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Agriculture.

Written expressly for the Kaneas Farmer.

ing don't pay."

In the FARMER of the 8th inst., you quote an excellent article on "proper modes of plow ing," from W. H. White, in Country' Gentlemen, but I think he errs in saying, "good

The summer fallow is of doubtful benefit to any upland prairie soil as light and loose as that of Kansas, as loss of soil by summer winds offsets the advantages, but on some of the older cultivated, heavy bottom land I have seen its advantages under circumstances where good management nor good farming would furnish the green crops, and I have in mind a field of forty acres that will only be subjugated and reduced from weeds and to a proper division of the surface soil by a good

the cucumber question, but the tone and man-posed prairie situations and in all others mer of this same woman had something beau—where winter wheat is not acknowledged as tiful in it as she remarked: "I like them long green's powerful well; their sich good bearers."

There has been an unusually large number management and good farming would do of dry cows sold out of the country this season away with the necessity of all naked fallows and I apprehend that prices will be high next and give us in their stead green fallows, or spring for milch cows. Many of the best crops which would stand in the stead of any cows failed to get with call last season, and fallows and make the farming more profitable the owners' necessities compelled them to sell. I think farmers who have any surplus of cows to come in, in the spring, will do well to make a note of this fact.

> The wheat crop of this, section, that part of it not damaged by the grasshoppers (about one-fourth of the whole), has made an excellent yield. One crop of seventy acres gave a yield of 261/2 bushels per acre; another, of after corn, if it is not as sure, rye is one of the twenty-five acres, gave 31 bushels and a frac-winter wheat was killed down to an extent



FARM NOTES

BY DR. A. O. CHARE,

(Formerly Editor) of the Earnes Parmer.

To those who are looking for a better tometown with a notice of sale for the
printer, the items of which ran as follows:

Sixty head of hogs, fifty serves of orn, forty.

Sixty head of hogs, fifty serves of orn, orny.

There years ago, five hundred dollars would
have bought the worldly possessions of these
hoys. They got together a complete teams,
some farming intensity. If you together a complete teams,
some farming intensity. If you together a complete teams,
some farming intensity. If you have been the reason as apple, very even and
boys. They got together a complete teams,
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hoys. They got together a complete teams,
some farming intensity. If you have been the reason as a spice,
year, made a crop which brought, them probably \$1,000, no cash and/stock, and to-ady they
some farming tone should not be a complete teams,
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some farming tone should not should within the range of assured crops, the trial of the Clawson or Seneca and the Treadwell. The Seneca is a new white bald variety, originating in New York, and resisted the rigor of last winter and spring, where other white kinds, like the Tappahannock and Diehl, were wheats, the Tradwell seems to be quite as kill it as any other grass hardy as the Seneca, and where the latter cannot be obtained, the former may be recommended. For the reasons named and for some others which might be stated I venture the opinion that the wheat season of 1875 6 will he one favorable to white a support of the reasons and the season of 1875 6 will he one favorable to white a support of the reasons of the season of the support of the reasons of the season of the support of the reasons of the season of the support of the suppo e one favorable to winter grain within me degrees, even outside of the strict limits of the winter wheat belt. Or in other words, there are signs that the sowing of winter wheat in the fall of 1875 will be less hazardous than in an average of seasons

And now a few words about fall rve. tion, while three acres, belonging to a miller, threshed out 126 bushels.

The potato crop will not be a large one, but having been made before the deluges came on, summer fallow.

On the first of June last I had little idea that I should, on the ninth of September, be eating cabbage, squashes, tomatoes, etc., of my own raising; but finer vegetables I never shannock, Shaker Russet, and a larger dand prevented that carbage seed soon (most of fine quality. If they prove to be harvested early in July. Or seed that date of fine quality. If they prove to be harvested early in July. Or seed and 95 per cent. of these will make good heads; 500 are of Marblehead Mammoths, Flat Dutch, Drum Heads, etc., of which not over fifty per cent. will head. This reminds the eyes healthy.

The potato crop will not be a large one, but the quality is extra. Our seed mostly continue, and was bad-by independent to the corp. Having few that I should, on the ninth of September, be eating cabbage, squashes, tomatoes, etc., of my (June 15). Early Rose, Peach-blow. White New Shannock, Shaker Russet, and a large red and the cabbage seed soon (most of first) nume of the cabbage seed soon (most of first) nume 10th. About 700 of the cabbages are Winningstadt, and 95 per cent. of these will make good heads; 500 are of Marblehead Mammoths, Flat Dutch, Drum Heads, etc., of which not over fifty per cent. will head. This reminds the eyes healthy.

If was not a farmer and consequently not the lacked of pressure and the complete of the first half of holy of the cabbage sale when the rop was saved and has proved to be reflected being from 20 to 35 bushels to the crop. Having few based stages and has proved to be red that of first half of fall or spring pasture, rye may be sown in September, be pastured again to the cabbage stages and that date of fine quality. If they prove to be harvested early in July. Or seed-in that date of fine quality is the cabbage seed soon (most of first) have seen it first being form the lackes as far south as Arkansas, Tennessee and the prevention of first half of the crop. Having few the complete the money, or the the crop was saved and has proved to be resulted to first and the complet

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

RENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Can you give me some information in regard to the Kentucky blue grass? When to sow the seed, fall or spring? And how it is should be applied on the top after wheat or oats, or should it be harrowed in? And how high does it grow on common soil? And how high does it grow on common soil? And does plowing does it make good hay? And does plowing a kill it as any other grass? Also, can you give as kill it as any other grass? Also, can you give tter me the address of some reliable man from om whom I can get good clean seed, free of bad ome weeds, etc.? I will be thankful for any in-

REUBEN FOX. SINKING VALLEY, Penn.

REMARKS,—It is surprising how common it is to find farmers of the Middle and Western States unacquainted with this grass.

when it would have been impossible for a neighbor of known integrity to have sold such short-horns for one third the money, or the most unaccountable thing of all was, that the parties who bought the blue grass had it growing all over their farms, as we have no doubt our friend from Pennsylvania has.

This grass in found in the property of the parties who have no doubt our friend from Pennsylvania has.

This grass in found in the pastures and meadows are usually in lots of five, ten or fifteen acres. But whether pasturing be large or small, there is no economy in having the surface half covered with grass; and it is unaccountable that men who regard it is exceedingly bad farming to see bare spots in fields of grain, are so often indifferent to the same thing in their pastures.—National Live Stock Journal.

top has a hue of deep purple, which the other

quarts to the acre, with other seeds-clover or timothy, or both—as it is difficult to get the blue grass seeds, sown in the chaff, distributed so as to evenly cover the ground. In any case it will be four or five years before we can expect a thick, well-matted blue grass sod. To hasten the work, and to cause the grass to grow on spots that are bare, there is nothing equal to barn yard manure, spread upon the surface in fall, winter or early spring.

ing to be from Kentucky, were selling the seed in Ohio to farmers (living on hilly and we have so often product and solve as we have so often product and solve as a selling the seed in Ohio to farmers (living on hilly and we have so often product and solve as a selling the seed in Ohio to farmers (living on hilly and we have so often product and the selling that the selling the selling the selling that the selling the selling the selling that the selling the selling that the selling the sellin we have so often urged upon our readers, will appear impracticable. But it must be rememseed in Onio to farmers fiving on unity and we have so often urged upon our readers, will sandy land, as being specially adapted to such a spear impracticable. But it must be remembered that the great majority of the farmers of the same parties sold. Short horns with the '"17" crosses as high as \$1,000 to \$1,500 each, "17" crosses as high as \$1,000 to \$1,500 each, "18" crosses and meadows are usually in lots

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were of the finest quality. I then remembered that our own wheat had, before being sown, been steeped in a solution of blue stone, (sulphate of copper.) which prevents blight, and that we had omitted to do this with the samples of Australian wheat, but we did steep the last sample, which is now in full ear without any symptoms of blight or disease It is fully ten days more forward than our own wheat growing near it. although sown the same day. As we hear of such ruinous losses by blight in our colonies, I think it most imby blight in our colonies, I think it most important that the steeping process should be there generally adopted, as it is by all good farmers in this country. We use one pound of sulphate of copper to ten quarts of water, the wheat is steeped in this for ten minutes, and well stirred, or the wheat is put on a floor and saturated with this solution. Whenever we have contitudent to steep the grain has we have omitted to steep, the grain has proved more or less blighted or smutty. I am sorry that I did not leave a portion of the sorry that I did not leave a portion of the Australian wheat unsteeped; this should be done as a comparative test. The saving of a tortnight in time in late districts would be a considerable advantage. The wheat was sown the last week in November. It looks a promising, well developed crop. This wheat tillers rather more abundantly than homegrown, but would become more vigorous by celimatization.

WHEAT SURFACE GROWTH IN THE FALL IS WHAT IS WANTED.

Winter wheat is more apt to be injured by alternate freezing and thawing, rather than by long-continued cold, freezing to a great depth. When the ground is frozen deeply the wheat planted does not and cannot "heave out." When we have a deep frost, then a few days of milder eather thaws the surface and a very slight treet following, this will snap the wheat roots and leave then on the surface; and this occurs alike on drained or undrained There is no absolute remedy for evil, but it can be palliated by encouraging a different habit of growth of wheat roots. Here comes in the advertage of a rich, mellow and shallow seed bed for wheat, with a hard underpan, repelling rather than inviting fall growth of the wheat roots downward. There growth of the wheat roots downward. There is no use trying to get long, deep roots on the wheat plant in the fall. Ten chances to one, if we do, the freezing and thawing of winter will break and injure, if not destroy, the plant. Better by far in the fall, encourage a strong growth of roots near the surface forming mat through the soil, which, when frozen shall rise and fall together. This is not mer theory, but a fact I have often noticed on land once plowed with a rich and shallow seed hed.

The advantage of surface, manuring for wheat, as also of superphosphate and other commercial fertilizers drilled in with the seed, seems to lie largely in promoting a large surface growth of wheat roots. This, with the leaves of the plant, prevents deep freezing. and keeps the wheat roots under a mulch, which makes the soil light and promotes rapid growth in early spring. A very small quantity of any rich fertilizer will thus often add immensely to the vield—not entirely by its direct float but in prayenting winter bill its direct effect, but in preventing winter kill ing and heaving out of the plant. In no other way can I explain the extraordinary results I have known from a small application of superphosphate—often ten to fifteen bushels of wheat, or 600 to 900 pounds from 200 pounds of superphosphate.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

THE HIGHER AIM IN FARMING.

The higher aim of every intelligent tille of the soil should be the improvement of the productiveness of his land until it reaches the point where maximun crops are produced at the least expense. Wise husbandry re gards the feast expense. Wise nusbandy regards the farm simply as a machine for turn ing out crops. The machine is the matter of first importance. This is always to be kep in good running order, and its efficiency is to increase the control of th by all economical methods increased The man who farms upon this system will nev or sacrifice soil for a great crop. His aim is to have every crop found it. He aims in every working of the soil to increase its depth and to add to it more elements of fertility than he removes in the crops, and to make the crops not only pay for themselves but to pay for the improvement of the acres upon which they are grown. In carrying out this aim, so as to realize these results, a man shows his skill as a cultivator. It is a comparatively easy thing for any one who has money to improve the soil so that it shall produce crop prove the soil so that it shall produce crops paying for the labor of growing them and the interest on \$200 or \$300 an acre. Stable man ure enough well ploughed in will do this But it is altogether another. this improvement pay for itself. Yet it is a possible thing to do this, and there are farm ers skillul enough to accomplish this result, and this we hold to be the true aim in the cultivation of the soil. The most judicious improvements- those which finally pay the largest profits-require several years to in their full returns. It is a matter of grea importance that our farming population should not only be settled, but that they should feel settled, and plan all their opera tions upon the farm as if they expected to spend their days upon it.—Herald.

farm Stock.

PEDIGREE STOCK.

A speaker at an English farmers' meeting made some sensible remarks about high price fancy stock. He traced at considerable lengtl the increasing prices obtained for what wer called pedigree stock, showing that in man instances the pedigree was quite incorrect and that the speculation was an unprofitable one, and then, as a practical man, gave his view of how Short horns were to be bred and what use they were. The most importan-point, in his opinion, in selecting a cow, was to take care that she had plenty of good thick set hair on her, so that if they were obliged to keep her out at night she would have some thing on her back to keep her warm. next thing was to look after the milk. He oked upon milk as the first great element life; if they had no milk they had no consti tution; and without milk how were they going to get cheese or butter? It was the fashion now to run after meat; people wanted to see a cow almost like a barrel, her ribs and shoulders not to show. She was to be s raight on this side and on that; and this was what they called neatness, and perhaps it might look pretty. But as practical men they all knew the value in a cow of good wide loins and hips. The next point was the width of the chest—not the depth of it, but that the chest should be round in order to give plenty of room for the heart and lungs and plenty of room between the fore legs.

oom between the fore legs.

