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The Kansas Farmer.

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

Agriculture.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

BEES AND SHEEP.

EDITOR FARMER: Last year was an extraordinary year for honey in Southern California, and the consequence was, that many of our bee men got the California fever, in fact, I cannot say that I was entirely free from it myself, but circumstances prevented; me from going.

I have just received a letter from one of our prominent Kansas bee-keepers, that went there last spring, and I will take the liberty to make a few extracts from it. There is no doubt that everything he says is strictly true, notwithstanding it may appear that he is somewhat homesick. He says:

"Though I have been here only three or four weeks, I will give my impressions. Of all the God-forsaken, dreary, desolate, utterly useless, desert country you ever saw, this is the worst. Sailing as I did down the coast, we rarely left sight of land from San Francisco here, the whole way the country was barren of trees, and the whole face of the country looked dead and destitute all the time. San Deigo is a small town, from which half the Deigo is a small town, from which half the 1871, 70 lbs.; 1872, 90 lbs.; 1873, 60lbs.; 1874, people who settled here a half dozen years 150 lbs. ago, thinking they would make their fortunes by owning town lots at the terminus of a great
Texas, or anywhere else, rather than come here.
Texas, or anywhere else, rather than come here.
Vegetables for family use are raised by a very
at considerable expense. allow weeds of all sequence, one-half of the houses and stores are vacant, rents down to nothing. The town is dead as to business, and a general air of get away and live if you can, if not stay and starve in the town. They have a daily line of two horse stages from here up the coast to Los Angelos 120 miles and aline of steamers from

been anything but a fool to come here and invest money. .

There is no green thing here, except in small gardens, where they have wells and They can't raise a thing here farming, for nail for Harbison's hives for \$1.80. Long- A grove may be planted, a few shrubs and they have tried it and been ruined by the nail for Harbison's hives for \$1.80. Longdozen and hundred. This whole country is stroth's for \$2.25, and your style, which Bowworthless for anything except sheep and bees. presume they do well if they only have the next year's swarms. Some provide themselves

country, from 15 to 20 miles from the coast, is to next season, and the expense in a large rolling and covered with cactus and bushes, apairy is heavy, there is lots of dead capital. none of which are more than six to eight feet. One can get all the bees he wants on shares. valuable aids to clean cultivation.—Western a sandy gravel, mixed with clay, overrun with the ranches, mostly invalids. N. CAMERON. high, but mostly about two feet. The soil is swifts, horned-toads, snakes, ground squirels,

men—"batching it." Bees did so extraordinarily well here last season, that they created a
perfect furor, so that all the citizens here
in town, who had any money to invest, went
out into the mountains and hunted up a claim,
out into the mountains and hunted up a claim,
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out into the mountains and hunted up a claim,
out into the mountains and hunted up a claim,
out into the mountains and hunted up a claim,
out into the substances will also succeed.

The SulLivant Farm.—Recently M. L.
Sullivant, the owner of the great farm in Ford
discovered by the poor people of Valencia that
by attempting the raising of crops not adaptby attempting the last twelve months, and these were so soon
income. This may be caused in the first place
in the destruction of these with a discovered by the poor people of Valencia that
by attempting the raising of crops not adaptby attempting the last twelve months, and there were so soon
income. This may be caused in the first place
discovered by the poor people of Valencia that
by attempting the raising of crops and these were so soon
inco out into the mountains and hunted up a claim, and buying at 15 or 20 dollars a hive all the

others live near to take care of them.

Last winter was dry, but the bees started depends upon the application of this rule of out nicely to swarm the latter part of March, but the 1st of April, they had a heavy frost, The Short-horns are found in the rich grass-Last winter was dry, but the bees started which cut all the flowers, and put an end to swarming; since then many a fine new swarm has starved to death, and it is only since the 15th of this month (May), that they made enough to live on. Now they are doing only fairly, and they say they will not get one-half a crop of honey. Many are discouraged, particularly the new ones, and those who went into the business green, as might be expected. This fall, say October, you can buy an apairy This fall, say October, you can buy an apairy in box hives for less than \$3.00 each. I had Important as it is to observe the foregoing fifty stands offered to me in Harbison's hives principles, it is equally so to cease devoting s at \$5.00 each; dozens of ranches, and bees will be for sale cheap by discouraged bee-

over 3000 hives last spring, and feels much dis- usual system of burying the rich surface soil couraged with this year's work. I saw the man who wrote the article in the A.B. J.; all the men he mentioned are mad for his making the statements he did, saying he only told one wise would remain unavailable. A proper

I would not advise you to come here; go to

Angelos 120 miles, and a line of steamers from San Franscisco, arriving once in about five or six days. The town is supported mainly by invalids, who came here for their health, and if a they don't die of ennui, they are wall start out at the leaf-joints below the cut, or if already started, commence to grow with increases, unless great care is exercised in keeping up the fertility of the soil, and in destroying weeds in whatever quarter they may present themselves. Along hedges large are from 4 to 4½ per pound. Butter, 37½ and the property of the second the second

This country, like a blank corner of a checkmiss. If not that sheep and bees do well here, it would be utterly depopulated in two years.

Two steam mills are here, and make little else
about a farm, doing so much damage, and but bee-hives and material for honey boxes. bringing nothing in return, may be occ stroth's for \$2.25, and your style, which Bow cultivated to advantage. If time will not adman gets them to make, for the same. Their mit of these things, scatter upon the surface ous species, such as cottonwood and osage idea here is to get as much room for surplus plenty of grass seed and it will take care of orange. next year's swarms. Some provide themselves the growing crops, whenever the conditions with three new hives for each old one, and as are favorable. To prevent this farmers should not more than one hive in five has swarmed not even allow such to grow along the roadsee any great money in it. The face of the this year, they have the balance to carry over side. Dozens of men are at work for their board at

nishing one-half the hives and surplus boxes, Results are often diverse, even when condi-

tions seem similar.

Much of the success of English husbandry

keepers.

I have been to Harbison's two or three ductive capacity of what we already possess.

A deep rich soil is what we want, instead of a superficial one. In the preparation of a where he had 400 stands of Italians, he lost deep soil, we do not mean the adoption of the stands of the stands of hydrogen and improving the productive capacity of what we want, instead of a superficial one. In the preparation of a deep soil, we do not mean the adoption of the stands of hydrogen and improving the productive capacity of what we already possess.

Every farmer knows the importance of clear cultivation, where the growth of weeds in-

from the fence as often as in the opposite diwith, curses the country, and wishes he had er board, is as near a desert as it can be and rection without difficulty, and not only adds

MOBE CAPITAL TO THE ACRE.

It has been said, with apparently great show acres are perfectly honey-combed with goph or and squirel holes, giving a homesick and desolate look perfectly unendurable to one who has been in Kansas. The climate is all they have, and that is the same day after day, warm, cold, warm, hot, but you want to wear winter cloths.

A day or two after my arrival, I took a horse and rode out to Bernardo and beyond some forty miles, and and visited a large number of bee-ranches. The bee men have squatted all over the goat land where the goat land their preparation of the farm in places far from the coast. He finds them more cries, of better flavor, and to keep bet the when salt is used than without. He used the when the leaves is not coincident with that selection of the fittest. Agricultural college, says that while this secured it is slollows: "A few days aft

Morticulture.

WHAT KILLED THE PEACH TREES. should have appeared on that date. Will C. W. J accept an apology for the delay?]—Ed. FARMER.

seemingly great capriceousness in the way the peach trees have been killed. My attention has been called to the fact that recalling I observe in Northern Kansas that there is has been called to the fact that seedlings have apparently suffered more than budded fruit, and it has been urged as a refutation of the common belief that seedlings are more hardy than budded fruits.

I have examined the matter with considerable care and observe the following facts, applicable to orchards observed in Atchison, Doniphan, Brown and Nemaha counties:

Peach trees closely planted, unpruned, un-

the owners have taken some care, thinning gess, in Vermont Furmer the pets of the family, I find them to be choice improving Plants By Pinching and budg or seedlings planted from pits of choice

Between these extremes there are all possi ole shades of variation, from trees totally killed to trees not apparently hurt.

Now, while confessing that the observations have not been sufficiently ample for generalization, I reach the following conclusions:

4th. That the predisposing cause which prominent among which causes was too much peach wood to the square rod, defoliation by grasshoppers, borers, plowing in the fall or in

we may expect when the blight comes in with it to remove the enfeebled consumptives from our orchards, that learned members of the State Horticultural Society will find further evidence that the cause of blight is the extreme humidity of our climate. C. W. J. treme humidity of our climate.

TO TRANSPLANT GREEN RASPBERRY PLANTS.

as tomato plants; and will make, generally, a much better growth for next year's fruiting than the year-old plants set earlier in spring. We have tried it repeatedly with Antwerp, Herstine, Highland Hardy, &c., with most per-fect success. Indeed except Black Caps, we resort to this plan of planting altogether. We last spring sent plants hundreds of miles in good order, packed in moss, with roots previously muddled, sending at the same time the offer to refund the money to all who did not succeed with them. Every instance was a succeed with them.

suffered worst, the older trees showing the most destruction.

These are mostly seedlings drilled in rows along fences or in compact patches, frequently protected by cottonwood trees planted about them. ess last year.

protected by cottonwood trees planted about them.

I observe that the trees suffering least are young (two and three years old) and planted in front yards, lawns and gardens, of which the owners have taken some care thinning the same transplant in the evening or on a cloudy day.

Just take a pail or close vessel to hold plants while digging, and keep roots from the air, dig with a fork so as to save a large part of the cross root, then mud the roots well, and transplant in the evening or on a cloudy day.

A long dry spell may injure, but they are generally as safe as tomato plants.—T. H. Bur-

'How shall I grow my plants compact and symmetrical in form!' is a question frequently asked by amateur florists. It is a simple matter, and is accomplished by judicious pruning and cutting. In nearly all kinds of flowering plants excepting those grown from bulbs, also in trees and shrubs, buds are formed at the axis of the leaves along the stem or branches while the growth proceeds from its towning. while the growth proceeds from its terminaization, I reach the following conclusions:

1st. That the low temperature of the winter of 1874-5, which reached 24° to 26° below unshapely form, but by cutting off at any point. zero in this part of the State, was not of itself or piching out the terminal buds, new shoots sufficient cause to kill all the peach trees. fluence of all of them, when operating in the pruning to the habit of the kind it is just as easy to have your plats, either in if a they don't die of ennui, they are well cts.; but nearly all they use comes from San enough to live elsewhere.

About every third man you meet and talk of them, when operating in the seasy to have your plats, either in and other fences too, a strip wide enough for a fuence of all of them, when operating in it is just as easy to have your plats, either in and other fences too, a strip wide enough for a fuence of all of them, when operating in it is just as easy to have your plats, either in and other fences too, a strip wide enough for a fuence of all of them, when operating in it is just as easy to have your plats, either in full force, was a sufficient cause for the destant this way the dirt in plowing, may be thrown struction of the peach. much more rewarding and agreeable to work among. Little danger exists of cutting away wonderfully to the convenience, but to the ar-tistic appearance of the fields.

enabled the winter to kill a large part of the too much; persons who resort to pruning fre-tistic appearance of the fields.

peach trees of Kansas was anything which weakened the tree, during the season of 1874, with long, leafless branches may be entirely prominent among which causes was too much re-shaped by severe pruning.—The Home Flo-

STORY OF THE BIG SQUASH. rasshoppers, borers, plowing in the fall or in

ry summer, close contiguity of more vigorus species, such as cottonwood and osage
range.

With respect to plowing and plowed fields,

With respect to plowing and plowed fields,

The big squash of Amherst Agricultural
Colege Farm, which grew so stoutly that it
burst several iron cages, and finally lifted 4,120
perved), had enough roots underground to feed
it far its harmless. sheep herded on land as bare as a road. They claim great profit in the sheep business, and I he true explanation.

Trees standing in turf or in earth well coma floor and carefully measured. The main pacted did not receive that free watering of branch was twelve or fifteen feet long, and the roots by the September rains, which fell nodal roots, four feet long, had 480 branches, crop, thick seeding or small grain, early Fall plowing before the weed seeds mature, are all Early and thorough cultivation of the corn while it was yet warm enough to start growth, and a most careful estimate of the ramificaadmitted of a large retention of water urement of the division, showed that the squash vine had between fifteen and nineteen miles of A New Jersey gardener considers salt necessary to the development of cabbage, especially in places far from the coast. He finds them more crisp, of better flavor, and to keep better the coast. When the coast is not coincident with that selection of the species is not coincident with that selection of the coast.

bee-ranches. The bee men have squatted all over the goat land where they thought they could get good ranges for their bees, living in small frame houses, and mostly without women—"batching it." Bees did so extraord—"batching it." Bees did so extraord—"batching it." Bees did so extraord—"could get good ranges for their bees, living in men.—"batching it." Bees did so extraord—

do not head well and appear diseased, I sprink—this tree in the promenades and public gardens to he salt is sufficient for five here can be no sort of doubt that the principle is applicable to salt is sufficient for five hundred plants. A quart of salt is sufficient for five hundred plants in a season, although more can be used with safety."

It would be a melancholy tale to hear full reports of the destruction of trees occurring to its hygienic virtues, and these were so soon during the last twelve months, and by the discovered by the poor people of Valencia that and buying at 15 or 20 dollars a hive all the bees they could. Some few attended their bees and some let on shares, giving one-half the honey and one-half the increase, and fur.

| Stances will also succeed. | Stances w He has 18,000 acres fruit-growing in that "natural home of the are being made to introduce the tree into Cey-

wh

farm Stock.

THE BROOD MARE. The best feed for the brood more, says a writer in the New York Herald, is corn stalks, or good timothy hay, with four quarts of ground cats and wheat bran, equal parts each day. The ground cats and bran not only enables the dam to make all necessary preparation to supply the coming foal with nourishment at the time when most needed, but it keeps her healthy and strong, and enables her to furnish the growing fetus with the very best kind or material to make the best bone The dam should have moderate exercise, but it should be regular. If she is used in a team she should dot be driven faster than a walk nor loaded too heavy, for, in than a walk nor loaded too heavy, for, in either case, there is danger of injuring the dam and ruining the foal. She should be housed or sheltered nights and in all stormy weather. As foaling time approaches she particularly needs the practiced eye of the careful and experienced breeder. She should be watched both day and night, as many a valuable colt has been lost that two minutes' labor at the particular time would have saved. Labor at the plant in question gives the largest product at the time when butter is lowest, requires the milking of the cows and care of the butter and milk, during the busiest and hottest time of the year, when flies are most troublesome, and the cows most uncomfortable. Yet it also requires milking through the busiest and hottest time of the year, when flies are most troublesome, and the cows most uncomfortable. Yet it also requires milking the busiest and hottest time of the year, when flies are most troublesome, and the cows most uncomfortable. Yet it also requires milking the cows and care of the butter and milk to the plant time would have saved. As soon as the colt is dropped the attendant should see that its head is free from the membrane or sack with which it is enveloped, as the colt will otherwise soon smother or drown. The next thing is to sever the umbilical cord, about five inches from the foal, and tie the and care—but they require some attention in and next to the young colt with a string, to prevent bleeding; this, if possible, should be done before the dam rises, as many a foal has been ruptured at the navel by the dam rising before the string was severed. After the above before the string was severed. After the above below that obtained from grass, while the before the string was severed. After the above heen promptly attended to, leave the dam alone with the foal for half an hour. If, at the end of that time, through weakness or any other cause, the young foal has been un-able to secure its natural nourishment from the flow of milk can be revived when the its dam, the attendant with which the dam is most familiar should lose no time in render- hot weather, the busy season of haying and ing the necessary assistance by holding the colt mall grain harvesting are coming on, and at the side and by putting the nose to the prices are so low that there is little or no at the side and by putting the nose to the teats of the dam. After the colt is able to draw its nourishment from the dam without the aid of the attendant, little need be done but furnish a shed, if the weather is inclement, and a liberal supply of hay or stalks and a few quarts of ground oats and bran per day until there is a full bite of green spring grass.

THE DAIRY COW.

The first quality to be estimated in a cow is Farmer. docility of temper; second, her constitution to stand the severity of our climate; third, her fluent milking qualities, and ease and con-venience in obtaining her milk. Effeminacy is a universal characteristic of the milkgiving races, as distinguished from the oppo-site sex. Therefore, if a cow has a masculine countenance, with heavy skull, horns, neck and forearm, I consider that if she was cut out for a deep milker she was spoiled in making the following apt remarks on this subject:

A full bright eye indicates vital stamina light skull and horns, thin neck, fine shoulders and forearm, good vital development, wide across the hips and back adjoining, thin in ters, flat bone, with loose mellow skin, and and that the physicians bleed and mercurialmarked escutcheon (according to Quenon's theory), with large arterial circulation are indications of deep milking qualities. If the skin is stiff and leathery she will milk hard, be slow in thrift and liable to cracked teats. If the udder is low and sagging it will be liable to get dirty and chafe by touching. If the tests are set close together, inconvenience will be experienced in milking. Long in the body and leggy, with large bony struct ure, indicates physical weakness and hard keeping qualities.—Utica Herald.

