Also one bay mare, five years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, white stripe on nose, harness marks, right fore foot white. Appraised at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up bv Geo. W. Quackenbush, Neosho Tp, June ist, 1874, 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.

Clay County-E. P. Huston, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Peter Young, Mulberry Tp, Apri 28th, 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 Connty-J. H. Waterman, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by J. Timmerman, May 14th, 1875, one dark bay stallion colt, two years old. Appraised at

Davis County-C. H. Trott, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Robert Reynolds, Jackson Tp, February 1st, 1875, one bay mare, four years old, 13 hands high, white in face, no other marks perceivable. Appraised at \$25.

COLT—Also one sorrel mare colt, one year old, white n face, no other marks perceivable. Appraised at \$15. Doniphan County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Mrs. Elizabeth Whitson, Marion rp, April 17th, 1875, one flea bitten gray pony, shoes on ront feet, six or seven years old. PONY—Taken up by Pat Philburn, Iowa Tp, May 11th, 875, one sorrell or chestnut mare pony, ten or twelve rears old, with three white feet and a white stripe in her ace. Appraised at \$15.

Howard County-M. B. Light, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. P. Johnson, Belleville Tp, May 3d, 1875, ene dark brown mare pony, eight or nine years old, both hind feet white, a few white hairs in forehead, fourteen hands high, head haiter and rope on. Appraised at \$25.

Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Adam Hatton, Kentucky Tp. April 28th, 1875, one bay mare, seven or eight years old, 18 hands high, left hind foot white, small stripe in forehead. As one yearling mare colt which is of the same color and marks of mare above described. Appraised at \$50.

Johnson County-J. Martin, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Sebastian Eder, Aubry Tp, February 28th, 1875, one red muley cow, seven or eight years old, left ear cropped off, and white belly. Appraised at \$14. MULK—Taken upby G. W. Arrasmith, Oxford Tp, November 19th, 1975, one bay mare mule, 13 hands high, four years old, lame in left hind hip. Appraised at \$20. PONY—Taken up by Richard Lamsaney, Gardner Tp, April 26th, 1875, one brown mare pony, 14 hands high, eight years old, branded on left hip "A A," white in forehead. Appraised at \$25.

La Bette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Collson, Montana Tp, one sorrell mare, supposed to be three years old, 14 hands high, white star in forehead, white tip on nose, Appraised at

MARES—Taken up by Charles Tolford, Jackson Tp, April 28th, 1875, two fron grey mares, five years old, 15 or 16 hands high, off mare has both forward feet white, also the left hind foot; no other brands or marks visible. Appraised at \$150. Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk.

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Cullison, Sherman Tp. May 3th, 1875, one spotted strawberry roan horse, nine years 1d, 12 hands high, with blaze or ball face, has fresh har-less marks. Appraised at \$30.

MARE—Also one bay mare, eight years old, 11 or 12 hands high, star in forehead, small white spot on right hindleg, heavy main and tail, fresh harness marks. Appraised at \$30. MULE—Taken up by Joseph W. Ackley, Alexandria Tp, May 15th, 1875, one white horse mule, some barness marks, main and tail trimmed, 14 hands high, four years old. Appraised at \$50.

McPherson County-J. R. Wright, Clerk. STEER—Also one red and white steer, three years old.

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Oakes, Gypsum Creek Tp, one black steer, line back, swallowforked in right ear, crop off left, branded with the letter "M" on right hip, five years old. Appraised at \$35.

STEER—Also one red and white steer, right horn loped and point off, under crop off left ear, swallowforked in right, branded "T" on left side, five years old. Appraised at \$35.