He would advise them to purchase no show Nearly every ewe produced twins, and twenty

animals. The greater number of prizes were now acquired by animals fed on sugar, which was sure to stop the breeding, and if they came to turn their animals out to grass, they would melt away like snow in the Summer sun. Then again, clean food and clean water were very essential, if they wished to do any thing with Short-horns. Filthy, dirty water would produce inflammation of the stomacb. He used a large quantity of bran and linesed, and scarcely ever lost a cow from milk fever. He strongly advocated kindness, and said there was positively no knowing the loss a master suffered by his man ill treating his cattle They would in very many cases withhold the milk from the man who ill-treated them Besides that, if they insisted upon their men being kind to the animals, the were likely to carry that conduct into their own cottages, and to be kind to their wife and children. The manner in which animals were stuffed and made up for show caused a grea deal of suffering, and he thought it very un reasonable, very wrong, and ought to be put a stop to. He had noticed since he had come into the country that a great number of th cows were allowed to remain all night in the fields. That ought not to be, and he thought every land-owner ought to supply his farmers with warm sheds in which he could put his cattle at night. It was well to give them air and exercise in the day, but by leaving them out at night they lost a great quantity of milk The night air was very much colder than the day, and it took from the animals the car bonic gas, extracting the botter and cheese, which the farmer wanted. If they had any doubt about it, let them try six cows under the different treatments, and see the differ ence there would be in the yield of milk. He was not there to lay down any rule, but from his experience he was perfectly certain that it was a serious loss to gentlemen who have their cows lying out all night .-- N. Y. Times.

THE VALUE OF SHORT-HORN BULLS.

The following extract from an address by Chas Lowder we find in The lows Live Stock

Gazette. Bulls are valuable only as they are capable of producing uniform good stock. The pro-gressive farmer having come to a correct conlusion as to what constitutes excellence in a good steer, and knowing what kind of cows he has to breed from, would naturally inquire has to breed from, would naturally inquire how shall I know a good bull? And what are the characteristics of a good breeding bull?" As alaw of nature "like tends to produce like," A bull tends to breed like himself. He transmits to his offspring that only which he has himself. If his ancestors, both male and female, were uniform in all that constitutes excellence, and he is individually good, he may be depended upon for producing good stock. But if part of his ancestors only were good and the others bad, he may trans m t to his offspring bad qualities as well as good. He can transmit only what he has himself. What he has is mainly derived himself. What he has is mainly derived from his ancestors, yet he may have gained or lost by a good or a bad system of breeding feeding and training. Hence, the pedigree of a bull should be good. This is of first importance. That is, as nearly all the blood in his veins as possible should be derived from good ancestors. A short pedigree with only five or six sires, if they were all good, may be worth more than a long pedigree descended from Favorite, if the last five or six sires were in ferior bulls. A long pedigree is not necessarily Favorite, if the last two or six sires were in ferior bulls. A long pedigree is not necessarily a good one, nor a short pedigree absolutely a bad one. The value of a pedigree is estimated not only by its length but also by its quality. In selecting a bull to breed from, the value of his dam should be taken into consideration as well as that of the size ther milksideration as well as that of the sire; ber milking qualities should not be over-looked. A bull from a cow that is a good milker is worth more, other things being equal, than one from a poor milker. As hinted above, the value of a bull depends upon his power to produce uniform good calves. Some buils of great individual merit lack this power, while other bulls throw calves better than them selves or the cows to which they are bred. This latter is one of the characteristics of a

good bull.

It is impossible for any one to always tell how bulls will breed until they are tested; yet the intelligent and careful farmer or yet the intelligent and careful farmer or herdsman can guess with approximate certain ty as to the general character of the get. A good breeding bull must not only be like a bull, but he must look like a bull; that is, he must not look like a cow; he must be masculine in appearance. And this holds good as well in the pure Short hore as in the scrub or any other breed. A good bull is as good as well in the pure short and the scrub or any other breed. A good bull is as much entitled to the peculiar eye, head, horn, neck, shoulders and chest that characterizes uim as a male, as a man is entitled to his peard and the peculiar expression of the countenance. A bull with light jaws, narrow face and forebead, slim horns, thin neck and shoulders, is seldom an impressive sire of good things. He must be masculine in appearance. does not imply that he must be coarse should be fine. Coarse on the contrary, ness may be defined as unevenness, while fineness is the result of uniformity. Each part should be such that it fits smoothly and venly to those adjoining it.

As has been said above, a bull is valuable only as his breeding is valuable. This depends, of course to some extent, upon the cows to which he is used. Great extremes between sire and dam seldom match well together. The intelligent breeder, in making selections of his breeding bull, will have re-gard to the cows with which he is to be coupled. If they are under size, he will select a bull of good size, one that is not too large. Great extremes don't mix well. It his cows are very large and inclined to breed too much bone for the amount of flesh, he well select a bull of rather compact form and goo deshy qualities, but one that is not too much under size. The skillful breeder, before selecting his bull, should determine what he wants, and should be able to give an intelligent reason why he wants him; and, after having made his purchase, should know how to use him The ability to answer intelligently to what, why and how, is as indispensable the successful breeder of nest cattle, as it is to the man in any other profession.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO SHEEP BREEDERS. Can a Vermonter do better than to breed sheep suited to the trade? Let us see. sheep suited to the trade; Let us see. He is already the owner of a flock of 100 good ewes of a good style, age, and yield of wool. Their stimated value is \$20 per head. His buck was obtained for \$100, but is in reality worth thrice that sum. If he is diligent and attentions of the statement of ive to business he will raise at least 100 lambs from his 100 ewes. A gentleman in San Josquin county, California, owns a flock of 2,000 ewes, 1,300 of which had 2 400 lambs this sea-

of them triplets. We will suppose that at the age of one year, the 100 head of young sheep are sold at \$15 per head; nay, less—as low as half this price, \$7.50 each. If he deducts \$150 as the cost of wintering, there, remains \$600, giving him the interest of one hundred dollars to each breeding ewe; her fleece paying for

her keeping.

But will not age, by and by sweep away, the flock and the capital be sunk? Never, inch. never. After you have reared and sold eight or ten successive crops of lambs, just substitute the last crop for the original one—let the young step into the shoes of their mothers, and the business is perpetuated, and the capital is as valuable and productive as ever. Surely sheep breeding in Vermont pays largely, and will for a quarter of a century to come, and we think for twice that period

But will not wool-growing in the United

States within a few years be overdone and the price of wool and sheep greatly decline? We reply, there is no possible danger to be anticipated in this direction. The best authorities estimate the entire world's wool product for 1873, at 1.743,000,000 pounds. Of this enormal process of the pr mous quantity, Europe produced 887,000.000; Asia 500 000,000 pounds; Australia 188,000.000 pounds; United States 130,000,000 pounds; and South Africa 38,000,000 pounds. The United States imported in 1872, 98:305,581 pounds of wool; showing plainly that they grow only a little over half of their annual consumption. The quantity required in the United States equals a yearly average of five pounds to every man woman and child therein. Of the entire stock in 1872, 160,000,000 pounds were used in domestic woolens, 21,000 in shoddy, 6,000,000 in hostery, 15,000,000 in worsted, and 25,000,—000 in carrets. 000 in carpets.

When we consider that the population of the United States doubles from natural increase (not counting foreign immigration) every twenty-five years, thus enlarging the wool demand, it is more than probable that a score of years will elapse before we shall grow wool sufficient to meet the national demand, to say

nothing of our foreign increase The yearly immigration to this country is large; every fifth person among us is a foreign-er, or his descendant. The rush to our shores from the old world is constant and in reasing; millions must be not only fed, but clothed. As it is the fashion for all children to be born naked and needy, so every year increases our de-mand for wool to the amount of three millions live hundred thousand pounds over the pretive hundred thousand pounds over the pre-vious year's, requiring an increase of 1,000,000 sheep at least, to meet the requirement. For the last tive years the increase of sheep in the United States has been very small. United States has been very small. It is proportionally less to the population than in 1870. The number slaughtered and eaten in our American cities is astonishingly large, and becoming more and more so yearly. It is a safe inference to state that wool-growing will not be restricted in a lifetime to come if every be overdone in a lifetime to come, if ever.

It is a suicidal policy for the United States to pay out yearly \$50 000,000 for wool import-rd from abroad. It ought not to be necessary. We ought to grow not only all we need for home use, but millions of dollars worth for Great Britain. England in 1870 imported to supply her manufacturing and other interests 155,827,724 pounds of wool. In 1871 her im-portations increased to 176,440,304 pounds. In 1872 her net imports were 147,629,135 pounds This is evidence that there is a foreign market for any surplus of wool we might choose to grow. Let wool growers recognize and re-member this important fact, and direct their efforts accordingly, and enlarge their business Yea, increase your flocks one hundred fold.

You can form a just conception of the importance of the sheep interest to a country from the recent statistics which come from Australia. It appears that the income from the sheep industry excels that from the mines and amounts to over \$100,000,000 and amounts to over \$100,000,000 per year The importance of the interest in this country the importance of the interest in this country, if not so great, is well advanced toward it, last year's clip being worth from \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000 But there is no good reason why the returns from this branch of national indus try should not equal, yea, surpass those of any country in the world. We have all the requis ites for success, and, if the interest could released from the embarrassing effects of leg islation, and if the education of the agricul tural mind upon the sheep question was made a little more thorough, the United States would rank in the value of its sheep industry. second to no other country. And even with the present state of this interest, there is scarce ly any other—not even a mining interest which can make an equal showing, or presen stronger claims upon the consideration and confidence of the public. But the importance of this interest is not to be estimated by the of this interest is not to be estimated by the value of the wool clip alone. A skillful breed er can so rule out defects and propagate excel langing as a constant of the control of the c lencies as occasionally to produce a bre ewe or buck of such superior traits and quali-ties as to challenge and receive the admiration and praise of everybody, and command a price indicated by one or more thousands of dollars Proof—The las. number of the New York Independent says: "A pure bred Merino ram

was lately sold in Australia for \$3,525!" Another argument in favor of the sheep in terest is found in the generally acknowledged fact that sheep surpass all other domestic ani mals in sustaining the fertility of the farm. The mode or style in which they distribute their excretions, so equally and thoroughly, is unequaled by all other domestics. An exper unequaled by all other domestics. An experienced western farmer says: "My reasons for preferring sheep are these: because of the rapidity with which they restore the fertility to an impoverished soil." It has been aprly said that "their tracks were golden." Mr. Yost, a successful farmer in Michigan, recent ly said: "I would as soon think of farming without horses, as without sheep;" claiming he raised more grain from a four hundred acre farm with 400 or 500 sheep upon it than he could without them, headdes selling from his flock from \$1,500 to \$2,000 worth of wool and nutton annually. This source of gain is a natter of national advantage not to be under

valued. Another additional reason for the increase wool growing in the United States, is that it helps sustain the large manufacturing inter ests, which could not survive a year without it. This business cuts no inconsiderable figure in the list of our industries. The cheapening of clothing, which it secures, is a blessing which is shared by all classes of society, even by those who are apparently indifferent to the increase of wool-growing and sheep-breeding

among us. Farmers of Vermont, especially of Addison county, we entreat you by all that is noble and praiseworthy, to resolve individually and collectively, that you will never allow our State and county to lose their prestige for fine sheep. Nay, by all means resolve to increase it till inparalleled in glorious reputation throughout the world. It will pay to do it. Let it be done For every fact, argument and statistical recor feelingly exhorts you to engage with renewed zeal in this noble pursuit.— Vermont Farmer.

Loultry.

WHICH IS THE BETTER BREED OF HENS A Correspondent of the American Fancier's Gazette submits this interrogation, which, must be confessed, is like asking which is the best horse. If you want a horse to run or to trot you would not choose a cart horse, and if you wanted a dray horse you would not choose a fine-bred blood. The same with fowls. If you want egg producers, you want one kind; and if you want flesh or good hatchers you want another. In regard to common fowls, or mongrels, this is just the difference between them and pure bred—the one has no distinguishing properties, while the other has It is impossible to combine the prolific cy of the rgg producers to retain it, with the feeding and hatching properties of the other. For the food that is converted into producing rggs will certainly not produce fat and flesh ; versely, the elements of nutrition which go to build up the body cannot be converted into supplying eggs. The properties and quanti-ties of thoroughbred fowls have been attained by the same attention to breeding that has rought other stock to prefection ing the qualities most developed in the ani

The following may be beneficial to those ac quainted with the prominent points of some of our pure breeds: In the egg producing of our pure breeds: In the egg producing class the Leg horns stand pre-eminently above all others. This variety consists of the white and brown. The browns appear to be the favorites, being hardy, easily raised, and matur ing quickly—the pullets often laying at feur months. Pullets of this breed often lay as high as 260 eggs during the year; their large combs and pendents require a warm house dur-ing our rigorous winters.