SHEEP ON THE FARM.

Sheep are undervalued by the mass of land-holders as a means of keeping up the fertility of the soil and putting money into the pockets of the farmers. The moment one hegins to talk of sheep husbandry, the listen-

Sheep on a farm yield both wool and mut-They multiply with great rapidity. They are the best of farm scavengers, "cleaning a field" as no other class of animals will. They give back to the farm more in proportion to what they take from it than any other animal, and distribute in better with a view to the future fertility of the soil. Prove this? There is no need of proof to those who have kept sheep, and know their habits and profits they To prove it to those who have not the experience, it is necessary they should try the experiment or accept the testimony of an experienced shepherd.—N. Y. World.

THE CROAKER. Judge Luse in the Iowa Fine Stock Gazette,

says:
We also have a class of men known by the name of croakers who oppose all improvements of whatever kind-are always proclaiming-that we are all on the eve of bankruptcy, caused by making improvements, that the country is becoming over-stocked with fine horses, thoroughbred cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., and that some persons are going to lose on their investment, and be forever ruined. This class appears to have selected croaking as a ess, and stick to it. Their arguments are about as sound as those made use of by the farmers and teamsters in Pennsylvania at the time the first railroad was projected through their part of the State—who said the "rail road would ruin their business as teamsters and horse breeders." We have no fears whatever, that any of Mr. Croaker's predictions will come to pass, yet we are sorry so many of our farmers are still prejudiced against using thoroughbred bulls instead of scrubs, thereby losing about 50 per cent. on every animal raised, and we conceive this to be the only sensible starting point for our farmers, first improve their common stock and if they then find they are adapted for the business of breeding thoroughbred stock go into it, and with the experience they have in raising grades may succeed. The wealth of the country is made up of the wealth of individ uals, and when an individual uses his means for the purpose of improving the country or for improving the property of the country, he is adding just that much to the general It matters not whether he improves a quarter section of land, or brings a good horse or a thoroughbred bull into his neighborhood, the effect is the same. In the great West and especially in our

own State, all branches of agriculture should be carefully pursued, and none of them neg-lected; we have the land, the climate, and every other advantage that we could reasonably expect, and then why get excited and abandon any business that has always been reasonably remunerative when we used reaonable energy and economy.

The Dairy.

BUTTER MAKING IN SUMMER, OR WIN-

When a large majority of persons engaged in any business follow a certain plan, it is fair to assume that this plan is the best one under all the circumstances. A large majority of the farmers of the northwest have their cows calve in the spring and make butter up to mid-winter. The presumption is that this is the best way, but there are certainly strong arguments against this plan. We refer only to the case of the "average farmer," who does not make dairying a leading pursuit, who has not the best of conveniences, for keeping butter, and who finds it most convenient to sell it about as fast as it is made.

low having the cows calve in early fall, in September for instance. This would give a good flow of milk during much of the time when butter commands the highest price. cows are turned on grass, and then when the profit in selling the butter, the cows can be dried off and allowed to rest during the hot

season. For those who can conveniently pack and hold the butter, this plan has fewer advantages, but for very many, the evidence, both on general principles, and from the experience of some who have tried it, is very strong that its adoption would be desirable.—Western

Hygiene Matters.

PASHION IN MEDICINE.

Prof. Dongan Clark, in an address to the graduates of the Indiana Medical College, has

"Thirty years ago the lancet was used in perhaps nine cases out of every ten visited by the physician. To an equal proportion some preparation of mercury was administered. Now, I apprehend that the ratio is reversed ize no more than one in ten of their patients. Most of them, indeed, allow their blood-letting instruments to remain at home altogether, and grow rusty in total neglect. The hu-man system will bear very considerable losses of blood with impunity, and I do not presume to criticise with any severity the proceedings of our immediate forefathers in the profession. Very few persons were actually bled to death by physicians, even in the days when phlebotomy was most prevalent; yet it can scarcely be otherwise than true that more harm than good resulted from this indiscriminate depletion. A patient in Philadelphia was very ill of pneumonia; he was subjected to repeated and large venesections, and after several days the physician reported that he was cured of pneumonia, but was dead of de-Whether death of delility is easier bility. Whether death of delility is easier and better than death by pneumonia, I am er or reader begins to look for wool quotations, er or reader begins to look for wool quotations, saif the wool was all that yields profit from intimated, the lancet has fallen into almost total disuse. It may well be questioned total disuse. It may well be questioned whether, at the present time, the reaction whether the present time, the present time, the reaction whether the present time, the present time, the reaction whether the present time, the pr whether we are not allowing our patients to suffer from the too unfrequent, as they formerly suffered from the too frequent and ex-cessive, employment of the lancet. As regards mercury, there can be no doubt that the generation of physicians immediately preceeding our own employed it in excessive quantities, and sometimes to the injury of their patients. The injuries so produced have inspired the public mind with a prejudice against the drug; a prejudice so strong, indeed, that many pa-tients now will steadfastly resist its administration even in cases where it would do them immense benefit. Mercury, like alcohol, has undoubtedly its legitimate use as well as its abuse; and every one of you has met with cases in which it could not be effectually substituted by any other drug in the pharmaco-poeta. Yet of an equal number of persons who have taken calomel and lobelia respect ively, a much greater proportion have perish ed from the latter drug than the former. If one has slain its thousands, the other has slain its tens of thousands. In hundreds of homes in Indiana lobelia is kept as a domestic remedy, and administered, without fear and with out the advice of a physician, by good mothers to their sick children; while the same mothers would dread to administer a dose of calomel, even by a physician's direction, as

NURSING THE SICK.

they would dread a serpent's bite."

BY HOPE EVERMORE.

As my province is nursing a sick friend in these days, I prefer to write on that subject. seems so grevious to see the strong arm made weak and helpless that one longs to remove all annoyances as well as to procure all the comforts which would be healthful for them. In doing this there should be no sharp or loud noises, no loud, coarse talking, no business matters transacted in the presence of a sick person which would excite or weary them. No excitement whatever should be allowed in their presence. Those who administer to their wants should learn to move quietly about, to speak in low, soothing tones, and refer everything, so far as is consistent, to their wishes. In some cases of chronic difficulties their wishes should be consulted in nearly everything. Where there is a very slender hold on life, a careless disregard of their wishes will nearly or quite snap the feeble thread asunder. How cruel to see the weak and hopeless thus abused —criminal, indeed,—nothing short of it. And yet one sees many such cases in life. Heaven grant that they may be fewer!

One of the most pleasing sights in a happy family is to see the weak and helpless carefully watched over and all their wants promptly supplied. No sad events or cruel practices of distilled water.

which may have occurred in the neighborhood should be spoken of in the presence of an invalid. Children should not be chastised, even justly, in their presence, unless they require it done. I have known persons to be much injured by this who could not bear to hear of the slightest cruelty, especially where there is trouble with heart disease.

In preparing food for chronic invalids great care should be taken to do it as the patient requests, as he may be deprived of the nourishment he is much needing by a little disappointment of this kind, which might have been prevented by thoughtfulness. Squeaking boots or shoes are inexcusable in a sick room. boots or shoes are inexcusable in a sick room.
Standing or passing between the sick one and any object he may wish to look at is often annoying. There should be no apparent hiding of anything from him—no mystery about any thing talked of.

Sometimes kind friends throng a sick room thoughtlessly until the patient is almost deprived of breath. This should be better understood than it is by many persons. "Visiting the sick" is a rather much abused practice. I have known patients to be so annoyed by visitors on the Sabbath that they really dread ed to have the day arrive, when otherwise they would have rejoiced at its coming, be-cause the family would have no work about on that day. For be it known there are many families who have not rooms enough to seclude their sick entirely from all household matters. Many persons will understand all this and exprudence by making short, quiet calls ercise on the sick, leaving some little delicacy which makes glad an invalid, even though he can scarcely taste it. There are too many, especially in newly-settled regions, who have mis-taken ideas of kindness to the sick, and weary them when they should only make them glad I have known persons to be so unwise as to call on the sick late at night, just when the weary nurses had made ready for a little sleep and were in no wise prepared to receive call ers or to be disturbed in any way. No person will do this after watching with the sick night after night until worn out for want of sleep. It is much better for the family to take care their own sick, if a part can sleep early and be ready to change off with others and let them rest in the latter part of the night. In such cases it is exceedingly annoying to nurses, as well as invalids, to have callers late in the evening. Do not call on the sick at night, un-less especially requested to do so.

See to it often that the air of the rooms is

fresh and invigorating. If you have no chance for draft in the room through windows and doors, you may do much good by swinging violently a palm-leaf fan for fifteen minutes or more. I have learned this within the last year from necessity, and have been astonished at the result of it. Putting such pieces of bedding out of doors awhile as cannot be washed. and even heating them by the fire when the weather is not pleasant, is a good way to air

No water should be used for culinary purposes, or even for bathing, after remaining in the sick room. Great care should be taken in keeping everything cleanly, as well as removing all discharges immediately from the room.

Whatever kind of spittoon is used should be thoroughly cleansed at least twice each day. Much more depends upon this watchfulness than many inexperienced nurses suppose, and many persons fall sick from this and similar causes, and diseases are supposed to be contagious when they are—many of them—only communicated by a lack of care and cleanly

Make everything as bright and cheerful a bout the invalid's room as possible. Decorate it with your prettiest pictures and flowers, and, possible, bring fresh flowers every day to gladden them. Let them see and hear of only the beautiful and lovely in life, gently shield-ing them from all of its dark and shadowy

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

The following base insinuation is floating about the state press: The New Haven train stops five minutes at Stamford for refreshments. As the Boston express drew up at the station the other afternoon, a msn with a blue cotton umbrella in his hand dashed up to the refreshment counter "Look alive there!" he shouted to a waiter. "Cup coffee, ham sandwich, custard pie, two doughnuts, and a piece of sponge cake." The order was promptly filled. He put the unbrella between his legs, caught up the cup with one hand and carried devastation to the food with the other. Another cup of coffee was ordered and swallowed, together with a third doughnut, when the sig-nal was given, and he boarded the train with a second sand wich in one hand, the umbrella in another and custard in both corners of his mouth. When he took his seat he said to annother passenger, "These refreshment saloons should have oat meal porridge and Graham bread always on hand." It was Dio Lewis.— New Haven Journal.

To REMOVE FOREIGN BODIES FROM THE EYE.—A medical correspondent of the Lancet makes a suggestion which may prove useful on emergency to some of our readers. He says: "In consequence of the difficulty I ex perienced in removing from a patient a portion of steel deeply bedded in the cornes, which did not yield to spud or needle, some other means of removal became necessary Dry, soft, white silk waste suggested itself to me, and was wound round a thin piece of wood, so as to completely envelop its end This soft application was brushed once back wards and forwards horizontally over the par of the cornea where the foreign substance seemed fixed. To my astonishment it was at once entangled by the delicate but strong meshes of the silk, and was withdrawn with he greatest ease, caught by the same. A gentleman in turning steel at a lathe sudden ly felt that a portion had entered his eye He went at once to a surgeon, who with the most skilful manipulation failed to extract the same, saying it would soon work out of itself. The next morning the patient saw me, having suffered severely since the accident, and on the first application the portion of steel was extracted."

ANTIDOTE FOR ARSENIC. -In the German Pharmacopœia an "Arsenic Antidote" is ordered. It is to be prepared thus:

Solution of persulphate of sods, 60 parts. Water, 120 parts. Mix and add Calcined magnesia, 7 parts, previously rubbed with water, 120 parts. These are to be shaken together until a soft regular mass is obtained. The solution of persulphate of iron is prepared by dissolving 40 parts of ferri sulph. pur. in 40 parts of aq. dist. Add acid sulph. pur. 7 parts; boil in a porcelain capsule; then add very gradually acid nitric pur., 12 parts, or until the solution does not decolorize a solution of permanganate of potassium. Evaporate to a solid mass, which dissolve in 40 parts

TAKE CARE OF YOUR TEETH. The following suggestive paragraphs on this subject are from the Herald of Health:

TOOTH BRUSHES. How can a good tooth brush be selected, and

how should it be used? Answer.—The brush should be selected for its moderate softness, and by no means for its stiffness; it should have rounded edges, both of bristles and handle, that neither may wound the gums; the length of time for each brushing of the teeth should never exceed from ten to twenty seconds; the water used should never be so cold as to cause the least uneasiness of the teeth, and the articulating face of the teeth should be even more carefully brushed than the labial or buccal. Twice, or at most thrice, brushing daily is as often as any denture will permit; and great caution in regard to brushing the gums from off the necks and even roots of the teeth will have to be exercised if more than one brushing daily is

CLEANING THE TEETH. What rule have you in regard to the use of

cooth powders, soap, etc.?

ANS.—Dr. Flagg says:—"Tooth powders containing insoluble ingredients, such as ground barks, and especially pulverized charcoal, do nothing toward preventing decay of the teeth, and are eminently injurious by their insinuation under the margin of the

"For very many years it has been noticed that the use of soap as an adjunct in cleaning the teeth has proved very efficacious in the pre-vention of decay; this is believed to have been particularly due to the alkaline reaction of certain kinds of soap formerly used, such as mottled Castile, for example; but of late years to this has been added the equally great, and possibly greater, efficacy of some of the most noted antiseptics such as creosote, carbolic acid. etc., which, conjoined to saponaceous compounds, have wrought wonders in the retardation, and even arrestation of caries.

"Together with these, or any soaps, it is advisable to use some frictional powder, gentle or harsher, according to requirements; with some the addition of precipitated chalk is all sufficient to prevent the tendency to yellowish discoloration which is apt to accompany the frequent use of soap alone; but again, in other instances, it is found necessary to employ powered cuttle-fish bone, or even finely pulverized (levigated) pumice stone."

DECAY OF TEETH. What time of day do the teeth decay most

Ans.-From midnight till the breakfast hour. The meals of the day help to preserve the teeth by friction and the flow of saliva, which to a great extent cleanses them of de-caying matter; and thus it is that the teeth pass through the day and early part of the night without much progress of caries; but after retiring the remaining particles of acidifying food, the inspissating mucus, the devel-oping fungi, all combine to make the hours toward morning pre-eminently the period of decay. Then it is that the chalk placed between the teeth late at night and allowed to remain there comes to the rescue, and by its antacid reaction prevents in great degree that disintegration dependent upon acidity and parasitic growth.

THE SCIENCE OF ADULTERATION.

BY S. P. SHARPLES, STATE ASSAYER. VI.

Some months ago, in examining a specimen of cream of tartar, I found two or three per cent. of gypsum along with a considerable amount of rice flour. I was at a loss to unlerstand how the gypsum came to be there. It was not in sufficient quantity to pay for its addition as an adulterant, and the adulteration was evidently rice flour. On looking the matter up I found that an adulteration article of rice flour containing from 15 to 20 per cent of gypsum was on the market. This at once accounted for the gypsum in the cream of tartar. The manipulator, wishing to buy his rice flour as cheaply as possible, had bought the adulterated article.

for its adulterations, but granulated sugar is generally supposed to be all right. I was recently, however, shown an article prepared from rice, which was not be distinguished from granulated sugar by color or general apce. It was said that this article was used for adulterating a particular grade of granulated sugar that was sent West to be sed by the confectioners for manufacturing

the powdered sugar. Rice flour seems to be an extremely useful article in this branch of business. Hassal gives a list of no less than ten different subtances in which it has been detected, and yet his list is not a full one. It has the great advantage over common flour that it does not cake when packed and become clammy. It thus more nearly resembles the various spice

and other articles with which it is mixed This adulteration can only be recognized by the microscope. The starch grains of rice are very small and angular; they polarize very

slightly.
The adulteration of bread with alum has at tracted a great deal of attention in England and it seems also to be practised to some ex tent in this country. Numerous methods have been given for the detection of the alum, but none of these seem to be as satisfactory as the analysis of the ash. All the other methods are liable to error .- Journal of Chemistry.