COLT—Also one bay horse colt, one year old, smal 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 Kock, Guittard Tp., May lith, 1875, one roan filley, three years old, 14 hands high, black main and tail, legs black up to knees. Appraised at Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstein, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Freel, Rutland Tp. April 28th, 1875, one bay mare, five years old, star in forehead, white strip on nose, white hind feet. Appraised at \$20. Mitchell County-L. J. Best, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Hascall Skinner, Cawker Tp, one plack pony, four years old, branded by the numbers "66" on left stifle. Appraised at \$22. Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Groves, Paola Tp, April 19, one dark brown mare, three years old, white spot in fore head. Appraised at \$25. PONY—Taken up by C. C. Cox, Paola Tp, April 9th, one black horse pony, eight or nine years old, branded on left shoulder, brand very dim. Appraised at \$20.

Neosho County-G. W. McMillin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. J. Morris, Grant Tp., one light ron gray mare, 13 hands high, four or five years old, light collar marks. Appraised at \$12.00.

Rice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. B. Besse, Atlanta Tp, May th, 1875, one red and white Texas steer, brand on right hip, ive years old. Appraised at \$7. BULI.—Also one bull, red and white, left ear cropped and slitted, six years old. Appraised at \$10.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. MORRES—Taken up by E. G. Gilmore, Wabaunsee Tp,
M 1st, 1878, one span of work horses, seven or eight
y a sold, weightabout 1100 each, one a dark sorrell with
a white stripe in face and white hind feet, the other a
black horse, both had halters on. Appraised at \$150.

TOPEKA POULTBY, IMPORTING and BREEDING COMPANY.



Will sell eggs from choice fowls that have taken prizes at great poultry shows. We pack eggs in the most approved manner and guarrantee satisfaction. Send for prices of eggs and fowls. Address. G. H. HUGHES, Sec. Box 712. Topeks. Kan.

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MARE—Taken up by H. S. Berker, Bichland Tp., one dark fron grey mare pony, twelve years old, 12 hands high branded on left shoulder with "TS," on left hip with "S," and on right hip with two Spanish brands. Appraised at \$15. And Giving PERFECT SATISFACTION Everywhere.

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FOR 1876.

PRAIRIE DELL FARM.

Stallion Season.

FOR 1876.

EVAN DHU.

Bay Horse; foalded 1870; bred by H. Mix, Towanda, Pa., sired by Ryedyk's Hambletonian, dam by Young American Eagle, sou of American Eagle, control of American Eagle, control of American Eagle, control of His process of the brown of the proved Eagle, and of American Eagle, control of the brown of the proved Eagle, and of American Eagle, control of the brown of the proved Eagle, and of the grandsire of Bodine, Huntress Rosalind, Gloster, Judge Fullerton, Goldemith Maid and many others.

Chestmat Horne; Golded 1870; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edsall, (record 2:39), dam sister to Lady Whitman—record in the 5th by Darland's Young Kaled 1871; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edsall, (record 2:39), dam sister to Lady Whitman—record in the 5th by Darland's Young Nessenger Duroc.

Major Edsall by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire Goldemith Maid) son of Ryadyk's Hambletonian—dam by Vermont Hambletonian son of Harris Hambletonian by Vermont Hambletonian son of Harris Hambletonian by Vermont Hambletonian son of Harris Hambletonian son of Ryadyk's Hambletonian son of Imported Medican Star, and by Darland's Young Kong Control, total Messenger Duroc, Major Edsall by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire Goldemith Maid) son of Ryadyk's Hambletonian son of Harris Hambletonian son o

TO BREEDERS OF OF FINE HORSES. During the Stallion season of 1875, the fine bred Stallion Billy Starnger, will make the season at the blace herein named.

BILLY STANGER, Beautiful bay Stallion, 15 hands 3 inches, high is very fast; his style and fine action, together ith his unbrokeu pedigree, render his stock very de-

PEDICREE -- American Stud Book.

BILLY STRANGER was got by Stranger out of a black Southern mere. Cherry Belle; she was by imported Glencoe; he by Lance; her dam, Waxlight, by imported Levisthan; his dam by Whitp Lance, full brother of Ariel, by American Eclipse, a sorrel horse by Duroc; dam by Miller's Damsel by Messenger Whip, imported. brown horse, Ib hands 8 inches high, etc.