The next in high favor is the black Spanish.

The next in high favor is the black Spanish. These, like the former, are non-sitters and prolific, but not so easily raised. They do not un til nearly grown get their full feathers, being generally half naked for a considerable time after hatching. These, like the Leghorn, require comfortable winter quarters, owing to their large comb and wattles.

The Houtons, a French breed, come next as lavers and non-sitters. This is what they call

layers and non-sitters. This is what they call a made breed between the Poland and Dork-ing, showing the characteristic crest of the former and the fifth toe of the latter. Although not as continual layers as the two varieties mentioned, yet they possess points superior to the others, as size, delicacy of flesh, and hardi

The small breeds, the different varieties o Hamburgs and Polands, have their admirer as fancy fowls. They are excellent layers, par tially non-incubators, but are not recommend able, owing to their size, as likely to improvour present stock of common fowls.

The Dairy.

MILK.

Milk seems to be attracting a great deal of attention both in this country and in Europe, and the controversy between the producers or milkmen on one side, and the consumers or chemists acting in their interests on the other, has become exceedingly active.

The chemists, with only a few exceptions, have followed Mr. Wanklyn, and considered any milk that fell below the standard of twelve and a half per cent of solids, and hine and three tenths per cent of solids not fat, as adult terated. And it has been generally easy to secure conviction before the courts on these figures. Recently, however, Dr. Voelcker, the well known chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Dr. Stevenson Macadam have disputed the correctness of this view, and have made and published analys s of milk have made and published analys s of milk that seem to prove its incorrectness.

In looking over books of chemistry we get erally find that some old analyses by Chierally find that some old analyses by Chevali er and Henry are the only ones given, and the text would lead one to think that milk was a very uniform fluid. This is far from being the case, as the two following analyses, made within a few days of each other, of milk dyswin from different cowe, will serve to show. The had slight admixture, if any, of imported blood, but were ordinary cows, such as may be met with on the majority of farms in this sec-

ion of the countr	у.	2000	STATES OF
	TABLE 1	1000	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	L'ifference.
pecific gravity	1.030	1.088	/plus008
ream	18.	5.5	/ -125
otal solids		11 94	- 3.17
olids not fat	8.94	10.81	plus 1.89
at	6.17	1.61	4.56
ksh	65	.71	plus .06
ugar	5.11	4.78	38

These two specimens were known to be pur-and not tampered with. In two separate cases within a few months, in examining milk and in six cases out of twenty the solids and in six cases out of twenty the solids not tat fell below nine per cent. In order to give as full a view as possible of these variations as found by different chemists, I have collected from every available source quite a number of analyses of milk. These have been made in different countries, and at different times, and in almost every case represent the average of

in almost every c. se represent the average of a large number of analyses.

I have given here only the total solids, solids not fat, casein, and ash, as these seem at present to be the data most relied upon. They are

TAB	or II			
No. Specimens. S		Not Fat.	Casein.	
	14.55			.8
	14,49	9 61	4.18	.6
Vernois & Becquerel 46	14.24	9.78	4.86	.6
Goppelsroder 60	14.18	*		
H. W. Vaughan 58	14.08	10.07	4 99.	.7
Lebert	.14.00	9.75	5.50	.7
Letherby	14.00	10.10	4.10	.8
Playfair9	18 49	8 61	4.17	.5
Dr. Phipson	18.88	8.46	13.76	
Chevaller, 2	13.28	10.81	8.98	.7
Wanklyn 8	18 12	9.86	4.56	.7
Cameron 40	13.00	9 00	4.10	
Chevalier and Henry.	12.98	9.75	4 48	.6
A. Muller Many		9.43	8 42	.7
Boussingault 9	12 71	8 80	8.47	.2
Haldlen	12.70	9 70	4 82	.4
C. F. Chandler 1700 qt.	12.55		8.88	.7
Macadam 66	12.27	9 69		.7
Voelcker 22	12 10		2.93	.8
Von Baumhauer162	11.30		4.00	.7

It will be seen that the milks from the vicin-ity of Boston head the list, while those report-ed by Mr. Vaughan of Providence, R. l., are not far behind.

Yet while we average so high, I found in the Yet while we average so high, I found in the course of my analyses some samples almost as poor as "ny reported, the one mentioned in Table I. being one of these. It has been generally taught that the food of the cow has but little influence on the quality of the milk, merely affecting the quantity. Dr. Voelcker found that this notion is erroneous. He found that feeding the cows on rich food in the even

ing after they had been all day on a poor pas ture produced a marked change in the milk solids, the evening's milk only giving 9.7 per cent while the morning's milk gave 124 per

In Table III. are shown the limits of varia tion as found by different observers. It will be seen that these limits are quite far apart. Dr. Voelcker has reported the Dr. Voelcker has reported the lowest case so far as known, and most of the 22 samples revorted by him, as well as the 162 reported by Von Baumhauer, are certainly to be regarded

as very poor mirk.				
TABLE	111.			
TOTAL SOL	TOTAL SOLIDS.		SOLIDS NOT FAT.	
Highest, Lo	west.	Highest.	Lowest.	
Dr. Voelcker 14.00	9.3	9.88	7.51	
Dr Macadam 14.54	10.57	11.23	4.74	
Von Baumhauer13.23	10.18	8.93	8.08	
Vernois & Becquerel, 9-68	11.70	10.56	7.73	
Vaughan	12.85	11.14	8.79	
Sharples	11.64	11.42	7.88	
-S. P. Sharples, in Bost	on Jo	urnal of	Chemis-	

Letters from the Larm.

or the Kansas Farmer

A SUGGESTION.

MR. EDITOR: One of the most interesting uestions arising in the Eastern balf of our State is, "with what grass shall we seed our meadows?"

This question may well be asked, for it is vident that the prairie grasses which have served us so well for twelve or twenty years, have become so trodden out that they are, in many places, a poor reliance for hay. Your correspondent has observed the wearing out of the meadow land for several years, and has witnessed many of the attempts which have been made to have clover and timothy supply the want. But he is sorry to add that he has seen so many failures with these that he doubts the propriety of placing great reliance upon them.

But there is a grass indigenous to the State. which is the equal of timothy for hay, and its superior for pasture. A grass which will grow on our highest uplands and on our lowest bottoms. A grass which never winter kills, and which stands the drouth far better than those above named. I refer to the "blue joint," which, without culture, has been spreading rapidly on our prairies for a few years past. I have watched its growth carefully for some years, and am fully convinced that with culture it will prove to be the best crop we can sow for common hay.

In nutricious qualities it is superior to timothy. It is its superior in hardness, and as a seed bearer. With careful culture it will mature much earlier than it does upon the prairie and will thus supply the Kansas farmer with the very grass he needs for winter forage. Having said this much in its favor, I venture the suggestion :- Test it.

Yes, farmers, you can do this without a cent's outlay, and with little labor; therefore, I repeat test it. Collect the seed and sow a patch of it this fall. Sow another patch in the spring. Co-Ko-Lo.

Davis County, Sept. 14, 187*.

LETTER FROM SUMNER COUNTY, KANSAS.

ED. KANSAS FARMER:-There is quite a contrast, in this portion of Kansas, between this time last year and now. Then we were sun burned and grasshopper eaten enough to make the stoutest hearts tremble, with scarcely anything left for man or beast to subsist upon; and every one looked to his neighbor enquiring what to do; how should we live and save our teams to raise another crop? where was aid to come from, and how could it be obtained? True, we had raised considerable wheat, but not enough to bread the citizens and keep our stock, and then we had many that had neither wheat not the means to get it. But by the direction of a kind providence, no person within our knowledge perished, nor but little stock died from hunger in this county.

But when spring came many teams were hardly able to do half labor, but all willing to do all they could, and as the grass grew the teams strengthened, enabling us to get in good crops of corn. The latter part of May and June was rather dry, but since July 1st we have had an abundance of rain-entirely too much for the good of our grain in shock, but we have got our wheat and oats secured in very good condition. Wheat threshed out from five to thirty bushels per acre. Corn is the best crop ever known in the Arkansas valley. Now the enquiry is, what shall we do with out surplus corn? Our grange agency at Wichita is doing a heavy business, buying and shipping our wheat, operating considerably against the wheat ring that was formed there. Yours fraternally,

E. S. MILLER. August 80, 1875.

A CATTLE DISEASE-INFORMATION WANTED

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Messrs. Woodvard and Ewing came to this point with some 240 head of domestic cattle, mostly fine cows and heifers, from the State of Missouri. Some two weeks after they arrived here their cattle commenced dying rather mysteriously. The first symptoms were drooping of the head, in many cases, to the ground while standing : in some cases, a disposition to lie down; in others to stand until too weak to stand any longer-in all cases a weakness of the back. Sometimes a lameness in the hips, but more often in the shoulders; others lose their sight for a few days, their eyes badly swolen, and in some cases having bursted; in all cases the cattle were unable to masticate their food from weakness of the jaws. Sometimes the under jaw drops so as to open the mouth when lying down, stretching the head forward and resting it on the ground. There

and could not be replaced for \$40 per head could be nothing discovered unusual except a little enlargement of the kidneys and inflama tion of the spine. There seems to be nothing contagious about it, as there has been no other cases; neither has there been anything of the kind known in the country before.

I write to you, thinking perhaps you, or your readers might give us some information in regard to the causes, and also a remedy and a name for the disease. The cattle are now better: none have died for ten days.

A. A. JELLISON. • Very truly, Wilson, Sept. 17, 1875.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS OF MOUND VILLEY GRANGE NO. 288.

WHEREAS, We, the members of Mound Valley Grange No. 288, believing that there might be more good one by the P. of H by making a few changes in the laws governing said organization, which we believe would more thoroughly unite the farmers; therefore we instruct, our representatives in the State we instruct our representatives in the State and National Granges to use their influence in

having the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Mound
Valley Grange No. 288, are strictly opposed to all degrees in the order above the fourth which are not attainable by the humblest mem ber in the order, believing the same to be detrimental to the best interests of the order.

Resolved, That in our opinion the initiation

for male members should be reduced to \$3, and for female members to 50 cts.

Resolved, That we believe the monthly dues

for male members should be reduced to ten cents per quarter, and the female members should be exempt from monthly dues.

should be exempt from monthly dues.

Resolved That our Secretary be instructed to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Kansas Farmer for oublication.

J. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

LETTER PROM BARTON COUNTY.

Corn harvest is nearly over, most of the corn of the county being cut and in shock at this date. It is turning out pretty well, especially sod corn, of which there is a large proportionate amount in the county. In some localities the chinch bug has badly damaged the crop. We have no past data with which to compare the present crop, but believe it to be a low average.

Owing to the present system of ribbon farming, the striped prairie squirrel played sad havoc with the seed in the spring; and were it not for the timely rains there probably would not be a half crop in the county. Nearly all corn, early and late, is badly affected by that concomitant of all new prairie countries -the corn worm.

Wheat has been a fair crop; perhaps onesixth destroyed by grasshoppers in June. As near as I can ascertain from threshers and producers, small grain averages about as follows: Winter wheat, 171/2 to 19 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 16, except Talavera, which gave, to the few who raised it, 25 to 30 bushels; rye, 26; oats, 40; barly, 33; corn, of course it is impossible to tell now, but sod corn will average about as well as old ground -the latter being very weedy from lack of proper cultivation.

Horses are scarce in the county; hogs also if parties would bring droves of porkers and breeders, they would undoubtedly find readv sale. Domestic cows are in demand. Sheep are coming in; one flock of fine wools have stood the summer well so far-will probably succeed. Poultry plentiful. Dogs abundant —do more damage than wolves. Speaking of wild animals, antelope are still quite numerous in the county, but the buffalo have vanished forever, and can only be found in such compounds as buffalo grass, buffalo pea, buffalo thistle, buffalo bug, etc., etc.

Our markets are governed mainly by the Kansas City and St. Louis markets, reckoning freight off.

Lately, for a few weeks, the weather has been quite windy, but otherwise has been all that could be asked. The rain fall for May was 5.53 inches; for June, 8.32; July, 4.45; August, 2.64; September, so far, 1.30; total for the year, thus far, 23 44 inches. The mean temperature for May was 63.9°; June, 75° July, 785°. August. 75.2°; September, to date, 76 4º. The two warmest weeks (seven consecutive days) of the season have been June 20 to 26, inclusive, 81.6°, and Sept. 2 to 8, inclusive, also 81.6°. For nearly a week past the weather has been foggy or misty ev ery morning. В. В. Вміти,

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 15, 1875. ORIGIN OF THE GRANGE ORGANIZATION.