THE TREATMENT OF DIARRHORA.-In a paper in Virchow's Archiv, Dr. Hartsen observes that diarrhoes of all sorts goes along with an irritable state of the intestinal canal, and any increase of this irritability is to be carefully avoided. He considers that the more usua astringents are, in addition, irritants; and he the State; and they readily elected a majority instances among them the salts of lead, zinc, should first be adopted; and of these, warm pay old debts. The banks were compelled to In all cases, soothing means applications to the abdomen, in the form of bread poultices, or fomentations, are perhaps the best. The chief medicine recommended is opium, which soothes, but, in large doses, interferes with digestion. If the diarrhoes be so violent as to hinder the absorption of own notes and mortgages; and mere paid opium introduced into the stomach, then mordely a few thousands of dollars with tens. The phia should be injected subcutaneously. Of equal importance is the diet. If the person be strong, everything, both solid and fluid, should be withheld; but, where this cannot be done, the food should be of the lightest and simplest. The author especially refers to rice and arrowroot as simple vegetable diets, while any animal food given should be free from fat. Milk should not be too much used, and in any case should be boiled.

The monopoly line of steamers have made a dash at the grange boat, the Bastrop, and now proffer to carry freights at half card rates.— Son of the Soil.

Miscellaneous Betters.

OUR FINANCIAL POLICY.

The following clipped from a recent issue of your paper, is deserving of more than a passing notice:

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

Resolved, That the present national bank

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

As I am not a farmer, I cannot be a member of the Grange, and in one sense I have no right to object to the action of the Grange, yet, in a broader and higher sense there is naught which they do, specially in reference to public matters, in which I am not interested, and with me the whole community. While this is true of nearly every State, if not all, it is pre-eminently so of Kansas, so purely agricultural are all our industries. Have our friends of the Grange ever run down the lists of the members of the House of Representatives of this State, from our admission into the union until now? If they have, they know that in every such assembly of the lower House of our Legislature a majority of its members have been farmers. Hence no class in all our population is so directly responsible for the good or ill in our past legislation as the farmers of Kansas.

When therefore a representative body of this really ruling class of Kansas adopts such a resolution as the foregoing, it is high time for every one who considers this resolution as embodying some of the worst as well as some of the most insane political economy ever uttered outside of Mississippi, to protect against

I wonder if the farmers of this State, even those who so "unanimously passed" this resolution, really considered these words: "These greenbacks should be loaned to the people in each State, on real-estate security, in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Are they aware, reader, are you aware, that this experiment of governmental loans, based upon realestate securities, has been tried and tested once in these United States? with what result? During the currency inflation period, prior

to the crisis of 1837, when banking ran riot, and an irredeemable currency was counted even more of a national blessing than now. the State of Mississippi established two banks, the Planters and the Union, and to supply the needed soundness borrowed upon her bonds. several millions of dollars. Under this same specious argument of "compelling the capital * * * of the nation * * * to seek profitable employment in developing the counadding to our material wealth and population," the banks were encouraged to loan to every needy planter in the State, and to further the material wealth of each town lot speculator desiring to build his village into a city, by multiplying houses.

The financial crash of 1837 came, and the money of the banks was poured into their counters for redemption, but all, or so nearly all of their assets consisted in notes secured by real-estate, taken too, at what seemed conservative valuations, that the banks were forced to suspend. The makers of the notes could not pay for they had gone into material improvements or extravigant living, encouraged by the seeming prosperity borne of a redundant currency. The banks could not realize by foreclosures in season to meet their own obligations to deluded depositors, who trusted the business intelligence of their managers or the high sounding promise of governmental aid from the great State of Missisippi; and the whole bubble of seeming prosperity burst, leaving a burden of debt from the people to the banks, and from the banks to the State, while the State owed for the bonds which European capitalists had been unwise enough

The result was easy to foretell. The debtor class in Mississippi consisted of the large majority of the influential go-ahead planters, traders, town lot speculators and politicians of of the legislature, who devised a new way to sell the real-estate mortgages held to the highest bidder, but such restrictions were thrown about the competition for purchasing the mortgages that none bid same upon their debts of thousands of dollars with tens. The people of Mississippi, individually, were freed from debt, the banks being hopelessly insolvent were wound up and none owed a dollar, save the State, to its bond holders. Repudiation of the State debt became a party cry, and a people who would swindle the banks were not slow to swindle the bond holders, and repudiation was a success in Mississippi; and to this day the bond holders have never received one cent.

Did that repudiation of their honest debts really benefit the Mississippians? Whether you

look at the State in 1840, just after repudiation, or in 1860, twenty years thereafter, and compare its people with their neighbors, who

working of political affairs in this nation, or who has read history with the slightest attention, doubt for one moment that to loan upon real-estate securities the greenback currency would and could end only in repudiation? Ninety-nine out of every hundred who owed for such a loan would favor first a congress that would grant an extension upon the loan, then a rebate of interest, and finally a repudiation or virtual repudiation of the whole

So strong is my belief in the good sense of the farmers of Kansas, Grangers and all, that I cannot believe any respectable minority of them are favorable to such an idea as the government loaning its credit to individuals. They must be deceived by some specious argument or they could not give their adhesion to any such chimera.

I have not written this under any impression that there is the remotest danger of such a scheme being foisted upon any political party; but such a resolution so lowers the estimate of business men in the wisdom of the Grange, and even, it seems to me, of all sensible men, as to seriously impair the usefulness of the Grange. I have been one of those who hoped that the Grange, without entering the political arena would exert a needed and salutary influence upon our political parties, by assisting to elminate corruption and dema goguery therefrom. This resolution made me doubt whether I read aright the omen of the Grange.

My article is too long to respond to another portion of the resolution, and probably, if not answered by some one else, I may endeavor so OLD FOGY. to do at some future time.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

That which is valuable and worthy of possessing, is not often obtained without labor both mental and physical.

Perseverance and energy are necessary, for without this our undertakings will fail. Tact, or the faculty of perception or discernment which is discernable more in some individuals than others, is also a great advantage in carrying out our undertakings. Just as we become possessed of these essential qualities, our success in life depends.

What is called "bad luck" is only a deceptive phrase, made use of by those who lack perseverance and energy.

The age is past when a belief in a good or evil genii controlls our destines-yet we can hardly ignore the fact that many persons in their conversation, frequently talk as if there was an intermediate being between angels and men, which interfered and controlled our daily life

This imaginary and fictious influence produced a powerful effect, on the minds of mankind in the early ages of our race, and it is not surprising that we find it cropping out occasionally in the unlettered portions of our

Cause and effect are alike uniform in the oral, as they are in the physical world there is therefore no such a thing as "luck" or "chance" strickly speaking. Everything is governed by cause, or rather all things are in turn effects of some preceding cause.

Many years ago, some thousand of miles from our present locality; there lived in a villiage of some fifteen hundred inhabitance, a poor and industrious man who tollowed the profession of a barber, making wigs for the bald-headed, and in accordance with the practice of the day, he followed bleeding, or in other words "blood-letting," for this was on his sign, which hung before his shop door. He was therefore what was known as a "barber chirurgeon" a calling not now common.

He was a man of limited education, he was temperate in his habits frugal in his expenditures, and no way inclined to live beyond his income.

His small village garden was the delight of his idle-hours, he had many rare plants which he had secured by the generosity of some of his more wealthy neighbors.

One season his garden was beset with an obnoxious species of insect which consumed and destroyed it. The insect was a stranger in his section of country, it had evidently migrated from other parts of the country. Like the Rocky Mountain locust which we have become of late so well acquainted. Being a man of observation, he collected all the information he could in relation to the history

This was the starting point which led him to study the habits and characteristics of the insect world, which in after years became his chief study and occupation.

While following his humble calling for a living, he devoted all his spare time to the study of entomology. Every year he added to his cabinet of insects; in the course of a few years by constant application of his faculties to this study he soon became one of the best entomologists in that section of country. He was generally known among his rustic neighbors as the "bug hunter." Men of a scientific turn of mind frequently visited his humble dwelling, for the purpose of gratify-ing their curiosity in examining his valuable collection of insects. For all the various spe-cies were properly classified in their respected

Years of labor and perseverance could only have secured this result. A gentlemen, a stranger to him, called to

be induced to scatter his valuable collection did pay their debts like honest men, the record proves that honesty then and there was as much good policy as it is to-day.

Can any man at all acquainted with the instruction of its pupils.

examine his collection, he desired to purchase certain draws containing some rare specimens of the insect world, but the barber could not

This addition to the fortune of our scientific barber, induced him to purchase a few acres of land in the suburbs of the village. He quit the profession he had followed for many years, and moved on to his new purchase. The unexpected success he had experienced only stimulated him to extra exertion in the branch of study he took so much, delight in.

His name as a self-taught, practical entomologist became known, and for many years he was visited by the scientific world who were desirous of adding to their cabinets of insects. He made science profitable to him, what few, perhaps can say. He lived to a good old age, respected and regarded as the "lucky barber." Lane. Franklin county

Batrons of Musbandry.

THE POMONA OR FIFTH DEGREE GRANGE We have been told that the 5th degree grange, was to be the business arm of the organization, a link between the subordinate and State grange, made up from the granges of the county and from its thorough organization would be able to accomplish what the County Councils have not. Our objections to this additional organization have been based more upon the class, qualifications of its mem bers and from the firm conviction that a business organization must be free from useless ceremonies, than upon any feeling we could possibly have against it as a grange. It matters not what the business organization of the grange is called, whether it is Council, Grange or Commercial Agency, if the organization compines the essentials of business success What are these essentials? They are, as we see the matter, the presence of the best business minds of the subordinate granges, capi tal to do business with, and freedom from use less and sensèless form and ceremony, to ensble them to give their attention as business men to business. This is a matter of common practical sense, upon which members may reasonably differ, and none but narrow minds would charge a lack of loyalty to the Order because there is a difference of opinion as to what form of organization is best. If the county grange is to be the business organization, it must incorporate and place capital in its treasury requisite to such business as it may conclude to attempt. The business organization, whatever it may be called, must be a responsible and incorporated body. Idle talk about business costs nothing, but to carry out any well-defined co-operative plan for purchasing seed, implements or supplies, or to handle the crops, requires, for success, good judgment, business experience and money.

Now comes the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Grange, giving its aid and support to a system of commercial agencies, in corporated with capital stock. These agencies their business ability. If these agencies are grange, then what is the practical use and benefit of the 5th degree grange? Will it pay to support a purely ornar tion, that has neither a field of labor or work of any kind to accomplish? "Oh!" save my ritualistic friend, 'we want the 5th degree grange to secure the additional degree," &c. Let us see about that. There is little doubt Masters of subordinate granges and their wives who are Matrons. The opposition to such a privileged class organization has been such as to secure a change, admitting three delegates from each subordinate grange.

Thus it will be seen that it is only a ques tion of time when all 4th degree members may receive the 5th degree, in the Pomona Grange. Then we ask what is the practical utility of this degree? Is there a single lesson or a principle that may not be exemplified in the four degrees of subordinate granges? Certainly not.

The grange without question requires a business organization, and let this be a representative body, composed of the best business talent of the subordinate granges who may meet as reasonable men of business without being hampered with the forms and ceremonies of the grange room. The energies of the membership may well be concentrated in keeping alive and developing the subordi-

The good sense of the American farmers will demand of the National Grange, sooner or later, that all class distinctions be removed and that a purely representative form of grange government be adopted. The farmers of the country can certainly meet together to consult upon questions affecting their interests and prosperity without creating among themselves class distinctions and special privileges. This great organization is in fact a protest against these very abuses, and to build up within the gates, what it protests against outside, is an inconsistency we are unable to fathom.

A uniform system of Patrons' Commercial at Labette City, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 11 a. m.; at Oaage Mission, Thursday, Aug. 5, 11 a. m.; at Girard, Friday, Aug. 5, 11 a. m.; at Ft. Scott, Saturday, Aug. 7, 11 a. m.; at Pleasanton, Monday, Aug. 9, 10 a. m.; at Paola, Monday, Aug. 9, 2 p. m.; at Olathe, Tuesday, Aug. may he within the scope and capital of the may be within the scope and capital of the 10, 10 a.m. organization. We shall present the coming week some further considerations concerning the possibilities of business co-operation among Thompson travels by rail and cannot remain, Chase County Leader. Wm. Oshorn, Sec'y. farmers. Editor Farmers. Toledo, Kansas.

ACTION OF GRANGES UPON VARIOUS SUB-JECTS.

Union Grange No. 488, Labette county, Kansas, F. L. Hamilton, Secretary, sustained by resolution the position of the FARMER upon subjects of Grange reform as published in

McDowell Grange No. 1079, of Davis county, Henry B. Johnston, Secretary, passed a resolution urging all work of Granges be done in fourth degree.

As all business of the Order is done in the fourth degree, the above resolution was unnecessary .- ED. FARMER.

Laurel Grange No. 526, of Brown county, Kansas, passed a series of resolutions of respect and condolence upon the death of a worthy member, Bro. R. B. Coe, who died May 28th.

At a regular meeting of Junction Grange No. 1009, Marshall county, held June 5, 1875, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The crops of the country are be-ing destroyed by swarms of young grasshop-

pers and other insects.

WHEREAS, The birds seem to be the farmer's best friend in destroying these pests, and WHEREAS, There are certain persons in this community who, from thoughtlessness or ignorance, are wantonly destroying these birds.

therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as members of this
Grange will not allow any one to kill birds on
any farm within the jurisdiction of this Grange, and that we hereby give notice to all persons found killing birds on our farms that hey will be prosecuted to the fullest extent

of the law.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions he sent to the Blue Rapids Times and Kansas FARMER for publication.

ROBERT ROBERTSON, Master.

FAIR PLAY GRANGE NO. 208.

At the last regular meeting of our Grange, the KANSAS FARMER platform was read, discussed and approved by

Resolved, That while we recognize our duty support the Constitution of the National Grange as it is, we see nothing in our obligation as Patrons, that need prevent our work-ing for all needful reforms and amendments

that Constitution.

Resoived, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate these resolutions to the editor of the KANSAS FARMER.

L. E. LESTER, Sec'y. ranklin county.

Maine has 170 sub-ordinate granges and rapidly growing in membership.

In Pennsylvania a number of the granges are building Grange Halls and the work of organization continues.

At a meeting of Union Grange 246, of minesota, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That all of the members of our range keep an accurate account of their farm ng transactions—number of acres cultivated and seeded to each kind of grain, cost of cul-tivation, amount of each kind raised and value thereof; number of horses, cattle and other animals raised, and value and productions thereof, and report the same at first meeting. of the grange after the knowledge is thus

In Indiana (Dearborn County) Council passed the following resolution :

Resolved. That in the opinion of this council the organization of the Pomona, or county are to be composed of delegates chosen for grange of the fifth degree, will be injurious to and we earnestly request the officers of the to become the business organization of the State Grange to suspend the organization of grange, then what is the practical use and such grange until the annual meeting of the State Grange.

The following words full of sense are from

We do not mean to be fault finders, yet we do propose to be honest critics-not mere panegyrists of an organization which is yet far from perfect in its constitution and in many of its details. We regard it as the best that has ever been given to the farming communitybut the absolute intention of the Pomona in this that the original fabric, approximated Grange was to secure a grange made up of perfection, and was so constructed that any imperfections could be afterwards remedied without jeopardizing the whole edifice.

We do not now regard it that the members of the National Grange, are corrupt—in fact, we think it far otherwise. We have full confidence in them, and hope that what is true this year and in the past of that of that body, will continue to be equally true in the future. But what we particularly object to is any movement looking to the centralization of the power and money and property of the Granges in the National Grange because of dan-

gers that may accompany such centralization. We are discussing a question of policy, and not attempting to investigate the the officers or members of the Order. Is it good policy to build up a rich and powerful central organization, that could, in case of an emergency, exist contrary to the will of the Subordinate Granges, and without their earnest support and co operation? Or, is it better to have the National Grange remain a popu-lar annual assembly of delegates fresh from the people, and coming together at different places as accident or choice may, from time to time, dictate, as now? We know that it will be said no danger exists that can change the character of the annual assemblies, yet, there are good and sound men in the Order, East, West, North and South, who are restive un der any proposition which tends toward re moving the National Grange further from people, and they regard this fixing of a permanent headquarters, as an act that will have that effect.—American Patron.

National Lecturer Thompson will deliver lectures at the following time and places : At Hutchinson, Monday, July 26; rt Wichita, Tuesday, July 27; at Wellington, Wednesday, July 28; at Winfield, Thursday, July 29; at Augusta, Friday, July 30; at Eureka, Saturday, July 31; at Humboldt, Monday, Aug. 2, 1 p. m.; at Garnett, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 11 a.m.; t Labette City, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 11 a. m.;

The Patrons are requested to be prompt at the place of meeting and also to make arrangements for a hall for the speaking, as Bro.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF A GRANGE.