BILLY STRANGER will make the season three miles south of Rossvill., south of the Kaw river. Mares will be well provided for and receive the best of care, but all accidents will be at the owner's risk, Owners from abroad, ed vicinity, can apply at the farm, or by mail at Ros ville. Shawnee county, Kansas farm, or by mail at Ros ville, Shawnee county, Kansas to E. V. HOLEMDEN.

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FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE, IGE CREAM, &C.
Is the original—Established in 1848 And preserves
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Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living in sliver Lake township, Shawnee county, on or about August 1st, 1874. One light bay filly 2 years old past, near 15 hands high, hind feet white nearly to hocks,

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TO FARMERS OR TEAMSTERS. A number one Span of Horses and Wagon. The Horses have done no work, since last October; have been well fed, and stabled, and are in number one working order; they are perfectly trustworthy, in any place; also one of them is a good Buggy Horse. Any one wishing to purchase, call at 210 Kansas Avenue, they will be sold reasonable, or address.

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Motto for the Arabs—Up and Be-douin. An era unknown to women—The middle ages. The bump of destructiveness—A railway col-

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Two colored men took retuge under a tree Two colored men took refuge under a tree in a violent thunder storm. "Julius, can you pray?" said one. "No, Sam," was the repiy; "nebber prayed in my life." "Well, can't you sing a hymn?" Just then the lightning struck a tree near by, shivering it, when the first speaker exclaimed: "See heah, honey, sumfiin' ligious has got to be done, an' dat mights suddin too s'nose you pass around de mighty suddin, too, s'pose you pass around de

The inconsistencies in our orthography are something tearful to contemplate. Tongue spells "tongue," and the man who first spelled it should have been hongue. A-c-h-e spells "ache," and that's all you can mache out of it. E-i-g-h-t spells "eight," no matter how you depreceight the idea; and that a-i-s l-e should spell "aisle," and f-e-i-g-n "feign" is enough to make anybody smaisle, if the effort were not too peignful.

A CALIFORNIA EDITORIAL.-Now, we will inform the sweet-scented evader of truth and honesty who runs the little nigger nose-rag across the street, that he cannot ram any of his infernal lies down our throat, for we know him too well to believe anything he says, even under oath.—Amador County (Cal.) Independent.

AN EDITOR'S APPEAL .- As the report that we are very wealthy has gone abroad among our subscribers, and has made them awful slow about paying up, thinking doubtless w don't want the money, we hasten to say the report of our wealth is talse in every particular. If ocean steamers were selling at a cent a dozen, we couldn't make the first payment on a canoe. The lightning of poverty has struck us square, and had it not been for an armful of hay our devil managed to steal from a blind mule, our large and interesting family would be without a mouthful to eat at this moment. Is not this a sad picture, and can you delinquent subscribers look upon it without feeling the greenbacks rustle with indig-nation in your pocket-books? We do not like to dun you, but we must if you fail to take the hint - Shenandoah (Va.) Democrat.

The following is told of an old lymphatic negro who had wonderfully large feet and was always ready to take a rest. One day, while lying upon the cabin floor slumbering, with his feet presented to a glimmering fire, he opened one eye a little and getting a glimpse of the dark objects, he mistook them for two little negroes and cried out: "Get fum 'fore me!" and relaused into sleep. After a while he opened the other eye, and still seeing the intruders, cried, "Git from 'fore me, I say! kick you in de fire if you don't—I will. shuah!" and again he snored. His dieams not being pleasant he finally opened both eyes, and still seeing the peats, he drew up his feet for the threatened kick, but alarmed to see the enemy advance upon him, bellowed "Wha-war you comin' to now? Go way dah! Ho, ho, my own two feet, shuah!"



Bake better; burn less fuel; give better satisfaction and are the standard Stoves of the day. Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down

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

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One five years ol !, the other two years old, both reg istered in Herd Book. For rale, cheap, apply to CHARLES KEARNY, Wathena, Kan-as.

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