I have been so struck by the, to me, original views of the editor of a prominent Grange pa per as to the origin of the order, that I will briefly state them here. He denies that it can be properly considered the work of one man. Here is his theory: The solders came fron the war with high contempt for business. They found cunning, defiant, fat thieves everywhere entrenched. Having learned how to command, to obey, and to punish knavery, they were ripe for the great co-operative work. "They had learned to look beyond the narrow limits of the farm and their petty ambitions, and to study the wants of the whole country." But more than all, they had tasted the joy of "long companionship with sympathetic compatriots. Their minds were quickened by travel" and the great events in which they had born a part. Thenceforth the isolation and dull routine of the farm was irksome.

was no lever nor no disposition to drink more They so longed for the old loving companionthan usual; sweat at nose; chew their cud ship of brethren in arms that when the bugles until the last; generally last from two to of a few earnest leaders sounded a charge six days from the time they are taken with the along the whole line against the combined disease; in some cases they have recovered armi-s of fraud and monopoly, the true war Thirty five of the whole number have died, veteran farmers sprang to arms and enlisted for the Industrial war as eagerly as such did, On examination of those that have died there not counting the cost, at the Sumpter call, or when Paul Revere galloped forth to summon the hosts of liberty and right lovers And the old war song was again beard throughout the

"We'll rally once again, boys, rally once again, Shouting the battle cry of Freedom

in the Grange they found true fraternity once more, as well as business prosperity. They liked to meet together, and they liked to take their wives from whom they were to long separated, to join with them in their associations, and, particularly, in their festivi-

A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT.

The bold course of the New York Sun as a traud-killer (except as to currency), continues to be very interesting. Dana's open letter to Rev. Dr. Hall, in which he says that the knavery which is ruining the country has its home rather on Fifth Avenue-where the Doctor is building a million dollar churchthan in the slums of "Avenue A," was responded to by the clergyman cautiously and adroitly but not completely. The Daily Times takes up the cudgel for the rich in this fulsome way : "The fact that a man has accumulated wealth is, with rare exceptions, evidence that he is an honest man, and, on the whole, one worthy of respect." Is that Western experience ?

THE CALIFORNIA COLLAPSE. Of course the smash up of the boastful bullion banks of California gives the friends of the People's money a quantity of new arguments and facts upon which arguments can be based. We have heard so much about the riot, extravagence, over-rating speculation, and a thousand other ills that follow in the wake of the terrible greenback, that it is some satisfaction to have the whole Nation suddenly convinced of what we well knew before, that California, the very fountain head of their "sound currency," has long been the seat of such gigantic speculation, monopoly, fraud, corruption, and extravagance, as considering the rapidity of their growth, the world has

It is interesting to note the fact that the President of the Union Pacific Railroad says that the cause of the collapse of the bank was the insane attempt of the Secretary of the Treasury to store away millions of bullion, preparatory to resumption. This kept up the price, and induced the California banks to part with nearly all their precious "basis," in hopes of being seon able to buy it back at lower figures.

THE N. Y. BOARD OF TRADE DISCUSSIONS ON MONEY.

The Banking and Currency Committee of this Board has passed a resolution setting forth that, "Whereas, the currency question having assumed the most grave importance to manufacturers, merchants, bankers, agriculturists, and laborers of all kinds, it behooves this Board to provide the means for such discussions," etc., etc. John Sherman, Judge W. D Kelley, Senator Gordon, Ben Butler, Senator Frelinghuysen, David A. Wells, and others are to deliver speeches in response to each other in a series of meetings. I know of one prominent advocate of greenbacks who is to pay \$500 toward the expenses of these meetings. He is no speculator, and is a philanthropist.

CURRENCY ITEMS.

The ostrich contractionists continue to bury their stupid heads in the sandy desert of resumption, and cry : "This is the way and the truth. They've got a spic-span new means of salvation now. They say, "If men will begin to call a dollar by its true name, to enter every trade at its real price in dollars, to quote a paper promise worth eighty four cents to the hundred at that figure, to keep all their records in real money, and adjust their dealings to it on that basis, the first effectual step toward a new prosperity will be taken!" much cheaper and equally efficient mode would be for them to hire a troop of men to parade through all public streets carrying placards with this "strange device:" "A paper dollar is only eighty-four cents!" Some of these days they will get back to the wisdom of Plato, who said: "We affirm there must be a coin of value among the members of the State, but of no value to the rest of the world "

Here is a significant scene at the lunch table of one of those great institutions of this city, whose President understands money, and dares

to utter his knowledge. A visitor said : "I met to-day a leading rich Republican, who said, 'I know all about Grant's rascalities and have talked hard against him, but he is sound on the currency. Wall street can depend on him. This is no time for experiments. The solid men can rely on Grant in this emergency, and, by ----. I am going in for the Third Term.' "

The man who is to give the \$500 was present, and he responded :

"I suppose by solid men they mean the Duncan & Sherman sort, who, according to Ben Butler, want to have values brought SAMUEL LEAVITT.

From Ellsworth County.

September, 15-Crops of all kinds are good; cattle, sheep and other stock fat and healthy. Weather been rather dry, just had a fine rain. Wheat 90c to \$1 10, oats 85c, Rye 40c.

D. B. LONG.

WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

Where Did They Come From and How Shall We Get Rid of Them ?

AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW,

Author of "Our Currency as it Is and as it Should be;" "Our Money Muss;" "A Financial Catechism;" "Expludiate the Repudiators;" "Exhaustive Pone er of Usury," Etc

CHAPTER III.

CIVILIZATION.

"A weak*and frail old man
And bowed beneath the weight of thy foretelling
Art thou.—O phantom of the buried years.
Lo! as we stand like Sanl, with bosoms swelling,
Scarce (through the cloudy mantle of thy tears)
May we thy features scan.

Even like that twain of old re speak and hear the solemn words of warning from the state of the solemn words of warning the same corpse—no gens nor crown adorning— And this, with created brow and sceptred hand A Monarch stern and bold."

The term Civilization is derived from the Latin word civis, a citizen, and the peculiar characteristic of this phase of society is that people are more recognized as part of the state. cog-wheels in the social machinery, than as seperate and distinct entities as they were in the ruder ages.

That is to say, the moment that one savage united with other savages, whether of his own family or of other families, for mutual protection, he changed part of his individual liberty for what he deemed of more value, and took the first step toward the civilization of to day. This delegation of power, though of evident use, was very largely a temptation to abuse by the holders thereof, and even so early as the periods chronicled in the Old Testament, we find the state too darkly overshadowing the individual, and, wonderfully comprehensive and wise as was the legislation of Moses, the critical student already perceives that the govermental machine was run in the interests of an oligarchy, or, as we would say in these days, of a ring.

Just before the advent of Christ it was es pecially so, and although the Jewish nation had for ages maintained a supremacy, and was as effectually gobbled up by the more Imperial Rome, as, ages before, the enakes of Pharoah's magicians were by the mystic serpent of Moses.

The teachings of the Master and his disciples were centrifugal rather than centripetaldemocratic rather than federal, though it must be confessed that later, when the church assumed material as well as spiritual jurisdic tion, the lines of authority were drawn fully as tightly as when in less sanctified hands. Although the church assumed either directly or indirectly entire control in national as much as in spiritual matters, it was plainly evident to the advanced orders of the hierarchy that the fundamental teachings of the Gospel—the fatherhood of God, and the broth hood of man were not consistent with the predatory character of the governmental institutions which the said church tolerated and it did not endorse. Consequently these teachings were only promulgated in Latin, and proficiency in that tongue was carefully debarred from the masses, by discouragenuent and prohibition of education.

This most careful exclusion of intelligence from the people, and assumption of superior intelligence by the rulers, is exactly paralleled by the rigid surveilance of our press by out monied oligarchs, with subsidies for the faithful, and withdrawal of patronage from the perverse.

Although we are inclined to think the Pope was right and Henry VIII, of England was wrong, in that Brooklyn scandal of the Six teenth century, we must rejoice that the bluff old King got mad, and swore that his sub jects should have an English bible. This. like many good medicines, kicked up an awful rumpus in the bowels of the land; Protestants persecuting Catholics, and they, when in power. retaliating, until late in the Seventeenth cen tury order and partial toleration were secured, and the national intellect was free to investi gate other deviltries.

Similar effects must be produced by similar causes. Kindred thoughts run in company like shoals of fishes or gregarious animals.

For instance: Before the surging of the question of religious liberty had fairly subsided a great ferment of thought on political economy or the political duties of states and citizens agitated the minds and consciences of civilization.

Early in the Eighteenth century George (Bishop) Berkley distinctly showed that the administration of the national finances of all civilization were run in the interest of the few as against the many, and later in the century the teaching of this wonderfully endowed apostle of christianity was energetically backed by Wm. Corbett, who had much faith im man but very little in God or the Devil. The latter (we mean Corbett, not the Devil) frankly told the House of Commons, when the British nation was paying off £811,000,000 (\$41)0.000,-000) per year of the national debt, that after attempting specie redemption, the payment of the debt would be stopped and thus the burden made eternal. Of all tests of truth of science, none is so infallible as the power to prophecy future results Tried by this severe ordeal Corbett was right and his opponents wrong.

Mr. Corbett's eminent wisdom is ag ain demonstrated after the lapse of over half a cen-

tury by exactly the same effect to wit : suspension of payment of our national debt, which was arrested in the midst of copious liquidation, by precisely the same cause which stopped the liquidation of the British and made it eternal-to wit: attempted specie liquida tion. I don't say resumption of specie payments, for we never had them.

On the side of the oligarchs and against the people were David Hume, Adam Smith and others including David Ricardo, a Jew, the most mischeivous of all, who boldly advocated the teachings of Malthias, that the re-production of offspring by the working classes must be restrained by law!!!

Ricardo, with the most brazen faced assurance, told the British Parliament and nation that the difference of values resultant from the proposed specie redemption would be but three per cent., and before they fairly appreciated the utter falsity of the statement the number of land holders had been reduced rom 160,000 to 15,000, the cities and large towns were strongly garrisoned, and even then they did not get specie r demption, for which they had sacrificed so much treasure and life.

Berkley, Corbett, and others of that school though proving their teachings by the history of the past and prophecy of the future-the latter having in every case resulted according to their predictions-were crowded down, and the teachings of the avestle of Malthias were adopted, and are now the text books of the school which rules and ruins, to-day, forty-five millions of American citizens.

Sad was the utterance of the elder Peel to his son (the John Sherman of that day):-Robert, you have doubled our fortune, but you have ruined your country." But sadder, unspeakably sadder, is the picture of to-day, where and when we see skillful mechanics leaving our shores to find that employment under the more enlightened statesmanship of France, which is denied to them at home solely because our statesmen find it expedien to legislate for the parasites and foreigners rather than for the workers and their own fel low citizens.

But while, a century since, the advocates o oligarchy were concentrating their attention apon the money issue, and were there and then, as they are here and now, employing every means of sophistry, bribery, social ostracism and blackguardism to stop the pro gress of humanity, the more advanced schools of political economy were educating the people of America and Europe, which resulted ir this country in utterly ignoring and scouting the bottom principles of the ancient so-called statesmen, who taught with precisely the same assumption of superior wisdom which characterize our bullion and bank philosophers, that no State could exist without King and church affiliation.

Our revolution shattered those costly and mischievous relics of the past, but left unharmed the last and only shred of anti-republican affilliation with the ancient monarchies and, strange to say, there are people who denounce our greenbacks as not being the money of the European, just as our Fifth Avenue flunkies and snobs are sighing for the superi or elegance of the court of St. James.

Referring again to our suggestion of thoughts being gregarious in their conception and production, we will point to the appearance of Arkwright, Whitney, Fulton and host of others who compelled the elements to do the bidding and work of the race, and by whose inspiration the productive power of the average worker in Great Britain is multiplied by twenty-five.

PUBLIC SALE SHORT HORN CATTLE

TO BE MELD AT Qalesburg Stock Yards, Knox Co., Ills.,

Thursday, October 7th, at 1 p. m.