The following are taken from the "Patron's The following are taken from the "Patron's Grain & Seed Cleaner Parliamentary Guide," (official) and we pub Grain & Seed Cleaner lish them as revised and adopted at the 8th annual session, Feb., 1875:

A grange cannot change its name or num ber after its charter has been issued.

Degrees may be conferred at either regular or special meetings. At special meetings, called for the purpose of conferring the 1st, 2d or 3d degree, it is not necessary to open in the 4th degree. 2d or 3d degree, it is not necessary to open in
the 4th degree. A grange may close from
any degree in which it has been sitting.
It is not allowable for a grange to discuss
the merits or demerits of a candidate.

No vote can be taken on any question ex-

cept in the 4th degree.
In balloting for candidates, the ballot is se cret, and no member can be required to tell how he voted.

No person can be admitted to membership

The entire membership fee must accompany the petition, and cannot be divided among the several degrees.

A grange cannot vote back to a member any

portion of the membership fee.

A grange can provide by by-law for more than one regular meeting a month, but must have at least one.

A subordinate grange cannot move its place of meeting within the jurisdiction of another grange, without the consent of the grange whose jurisdiction is thus infringed upon.

A grange cannot have two places of meet-ing and claim jurisdiction from both as cen-

A person who is elected to membership or office in any manner other than by ballot is

The property of J. S. LONG. Monroe, Jasper Co.

Total locally elected. not legally elected.

No person is eligible to office in any grange, either National, State or Subordinate, who is not a member thereof. A grange cannot ballot upon an application

for membership at the same meeting upon which it is received. A grange may ballot for a candidate and

confer the 1st degree upon him at the same

meeting. A grange cannot ballot for more than one candidate at the same time; each must be

balloted for separtely.

A grange can sit in different degrees during the same meeting.
A grange cannot divide into two granges

and divide the property.

A new grange cannot be formed in the jurisdiction of a suspended grange, during the time of its suspension.

TOPICS OF GRANGE DISCUSSION.

Mrs. S. M. Smith in an essay on the above subject published in the Prairie Farmer says: To me it seems that either for papers to be read at these socials, or for talk and discussion within the Grange, living, practical questions should be selected, such as are intimately connected with our everyday lives, rather than abstract and metaphysical ones that have long puzzled older and wiser heads than ours, and whose solution, if we could accomplish it, would add very little to our happiness. I believe, that we should endeavor to bring to the discussion of such questions some original thought, or personal, practical experience of our own, that shall give to those who listen some new light upon the subject from our treatment of it. If we do not do this, if we only present other people's ideas and theories that have already been worn threadbare by repatition. been worn threadbare by repetition, what do we or our hearers gain thereby? We cannot hope that they will be instructed or made wiser by any such efforts of ours, or that they will even be interested, unless a momentary interest may possibly be aroused by some "trick of language" that shall give to the idea a sem-blance of originality. One new truth, gather-ed by our own observation or proven by some of our own experience, will be of far more value to us, and excite more interest, I fancy, with the majority of us, than many pages o flowing rhetoric, from which we go away without having imbibed an idea that will even benefit us morally or materially, and which an array of glittering generalities," or of ideas

Brother Allen of Missouri rebukes, through its own columns, Colman's Rural World, for reprinting an article from the Semi Tropical Farmer of California, wherein the writer opposed—as a very great many of the soundest Patrons and staunchest grange papers in the country do—the county grange. In one aspect this is purely a matter of taste, for which no one can pretend to censure the man who wrote the letter or the paper that published it; in a more general aspect it concerns every member of the order. As yet all attemps to dictate to Patrons what they shall read or not read, what they shall think or forbear from thinking, if made with sufficient frequency have always been made indirectly, generally by the personal organs of the would be dictators. however, a man, fallible as any of his fellows and with the presumptive evidence of his per-sonal prejudice in the matter strongly against him, attempts openly or in his official capacity to make himself a censor and petty Pope and to keep from those over whose interests he is presumed to watch everything that does not coincide precisely with his preferences or prejudices, then he is guilty of an un American act that can only provoke censure and suspic-ion. The rank and file of the order, by whom and for whom it exists, will not be likely to receive such pretensions as these without resenting them; and if one man or class is ever found arrayed on so vital a point as treedom of discussion and opinion, it will be a bad day for that man or class .- N. Y. World.

TOLEDO GRANGE—RESOLUTIONS.
At the last meeting of our Grange, the following preamble and resolution was adopt-

WHEREAS, Considerable dissatisfaction with the higher degrees of our Order is being expressed by many patrons and, whereas, we consider it prudent to hold the sessions of the State and National Granges in the higher de-grees to better guard the best interest of the Order, as only those whose hearts are in the work will take the higher degrees or attend

the higher Granges, therefore

Resolved, By the officers and members of Toledo Grange No. 620, P. of H., that we are not opposed to the fifth and sixth degrees, but to avoid discord and dissatisfaction in the Order, we request that the restrictions be remov ed so that all fourth degree members in good standing be entitled to the same by paying the required fee.

The Secretary was ordered to turnish a copy of this resolution to the Spirit of Kansas and OSBORN'S

E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY, ILL.

The Hese celebrated machines which met with such universal favor during 1874, have had a large number of valuable improvements added, besides they are being made much stronger. The fan has also been improved so that the operator has complete control of the wind force, checking it instantly, or turning on the full force.

proves so that the operator has complete control of the wind force, checking it instantly, or turning on the full force.

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

Machines shipped on trial te responsible parties. Send for circular. We use costly material, and cannot compete with the cheap article of fanning mills on the market. We have put our price down to the lowest figure, \$35.00 cash. Flax screens, \$3.00 extra. Warehouse size, \$60 00 Flax screens, \$5.00 extra. Don't say the above cannot be done, but test it. Please state where you saw this advertisement.

THE CLEN FARM HERD. Public Sale!

SHORT HORN CATTLE,

Wednesday, September First, 1875,

On the Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Iowa.

This herd was established in 1865, and no public or private sales of heifers has been made up to this time, and the purchases made from the different herds in the east during that period, together with the natural increase, has enlarged the herd so as to render it necessary to be reduced in size. The sale will comprise the entire herd over one year old, except few not in sale condition. Since the herd was founded, care has been used to secure the services of the best males to be found in the country. Among them 8th Duke of Goodness, Plumbwood Lad, Breastplate Jr., Major Duncan. The females are representatives of many of the most popular families of the day, and as for the individual merit of the entire lot, we can safely say are equal to any herd of like size ever offered for sale in the west.

Terms of sale, six months credit, without interest if paid when due; if not, ten per cent. from date. Notes payable at First National Bank, Newton, Iowa. Liberal discount for cash.

Total Catalogues on application.
J. S. LONG, Monroe Jasper county, Iowa.
Col. J. W. Jury, Anctioneer.
N. B. The day after this sale, at same place, Dr. G. Sprague, D. M. Flinn and Mack Flinn, sell a large herd of Short Horns.

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Effectiveness Doubled.

Cost Reduced One-Half.

Kennedy's Patent Wire Fence Barb.

OST of Fence as above, exclusive of post, only 30 cts. per rod. Wire fence, o.d. or nmw, made absolutely impassable. The barb is clasped immovably around the wire after the fence is built. Three wires barbed, posts one rod apart, has double the effectiveness of the best board fence ever built. Farmers, before building any more fence, or setting any hedge, examine into the merits of this fence. Enquire of your hardware dealers for samples and circulars, or address KENNEDY, BARNES & CO., Aurora, Ill.

CHAMPION Force Feed Grain Drill. AT REDUCED RATES.

Send for Descriptive Circular to H. REINSTEDLER. Wholesale Dealer in Farm Machinery, St. Louis, Mo.

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The BRILLIANT SUCCESS of this Grain-saving, Time-Saving THRESHE, is un-precedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and FULLY ESTABLISHED as the "LEADING THRESHING MACHINE"



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THRESHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Apron," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millett, and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS, Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Litterings," requires LESS THAN ONE HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs."

Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted!" Powers, also a Specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers.

If interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for illustrated Circulars (sent free) with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc.

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FARM GATE HANGER, or the Barn Door Hanger, modified for use, on the Farm Gate. A durable, convenient and cheap Gate Hanging Sold by hardware trade igenerally. L. W. NOYES, Chicago and New York, 86 Chamber Street.

CARDS, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Statements etc. neatly and cheaply printed at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing Office, Topeka, Kansas.

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, Three Copies, Weekly, for one year Five Copies, Weekly, for one year. Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year. RATES OF ADVERTISING: One insertion. per line, (nonpariel) 90 cents.

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Sample copy of the Farmer sea and the cants.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Farmer.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

OUR CONTRIBUTORS. OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

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DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
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SNOW, Prop. KEDZIE, Prop. MUDGE, and host of
other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in
the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper
will be the short letters from farmers and breeders,
fruit-growers and others in terested in the various
branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon
the topics of the day, embracing full and complete
information upon every phase of the farmers' move
ment, will also be a prominent feature of the paper
Specimen conles will oe sent free to any address

	FAIRS FOR 187	5.
Cantral Ohio Georgia. Illinois. Indiana. Iowa. Louisville Ex. Michigan. Montana. Nebraska. New Jersey. New York. Northern Ohio. Oregon. Sonthern Ohi	Place of Fair. Sacramento. Mechanicaburg. A Macon. Ottawa. Indianpolis. Keekuk. Lonisville. Kast Saganaw. Helena. Omaha City. Waverly. Ocloweland. Columbus. Salem. Dayton.	Time of Fair of yet determined. Sept. 15 to 25. lug. 31 to Sept. 3 bot 18 to 25. sept. 32 to Oct. 2. sept. 28 to Oct. 1. Sept. 15 to 16. Sept. 37 to Oct. 2. Sept. 37 to Oct. 2. Sept. 31 to 34. Not yetflexed. Not yetflexed. Not yetflexed. Sept. 33 to 17. Sept. 6 to 10. Oct 11 to 16. Sept. 38 to Oct. 1. May 11 to 16.
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ONE DOLLAR!! ONE DOLLAR!!

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

IMPORTANT TO

ADVERTISERS . AND TO

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

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

To Kansas Publishers.

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

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

J. K. HUDSON. Editor and Proprietor of the Farmer.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The search for gold in the Black Hills by independent parties as well as by the government exploring party now there, have failed as yet to develop gold in paying quantities. Large numbers of miners are finding their way into that country who, unless successful, will suffer greatly for provisions and protection against the Sioux tribe. The continued bad faith of the government in violating treaties and the bad blood of the Indians may precipitate us in a general Indian war before the summer is over, in which event, if history repeats itself, a few Indians and a good many white men will be killed, at a very failed to tell us where you lived. What is great expense to the government.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Some citizen of that wicked town, Chicago, who has neither the wrath of man nor the fear of the Lord before his eyes, has been reaping a rich-harvest of dollars in selling a grasshopper exterminator. He claims to have been a Kansas farmer cleaned out by grasshoppers and to have discovered a weed that was sure death to (1. Hopper. The extract of this val uable exterminator he sells at one dollar. Thus prizes. They have met with hearty and corit is that Kansas and G. Hopper furnished another of the long list of vagrants, a means of securing a living without the requisite honest exertion required in the harvest field.

In response to a kind invitation from the Granges near Auburn in this (Shawnee) county, we attended a pic nic on Saturday, 17th inst. The members with their wives and their sons and daughters, big and little, were there to enjoy a day given to social recreation and amusement. The writer inflicted the address upon a patient and attentive audience, after which a long table, set in the grove, breaking down with the loads of good things that our women in Kansas know so well how to prepare, which amply fed all present, with enough left to satisfy even a hungry editorial excursion. It was a pleasant time much enjoyed by all. We are glad to note throughout the state the patrons of every locality are having these social reunions. Let three or four tranges unite, with plenty of music, short, pithy speeches, and toasts and responses, swings, and other amusements. Turn out with the whole family, babies and all, and give up the time to rest, amusement, and a general good time. Every member will go to his or her work stronger and better for all such gatherings. The Grange pic-nic is an institution we believe in.

We saw corn Saturday in all stages of growth, from one to fifteen feet in height, all having a good, rich, dark green color. The question now to be heard on every side is, where can we get stock to feed our corn to? One tarmer remarked that although his work horses had gone through the season without grain of any kind, that they were never in better condition the same time in the year upon full feeds of grain. This seems to be the report all round, and indicates that more work can be done on green grass feed than has been heretofore thought possible.

One of our friends brought in his wool the other day, sheared from Grade Cotswolds. It averaged 8% pounds to the sheep and brought 33'1-3 cents per pound—nearly \$3 per head. He said: "You see they would have been heavier fleeces, but most of them were ewes, suckling twin lambs. This wool money comes in just now when we need it, and before we can get anything from our general crop." Reader, dost take a hint?

No, it don't pay to make !butter for fifteen cents per pound-not even streaked, white oak butter. Think of putting twelve to fourteen quarts of milk into a pound of butter, with cheese retailing at twenty cents per pound. Let this be discussed in every farmers' organization in the west, and if one man cannot build a cheese factory, a dozen or two dozen can. Let us stop bringing to the west Ohio and New York cheese, with tens of thousands of acres of rich pasturage, unused, that will make cheese for all creation.

Plowing for wheat is everywhere pushed with great vigor. The experience in Kansas and other western states, every year, proves more and more conclusively the value and importance of early sowing. From the middle of August to the 5th or 10th of September our most successful wheat growers have deter mined as the time best calculated to secure the largest yield. It is a fact, however, in the face of this thoroughly demonstrated truth, every year proven with new and indisputable evidence, that as much wheat is sown after the first week of September as before. Early sowing gives the plants a chance to get well grows with a vigor that is impossible with the half killed plant of late growth.

The turnip crop is becoming more and more appreciated every year as a valuable aid and as a change in feeding stock, besides what may be wanted for family use. The old rule to "sow on the 25th of July, wet or dry," will not do in Kansas always, as it gives, in many seasons, a hard, fibrous root of little value. Very much depends upon the season that follows as to the best time to sow turnips. We have seen excellent crops grown sown the middle to last of August, but probably the safest plan would be to make three or four Harvard, Hamilton, Princeton, Wesleyan. sowings from the middle of July to say the 20th of August, whi would in any event bring early and late crops for all purposes. For stock, the Ruta-Baga or Swede turnip is the best; for table use the white flat varieties are preferable, although the large white globe and some of the yellow varieties are good for field culture. Sow in deep, rich soil, free from weeds. Mix the seed with ashes or fine dry soil, at the rate of one and a half to two pounds to the acre. Before sowing, let the ground be thoroughly pulverized and if brushed in lightly all the better.

A Correspondent asks : "How would it do to sow wheat and rye on prairie sod and then turn the sod over, and what would be the right time to do so?"

Tom Appleaced .- In your crop reports you your post-office address?

AMERICAN BIFLEMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

At a shooting match last year between the Irish rifle team and the American team in this Country, the Americans won the prizes over their Irish friends. During the last month the American team has been repaying the visit and shooting matches have occured in Dublin and other points in which the Americans again carried off the largest number of dial receptions every where in Ireland and Scotland and during this week, will meet the crack English rifle shots at the Wimbleton matches, which take place every year under the auspices of the British national Rifle Association. The American team which consists of picked shots from the New York Rifle As sociation will compete with their British Cous ns for the large prizes offered by the English association. The Irish team won in 1874 at Wimbleton over the English and were con sidered the best long range shots in the world. In the contest at Dollymount near Dublin, the firing was at ranges of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; fifteen shots for each marksman at each distance. The target is twelve feet wide, and six feet high. A heavy black line rules off three feet at each end which is called the 'outer." This leaves a space six feet square, the white portion of which is called centre. The bull's eye is three feet square. A shot in the bull's eye counts 4, in the centre 3, in the outer 2; a miss counts 0. The highest possible score would therefore be 4x15-60 at each distance or 360 for the team of six. Firing began at 800 yards distance, the Americans scoring 337 and their opponents 338. At 900 yards, the Americans scored 327, and the Irishmen 292. At 1000 yards the Americans counted 303 and the Irishmen 299. Total for the Americans 967-for the Irishmen 929, out of a possible of 1060, a score which has never been equalled by any riflemen in the world.

WHOSE TREAT IS IT, BOYS!

The foolish american system of treating, has made more drunkards than any natural appetite for whiskey has ever done. Few boys can withstand the ridicule of refusing to drink in a general "Treat" nor can a fair mind ed boy or man either who accepts the invitation of some jolly companion, who treats, feel otherwise than under obligations to return the treat. Boy's did you ever see the "lunch fiend" with that whiskey blossomed nose as he sits and waits to be treated, when the free and easy drinker invites all hands up to drink? The man who is trying to keep away from liquor, who is nerving himself to fight the appetite that is as maddening to him in the sight of liquor, as is the presence of victuals, to the mortal perishing with hunger, how often he is sent reeling into the gutter by liquor forced upon him in a "treat." Come Tom just take a friendly drink-just once, it won't hurt you, has sent home to suffering mothers and wives, those whom they thought on the fair road to reform." Does any body think of treating to dry goods, or groceries, or to a rail road fare? Men and boys ashamed to go to the bar alone will do it in a "treat." Boy's. start an anti-treating club. If you resolve never to treat any body, you will soon be dropped by the "old soaks" and the fast "young bloods" and nine chances out of ten you will from the effect of that single resolution be come of some use to yourself and to society

THE NEW SECRETARY AND THE WHISKY

The new Secretary of the Treasury has undertaken to cope with the whisky rings and expresses himself as doubtful if, in the end, they may not baffle his efforts to secure the enforcement of the revenue laws and the col lection of the whisky tax, so great is their power, politically and financially. The Sec retary has the cordial support of all good citizens in his efforts to control this most cor rupting influence in American politics-the whisky rings. Immense seizures of whisky started, and the vigorous, well rooted grain is have been made, and a rigid examination into less liable to freezing out, and in the spring the business of the rectifiers and the whole machinery for collection of taxes that is quite encouraging to those who are asking for pur er government.

REGATTA OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.

The fifth regatta of the rowing association of American colleges, for the championship, came off on Saratoga Lake July 14th. The distance rowed was three miles, which was made by the winning crew in 16 minutes and 521/4 seconds. The day was unusually fine and the attendance very large. Cornell won by two lengths. The colleges represented in the race were Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, Williams, Union, Yale, Amherst, Bowdoin and Brown.

We went to Kansas feeling that we had been mistaken in our estimate of its worth when passing through the state with mule and ox power, but this trip has decided us that it is one of the best states in the Union to live in and to all who are farming among stumps and gravel hills in the east we would reiterate the admonition of that great and wise man who said, "Go west, young man, go west;" and when we remember that Mr. Greeley crossed the plains in a stage-coach, we are not surprised that he so freely gave that advice. We today would rather begin a new farm in the valley of the Arkansas to make money on than to take one of the old and worn farms of the east at the same price per acre. In the west nature has lavished its choicest gifts, and noth ing is wanting but to apply the energy of the American people to make this equal to the very best in the Union.—Lincoln (Ill.) Times

81. 81. 81. 81. 81. 81. Pays for the FARMER for the balance of 1875. ance of the year 1875, for \$1.00.

Minor Mention.

Will You Do It !-- We ask of you, "gentle reader," if it has occurred to you in the midst of the bountiful crops growing around vou, if you could not give the old FARMER a friendly boost?" You know there is neighbor B. who does not take the FARMER, who not so much not over three times the seed. Weather: for his own benefit possibly, but for his tamily should take it—we say to you, speak to him about the matter. Give him a copy to read, and just mention to him that there are a great nrany reasons why he should take the only agricultural paper in Kansas. Tell him it won't be sent any longer than he pays for it, as we don't get our subscription list by send. ing it to a man after his time is out, whether he wants it or not. You might also add that you heard the editor say if he would read every number, every week for one year, because the FARMER don't skip a number every holiday-through and through, at the end of the year, if he said he had not received the worth of his money, the money would be refunded to him. Tell him while taking the trouble to to talk to him in a friendly way, that it pays to take the FARMER, as a business investment, as it will give a dozen or more volumes of profitable reading for every member of the household. If the writer was present at this interview, he would say with considerable emphasis, that a farmer's home without a farmer's journal is a good deal like keeping house without furniture-can be done, but awfully inconvenient. Now, "gentle reader," and if you are not gentle you ought to be, give the old FARMER a "boost" in its merits, and chalk us down for more good will that

Fruit Growers' Association of the Gulf States -The above association held its third annual fair at New Orleans on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of this month. Liberal premiums were offered in all the departments.

St. Joseph, Mo., Exposition.-This association is early in the field with its premium list, wheat \$1.00 to \$1.25 Potatoes 50c. Some which is a liberal one. Exhibitors can receive one by addressing J. T. Imbrie, Secretary, St. Joseph, Mo.

Crop Notes -The FARMER crop notes have een very favorably mentioned at home and abroad. Let them be reliable, friends, and let every portion of the country the FARMER reaches be represented. Give us the yields of the crops-not guess work, but what they yield in bushels actually measured. The value of all kinds of live stock—that is, what it is selling for, and the same of farm produce. We want the KANSAS FARMER crop notes to be known as honest, fair, square facts, without exagerations or mis-statements in any localities, or individual's interest. Friends, send along the postal card reports.

Vick's Floral Guide.—We are in receipt of Jas. Vick's quarterly Floral Guide, a perfect pests of any kind. gem of typographical beauty and neatness. Everybody in the west knows this prince of seedsmen and those who do not get ,his beautiful and valuable publications should at once enclose 25 cents worth of rag money to him at Rochester, New York, and receive the quarterly for a year.

ers upon topics of interest to members of any Grange wants to take advantage of this is good. liberal offer let them instruct their secretary to forward 25 or 50 cents for postage and the papers will be forwarded at once.

publican an editorial from the FARMER on Farm Accounts which is credited to the Spirit all cut, and well filled. Gro. W. Macy. of Kansas. Please correct.

Friendly Words .- An old and esteemed neighbor from among the hills of Wyandotte isfaction it gives me to read such sensible arthe state of Kansas than all the teachings of those political organs of court house cliques of all the county seats combined." Thanks.

We would like to know about the Chinese Yam, whether any are cultivated in Kan-J. F. C.

The sales have been made largely to emigrants from the older states, who are building up first class, permanent improvements. From Atchison, the road traverses the oldest settled portion of the state. The country is high rollwood, and good building stone, At Valley Falls, twenty-six miles out, is a fine town, with good water power and a good surrounding country for general agriculture. At Topeka, fifty miles out, the capital of the state and headquarters of the road, it crosses the Kansas river and passes over a section of high rolling prairie, underlayed with coal of excellent quality, and reaches the cottonwood valley at Emporia, one of the most thriving cities in the state. From this point to Florence, the route is up this beautiful and fertile valley. which is thickly settled and producing excellent crops. Excellent water power furnished at several points in the valley. At Newton one hundred and eighty five miles from Atchison, a branch road runs twenty seven miles to Witchita, which has been the great shipping point for Texas cattle. Here we strike the great Arkansas valley, spread out in all it glory. The main line of road continues west from Newton; passing Halsted, Hutchison, Peace, Ellinwood. Great Bend, Larned, Kinsley, Dodge City, and several smaller places to its present erminus at Granada.—Prairie Farmer.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent the bal

Crop Reports.

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

From Buck's County, Pennsylvania. July 12 .- Hay being harvested; Crop very light. Wheat worse, not a third of a crop; Alarmingly dry. Markets good, with nothing to sell. Potato bugs doing some dam-E. K. S. age; no other pests just now.

KANSAS. From Jackson County.

July 12.-Corn, except very late planting. forward and doing well, tasseling low, very thick stocks; late planting coming on well; potatoes, cabbage and turnips doing well. Weather: Warm, with plenty of rain; oats are not generally good, ripening irregularly. being short, thin and weedy, much not worth cutting. Chinch bugs working on oats and corn, the latter of which they cannot hurt as F. M. GREEN. it is too luxuriant.

From Trego County. July 14 .- Fall grain and corn good. Spring grain medium. Grasses very good. Stock

except work animals fat. Plenty of rain. Markets only local. Grass. hoppers gone North-west. J. C. HENRY.

From Smith County. July 13-Corn the finest prospect I ever saw, wheat mostly harvested about one half crop, barley good, rye good, oats perhaps one forth

Plenty Rain for the last three weeks early orn safe. Flour \$4.00 bacon 16 to 18c lard 20c corn meal \$3.50 per cwt. Grasshoppers nearly all left have done no serious damage W. D. COVINGTON.

From Saline County. July 17.—Grain mostly harvested. Last rains have made spring wheat and oats. Potatoes and corn growing nicely. "Octassa" wheat is the best of all, will go 30 bu. to acre. Plenty of rain. Everything growing. New

complaints of potato bugs, both the colorado and long black blister bug. L. F. PARSONS. From Crawford County. July 13 .- Wheat all in the shock or stack; oats partly in the shock and many standing in the fields very ripe; has rained so that the reaper cannot travel for the mud, is very wet, and raining hard now; danger of grain spoiling in the field; corn very fair to look upon now; hoppers to old a subject to talk about: chinch bugs in bad health; flax in the fields,

GEO. B. CHANDLER. will dry off soon. From Barbour County

and the mud to deep for the reaper, hope it

July 11.-Corn splendid; fine roasting ears a week ago; melons in great profusion; wheat and oats good, but small acreage; good season. Weather: Fine rain July 4th and 11th. No E. W. JLIFF.

From Greenwood County.

July 13-Crops are splendid in this county. Rye and wheat are cut, and some of it in the stack; would all have been stacked but rainy weather has set the farmers back. Farmers generally think rye will average 35 or 40 bushels per acre, and wheat about 20; oats Free Reading for Your Grange.—We have a are good, only about half done cutting them. few copies of back numbers of the FARMER They will average about 45 or 50 bushels per containing prize essays and many valuable acre; corn is doing splendid; never was a better prospect than at present, it is all comin the order, that we will send for the benefit of out in silk and tassel, quite a large amount any Grange forwarding the cost of postage. If planted this season. Health as a general thing

From Cloud County.

July 10 .- Rain in abundance; crops of all kinds doing well; no bugs or insects to harm Give Credit .- We notice in the Miami Re- anything; stock of all kinds doing fine; farm. ers in good spirits; fall wheat and rye about

From Morris County.

July 10.-Crops were never better than now at same time of the year; stock in good condicounty, under date of July 18th, writes: "I tion except teams, they are thin. Season very can't refrain from telling you what great sat- good. It rained all night and to-day until noon; streams very high; wheat stacks very ticles as the one in your last issue, 'The duty wet. Chinch bugs plenty, but doing no harm; of Leaders.' Such advice is worth more to hoppers all gone, for the last week, they have been going west, this is a new freak of theirs.

From Edwards County.

July 12 - Wheat damaged by hail storm; oats, barley and rye half crop; corn and potatoes looking fine; vegetables could not look any better. Rained July 9 and 11th; shower to day, the 12th. Black potato butle plenty, and industrious; grasshoppers passing over to the east, have done no damage.

T. L. RODGERS.

From Harvey County.

July 13.-Crops in this county are No. 1; oats mostly cut; corn and vegetables growing finely; rain plenty; no damage from insect pests. I have only been in the State 2 years. I set in the spring of 1874, 156 apple trees, out of that number about 100 are growing finely, a pretty good showing for drouthy Kansas, one of its worst years with an extra crop of grasshoppers to boot, besides this the trees were set in prairie sod that had not been broke one month. Let the faint hearted take courage. My loss in the leading varieties of winter fruit were of Rawless Janet, 40 per cent., of the Red Winesap, 35 per cent., of the Willow Twig, 10 per cent., of the Jonothan, 5 per cent. In the peach, pear and cherry my loss was not near so great. My candid opinion is that we will succeed well here with fruit if we go at it with the care and attention necessary to success. Notify, me when my subscription expires, cannot afford to be

From Smith County.

July 4.—Wheat, Barley, and rye with a fine rain has improved; corn is doing well; early tising columns of THE FARMER that the apcorn is secured if not destroyed, Fine rains pearance of an advertisement in this paper during the last week. Markets: Flour \$8.70 to \$4.00 dollars; bacon 16 to 18 cents; meal \$8 ties advertising. It is sometimes however, to \$3.50. Grasshoppers not so plenty and are not doing much damage; potato bugs plenty. W. D. COVINGTON.

From Leavenworth County.

July 10 -Corn as fine as could be for se late planting, there will be plenty of corn raised; wheat all stacked, and much better than any one thought it would be; cats very light; stock improving; plenty of rain; wheat \$1; oats 65 cents; corn 80 cents; green apples \$3 per bushel, and very scarce. Grasshoppers lit here on the 6th, and left on the 7th, and did but little damage; chinch bugs doing some H. C. SQUIRES. damage.

From Franklin County.

The farmers in this vicinity are congratulating themselves and each other, over the pres ent prospect of an abundant crop of corn, oats. potatoes, beans and grass, also a fair crop of flax. No wheat was sown as the grasshoppers were too slow in leaving us last fall.

We have, also, several herds of "grasshoppered" Missouri stock, feeding on the range here. From their improvement since they came here, we judge that Kansas grass agrees with them better than the "leavings" of Mis-L. E.L. souri grasshoppers. Will L. E. L. come again ?- ED. F.

From Reno County.

July 17.-The No. reapers sold in this Co is 100 more than you reported me. Harvest is now about over. Threshing has begun. Average larger than we calculated, the county will have 250,000 bu. wheat, oats are making large yield, corn still growing fine, Stock

is improving fast, cattle, horses etc. Markets, wheat 75@90c. corn 95, oats 35, rye 60c. Potatoes as before. Weather during week showry, grasshoppers moving occasional northward, Chinch bugs on corn, but not doing much damage.

From Barbour County.

July 15.—Fall wheat yield 25 bushels per acre, oats about 50 bushels per acre, corn very heavy, nearly all eared out, stands over 10 feet high stalks very large, probable yield 40 to 75 bushels per acre. Weather very warm and rainy, the longest time without rain during the season, two weeks in June. Stock in good condition, no diseases. Hay crop heavy, millet and Hungarian grass superb.

Potato beetle, injuring late potatoes, no chinch bugs, no damage by G. Hoppers, no damaging floods, though streams have been high. No Tornadoes. WM. M. FRIEDLEY.

DON'T CRINGE.

We have long believed the besetting sin of far too many country newspaper editors to be that of cringing, either to a clique of sharp, "cheeky" politicians who assume to own the ballot-boxes and the consciences of the people, or to one or more wealthy individuals who flatter themselves that the concentrated, double-distilled destinies of an empire rest upon their devoted shoulders, and that if those martyrized shoulder should unfortunately break down the whole political and social system would inevitably and immediately go to This evil does not prevail everlasting smash. to the same disgusting extent as formerly; but there is too much of it still remaining, and it does more to lower the press in the appreciation and estimation of the public than can well be estimated. We speak of this cringing as a sin, notwithstanding some editors love to regard it rather as an art, which, as they flatter themselves, makes their business better, and keeps their circulation up to the scratch. Viewed in its best estate, such reasoning is the shallowest humbuggery. The newspaper editor who cringes in unhallowed awe before dictatorial politicians, or the golden calf of wealth and pompousness, sins against the noblest of professions, against his known duty to the community, against his manhood.

In these latter days, when the "organ" bu-siness is on its death bed, the successful newspaper is the one which, knowing its own duty, does it. Perhaps honest, cool-headed inde-pendence, is the term which expresses our meaning—not foolish carping; not slang, nor abuse: not an Ishmaelitish disposition; nor yet a "Donnybrook Fair" mania for hitting a head every time you see it; but a fair-mind-ed, honorable independence of thought and action, having for its main spring of action the motto do right. There was a time when such newspapers lacked the degree of pecuniary success which seemed to nestle close to the "organish," "'Miss Nancy" stamp always on the lookout to shout "good Lord, good devil," as the veering of the mind might seem to require/ Then the newspaper press was second to the professional politician, and newspaper "organs" were almost as plenty as thos another species, and scarcely more commendable. But within the past few years, there has been a wonderous clearing of the atmosphere; and to-day we find the professional politician in the rear, while in front of him stands the fearless newspaper press—a power which henceforth is destined to be first, but which none but the unscrupulous need fear.

The country newspaper press is coming to its true heritage at last. Year by year it is becoming more and more difficult for bad, designing men to exercise a cencorship over its columns. The ambition of every editor should be to hold his columns aloof from even the suspicion of outside intermedling. This is the kind of a newspaper press the people have long waited for; now that they are to have it, their hopes and their trust will surround it like a wall of adamant. We have entered upon a new era. The professional politician has "lost his hold," and never again will he mount the throne to issue his regal mandates to the newspaper press of a free Republic. In fact, the mandates, when necessity demands, are more apt to come from the other side. Newspaper editors are taking their true position before the public-a position they have too long and too culpably allowed the average politician to usurp and abuse That editor has our pity who will persist in prostituting his paper to the sphere of an "organ" with himself at the handle.—Milford (Mass.) Journal.

OUR ADVERTISFRS.