FIFTY HEAD of Females and Ten Bulla being choice selections from the "Cedar Farm Herd, containing many very choice animals, and every family in the herd being represented. The following are some of the families:

s of the families; ans, Young Marys, Pomonas, Nelly Blys, Brace lets, Rosabellas, Yaricos, Duchess of Suth-erlands, Rubys, Mrs. Mottes, etc., test. Rosabellary, Fornonds, relay lays, bracelets. Rosabellary, Fornonds, Rosa, Rosa,
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COL J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. J. S. LATIMER. galesburg is situated on the C. B. & Q. R. R., and is easy of access from all directions, and its ship-aing facilities are unsurpassed in the State.

at the Same and Pince as the above sale by Mr. J. S. LATIMER, ROB'T HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill's, will sell about

20 Head of High-Bred Cattle,

all good animals, and free from objectionable crosses. Among them will be three flue Imported Cows, one of his celebrated Athas, four choice young Heifers, that are first-class show animals, and two young Bulls hard to best in any ring. They will be sold upon the same terms as announced



GLOBE CHURN Every One Using it nce will use no other.

Oirculars sent free.
Canvassers wanted where we have no agents.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

"ASH GLEN,"

The residence of SILAS CORBIN, six miles west of PARIS, KENTUCKY,

Monday, October 18th, 1875.

THE Subscribers will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the day above named, at the residence of Mr. Corbin, about 60 Hend of fashlonably-bred Short-horn cattle, embracing

Miss Wileys, Greynnes, Goodnesses, Desde-monas, Louans, Young Marys, Pho-nuces, Pomonas, Janthes, Adelaides,

mp. Mary Ann by Middlesboros, and other well-known fainlikes of rare excellence.

1345 Gem Airdrie by 18th Duke of Airdrie and
Loudon Buke 10th 17606, have been principal-y used upon the herd. There have also a number of the females been bred to the 14th Duke of Thorndale and 2d Duke of Oneida.

The above herd will comprise animals of rare per-sopial merit and breeding and will contain a number been beaten in the show ring—over 30 of them being reds.

peen beaten in the show ring—over 20 of them being reds.

Free conveyance for parties from a distance from the Paris Railroad depot.

The sale will proceed rain or shine, as the Sale Tent of The NATIONAL LITESTOCK JOURNAL will be provided.

TERIS OF SALE.—Cash within 50 days, or approved TERIS OF SALE.—Cash within 50 days, or approved four months, with interest at 10 per cent, from date.

Lunch at 12 o'clock. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock.

Catalogues will be issued about Sept. 1st, and can be had on application to

Catalogues will be issue a sout Sept. in, and can be had on application to the source of the source

Great Sale

TrottingStock

On the 4th, 5th and 6th of October, 1875, We will sell at public auction, near Lexington, Ky., thout 250 HEAD of highly bred trotting stock, embraing all the fashionable trotting and pacing strains. This will be the largest public sale of trotters ever made in the West, and offers unequaled facilities to those who wish to secure strictly first-class trotting. hose who wish to secure button, stock.
On Monday, October 4th, Dr. L. Herr will sell at

FOREST PARK,

adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., sbont FIFTY (IEAD of TROTTERS, the get of Mambi inc Patchen, (full brother of Lady Thorn, and sire of Lady Stout), Almont, Rothechild and other noted trotting sires.

On Tuesday, October 5th, Wm. T. Withers will sell

Fairlawn Stock Farm,

adioining the city of Lexington, about FIFTY HEAD of TROTTING STOCK, among them ten HIGHLY BRED BROOD MARES in foal to Almont. At the same time any place. Bryan & Caseel will sell their entire lot of HIGHLY BRED TROTTERS, about FIFTY HEAD, making ONE HUNDRED HEAD to be sold at Fatrlawn, including the get of old Mambrino Catef, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, George Wilkes, Administrater, American Clay, Sheiby Chief, and o'her ooted trotting sires.

On Wednesday, October 6th, R. Penistan will sell at

Kentucky Stock Farm,

near Lexington, Ky., about ONE HUNDRED HEAD of TROTTERS, embracing all the fashionable trotting strains, and including the get of Wm. Welch, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Geo. Wilkes, American Clay and

Mambrino Patchen, Geo. Wilkes, American other noted sires.

The sale will be without reserve, on four months' credit, purchasers to execute approved negotiable paper, bearing 10 pericent. interest.

Catalogues on application to the undersigned, at Lexington, Ky.

L. HERR.

WM. T. WITHERS.

R. PENISTAN.

Capt. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer Great Closing-Out Sale

C OF ALL OUR Trotting and Draft Stallions.

Brood Mares and Colts, Thoroughbred Short-Horns, Jerseys & Ayrahires,

Cheshire and Berkshire Swine, (Including all the Berkshires imported by us, and their produce,)

On Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875, -AT THE-

Fair Grounds. Cedar Rapids, Iowa

This sale will be rostrive and without reserve on my mt. It is made to close the partnership of Greene & Morton, made necessary by the ill health and absence of Judge Greene. Catalogues will soon be out and furnished on application. So good a herd of Short-Horns and Berkshire swine perhaps has never before been offered in Iowa. In fact the same may be said of all the animals that we will then offer.

Hartford Hambletonian.

and some of his get. The great trotting brood mares Kate Lupe, Molle Mason, Belle Almack, and Fanny Cordell, all trotters and in foal.

The Short-Horns Joan's Chernb, Imperial, Prunella's Duke, Hazel Queen let and her magnificent Duncan's Alrdrie c c, Christmas Queen and many others will be found in our catalogue.

About 20 Imported Berkshires, the equal of any in the West, and a fine lot of their produce comprise a part of our herd, and all will be sold to the highest bidder and on liberal terms, which will be duly announced. GREENE & MORTON.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

*** Attention is also called to the sale of Messrs.
Cobb & Pogue on the following day. THE GRAND SALE

OF THE SEASON. will Sell, October 12, 1875, Without Reserve,

AT MY PARM, NEAR Worthington, Jefferson Co., Ky., 40 HEAD OF

Stallions, Trotters, Brood Marcs, and Colts, Twenty-five head of the stock are colts, ranging from yearlings to 6-year-olds, colts of the long lost Trojan, whose reputation as a trotting sire in the West is of the highest order. His colts are all trotters.

TROJAN continues the blood, that produced RTHAN ALIEN, ANDREW JACKSON and RYSDYK'S HAMBLETO-

NIAN.
I also have the produce of Gold Dust Excheques
and other celebrated stallions for sale. Mares in foal
to Trojan and Exchequer.
In order to do justice to buyers, I make no reserve,
Nothing drawn, unless out of condition. Everything
sold if one bid is made.

Solid if one bid is made.

Catalogues are now ready.

Persons notifying me from the West, will have conveyances furnished from terminus of Narrow Gange free. Depot foot of its street, Louisville, Ky. Trains will leave depot at 8% o'clock a.m.

Some of the grandest colts ever sold at public auction will be positively sold. Come and buy a colt of the great Trojan.

Send for Catalogue,

A. W. HARDIN,

Worthington, Jefferson Co., Ky.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion, per line, (nonparell) 20 cents.
One month, "" 15 " per insertion
Three months, "" 12 ""
One Year, "" 10 ""

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TRIAL ADERTISEMENTS. 1 inch space for 3 months. (13 insertions), for \$10. Copy of the paper mailed regularly to all advertisers. Sample copy of the FARMER sent free to all appli-

Sample copy of the Farasas.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburs 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.

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 a general 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 so experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

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OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

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DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson Kan.
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MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. SOULARD.
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DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth.
JOHN DAVIS. Davis county.

"BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.
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JUDGE JAMES HANWAY. Lane, Kan.
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C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER
GIRL," W. P. POPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, Paor.
SNOW, PAOF, KEDZIE, Pror, MUJGE, and host of
other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers on Kansas a payer 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, embacing full and complete
information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper.
Specimen copies will oe sent free to any address.

To Advertisers.

EF Advertisers will find the Kansas Faior reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. P. Howell & Co., New York:
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FAIRS FOR 1875.

States. Place of Fair. Time of Fai	
St. Louis St. Louis Oct. 4 to 9.	•
IndianaIndianapolisSept. 27 to Oct.	. 9
Iowa Keokuk Sept. 27 to Oct.	9
WisconsinMilwankee Sept 6to 11	
Nebraska Omaha City Sept 91 to 94	
NebraskaOmaha CitySept. 21 to 24. Cincinnati Indus'l. CincinnatiSept. 9 to Oct.	0
ConnecticutHartfordOct. 5 to 8.	. 0
GeorgiaMaconSept. 18 to 25.	
NainePortlandSept. 21 to 24	•
Montana Helens Sent 97 to Oct	
Montana. Helena. Sept. 27 to Oct. New England. Manchester, N.H. Sept. 7 to	ñ
New Jersey, Waverly Sept. 20 to	24
New York	9
Oregon, Salem Oct 11 to 1	ã
Pennsylvania Harrishnra Sen 97 to 6	00.
Pennsylvania, Harrisburg Sep 27 to a Rhode island Cranston, Provice. Oct. 5 to	77
VirginiaRichmondOct. 26 to 30.	٠.
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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 a week, or of daily and weekly is not to be considered, but the bona fide issue of a journal for one issue-daily or weekly-as shown by the post office records, from May 15th to June 15th, 1875. The only condition of this offer is that publishers accepting this challenge, give the FARMER one column of space in their journals, if they fail to make good their claim,

Having the largest circulation in the State, I propose to have the benefit of it. Gentle men, 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.

Topeka Horses at the Kansas City Expect tion. -- Monroe won the sweepstakes premium for the best stallion exhibited; also the first premium for the best roadster stallion. Cheste. Thomas, Jr., won the first premium as the best gelding roadster exhibited. Kansas Maid (the Martin mare) won sweepstakes and first premium as the best mare exhibited.

John Bender won the 2:40 race.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTER.

Thank God, there is such an individual broad in the land, to-day, as an independent voter. It is true that it lies in the hands of the people to come forward and control their primary meetings and conventions, but is also equally true that in a great measure they do not do it. The managers and the schemers are enabled to carry their ends and then de mand that the tickets be voted as a party measure. It is a source of very great disaster in our politics that many among our best citizens in every community cannot be aroused to the necessity of attending their political meet ings.

There is, however, one remedy left to those who feel that they cannot involve themselves in the heated local contests for all the official positions, and that is, the undisputed right of a citizen to express his political preferences independently in his ballot.

To day there is no more wholesome element in American politics than the independent voter. While bitter partizans may sneer at the lack of party fealty, and use every epithet of contempt, and, in the interest of leaders and rings and schemes, demand that every voter blindly adhere to his party nominations, there s throughout the length and breadth of our and, to-day, an independence of thought and action upon political questions and regarding party measures, alike honorable to the head and heart of the citizen who values his own convictions and the welfare of his "country more than he does his partizan prejudices. The man who fails to place behind his ballot his judgment and his conscience is untrue to himself and to his country. If his party ticket demands of him a vote for an official position, for an individual he believes incompe tent, dishonest or unworthy, his highest duty is to scratch the name off. The reckless jobs of party leaders in counties and states in putting up tickets bearing the names of men who should never be entrusted with responsible and honorable official duties has had much to do with demoralizing the sense of responsibility attached to the ballot.

Every observing citizen has seen the most reckless and unprincipled use of the ballot in heated elections. Each party, striving for victory, sought votes regardless of their legality, deeming it no crime to urge a man to violate the sacredness of his ballot and deposit an illegal vote. No citizen can close his eyes to the common use of money, whisky and prom ises to secure ballots on the most trivial issues in towns, counties and State elections. The philosophy of the average politician to-day says, "get votes, honestly if you can, but get votes." From National Executive Committees of political parties down to Township Committees, every power and influence that mon ey, whisky, official patronage and promises of position are used to secure victory. Is it any wonder that the voter becomes demoralized Is it strange that the voter, surrounded by these influences, should forget that his ballot ought to represent his intelligent, honest judgment? What is the remedy? Does it lie in following blindly the dictates of presum ed leaders? Does it lie in voting as directed by party resolutions? If it does, the citizen loses his individuality and forgets his convic tions in becoming the puppet of political man agers. The first duty of a Republic, as we see it, is to preserve the integrity of the ballot box, through which the will of the people is manifested. This can only be done by honest ballots-ballots that represent the principles and the convictions of the voter, whether he be Republican, Democrat, or Independent.

THE PEES AND SALABIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS

Last winter the Legislature, in obedience to throughout the State, made reductions in the fees and salaries of county officials. It is with some surprise that we note in some quarters s preconcerted attempt on the part of the press to force the salaries up again to the old figures. An examination of the papers of the State, giving long lists of announcements of candidates for the various county offices, is convincing proof that there are plenty of men willing to undertake the duties of the offices under the new law. So far as we are able to learn just as competent men are coming forward this year to accept office under the reduction of salaries as have heretofore filled the positions. In view of the general depreciation of values, and the increased purchasing power of a dollar, we hope the people will demand of their representatives, this winter, that they ustain the reduction of salaries made by the last Legislature, and that they send there representatives pledged to economy and retrenchment in all public expenditures.