We propose to so carefully guard the adverwill be virtually an endorsement of the parpossible with the most conscientious care on the part of a publisher that parties secure space who should not do so. So far as the FARMER is concerned this has only occurred two or three times in the past twenty months, among hundreds of advertisers. This much our readers have long since learned viz: That the FARMER does not go into partnership by giving advertising space to swindlers who are stealing the peoples money under the fiction of a lottery, or saloon keepers in the disguise of vendors of villainous whiskey compounds, called Bitters or the secret medicine quack doctors who frighten people into the purchase of their humbug drugs.—To make known to people where they may purchase implements, stock, seed, purchase land, school their children, buy books or supply any other legitimate want, is as much a convenience and a source of profit to the reader as to the advertiser. To give such a medium, which will protect its readers and its advertisers alike from the presence of swindling humbugs, is the work the FARMER has undertaken to do.

Diving the next twelve months the FARMER

To give such a medium, which will and do a GENERAL LAND BUSINESS. Will loan money for non-residents in sums of \$200 or upwards, the borrowers paying all expenses of loan. Refer to the U.S. Land Commissioner, at Washington, D. C., or the State Treasurer, at Topeks. Taxes paid in any part of the State for non-residents. During the next twelve months the FARMER will be placed in the libraries of over 20,000 granges, and in the 52 weeks of the year

have a million of readers. Among the new advertisements will be found that of

Е H. OSBORN & CO., Quincy, Ill. This firm is manufacturing Osborn's Grain and Seed Cleaner, one of the very best machines, for separating and cleaning all kinds of grain and seed, in the country. Their machines are sent on trial to responsible par-

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.

This well known and reliable firm of Kansas City. Mo., are offering for sale not only their splendid gang and sulky plows, Hoosier grain drills, but all kinds of farm machinery. They send their circulars and price lists free to applicants, and whatever they represent will be carried out honorably with their patrons. SAMUEL ARCHER & CO.,

of Kansas City, Mo., whose card appears this week, are personally known to us as thoroughly reliable men and possess, as they claim, the best of thoroughbred sheep, hogs, and poultry. Mr. Archer has expended a great deal of money, time and labor in improving his flocks of pure bred American Merino sheep. His descriptive circular sent free to applicants.

DOWNS & MERRILL, TOPEKA, KANSAS. The advertisement of this real estate and law firm appears in this issue. They are old residents of Kansas, thoroughly acquainted with the country and the value of lands, they are responsible and honorable men in whose hands business may be safely trusted.

JOHNSTON BROTHERS, SENECA, KANS. Cheap Homes.-Nearly everybody desiring

to locate in Kansas is interested in knowing where to purchase a cheap home. Johnston Brothers, land agents, at Seneca, Nemaha county, have a card in THE FARMER this week, setting forth the extra inducements offered by them, to parties seeking homes in Northern Kansas. Mesers. Johnston Brothers are agents for the choicest lands in that county, and parties desiring to purchase from them will find them straight-forward, honorable business men. They are old residents of Nemaha county and are perfectly reliable and responsible. The writer is personally acquainted with them and can vouch for their integrity. Seneca, the county seat of Nemaha, is the largest and most prosperous town on the line of the St. Joseph & Denver City R. R., and Nemaha county is one of the finest agricultural, stock raising, and fruit-growing counties in Kansas. One inducement for parties to locate in Nemaha county is the fact that two lines of railroad run through it and the county does not owe a gollar of railroad bonds.



ALEX CHARLES & CO.,

GEN. ADVERTISING AGENTS, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Advertisements inserted at reduced rates in all the leading papers in America. Stock Breeders (particularly) will find it to their advantage to send for our List, Terms, etc. Our facilities excel those of any Agency west of New York City.

AND HOW AND WHERE TO DO IT. A book of 50 pages every advertiser should have before making contracts. Sent for ten cents by ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents, ST. Louis, Mo.

CATALOGUES, Pamphlets, Briefs, etc., printed in the finest style, and at lowest living prices at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing office, Topeka, Kansas

New Advertisements.

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

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond from the Humphrey's importation in 1872. Also Chester White Hoes, premium stock, and Light Bahma Chick Ens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 23 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

LOOK HERE, EVERYBODY!

LOOK HERE, EVERIBUS.

Price Heduced.

SWISS COMBINATION TIME KEEPER AND COMPASS, Used by all business men. Guaranteed to keep accurate time and equal to any compass. Over 200,000 now in use in the East. This little Gem is elegantly encased in an imitation gold case and is suitable for either Ladies or Gentlemen. Price \$3.00.

MEMPHIS WATCH CO.,

MEMPHIS WATCH CO.,

Memphis, N. Y.

Cheap Homes.

JOHNSTON BROTHERS,

Land Agents, of Beneca, Kansas, (the largest town on the St. Joe & Denver City R. R.) have the agency of the Choicest Lands in Nemaha County, being entered by private entry in 1858, '59 and '60, which they will sell at very low prices for cash or on time. They also have a RELIABLE set of

. Abstracts of Title.

Nemaha County has no Railroad Bonds.
Letters of inquiry, with stamp enclosed, answered promptly.

Kansas Land Agency. DOWNS & MERRILL.

WE place on sale, WILD LAND and IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas.

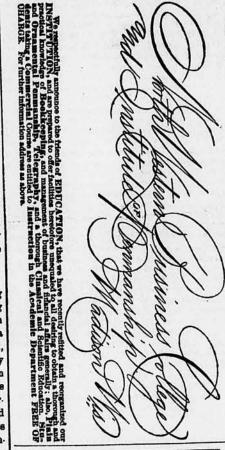
Parties desirous of selling, renting, or exchanging property, will do well to place their property on our records.

We invite the attention of parties who desire to purchase, to the advantages of our agency for the purchase of

Land or Improved Farms in all Parts of Kansas.

To parties in the Eastern States who design coming to Kansas, we offer the advantages of full information bout Wild Land, or Improved Farms, as also about Government and Railroad Lands.

Address DOWNS & MERRILL,
Topeka, Kansas.



PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE AT OTTUMWA, IOWA, On Wednesday, Aug. 18th, 1875.

THE Subscriber announces that he will sell at the above time and place, about 40 head of pure-bred Short-horn cattle, einbracing Young Marys, Young PHYLLIERS, LOUANS, POMONAS, DESDEMONAS, IANTHES, and descendants from imp. Beauty by De Vaux

(1916).

Among the bulls to be sold will be the noted show bull Loudon Duke 6th 10899—this bull, as a sire and show bull, has no superior, and few equals in America; two of his helfer calves took lat and 2d prizes at the leading fairs of the Northwest: - Rosebud Duke 1878, a fine Rose of Sharon bull, bred by that yeteran breeder of Kentucky, Abe Renick; also, several other promising young bulls, the get of Loudon Duke 6th.

Duke 6th.

This will be a good opportunity for getting first-class show and breeding animals, as all my show animals, consisting of two young herds, and one aged herd, will be offered. This is not a weeding-out sale, but embraces the very top of this well-known herd.

At the same time and place, Messrs, N. H. Robnett, Jas. H. Parker and T. B. Hickman, of Missouri,

WILL ALSO SELL 20 HEAD of thoroughbred young stock by imp. Peabody.

Ottumwa is easy of access, being situated at the crossing of the Des Moines Valley R. R., and northern terminus of North Mo. R. Hotel accommodations first-class.

Catalogues will be ready about July 20th, and can be had on application to JOHN G. COWAN,

Oregon, Holt Co., Mo.

Shepherd Dog for Sale. FULL BLOOD, one year old, very intelligent, partially trained. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 982, Kansas City, Mo.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE AND ART SCHOOL, Naperville, Ill. First-class advantages in Business and Art Studies at low rates. For circulars address J. GEO. CROSS, A. M., Principal.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Strayed or was stolen from the subscriber living 8 miles north of wichita Kansas, on the night of 12th of June, 1875, a brown Horse in fair condition, three white feet large star in forehead, white spot on nose, Collar marks, branded P. W. on left shoulder, weight about 1200 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to his recovery, W. F. DIXON, Wichitaf Kansas.

Strayed or Stolen.

On, or abount the 12th day of June, 1875, one five year old Bay Mare, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, legs dark up to the knee, front legs a little bowd, and having a bare spot on the left hind leg, near the fetlock. Also, one Sorrel Mare, 16 hands high, small star on the forehead. Had on, when she left, small star en the forehead. Had on, when she left, a leather halter; both shod on front feet. A liberal re ward will be paid to whomsoever will give information of their whereabouts and recovery.

CHARLES JASPERSON, Carbondale, Osage Co., Kansas.

PRICE LIST

RURAL BOOKS

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD,

Any of the following named books will be forward ed to any address, POSTAGE PAID, upon receipt of th price. To Granges wishing to purchase libraries, large or small, a liberal discount will be given :

Breck's New Book of Flowers.

Breech-Loader

Breech-Loader

Brill's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing.

Bryant's Forest-Tree Culturist.

Buist's Flower Garden Directory.

Buist's Flower Garden Directory.

Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener.

Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis.

Choriton's Grape-Grower's Guide.

Cobett's American Gardener.

Cole's (S. W.) American Fruit Book.

Cole's Veterinarian.

Conjery's Plain and Ornamental Alphabets.

8 Crack Shot (Barber).

Cumming's Architectural Details.

Dadd's (George H.) Modern Horse Doctor. 12mo.

Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. 12mo.

Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo, cloth, gilt back.

Dana's Muck Manual
Darwin's Variation of Animals and Flaats. 2 Vol. 6
Dead Shot, or Sportsman's Complete Guide.

De Voe's Market Assistant.

Downing's Landscape Gardening.
Eastwood on Crauberry.
Eggleston's Hoosier School-Master
Eggleston's Hoosier School-Master
Eggleston's Mystery of Metropolisville.
Eggleston's Mystery of Metropolisville.
Eggleston's Mystery of Metropolisville.
Eggleston's Geo. Cary) A Man of Honor.
Elliott's Western Fruit Grower's guide.
Every Woman her own Flower Gardener.

Soc. cloth.
Fiax Culture
Flax Culture

Flax Culture
Frank Forester's American Game in its Season.
Frank Forester's Field Sports, 8vo., 2 vols...
Frank Forester's Fiel and Fishing, 8vo., 100 En-

 Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing, 8vo., 100 Engravings.
 8 50

 Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen.8vo 7 00
 Frank Forester's Horse of America.
 8 vo., 2 vols.10 00

 Frank Forester's Horse of America.
 1 50

 Feller's Forest Tree Culturist.
 1 50

 Fuller's Grape Culturist.
 1 50

 Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.
 1 50

 Fuller's Birawberry Culturist.
 1 50

 Fullon's Peach Culture.
 1 50

 Gregory on Squashes.
 paper

 30

Guenon on Milch Cows. paper 30
Guenon on Milch Cows. 75
Gun, Rod, and Saddle. 1 00
Harney's Barns. Out-buildings, and Fences. 6 00
Harris Insects injurious to vegetation. 4 00
Harris on the Pig. 1 50
Henderson's Gardening for Profit. 1 50
Henderson's Gardening. 1 50
Henderson's Pratical Floriculture. 1 50
Herbert's Hints to Horse-Keepers. 1 75
Hooper's Dog and Gun. Paper, 30c., cloth 60
Hop Culture. 3 10
Hop Culture A0
Hunter and Trapper.

Hoopes' Book of Evergreens.

Hoopes' Book of Evergreens.

Hoopes' Book of Evergreens.

Huster and Trapper.

Hussey's National Cottage Architecture.

Jacques' Manual of the House.

Johnson's Manual of the Garden, Farm. and Barn

Yard.

Johnson's How Crops Feed.

Johnson's How Crops Feed.

Johnson's How Crops Grow.

Johnson's How Crops Grow.

Johnson's Regicultural Chemistry.

Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry.

Leuchar's How to Bulld Hot-Houses.

Lyman's Cotton Culture.

Miles on the Horse's Foot.

Mohr on the Grape Vine.

Monckton's National Carpenter and Joiner.

Monckton's National Stair-bullder.

Mrs. Cornelius's Young Housekeeper's Friend.

My Vineyard at Lakeview.

Norton's Scientific Agriculture.

Onto Culture.

Out form of Four Acres.

Paper, 30c., Cloth

Norton's Scientific Agriculture. 70
Onion Culture. 90
Our farm of Four Acres. Paper, 30c., Cloth
Pardee on Strawberry Culture. 71
Parsons on the Rose. By Samuel B. Parsons. 150
Pedder's Land Measurer. 90
Pedder's Land Measurer. 100

Pedder's Land Measurer.

Percheron Horse.

1 Potato Culture. (Prise Essay).

Pretty Mrs. Gaston. (J. Esten Cooke.).

1 Cuinby's Mysteries of Bee Keeping.

1 Quinn's Money in the Garden.

1 Quinn's Pear Culture for Profit.

1 Andall's Sheep Husbandry.

1 Randall's Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry.

1 Richardson ou the Dog.

Paper, 80c., bound River's Miniature Fruit Garden.

1 Roe's Play and Profit in My Garden.

1 Roe's Play and Profit in My Garden.

1 Saunders' Domestic Poultry. Paper, 40c., bound Schenck's Gardener's Text Book.

1 Simpson's Horse Portraiture.

1 Skillitul Housewife.

Figures on the Carlotte State of the Carlott

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER. TOPEKA, KAR., July 21, 1875.

Topoka Grain Market

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht. Wholesale cash prices from commission men, ed weekly by Keever & Foucht.
WHEAT—Per bu: Spring,
Fall, No. 1

"No. 2.

"Eo. 3.

"Ho. 4 ORN Fer bu; Mixed
White, No 1
Yellow,
OATS-Per bu; No. 1
RYE-Per bu; No. 1
RYE-Per bu
BARLEY-Per bu
FLOUR-Per 100 lbs-Fall, No. 1
Fall, No. 2.
Low Grades.
CORN MEAL-Per 100 lbs.
CORN MEAL-Per 100 lbs.

Corn Chop Rye-Chop Wheat Chop HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Corrected weekly by Hartsook & Gossett, and
ckoff & Krauss, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tailow
Leather

Leather
HIDES—Green
Dry Flint
Dry Salt
Green Salt Cured
Calf, Green Salt Cured
Kip, Green Salt Cured
Sheep Pelts, green
TALLOW
SKINS—Timber Wolf
Prairie Wolf
Otter
Mink
Raccoon

Topoka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly

Grocers retail price list, corrected McCiner & Co.
APPLES—Per bu
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common
Castor
BEESWAX—Per lb
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.
Common Table
Medium
Common

Geese,
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders.
Clear Sides.
Hams, Sugar Cured.
Breakfast. LARD—Per Ib.
CABRAGE—Per head
ONIONS—Per bu
SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp

> Onion Setts per Ib Kansas City Market.

KAMBAS CITY, July 18, 1875. GRAIN. The following are wholesale cash prices from co

No. 3.
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 8......
No. 3..... PRODUCE.

PRODUCE.

APPLES—Per bbl. 3.00@4.50
BEBSWAX—Per lb. @.35
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice. 156_16
Medium. 80_10
Medium. 150_00300
CHRESE—Per lb. 100_11
CIDER—Per bbl. 10.00313.00
EGGS—Per dox—Fresh 146_15
Pickled.
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed 200_40
Prime Live Geese 48 .200 .40 .48 8.00 2.50—2.75 3.00 8.25 8.25 8.50 1.70 1.80 3.80 4.00

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 600 Young Calves.

W. B. GRIMES, Care K. P. R. R. Agent. ELLSWORTH, KANSAS.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

IRONING DAY.

We were long ago firmly convinced that in a house where people live, eat, sleep and breathe, is not the proper place to have washing done, but until we can have better and cheaper laundry facilities, poor people will be obliged to do it, or have it done at home; this evil we must put up with until our civilization progresses a little farthur, but is it not possible for house-keepers to mitigate somewhat the evils of ironing day, or ironing days we

Is it sensible for a mother to stand over the ironing board from one to three days in a an American expedition which brought to an week, ironing, fluting and crimping childrens garments, which can only be worn so many times and then put through the same process again?

Or, if she has help, is it sensible for her to give up all reading time, all out door recreation, all time with her children and her friends and do the house-hold work for half the week, that her help may do that everlasting ironing? We think not, and the only way to make this work consume less time, is to make and wear plainer clothing. Poor people cannot afford to wear ruffles and knife pleatings on dresses that have to be washed and starched and ironed, and as long as the wife of the poor minister, the poor merchant, the poor mechan ic or the poor farmer, makes her eight cent calico in the same style that the bankers wife makes her organdie and her fine cambric, that long will she show her folly in toiling over the ironing board and cheating her brains to no purpose, for a cheap dress can be both planly and tastefully made, and will nearly always look better than if profusly trimmed.

If wealthy people choose to indulge in this expensive ironing, let them, and be content to wait for that as well as other luxuries until you can afford them. How ridiculous it is to say that a hot fire all day which consumes besides fuel the mother's temper and vitality, and the children's comfort, is cheap; it is a very expensive luxury. Of course we have to iron, and too, have to have a hot fire if we want to do it expeditiously and well, but in this season particularly, the task should be made as short as possible.

Both clear starch and flour starch should have a few spoonfuls of gum arabic water ble man to have inspired such devotion in the stirred into it, and there should be a piece of sand paper or a little fine salt sprinkled on a piece of paper to rub the iron on. Where there is more than one pair of hands to do the work, one pair should begin to iron as soon as it is daylight if possible in the summer time and thus in a couple of mornings get warm work out of the way while the atmosphere is reasonably cool.

AN IRISH FABLE.

"The Bad Son and the Good Son" "An' it was once long ago, in the ould counthry," said M.s. Biddy, "there was a livin' a fine, clane, honest, poor widdy woman, an' shavin' two sons, an' she fetched the both of em up fine and careful, but one of them turn ed out bad entirely. An' one day says she to

I've given you your livin' so long as iver I

"'An' will ye take a big cake wid me curse, or a little cake an' me blessing?" says she.
"'The big cake, sure," says he.

"'The big cake, sure," says he.

"'So she baked a big cake and cursed him, and he wint away laughin." By and by he came forninst a spring in the woods, and sat down to ate his dinner off the cake, and a small little bird sat on the edge of the spring.

"Give me a bit of that cake for the little ones in the nest, says she, and he caught up

a stone to throw at her.
"'I've scarce enough for meself,' said he;

and she bein' a fairy put her bake in the spring and turned it black as ink, and went away up in the trees. And while he looked for her to kill her, a fox went away wid his

"So he wint away from that place very mad, an' nixt day he stopped, very hungry, at a farmer's house, and hired out to tind the cows "'Be wise, says the farmer's wife,' for the next field is belongin' to a giant, and if the cows get in his clover he will kill you dead

"But the bad son laughed and wint away out to watch the cows; and before noontime he wint to slape up in a tree, and the cows all wint in the clover, and out comes the giant and shook him down out of the tree and killed him dead, and that was the ind of the bad

"And by the next year the poor widdy woman, she says to the good son :

Ye must go out into the wide worruld and sake your fortune, for I can kape you no long-

sake your fortune, for I can kape you no longer,' says she.

"Mother, I will,' says he.

"An' will ye take a big cake wid me curse, or a little cake wid me blessing?'

"The little cake,' says he.

"So she baked it for him and gave him her blessin,' and he wint away, and she a weepin' afther him foine and loud. An' by and by he came to the same spring in the woods where the bad son was before him, and the small, little bird sat again on the side of it. little bird sat again on the side of it.

"Give me a bit of your cakeen for me lit the ones in the nest, says she.
"'I will, says he, an' he broke off a foin piece, and she dipped her bake in the spring

and turned it into sweet wine; and when he bit his cake, shure an' she had toorned it into a fine plum cake intirely; an he ate and drank and wint on light hearted. And nixt he come to the farmer's house.

'Will ye tind cows for me?' says the farm-

er.

"I will,' says the good son.

"Be wise,' says the farmer's wife, 'for the the clover field beyant is belongin' to the giant, and if you lave in the cows he will kill

"'Never fear! says the good son; 'I don't slape at my worruck."

big stone up in the tree, and thin sinds ivery cow far out in the clover field, and goes back ag'in to the tree. And out comes the giant a roarin' so that you could hear the roars of him a mile away; and when he finds the cow-boy he goes under the tree to shake him down, but the good little son slips out the big stone, an' it fell down and broke the giant's head intirely. So the good son wint running away to the giant's house, and it bein' full to the eaves of gold and silver and splendid things!
"So what fine luck comes to folks that is

good and honest! An' he wint home and fetch his old mother, an' they lived rich and and continted, and died very old and respict-ed."—Sarah O. Jewitt, in St. Nicholas for July

THE HISTORY OF LADY FRANKLIN.

There is something both touching and appropriate in the petition of Lady Franklin, ly ng in dangerous and perhaps mortal illness for the prayers of the American people. It was and her terrible and long-lingering suspens From McClintock and his brave comrades she at last learned the not to be doubted news that her gallant and heroic husband had perished amid the cy mysteries of the farthest North. Lady Franklin did not need this proof of American interest in her life purpose and heart's work; her sufferings, her noble heroism, her unselfish devotion, her untiring energy, her uncowed spirit, have always received our warmest sympathies. Surely her appeal will be answered, it not in the churcheswhere perhaps it will be -at least in thousands of hearts impressed with the beauty of her devotion throughout the land. The old classic tales of wifely fidelity and sacrifice almost pale before her heroic search for her husband's fate for more than thirty years. Left alone at an age when it is proper oyous, and excusable to be giddy and forgetful, she has passed early and later youth, womanly prime, and oncoming age in this coneart wringing, yet undismayed pursuit. stant 1 The pleasures, the ambitions of life were afar off from her; her soul dwelt in the grim solitudes of ice deserts; her spirit was in the vague regions where there is nothing of vegetation, where an awful and eternal silence feigns, but where, also, she believed that her hero husband, dead or alive, must be. may guess that for long years there dwelt a hope in her heart that Sir John was still alive; that he had somehow escaped, perhaps, from the vast ice prison; that he had passed by perilous wanderings, and it might be by shipwreck, far beyond the frozen North. and thrown upon some remote but hospitable land, where the grass grew and men could live. Then came the truth, that the vestiges o Franklin and his men had been found, vesti-ges which left no doubt of their indentity, or of the long ago accomplished fate of the voyagers. Certainly, even the saddest, is better than harrowing suspense; and Lady Franklin was as heroic under the sure bereavement as she had borne up nobly while there was still hope. Franklin must indeed have been a nohearts of two self-sacrificing wives. His first wife, Eleanor Porden, lay mortally ill when he set out on his second Arctic expedition, in 1825. He offered to remain till she was well: but she begged him to proceed on his voyage, and placed in his hands a silk flag, which she asked him to hoist in the Polar Star. He sail ed; and the day after his gentle young wife died. He returned in three years to wed Jane Griffin, the lady who is now known as Lady Franklin. The story of her devotion is house-hold words in both countries. What she has suffered none can tell.

WHAT ARE JETTIES !

The Scientific American gives a familiar de scription of the jetty system which is to be applied in the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi, as follows:

The long discussion relative to the most practicable mode of improving the mouth of the Mississippi, so as to render the same pas sible to vessels of deep draft and thus open can, and it's you must go out into the wide worruld to make your fortune."

"'Mother, I will," says he.

"'Mother, I will," says he. propriation by the last Congress, for the con-struction of a system of jettles at one of the passes through which the stream enters the Gulf. The plans involving canals, which have been strenously advocated by many eminent engineers, are therefore for the time at least set aside, and to Captain J. B. Eads, an engineer now widely celebrated for his successful construction of the St. Louis Bridge, has been entrusted the task of causing the mighty current of the Father of Waters liter. ally to undo its own work and to break down the barrier which itself has created.

The delta of the Mississippi is formed of narrow strips of land, mostly low lying banks, through which the river winds until it makes its exit to the Gulf by a number of narrow passes. In some of these channels, previous attempts have been made to deepen them by dredging, with but partial success, however, as a single flood has been known to carry down sufficient sediment to fill them to their original depth; and the current besides emptying into the open water at the mouths speedily left at that point bars of blue clay surmountable only by light draft ships. The gist of Captain Eads' plan will now be readi-ly apprehended when it is regarded as shifting the point of deposit of these barriers from the shoal water at the entrance of one pass, out into the deep water where filling up by natural causes is impossible. By this means the river current is to be made to cut out and scour its own channel across the present bar. To do this, it is obvious that the banks of the pass must be extended so as to lead the stream far enough out; another section of conduit, as it were, must be added, and this is now to be formed by the submarine dykes or jetties.

The material of which these structures are to be composed is willow twigs bound in bundles, termed by engineers, "fascines," eight or ten feet in length, and about as many inches in diameter. A large number of fas-cines at a time will be lashed together to form ratts, the first of which will be from seventy five to two thousand feet in width, the largest rafts being sunk in the deepest water. The rafts will next be towed to the proper point, there loaded with stones and submerged, and thus the work will continue, one raft being sunk above another until the surface is reached. Each line of rafts will be narrower than the one below it until the upper course will not be more than ten feet wide. The two walls which will thus be constructed will be prolongations of the banks, and between them will form a channel with sloping sides. In the course of time the interstices of twigs and stones will fill with sand and mud, so that eventually, two solid submarine levees will be produced. Very little pile work, it is said, will be required except, perhaps, at the head of South Pass, which is the outlet at which

the river.

Captain Eads has already begun his surveys in which work, together with the making of the necessary contracts for material, labor, etc., the summer will be consumed. The first raft, it is expected, will be sunk by the beginning of October next.

NATURE'S VOICES.

Nature is not silent, but day and night she speaks a language varied and beautiful. Stern truths she tells, softer lullabys she sings than ever mother sang to restless babe, music has she, such as even Beethoven or Mendelssohn could not equal. Listen to her eloquent teaching. Pause awhile in the eager pursuit of your favorite phantom and hear the thousand melodious voices that are forever ascending from the earth. Nature sings an anthem that is ever heard by those who love her. Well paid are her listeners, for she will purify your desires, make your aims loftier and extend over you an influence soothing as balm to the open wound.

Let her talk to you through bird, and flow er, and tree, through mountain, ocean and sky. All that is fragile, transient and beautul tells you of the love and care of God, that extends even unto the sparrows and the lilies of the field. All that is majestic and sublim speaks to you of a wisdom and might vast as is eternity. Beautifully has the poet express-

"To him who in the love of nature, holds Communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various language; for his gayer hours She has a voice of gladness, and a smile And eloquence of beauty, and she glides Into the darker musings with a mild And gentle sympathy, that steals away Their sharpness e're he is aware."

Then open your heart to her sweet influen ces, and they will elevate and ennoble you and you will go out in the contest with new energy and a higher purpose, M. G. BERTON.

THE CLIMATE OF PIKE'S PEAK.

The highest point in the world where arrangements are made for scientific observations is the summit of Pike's Peak. There, 14,366 feet above the level of the sea, is a rudely con structed stone house, where live three men, the observing sergeant and his two assistants. During seven months of the year these men are shut off from all intercourse with other human beings. Early in November they house themselves and live on the provisions they have stored up and the meats they have buried in the snow. When the atmosphere is in a proper condition for the telegraph to work, some scraps of news are obtained, but they can not reach the world below nor the world get to them. The observations made from this lofty point are sent to almost every enlightened European nation. The sta-tion was established here in August, 1873, the special object being to learn something about the upper currents of the atmosphere. The principal instruments used are the barometer thermometer, hygrometer, anometer, and the rain-gauge. One of the most remarkable phenomena seen on Pike's Peak is the electric storm. A correspondent of the New York Tribune recently visited the summit signal station, and to him Mr. Brown, the observing sergeant, thus describes these storms :

"They generally begin with hail, and last from half an hour to four hours. The whole atmosphere is full of electricity. Sheets of fire are everywhere. Sparks crackle about your clothes and in your hair, and fill the buffalo-robes and the bedding. comes through the roof, through the windows, and up from the floor. It seems as though you are in a battery. If you go out doors a cloud of electricity rests on the whole Peak. It comes from the rocks; the clouds are full of The lightn

tensity—one's hair literally stands on end. Mr. Brown also stated that he had seen the frost a foot deep all over the summit, on windows, doors, and particularly on metals. Some times it gathers on the telegraph wires to the depth of eight inches, and frequently breakthe wires and stops communication. Such are some of the features of life on Pike's Peak.

WHAT THE NEW MOTOR WILL DO-IF SUCCESSFUL.

If it prove to be true, the possible results are beyond the imagination of the wildest dreamer. The steam engine will disappear. The motive power of the world will be cold water and air. The demand for coal will night vanish, for the force can of course be converted into heat, and will thus supply warmth as well as motion. Smoke will become an extinct nuisance. Trains will dart along the railroad at the minimum of expense and the maximum of velocity, and the problem of cheap transportation will be forever solved. A very great part of the cost of manufacturing will be saved. Flying machines will becom feetly practicable, for here is a force that far exceeds that exercised by a bird in proportion to its weight. Steamships will flash across the ocean, and the vast amount of room now used in storing coal, &c., will be saved. The danger of fire and explosion on sea and land will be greatly lessened. Although steam has never been successfully applied to artillery this new power perhaps may be. The general of the future will then go forth to meet an army with a few iron pipes and boxes, a pail of water, a force-pump, and a million or so of bullets. Thus equiped he will sweep off the fee by regiments. There is no end to the pospowers, uses, and benefits of this invention should it prove to be what is claimed for it. The whole world will be the gainer to an inconceivable extent. The enormous fortune sure to be realized by the inventor and his ring of backers will be well deserved, and the name of Keely will be known to the end of the world and the end of time,-Chicago Trib

THE GRECIAN KNOT.

For the benefit of our lady readers, we give what a woman writer says concerning the Grecian knot, a coiffure now coming into favor: "About one woman out of twenty-five has a head and features of the shape necessary to make this style becoming. Given a broad, half-high forehead, rather straight nose. well rounded face and throat, and the careles knot of hair low in the nape of the neck, with a pure, white part in the center of the head, from which the hair ripples naturally over the temples and ears, is beautiful, making the wearer a Greek goddess at once, or, what is pe at my worruck.'

And he goes out into the field and lugs a for the proper regulations of the volume of man. But take the remaining twenty-four

water in the new channel at various stages of woman, who have all kinds of foreheads and features, and who are stately with the hair on the very top of their heads, or braided and banded smoothly neither high nor low, or bewitchingly coquettish and girlish with a chatelain braid with a curl or two, finger puffs above the forehead and little rings falling over their pretty pink ears, narrow the temples and the cheeks by nearly obscur-ing them, and what is the result? The stately woman looks prim and belittled! the coquetish one is ten years older, and in many cases startling defects of features, or odd expressions, never before noticed by those who knew them best, and to whom they were once pretty, are developed by the change.

ADVERTISEMENTS. .

HUDSON'S

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REFERENCE BOOK.

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

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

and Refference Book" was suggested while the writer was engaged in farming, endeavoring to make the publications, which he was in possession of, answer the purpose of account books for the farm. The finishing of the work has been deferred from year to year, until the present time. In its scope and character 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, at any given distance, amount of seed per acre for all kinds of produce, interest tables showing at a glance the interest in any given amount for any length of time, rates of interest in every State, tables giving wages due at any given rate per month or day for any given time, tables giving period of gestation in all animals, temperature of blood and pulse of animals, legal weights of grain, etc., etc., in each State, rates of postage, weights of various woods, comparative strength, legal forms of Deeds, Notes, Receipts, and a vast amount of Miscellaneous and valuable informa tion for reference. This, in connection with the "ac count book," combining diary, ledger, inventories, register of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one book finely printed and finished substantially, at a price within the reach of every farmer in the land. The whole plan is so simple that any farmer or his son or daughter can keep them, and thus secure to every farmer a systematic and business like history of his years operations, and whether they have brought him oss or gain. A table, giving more accurately its contents, 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 a number of enquiries, would state that THE FARMERS ACCOUNT AND REFERENCE

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TOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT RDU-CATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, ECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits. THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WO-MENS, are prepared with express reference to these

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FARMERS COURSE

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rill be formed.
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restary.

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. K. HUDSON. } Proprietors. { PRANK A. ROOT. THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH



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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful 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 falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of the days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Pasce of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and trands 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 fellows.

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 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 appraises 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.

There shall also detarmine cost of keeping and the bene-

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the bene-nts the taker up may have had, and report the same on

their appraisement.

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

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

The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be great-

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

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week ending July 7. Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk. ONY—Taken up by George W. Montgomery, Hiaw Tp.,May 22d,1875, one bay mare pony, about nine yes tick marked, blurred brand on left shoulder. Valu

Chautauqua County .- M. B. Light, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Hewins & Lawrence, Jefferson p., May 24, 1875, one bay horse, 14 or 14% hds. high, black nane, tall and legs, saddle marks, a few white hairs there collar works, 9 or 10 years old. Value, \$25,

Cherokee County,—Ed. McPherson Clerk. Cherokee County,—Ed. McPherson Clerk.

SHEEP—Taken up by W. E. Cowan, Spring Valley Tp.,
May 7, 1875, 16 sheep, four black, and all marked with underbit and swallow fork in each ear, bell on one black
sheep. Value, \$24.