While demagogues may ride into position upon the cry for retrenchment and reform, equally dangerous men will in the interest of plundering schemes ridicule all who may favor a wise and judicious expenditure of the people's money. Public service is worth no more than the same labor and brains will bring in any other legitimate occupation, and so long as a score of competent men present themselves in every county, to fill a half dozen offices, we may very reasonably conclude that the reductions of fees and salaries, made in these offices, have not been too great.

From Norton County.

September, 8-Corn good, wheat half crop plenty of rain; corn 25c per bu. wheat 40c, rye 70. The upper air full of "hoppers" but no serious damage done. WM. M. HEPLER.

THE METROPOLIS BUSINESS.

The amusing discussions among the exchanges as to where the future great city for Kansas is to be built, gives fresh evidence that we have not yet got beyond the point of believing a great town may be created by blowing." If "blowing" would build cities, there is scarcely a quarter section of land in the State that would not have its big town. The laws of trade and commerce are, however, not much governed by resolutions. Corporations may mortgage themselves for building towns that are in advance of the country, but like the paper cities that dot the maps of Western States, corner lots decline, and after season of wild speculation the future great city relapses into quietness to await its time.

The present trouble is, the towns are in ad rance of the necessities of the country, the lack of manufacturing interests, and the poverty of the people in the new States of the West, to at once develop the possibilities of the country, would indicate the absence of some essential elements necessary to make

It usually uses up one generation of pioneer farmers to make the country ready for the next, who secure the benefits of the first, and our observation leads us to believe it is much the same way in the building of towns. The pioneers are financially exhausted in forcing a town before the settlement and development of the country demand it. The success of towns depends upon the prosperity of the agricultural community- Towns may vote bonded debts until their taxes equal the per cent, of interest on Government bonds, as the mania for forcing big towns has led many to do, but as long as unfenced, wild prairie land by the ten thousand acres is to be found in every county, and the people of the county are struggling with debt and mortgages, this metropolis twaddle is the most unprofitable nonsense of the hour.

The first step towards building prosperous cities in an agricultural State is to give the farmers means of reaching profitable markets and securing to the State a manufacturing el ement for the consumption of the perishable crops. The supernumary hosts of merchants and professionals who have crowded every western town are waiting for a prosperity which can only be built upon the solid basis of profitable agriculture and manufactures, while the owners of corner lots and prairie additions are abroad demanding for their little towns some magic wand with which to create their great cities in defiance of all known laws of trade and commerce.

THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION.

The Exposition of 1875 was, excepting the very large attendance, in many respects inferior to others that preceded it. The exhibition of grains and vegetables was beyond question the best ever shown in this part of the west, and exceeded in fullness and quality any previous display at Kansas City. The Art Hall we think was an improvement on previous years, so was the display of Agricultural machinery and the exhibition of Sheep was larg er than any before. Beyond these apartments named however, the exhibition was inferior to other years. This was particularly noticable in Hogs and Cattle. The fast horse interest was largely represented, the heavier draft stock being almost lost sight of. The trouble seems to us to be that the premiums offered only appeal to the professional, giving but little encouragement to the farmers who cannot compete with large exhibitors. Shawnee County took the premium for best display of Grains and Vegetables by any County in Kansas and the horses of Mr. R. I. Lee, carried off a number of premiums, which was also true of the poultry exhibited by Mr. Hugles, of Topeka. Kansas in fact was quite as well represented at the exposition as Missouri, and carried off fully her share of premiums.

Conspicuous among the pictures of the Art Hall was "Civil war" a painting of large size by Mr. Bingham of Kansas City. When this picture was painted and first exhibited by Mr. Bingham, it was called "Order No. 11." history of the picture was something like this During the latter years of the war, western Missouri was infested with bands of roving rebel guerillas and Gen. Ewing then in command of the border issued his famous order No.11, directing all citizens living in certain prescribed territory of the district to leave. This order no doubt caused great hardships but was deemed at the time a military necessi ty. The painting of Mr. Bingham, pictures scene in which the union soldiers are engaged in carrying out this order with all the horrors of blood shed and brutality on the part of Union troops. The commanding form of Gen. Ewing is distinctly seen giving orders amids the destruction of the home and the killing of some member of the family. It is a strong picture well painted, from a purely rebel stand point, and is well caculated to keep alive the bitterness of the war. We have always thought, since we first saw it, several years ago, that a companion picture should accompany this "Order No. 11, or Civil War" which would vividly portray the inhuman atrocities of the Lawrence massacre. We mildly submit to our friends at Kansas City, that the Kansas people, without whom there would be no Kansas City Exposition, be spared the aconomoty of a further exhibition of Mr. Binghams bitter rebel picture, which is not a work of Art that our people care to look at nore than six or eight years.

Deere. Mansur & Co., of Kansas City, had a very fine exhibition of their goods at the Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PATENTS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE.

Issued by the United States Patent Office for the week ending Saturday, September 18. 1875. Reported for the Kansas Farmer by Louis Bagger & Co., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.:

Potato Diggers, W.E. Babcock, East Pembroke N. Y.; Droppers for Harvesters, J. Bahruth, Liberty Prairie, Ill. : Pruning Implements, W. Carr, West Hayden, Ohio; Apparatus for Li-Stock Cars, W. W. Ker, Chicago, Ill.; Fence Posts, A. Y. McDonald, Dubuque, Iowa; Seed Planters, F. O. Wenell, Plainfield, Ill.; Cultivator Frames, W. M. Caston, Quitman, Mo. Weeding Hoes, A. S. Dunham, Verona, N. Y. Bee Hives, S. Hixson, West Newton, Pa.; Bee Hives, Peter Hornell, Marietta, Miss.; Hand Planters, D. W. Hughes, St. Louis, Mo.; Churn Caps. W. Manee. Jefferson Township, Mich.; Fertilizing Distributors, Planters and Cultivators, B. Scofield, Cartersville, Ga.; Corn Markers, Wm. F. Senlir, Marshall, Mo.; Machines for gathering Grass Seed, J. R. Symes, Hamilton, Ohio; Corn Planters, S. Wright, Troy, Ohio; Potato Diggers, D. Bottsford, Warsaw N. Y.; Grain Cleaners, T. Bahlmann, Chom-Zug, Switzerland; Corn Shellers, J. S. Foster, Auburn, N. Y.; Straw Cutters, W. K. Hall, Tiffin, Ohio.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

If there is one thing more than another that the people of Kansas need to-day, it is strict economy in their public affairs. The severe retrenchment demanded among the people by the calamities of the past two years will cause them to watch with care, the attempts made by interested parties to secure expensive legislation or changes that demand increased taxation. One of the schemes of this character which will be urged during the next twelve months is the holding of a Constitutional Convention. It is true that there may be some good reasons for such a Convention, but the State is not suffering for the lack of the changes such a Convention would give and the immense expense attending it may very well be postponed until our people have more fully recovered from their financial embarrassments. The reduction of fees and salaries of county officials, Biennial Sessions of the Legislature and other measures looking to a reduction of taxes are dictated by the necessities of the people and are right and just, those interested in public grabs to the contrary notwithstanding.

BUFFALO HUNT.

On the 25th day of Sentember next C. J. Jones, of Emporia, Kansas, has organized a grand buffalo, antelope and wolf hunt, in the State Fair grounds at Topeka, that promises to be one of the grandest affairs ever organized in the West. It is to be on the last day of the Shawac Co. Fair and arrangements are ed in the West. It is to be on the last day of the Shawnee Co. Fair, and arrangements are

being made to entertain 25,000 strangers. Among the entertainments there will grand buffalo hunt, when a herd of buffalo will be turned loose in a large enclosure and hunted down, and the man who can successfully lasso the first buffalo is to receive a handsome gold headed cane.

During the day an antelope will be turned loose and hunted with grey hounds. Another feature is to be a wolf hunt with fox hounds. A full set of band instruments, valued at \$300, will be awarded to the band that furnishes the best music. Admission tickets, \$1 00.

The purchase of a ticket of admission se cures a free ride over the Santa Fe road for a distance of fifty miles either east or west from Topeka — Topeka Commonwealth.

The press of the State has given Mr. Jones novel exhibition very general notice, and there seems to be no doubt that crowds of people along the lines of railroad leading to Topeka will make the Capital City a vieit on Saturday. The contest between the bands would of itself be worth the low rate offered on the railroads.

Minor Mention.

Grange Pic-Nic.—A few days since we had he pleasure of attending a Grange pic-nic on the Wakarusa, in this county. "Sherwood," 'Progressive," "Richland" and "Ridgway' granges were represented, Major Sims devered, before dinner, an address full of practical good sense, dwelling more particularly apon the necessity of business co-operation. Mr. Foster was also called upon for a short peech. The music by the Glee Club, led by Mr. Welchans, was very good indeed. The long table, set for dinner was piled high with the hest of everything estable, and was evidence indisputable that there was plenty in the land of the Wakarusa. After dinner, the editor of the FARMER was called on for a speech, concerning which we shall not comment further than to observe that the people bore it patiently, and after remarks from Capt. White and others, music, etc., the meeting was declared adjourned. There can be no question as to the pleasure and profit of these gatherings, and we hope that similar ones may be frequent throughout the State.

Hoosier Hay Derrick and Carrier .- Mr. Jas. Orr, a successful and energetic farmer from Leavenworth county, was at the Exposition at Kansas City last week, exhibiting the above Derrick and Carrier. It was pronounced by all who saw it at work a practical and valuable implement for the farm. It is manufactured by C. H. Kirkpatrick, Lafayette, Ind.

Northwestern District Fair .- We are in receipt of a complimentary to the Northwestern District Fair which holds Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, at Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kansas.

Send for Montgomery, Ward & Co.'s catalogue of goods. Their address is 246 and 254 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

Crop Reports.

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

From Douglas County.

September, 20-Slight frost for a few nights can see the effects on vines and tomatoes, will help the ripening of corn. Weather cool, and pleasant but little rain. Vegetables of all quid Manures, E. H. Cummings, Chicago, 111.; kinds low, wheat \$1 20 per bushel, to soon to Sulky Plows, R. R. Fenner, Urbana, Ill.; put price on corn. The maple worm has commenced its ravages on the maple tree; stock WM. PLASKET. water getting scarce.

From Linn County.

September, 21-Corn cutting is being done at a great rate; some wheat sowed, and small amount on account scarcity of seed, and money. Hay put up in good condition. Sept, 19, heave frost in the valleys nipping tender plants and vines. Markets, oats 20 to 25c, corn 20 to 25c, potatoes 50 to 75c, peaches 40c to \$1. no hogs for sale. The corn worm is in our late corn, green heads about done for; some of our cows have got the sore tongue. W. RICHEY.

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September, 12-Crops are looking fine; stock in fine condition. Whirl-winds from the north september 9th, very cold, lasted about 24 hours. Markets very dull; Mosquitoes have been very bad, since the whirl-winds from the north, on stock. R. C. DOWDEN.

From Franklin County.

September, 13-Much of the corn ready to gather, potatoes ripening and a good crop. Threshing mostly done and a large acreage of wheat being put in: a great quantity of excellent hay already put up and the good work is still progressing. Weather cool cloudy and somewhat windy, with prospects of frost. Potatoes very dull sale at 20c, corn no quotations, wheat from \$1.00 to \$1.40, Flour from \$3.50 downward. F. D. COBURN.

From McPherson County.

September, 15-Stock in good condition; good demand for horses and hogs, but few of the latter in the Co. Sheep have summered well; they are the best paying stock we have, many more needed. Weather warm, light shower to-day. Wheat 90c in McPherson, \$1.-00 to \$1.10 at R. R. Broom-corn I heard yesterday was down to \$100. agents here from Chicago buying the crop; quality No. 1, worth in Chicago twice the prices paid here; a good chance for dealers, freight to Chicago \$15. per JOHN RICHEY.

From Chautauqua County.

September, 8-Everything in a good growing condition, encouraged by past success the farmers are putting in large quantities of wheat. Good growing weather, occasional showers and warm sun. J. G. TRUMAN.

September, 6-We are having delightful veather to save our hay and fodder, and our farmers are improving the time most admirably as most of both are now cut and safe; our crops are turning out better than expected a month ago; wheat will average over 25 bushels per acre, corn is the best I ever saw; will make an average of from 60 to 80 bu. One man has over 1500 bushels of onions on 4 acres; what A. LEMERT. will he do with them?

From Ness County.

September, 12-Crops all ripe, late crops good, corn yield about 75 bu. per acre; stock looking well. Weather very dry, no rain since first of June to wet the ground. Potatoes 50c per bu. corn 50c, oats 35c, flour per 100 lbs. \$3.50 for first grade.

From Coffey County.

September, 13-Corn and potatoes never beter, just the right kind of weather to ripen and harden corn, all stock in fine condition especially that running on the prairie. Weather fine with occasional fain. Wheat \$1. to \$1.20 as per quality, Corn 18@25c, oats 20@25c, po-D. C. SPURGEON. tatoes 25@40.

From Howard County.

September, 12-Corn is getting to dry to cut, t is a little wormy; wheat not all threshed what is threshed turned out well, wheat sowing has commenced; stock looks well. Weather has been cool for the last few days, a fine rain this morning. Corn is a dull sale at 25c, wheat 60c to \$1.00, oats 25c, potatoes 85c, butter 121/2, fat cattle \$20. a head. No insect pests, only flies and they are bad on stock, no drouth floods or tornadoes.

EUGENE JONES.

From Cloud County. September, 8-Wheat mostly threshed yield and quality fair some seeding down, corn ma-

turing fine; stock doing well. Weather, warm days and pleasent nights. Markets on the decline, wheat 60c vegetables no sale. No insect pests or injurious storms. GEO. W. MARY. September, 17-Wheat good; fall wheat is

making from 9 to 26 bu, per acre; spring wheat from 5 to 20; corn is splendid where it has been well cultivated. Weather has been cloudy and cool for a few days with a good shower on the evening of the 15th.

WM. BUTLER.

From Orleans County Vermont

September, 10-Potatoes ripened, tops dead, no rot, yield good; corn half ripe, oats mostly in the barns, rusted some, grass good ; weather cloudy rainy several days past. Nothing selling but butter at 25 to 28c and cattle, yearlings \$10. to \$15. 2 year olds \$18. to \$25. Lightning killed, Sep. 5th, in a neighboring town 7 cows, one ox, one yearling, 14 sheep, in one group.

From Doniphan County.

September, 6-The much needed rain came on the 27th, it made many a thankful heart. and we have reasons to be thankful, without it andwhat has come since (we have a shower every few days) we would have had no feed, now we have plenty; we are just beginning to get roasting ears, a few weeks will make pretty good corn of it, the fodder will also be good ; it is said that "the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb." There are surely a great many shorn lambs (or sheep) in this county. We are having plenty of vegetables now and I am sure they never tasted so good before; to fully appreciate a blessing we need to be deprived of it a while; so this grasshopper destruction may prove a blessing, though badly disguised M. L. C.

September, 9-The 1st, and 2d, planting of corn where standing never looked so well as now; 3d, and 4th, planting doing its level best, if frost holds off 3 weeks, we will have a surplus in this corner of the county. Chinch bugs and floods took about all the millet in this neighborhood, turnips and potatoes simply immense. Weather wet and warm, to wet to plow; no wheat sown yet. We have plenty of chinch bugs but it is so seasonable they cant do any harm. JNO. L. BLAIR.

From Jefferson County.

September, 9-Early corn good, late corn do ing well, all other crops a fair average; stock doing well. Windy with occasional showers Markets fair, oats 25c,corn 75c. wheat \$1 @1.10 butter 15c per lb, eggs 121/2c. Chinch bugs destroyed some late millet, no floods, tornadoes, or drouth, of account. H. B. Schaeffer.

HAPPY KANSAS.

The whole country will rejoice at the happy turn affairs have taken in Kansas, Last spring the grasshoppers bid fair to destroy everything, and as no surplus grain or provender remained over from the previous year, in consequence of the ravages of the same pests last fall, the prospects before the farmers of that State were gloomy in the extreme. The grasshoppers left in time, how ever, and the unusual moisture of the season (and the almost unequalled fertility of the soil) was favorable for even backward crops, and we are now assured that never before in the history of that State were such bountiful crops secured as are this year, gladdening the heart of her faithful husbandmen. "Nine million bushels of wheat," says Mr Gray, the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and "fifty-six millions of corn," is about the surplus which Kansas will have to sen; and a private letter from Mr. J. K. Hudson, the editor of our excellent contemporary, the KANSAS FARMER, published at Topeka (and by the way, our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper) as sures us that the crops are fabulous almost beword description. youd description. We are sure the stock men of the country

will congratulate themselves upon the pros-perity in Kansas. In consequence of the scarcity of forage last winter, and the gloomy prospects this season, the best portion of the stock heretofore in Kansas was sold off—es pecially was this true of hogs. Now, with their barns and granaries full, and their pockets well filled, the Kansas farmers will be anxious to restock their pastures again, and thus a new and unusually promising market for stock is opened up to breeders of all descriptions of stock.—National Live Stock Jour nal (Chicago).

Market Review.

An Illinois corn grower writes to the Coun try Gentleman as follows, regarding the corn crop: "The county of Champaign, Illinois, has an area of 758,000 acres; and of this amount the assessors return 218,000 as being this year in corn. There are 102 counties in the state, and he estimates that 75 of these will this year have as large an area of corn as Champaign, and that the other 26 will average at least half the amount returned for that county. This would give an aggregate of 19, 702,000 acres, or say in round numbers, 20,-000,000 of acres devoted to the growth of corn in that one state alone. The appearance of this crop throughout Illinois may be classed, without any exaggeration, as magnificent and the correspondent declares that he is putting the average at an exceedingly low figure when he puts it at thirty bushels to the acre. The average will, beyond all doubt, be largely in excess of this figure. It would give a total for Illinois of 600,000,000 bushels.

"Then it is safe to say that Iows, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri will each have a crop nearly if not quite as large as Illinois. But putting Ohio at half, or 300,000,000 bushels, Indiana at 400,000,000, and Iowa and Missouri at 500,000,000 each, and we have for these five states a grand total of 2,300,000,000 bushels. Besides these states, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia are all large corn-producing states, and it is safe to put the aggregate of these nine states at 1,100,000,000 -bringing the aggregate up to 3,400,000,000 -and the remaining states certainly produce enough to swell it to 4,000,000,000 for the entire Union,

It is difficult to grasp such figures as these and comprehend fully their import. But we may get at a practical result by valuing this enormous crop at 50 cents a bushel. At that price the crop would yield \$2,000,000,000, or enough to pay off the national debt."

Eastern Markets.

From the New York Grocer we take the following relative markets:

WHEAT .- Supplies have increased some-

ter wheat is also firmer and with a moderate inquiry from millers prices are strong. New wheat is not in demand unless at low figures. Speculators have made a few bids, but as they were not up to sellers' views no important transactions are reported. Latest European advices indicate that the prime grades are going to be scarcer than was at first anticipated and holders are not disposed to force sales, believing prices will advance. The general market closed dull and prices about 2c lower in some cases. Following are quotations: No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, \$1 39; No. 2 do, \$1 301/2@ 1.32; No. 3 do, \$1.15@1.24; Old Minnesota Spring held at \$1 40@1 42; No. 2 Chicago do, \$1 27@1 28; new No. 1 White Michigan, \$1 50; old Amber Michigan held at \$1 45; old Red at CORN.—On Tuesday prices advanced about 2c, owing to the good demand prevailing, both from exporters and local dealers. Later there was a liberal business done by exporters in strictly prime Western mixed, with prices about 1c higher; prime mixed lots selling at 76@781/c in store and affoat, and at 74@761/cc

prime grades is small and much of the new

arrivals of inferior quality, the market has

ruled stronger and on Monday and Tuesday

Spring grades advanced 2@3c. Liverpool ad-

vices have been unfavorable to shippers and

report a depression in that market. Old Win-

range of 80@86c for Western and 88c for Southern. OATS.—The market ruled strong and high er early in the week, with demand good and receipts moderate. On Wednesday an active trade was done in prime stock on local account, with prices firmer. Closed steady, with prices as follows; New Toledo Mixed, 541/2c; Prime, New No. 2 Chicago. 55c; White, 56@57c; Old Western Mixed in store, 55c; State Mixed, on track and afloat, 53,055c. Stock on canal Sept.

16 was 55,000 bushels.

for steamer mixed. The market closed strong,

but the extreme views of holders were not met

by buyers. We quote: Steamer mixed, .74@

76c; Prime Sale mixed, 77c; High Mixed to

Yellowheld at 79@80c; White within the

BROOM CORN.-We make no changes in figures, although quotations are, to a great extent, nominal, there being no sales except of a few small lots. The manufacturers are holding back, awaiting the arrival of the new crop, in the hope that liberal receipts will break down prices. But there has been no new shipped as yet, and most of the large growers in the West ask more for their corn in the dryinghouses, unbaled, than it is worth here. Western quotations range from \$200@250 per ton. or 10@121/c per th. Prices will either have to advance in the East or decline in the West before there can be any movement of consequence. We quote : Brush, short green, choice per lb, 13@14c; Choice Green Medium per lb 10@11c; Hurl, prime to choice, per lb, 12@13c Medium, Red and Red Tipped, 9@10c; Red, 'all crooked," per lb, 6@8c.

St. Louis Live Stock Market. We take the following quotations from the

St. Louis Republican of the 20th.

CATTLE.—Slow and quiet, caused so by the scant supply on sale. Fresh receipts 30 caroads, in all about 50 car-loads, the bulk of which consisted of common and inferior mixed stock. Buyers were in fair attendance and would have operated quite freely had there been good Natives and Texans on sale. The more common grades were neglected. Transactions were light, and about evenly divided between shippers and local dealers; Eastern buyers paid \$3 90@4. for good Texan steers; \$3 37½ for good Texan cows, and \$2 80@3 35 for common to medium mixed Texans; for na tive cows they paid from \$2 621/2@3 25. Cows and heifers \$3. and cows and steers \$2 871/2

EXTRA CHOICE NATIVE STEERS-Small sup ply, but in demand from shippers, and would command at least \$6 25@6 50.

CHOICE NATIVE STEERS .- Smooth, well formed and well-fatted steers of 1,000 to 1,200 lbs av in good request from shippers and butchers at \$6@6 25 by the former, and \$5 75@6 25 by the latter.

COWS AND HEIFERS-Good to choice native cows and heifers of 900@1,100 lbs av were active at \$3 50@4, while rough, lean lots of 600 @900 lbs av were weak and unsaleable at \$2 50

GOOD CHOICE TEXAN COWS-Were slow at \$2 50@3, while rough, lean lots were dull at \$1@1 25; fair \$2 25a2 75.

GOOD TO CHOICE THROUGH TEXANS .- well formed fat steers of 1,000@1,250 lbs av were in request from butchers at \$3 50@4 25. COMMON TO FAIR-These were dull and in

arge supply at \$2@3. WINTERED CORN FED TEXANS AND INDIAN CATTLE-These were in fair supply and good

request at \$3 50@4 50. Kansas City Live Stock Market. We take the following from the Kansas City

Times.

HOGS-Receipts and shipments, none. The hog market was dull yesterday. Good stockers were in great demand, and had there been any in the yards, good prices would have

peen r	ealized.			
	QUOTA	TIONS.		
Yorker Stocker	Butchers 8 EEP—Receipts a		7.00	7.2
head	Shipments 146	head		

The market was very quiet, and nothing do-

QUOTATIONS. WHEAT.—Supplies have increased somewhat, owing to the falling off of the export demand early in the week, but as the stock of Mexican improved......

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER. TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 22, 1875

Topeka Grain Market. Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Low Grades... CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.

#IDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Corrected weekly by Blackoff & Krauss, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather

HIDES—Green

Dry Flint

Green Sait Cured

Calf, Green Sait Cured

Calf, Green Sait Cured

Sheep Pelts, green

TALLOW

SKINS—Timber Wolf

Prairie Wolf

150031.72 LOW Section 1980 - Timber Wolf Prairie Wolf Otter Mink Raccoon 1.50@1.7 Raccoon
Badger
Wild Cat
Muskrat
Muskrat
Skunk, Black
Small Striped
Opossum
Deer, dry, per lb
Beaver dry and clean, per lb.

Topeka Produce Market. cers retail price list, corrected weekly by danspeaker. LES—Per bu... NS—Per bu—White Navy BEANS—Per bn—White Navy
Medium
Common
Castor
BEESWAX—Per lb—BUTTER—Per lb—Choice...
Common Table
Medium
Common 1.4001

GOMMON

EGGS—Fresh
HOMINY—Per bbl.
VINKBGAR—Per gal.
POTATOES—Per bu.
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per dos.
Chickens, Dresed, per lb.
Turkeys,
Geese, " " LARD—Per lb.

CABBAGE—Per head

NIONS—Per bu

EEDS—Per bu—Hemp

Millet. Clover Hungarian
Gaage Orange
Corn.
Oats.
Onion Setts per B

Kansas City Market. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 21, 1875.