MARE—Taken up by Moses Banifold, Pleasant View
Tp., May 18, 1875, one iron gray mare 14% hds. high, blaze
in face, and harness marked. Value, \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. Mitchell, Lowell Tp., June
11, 1875, one sorrel horse, 10 or 12 years old, white stripe in
face, branded "Cp" on left shoulder. Value, \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by Taylor Foster, Lowell Tp., June
11, 1875, one horse, 16ght bay, 18 hds. high, few white hairs
in forchead, no brands. Value, \$10.

Coffey County-Job Throcmorton, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Green B. Traylor, Key West Tp., offey County, Kan., one bay mare pony, no marks or rands visible, supposed to be seven or eight years old. brands visible, supposed to be seven or eight years old. Value, \$30.

PONY—Also, one dun horse pony with white stripe in forchead and branded with "H S" on the left shoulder, also some mexican brands. Supposed to be ten er eleven years old. Value, \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Marietta Roney, April 12, 1875, Star Tp., Coffey County, one darkbay horse with white stripe in forchead, both hind feet white, with some saddle marks and supposed to be four years old. Valued at \$30.00.

Crawford County-J H Waterman, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by M. C. Kelley, of Lincoln Tp., one dark bay mare, blind in left eye, one white hind foot, supposed to be eight years old, no marks or brands. 3 V at \$15.

Greenwood County-L. N. Fancher, Clerk MARE—Taken up by J. C. Gray, Lane Tp., May 12, 1875, one sorrel mare three or four years old, white stripe in face, scar on one fore leg good size mare. Value, \$70. MARE—Taken up by John Keeney, Pleasant Grove Tp., May 24, 1875, one chestnut sorrel mare, 15 hands high, sapposed to be seven years old, white hind feet, saddle and harness marks. Value, \$65.

LaBette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thos. Ryan, of Oswego Tp., one bay mare about 14 hds. h2gh, star in forehead branded "R" on left shoulder, seven years old, and of the value of \$40.00.

Lyon County-J 8 Craig, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Franklin Batch, Jackson Tp., May 22d, 1875, one three year old stallion, brown color, or dark chestnut sorrel, star in forehead, no other marks or brands visible. Value, \$50.

MARE—Taken up by David H. Gard, Elmendro Tp., on the ist day of June, 1875, one dark bay mare, star in forehead, blaze on nose, both hind feet white branded on left hip with a circle and letter "P" inside of circle, shod before, seems to be stiff in left shoulder, has collar marks, had on a leather head halter, with rope attached. Value, \$50.00.

Marion County-Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. | STALLION—Taken upon on the premises of W. W. Brewer, of Center Tp., Marion County, one brown stallion, about 8 years old, white in forehead, left ear notched on under side. Value, \$30.

ALSO—One mouse colored stallion, about two years old, Value, \$25.

FILLEY—Also, one bay filley, about two years old, some white in forehead. Value, \$25.

FILLEY—Also, one sorrel filey, two or three years old, white in forehead. Value, \$25.

FLLEY—Also, one yearling filley, blaze face. *2 Value, \$25.00.

McPherson County-J R Wright, Clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by E. Prior, Turkey Creek Tp., one black filley, 3 years old, with large white spot in forehead and heavy mane and tail. Value, \$25.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Grasty, Sugar Creek Tp. May 25th, one gray horse 8 years old, rather heavy bullt with heavy mane and tail, sear in left nostril, about 15 hds high. Value, \$40.

Morris County-H W Gildemeister, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Scott Cunningham, of Rolling Prairie Tp., June 16, 1875, one dark brown mare, two year old, black mane and tail, slender limbs. Valued at \$30,00 Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Louis Zurcher, Neuchatel p., June 16, 1875, one dark bay stallion, three years old one, white on left hind foot, and on right fore foot above he hoof there is an old sore.

Reno County-W H Beatty, Clerk, COW—Taken up by B. H. Reville, Haven Tp., on May 21st, 1875, one black and white cow, about 6 years old, branded "J" on left hip and cut in left ear. HEIFER—Also, by the same, on same date, one year-ling heifer, red and white, no marks nor brands. CALF—Also, by same, on same date, one white bull calf, about five months old, no marks nor brands. The three animals valued at \$30.

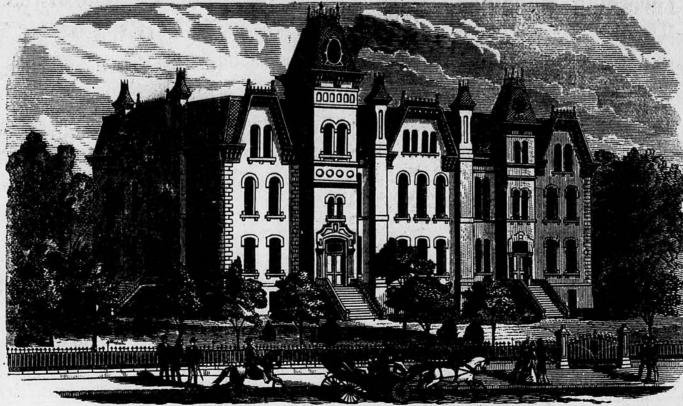
Shawnee County-P I Bonebrake, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by O. P. Leighton, of Tecumseh Tp. Ray 30, 1873, one strawberry roan horse, 6 or 7 years old, 1 hands high blind in left eye, shod all around, Valued a

Sumner County-Stacy B Douglas, Clerk. summer County—Stacy B Bouglas, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Carpenter, of Gore Tp., on
May 2d, 1875, one large bay mare, small white spot in forehead, heavy mane and tall, age from 7 to 12 years.
FONY—One bay pony, small white stripe in fore-head,
right hind leg white from pastern joint, with saddle
marks, 4 years old.
COLT—One small two year old horse colt, white spot
n fore-head, some white hairs around right hind foot.
COLT—One black horse colt, 2 or 3 years old.
COLT—One black yearling mare colt.
COLT—One black yearling mare colt.
COLT—One hay yearling horse colt, white spot in forehead.

1

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C. R. POMEROY, President.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk.

To Kansas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, Justice of the Peace, for each affidevit of taker up. Justic

Washington County-G W Pasko, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by G. W. Kennedy, of Sherman Tp., one bay mare colt supposed to be two or three years old, star in forehead, and right hind foot white. Apprised at

Wilson County-G. E. Butin, Clerk. Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Elijah Standfield, Clifton Tp., May 6, 1875, a dark iron gray pony mare, spot in forehead, small white spot on left side of nose, saddle and harness marks, saddle scar on back, had on bell and leather bell collar, about eight years old, 12 hands high. Value, \$15.

GELDING—Taken up by M. C. Cowdery, Clifton Tp., May 6, 1875, a scorrel gelding pony, white face, hind feet white, about 6 years old, about 18 hands high, no other marks or brands. Value, \$20.

MARE—Taken up by George W. Staton, Cedar Tp., May 20, a dark bay mare, about 14 hands high, black mane and tall, black stripe down back, black legs from knees down, saddle and harness marks, very dim brand on left shoulder, had on a rope headstall. Value, \$25.

Strays for the week ending June 16.,

Allen County-H. A. Needham, Clerk. Alles 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 ear. Appraised at \$11.
COW—Taken up 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, Cosage 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 \$35.

Brown County-H. Isely, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Trompeter, Mission Tp, May, 1875, one black horse, eight years old, 14 hands high, split hoof left fore foot, shoe on said split hoof, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$40.

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, 1975, 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 mare colt pony, three years old, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Dun pony appraised at \$20. Bay oun nind feet white. Dun pony appraised at \$20. Bay only appraised at \$15. PONIES—Taken up by J. J. Brown, Little Walnut Tp, fay 21st, 1875, two grey horse ponies, 14% hands high ten fr welve years old; one has his ears split, branded \$5 on he left shoulder; the other has a dim unknown brand on ach shoulder and the letter \$5 on the left. Appraised at 20 each.

Crawford County-J. H. Waterman, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. H. Collins, Baker Tp, May 8th, 1875, one roan mare, six years old, cord mark on left aind leg, collar 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 ht, 1875, one dark brown horse, six years old, 15 hands igh, hind feet white, white spot on left fore foot, star in brehead; Appraised at \$30.

Leave worth 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 Lafayett S. Shadley, Drum Creek 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 "S" on left shoulder. Appraised at \$35. Morris County-H. W. Glidemeister, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L. M. Hill, Eim Creek Tp, may 14 1875, one light bay mare, ten years old, black mane and tail, branded "L M N" on lieft shoulder. Appraised a 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 Tp, Sebruary 2d, 1878, one white speckled heifer, 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, 154, ands high, branded "P B" on left shoulder, small star in orchead, 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, Erie Tp. one bay nare, three years old, 14 or 15 hands high, thin in flesh, no narks or brands. Appraised at \$25.

Riley County-W. Burgoyne, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Russell Platt, Bala Tp. May 17th, 1875, one bay mare, twelve years old, 13 hands high, no marks or brands.

Reno County-H. W. Beatty, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Marshal Batty, Reno Tp, one sor-rel mare, six years old, 14 hands high, branded T I on left hip. Appraised at \$50 GOLT—Also by the same person, one horse colt, three years old, 14 hands high, four white feet and white face.

Summer County-Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by George W. Bowyer, Wellington Tpone bay yearling horse colt, 12 hands high, right hind footwhite. Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Franklin Peterson. Toronto Tp. day 8th, 1875, one sorrel mare, five years old, saddle and sarness marks, no brands or blemishes perceptible. Appraised at \$25.

POSTERS, Hand Bills, Dodgers, etc., printed in every style and at the very lowest figures, at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job office, Topeka, Kan.

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Loans made upon unincumbered real estate in Kan-sas and Missouri, in amounts of \$500 and upward, run-ning from one to five yeas.

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

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Offers for the spring trade of 1875 a full and complete assortment of general nursery stock, of unsurpassed quality and at lowest cash rates.

My stock of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Quince, together with a full and general assortment of small fults is complete, and in quality fully, equal to the rates desiring to buy for cash, will find it to their advantage to correspond with me, before purchasing.

ECCIVED THE PREMIUM at five State Fairs—R. St. Louis, Mo.: Mansfield, O.; Cleveland, O.; Erie, Indianapolis, Ind. Has a movable beam; rakes, hoes; scrapes the sides of sweet potato ridges; cuts runners; does all that any other hand plow does. It is saventage to correspond with me, before purchasing. C. H. TAYLOR,



CAHOON'S **SEEDSOWER** Bowsall kinds of

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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. Topeka. Kan.

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runners; does at that any other hand plow does. It is a wrought iron frame; steel implements. Send for circular. Address May. GEO. W. RUE, Hamilton, O. Sample machine may be seen at W. W. Campbel & Bro., Topeka, Kansas, General Agents.

\$10 REWARD

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM 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 oi the white of the right eye, and a narrow white circle above the hoof of the left hind leg; fore feet lately shod.

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

A. M. AVERILL, Emporia, Kansas.

STRAYED.

CTRAYED, From 110 creek, near the old Santa Fe road. Osage county, Kansas, on the 30th of April, 1875, one bay pony mare with few white hairs on forehead, and little white spot on upper lip, about 13½ hands high, four years old, heavy with foal when left.

Also one dark bay pony mare colt, two years old, both near feet white, star in forehead, and strip down the face, running somewhat to one side. Information tleading to the recovery of either or both will be suit-dably rewarded.

JOHN S. HAGELE,
Newbury, Wabaunsee County, Kansas.

Newbury, Wabaunsee County, Kansas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—\$15

REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—\$15

REWARD.

CTRAYED, from the subscriber in Salt Creek Valley
May 23, one "Bay Mare." Black legs, mane and tail;
dark line on her back; one white hind foot, and a little white on the forehead. There is a bunch similar
to a bone spavin on one of her hind legs, also small
bunch on right breast caused by the collar, she is nine
years old and about 16 hands high. I will pay the
above reward for her return.

Leavenworth "July 5, 1875," GEO. P. ALLEN.
P. O. Address

Leavenworth, Kansas.

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

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T. L. MILLER, Beecher, Illinois, Breeder and Im
porter of HEREFORD CATTLE and Cotswold
Sheep. EF Correspondence Solicited.

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driving horses of fashionable blood.

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Mo., (rail road station, Lexington), breeder of
ours Short-Horn Cattle; also Cotswold and Southdown
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A. II. Breeder, (not dealer) Short-horn Cattle, Choice young bulls for sale.

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Breeder of Fure Shorthorn Cattle of fashionable famlites Young stock for sale cheap. Bend for catalogue.

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Nurserymen's Directory.

JENKINS, Grape and Seedling Nursery. Box 45, Winona, Col., Co. Ohio, Specialities—Forest seedlings and trees, Evergreens, Concord Grape see, etc., etc. Vines, etc., etc

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Illustrated Catalogue Free.
Correspondence Solicited. DLANT SEED COMPANY.—Established 1845—Incorporated 1873. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable Seeds. Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.

PRIME FRESH OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—
1 bush., \$7.50; 2 bush., \$14; 3 bush., \$30; 4 bush., \$25; 5 bush., \$30. F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Ill. Beekeeper's Directory.

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GRANGERS, P. of H. We would advise you when coming to this city to buy groceries, to call on WHITTON & WEISS'. In-quire prices and see the quality of their goods, before buying alsowhere.

buying elsewhere. One box of Chary's Emstant Fink Powder will make a plat of BEST BLACK INK in five minutes. \$1.55 per ds., \$1.55 by mail. H. G. O. OARY, Easseville, O. P. C.

C. W. JOHNSON,

Attorney at LaW. ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Office in Hetherington's Building. Hedge Plants for sale, 2 miles Southwest of Topeks, on Burlingame road, by H. W. Curris.

Zet us Smile.

Switzerland proposes to "watch" our Centennial. Just lever alone, and she'll come out all right yet Commercial Advertiser. She has already wheeled into line' and joined the move-

"Sir" said an old judge to a young lawyer, "you would do well to pluck some of the feath-ers from the wings of your imagination and stick them in the tail of your judgment."

An old lady, on hearing that a young friend had lost his place on account of misdemeanor, exclaimed: "Miss Demeanor? Lost his place on account of Miss Demeanor? Well, well! I'm afeared it's too true that there's allus a wo-man at the bottom of a man's difficulties!"

At a circus, while the rope—walker was going through his performance, a boy about
twelve years old turned to an acquaintance of
the same age and remarked: "Tom, do'nt you
wish you could do that?" "Yes, I do, sadly replied Tom, "but my folks make me go to school
and are determined that I shan't never be no-

It never pays to fret and growl When fortune seems our foe: The better bred will push shead And strike the braver blow. For luck is work And those who skirk
Should not lament their doom,
But yield the play
And clear the way,

That better men have room. At a camp-meeting last summer, a vener able sister began the hymn—
"My soul be on thy guard:

Ten thousand foes arise." She began in shrill quavers, but it was pitched too high. "Ten thousand—Ten thousand," she screeched, and stopped. "Start her at 5,000!" cried a converted stock broker present.

A Virginia paper announces the marriage of Miss Jane Lemon to Mr. Ebenezer Sweet whereupon somebody perpetrates the follow-

"How happy the extremes do meet In Jane and Ebenezer; She's no longer sour but sweet, And he's a Lenon squeezer!"

Very stern parent indeed—Come here, sir!
What is this complaint the schoolmaster has made against you? "Much injured youth—"It's just nothing at all. You see, Jemmy Hughes bent a pin, and I only just left it on the teacher's chair for him to look at, and he came in without his specs and sat right down on the pin, and now he wants to blame me for it."

An enthusiastic Americaniste reports to the Brooklyn Argus the discovery of graven stone somewhere in the Catakills which is thought to be of extraordinary antiquarian interest. On the base are cut in rude letters the follow-

> 1643. TH-ISS-TO-NEWA-SPUTH-ER-EFO-RCATTLET-OSCRAT-OH-THEIR-BA-CKSON 8, B, AN-TH-ONIE

It is supposed to commemorate some great historical event of the early Dutch settlement

A young lady was yesterday standing on th wharf at the foot of Second street, waving her handkerchief at a schooner lying in the stream. handkerchief at a schooner lying in the stream.

"Know anybody on board? queried her companion, as he came along. "No, I don't: but they are waving their handkershiefs at me," she replied. "Hand (ha!) ker (hoo!) chiefs!" he exclaimed, dorpping his basket and leaning against a woodpile; "why, them's the men's shirts, hung up to dry?" She waved into a warehouse.

Far down in the sunless retreat of a cellar, I'll hide me from syllables swaming like flies A wretched, unfortunate, miss-maddened spell-

Whe cares not a straw for the costliest prize. Burn up my old school books to day, if you love

Drown Webster and Worcester deep in the well! "There's nobody here that can read, write or Spell!"-Independent.



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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