PRODUCE.

APPLES—Per bbl.
BEESWAX—Per lb.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.
Medium
BROOM CORN—Per ton.
CHEESE—Per lb.
CIDER—Per bbl.
EGGS—Per dox—Fresh.
Pickled. BGGS—Per doz—Fresh
Pickled.
FRATHERS—Per lb—Mixed.
Frime Live Geese
FI-OUR—Per cwt—Rye.
XX
XXX
CORN MEAL—Per cwt.
Kiln dried, per bbl .900.4 Rxtra, av 1 300 to 1.500.
Prime, av 1,200 to 1.300.
Prime, av 1,200 to 1,300.
Native stockers, av 1,000 to 1,250.
Native stockers, av 1,000 to 1,250.
Native cows, fat, av 9.0 to 1,100.
"medium, av 800 to 900.
Colorado, natives, fat.
"wintered Texans, fair to good.
"the common.

cows, good Through Texas, fat.... Through Texas, fair... Calves, each... St. Louis Market

274 01 29 1 553 (61 57 56 0 563 61 .86 0.87 .69 LIVE STOCK. CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt... Texans.
HOGS—Shippers, per cwt......
Butchers....

> **GREAT PUBLIC SALE** OF HIGHLY-BRED

SHORT-HORNCATTLE

PARIS, Bourbon County, KY.

Monday, October 25th, 1875.

THE Subscribers will sell, on the above day, at the Faris Faris Growne, about Se Head of choice-bred Short-horn cattle, highly crossed with the purest Bates and Mason blood, offering to breeders a large number of very valuable animals, both in blood and invitidual merit. The offering will lactude numerous presentives of the following highly first class families:

individual merit. The one-ring with related hand representives of the following highly first class families:

Young Marys, Princess Royals, Rosabellas, Nannie Williams, Cambrias, Bracelets, Young Phyllises, Lady Carolines, and others of well-known popularity, nearly all the get of Duke and Princess buils.

The buils in use on this herd, and to whom all the females of sufficient age will be bred, are Royal Airdrie (a pure Rose of Sharon), bred by Abram Renick, got by Airdrie 3d, and Louan's 5th Buke, by 14th Duke of Thorndale, out of Louan 19th. The latter buil, together with the high-bred buil Grand Duke of One-ida, by 2d Duke of One-ida, by 2d Duke of One-ida, by 2d Duke of One-ida, by 10 clock, A. M., sharp. All trains stop directly at Grounds.

Taken, and the time, with six per cent. Taken, and the containing full pedigrees, sent promptly to all applicants.

Capt. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

CAPT. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

EF Attention is called to the following sales in the same vicinity: Oct. 18, W. Warnock. Oct. 14, B. B. Groom & Son. Oct. 18, H. P. Thomson. Oct. 18, Corth Erknorn Imp. Co. Oct. 18, Corbin & Patterson. Oct. 18, J. A. Gano, Br. Oct. 20, B. P. Goff. Oct. 21, Vanmeter & Sudduth. Oct. 22, J. W. Prewitt. Oct. 23, Bedmon Bros. and Judy. Oct. 27, Ayres & McClintock.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS

FIFTY ELEGANT STYLES, with Valuable Improvements; New and Beautiful Solo Styps. provements: New and Beautiful Solo Styps.

OVER ONE THOUSAND Organists and Musicians indores these Organs and recommend them as Strictly First-Class in Tone. Mechanism and Durability.

Warranted five years. Send for price lists.

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CHAMPION GRAPE. Bargood grape cultivated; ripens 10 to 15 days ear-lier than the Hartford. Fruit and bunches large and compact. Vine thrifty, hardy, early bearer, no mildew ever having appeared on it. Endorsed by leading Pomologi-ts. Send for free descriptive circular. J. S. STONE, Charlotte, Monroe Co., N. Y.

INVENTORS. If you want a Patent, send us a model or sketch and a full description of your invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. Our fee will be, in ordinary cases, \$25. Advice free. Address LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Washington, D. C. \$27 Send Postal Card for our "Guide for onstanting Patents," a book of 50 pages.

NATIONAL GRANGE

of the
ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1873.
LOUIS BAGGER, Esq.—Deer Sir and Bro. I will
ake pleasure in filing your name as a Solicitor of Pat ents, and cheerfully recommend you to our Order
Yours, fraternally, O. H. KELLEY,
Secretary National Grange

Cotswold Ram Lambs

FOR SALE, Address Vineland, Douglas Co., Kansas

FIRST GRAND EXPOSITION of the FRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, Pittsburgh, Pa., opens Oct. 7, closes Nov. 6. Address A. J. NELLIS, Pres. T. I. I.

BERKSHIRES A SPECIALTY

At Oak Grove Farm

Bred from the most approved strains of Imported Stock, selected from the best Herds of England and Canada. PIGS for sale at reasonable prices. Address, Address, Roxabell, Ross Co., Ohio.

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WHITMAN Agricultural Works.

The Largest Manufactory in the Southwest, Manufacturers of the Celebrated

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

St. Louis double hole Corn Sheller With NEW COB RAKE AND FAN;

Junior St. Louis and Mound City Shellers, THE BEST MADE;

St. Louis Hay Cutter, four sizes; Sanford and Lever Cutters.

General Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Factory and Office, corner Clark Ave. & 8th Street,

ST. LOUIS

Important Public Sale Short-Horn Cattle.

The "Moundale Herd" at Public Sale

FRIDAY. OCTOBER 15, 1875,

THOMSON STATION, CLARK CO., KY.

The subscriber will sell to the highest bidders, on 'he above day, the 'Moundale Herd' of Short-Horn Cattle, offering to Breeders a large number of animals of the most choice breeding, representing the very best Bates and Princess blood in America, and of the highest type of individual merit. The herd will number about Eighty Head, and include numerous representatives of the following well-known and highly popular families:

Princesses, Gwynnes, Constances, Blooms, Can ondales, Arabellas, Oraggs, Gems, Louans, Young Phyllises, Belles,

onades, Arabettas, Critigis, Gems, Louans, Young Phyllises, Belles, and others of prominence—all being of my own breeding, or from the herds of the most popular breeders of these strains in the country.

The animals are mostly the get of such celebrated Duke and Princess Bulls as—14th Duke of **ehorndale*; 6th Duke of Geneva: 19th Duke of Airdrie; 10th Duke of Thorndale; 28th Duke of Airdrie; 24th Lord Oxford; 24th Airdrie; 24th Lord Oxford; 24th Airdrie; 24th Lord Oxford; 24th Airdrie; 24th Lord Oxford; 25th Airdrie; 24th Lordrie; 25th Airdrie; 24th Lordrie; 25th Airdrie; 24th Lordrie; 25th Airdrie; 25th Airdrie;

Catalogues promptly sent to all applicants.

H. P. THOMSON,
Thomson Station, Clark Co., Ky.
CAPT. P. C. KIDD. Auctioneer.
Special attention is called to the great series of sales, of which this is the third, viz:
Oct. 13, Wesley Warnock, near Cynthiana, Ky.; Oct.
14, B. B. Groom; Oct. 16, North Elkhorn Importing
Co., at "Elkion," residence of W. H. Richardson,
Fayette Co. Ky.; Oct. 18, Corbin & Patterson, near
Paris, Ky.; Oct. 19, J. A. Gano, Sr., Centreville, Bourbon Co., Ky.; Oct. 20, B. P. Goff, near Winchester,
Clark Co., Ky.; Oct. 21, Vanmeter & Sudduth, near
Winchester, Clark Co., Ky.; Oct. 22, John W. Prewitt,
near Winchester, Clark Co., Ky.; Oct. 23, Redmon
Bros., and Judy, near Winchester, Clark Co., Ky.; Cot.
lowed by several Bourbon sales on the following week.

ONE DOLLAR!! ONE DOLLAR!! Tell your friends and neighbors that One Dollar will get them the best farm and family journal in the country the next six

Great Series of Important

Short-Horn Sales

In Central Kentucky.

J. A. Farra & I. C. Vanmeter, Lexington, Ky., will sell 60 head of Young Marys, Phyllises, Gems, and other fashionable strains, Oct. 11, 1875.

Dr. J. J. Adair, Shawhan's Station, K. C. R. R., will sell 50 head of Phyllises, Roses, Illustrious, Ianthas, Rose of Sharons, Amelias, &c.; Oct. 12.

Wesley Warnock & J. C. Jenkins, Cynthiana, Ky.; will sell 75 head of Cedar Grove Herd and 17 head, the top of J. C. Jenkins' Herd, Mazurkas, Rose of Sharons, Miss Wileys, Blooms, Louans, Craggs, Peris, Cambrias, Red Roses, Fidgets, &c.; Oct 13.

H. P. Thompson, Thompson's Station, L., E. & B. S. R. R., will sell 60 head Princesses, Gwynnes, Constances, Blooms, Cannondales, Craggs, Louans, Phyllises, &c.; Oct. 15.

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

B. P. Goff, Winchester, Ky., entire Holmhurst herd, 75 head, Josephines, Young Marys, Phyllises, Cambrias, Bellas, Cleopatras, &c.; Oct. 20.

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

John W. Prewitt, Winchester, Ky., entire herd of 75 head, descendants of imp. Trefoil, Young Marys, Cambria, Josephine, Bella, Lady Elizabeth, &c.; Oct. 23.

C. T. & S. B. Redmon, and H. F. Judy, Winchester, Ky., will sell 75 head, descendants from imp. Irene, Prize Flower, Flower, Tiny, Lady Elizabeth, Young Marys, Princess Royals, Nannle Williams, Rosabellas, Cambrias, Bracelets, Young Phyllises, Lady Carolines, &c.; Oct. 23.

Ayres & McClintock, and R. E. Pogue, Millersburg, Yv., will sell 100 head of Red Roses, Janes, Hilpas,

Camorias, Bracelets, Young Phyllises, Lady Carolines, &c.; Oct. & McClintock, and R. E. Pogue, Millersburg, Ky., will sell 100 head of Red Roses, Janes, Hilpas, Cragge, Rose of Sharons, Cambrias, Young Marys, Galadias, Harriets, &c.; Oct. 27.

The above offerings are of great individual merit and unexceptionable breeding, and bidders are invited to attend this great series of sales, and accept old Kentucky hospitality and fair dealing.

Catalogues on application.

W. H. BANKS & CO..

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FARM MACHINERY, SEEDS,

and Hardware Specialtics, 34 & 36 SOUTH CANALST., (Cor. Washington,) CHICAGO.

THE "VINEWOOD HERD."

PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED AND BATES BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE

WINCHESTER, KY.

Thursday, October 14, 1875.

THE SUBSCRIBERS announce that they will offer at Public Sale, at "Vinewood," 4 miles from Winchester, Clark Co., Ey, on Thursday, Oct. 14, 1815, about Eighty-one Head of high-bred Shorthorn Cattle. Among them will be

25 head of Imported Animals. 5 bulls and 20 cows and heifers. The remainder of the animals are either

Pure or deeply-bred in Bates Blood. 22d Duchess of Airdrie,

Kirklevingtons, Wild Eyes, Bates' Places, and other Bates-Bell sorts, TOWNELEY BARMPTON ROSES, Fennel Duchesses, Duennas, SEVERAL PRINCESSES,

Moss Roses, Gwynnes, Jubilees, Imp. 8th Maid of Oxford, Bright Eyes, Lady Chesterfords, and other high-bred and popular families.

Among the bulls will be

Imp. OXFORD GENEVA. a straight Bates-Oxford bull; also a pure Wild Eyes bull, two Lady Bates or Filbert bulls, and others al-most as desirable. bull, two Lady Bates of Filbert Duils, and Guders's most as desirable. We feel that the control of the control

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

for cash. B. B. GROOM & SON, Winchester, Ky. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

27 Attention is called to the following sales in the same vicinity: Oct. 18, Warn. ck. Oct. 18, H. P. Thomson. Oct. 18, Mor. 18, Mor. 19, Oct. 18, D. C. 18,



SEED SOWER Sows all kinds of

GRAIN AND GRASS SEED.
Address all orders to
W. H. BANKS & CO. 84 & 36 So. Canal St., Canvassers wanted where we have no Agents.

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF SHAWHER COUNTY: I come before you an independent candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and if in the exercise of the elective franchise as freemen you should elect me to that important trust in November next, I assure you I will perfora the duries of the office in strict accordance with law and for the best interests of the county.

Fraternally,
Williamsport Tp., Sept. 2, 1875.

I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the Republican County Convention, to meet September 25th next. Your suffrage at the primary election (as this decides the result), is respectfully solicited. H. H. WILCOX.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the of-fice of county Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. JULES B. BILLIARD.

JOB PRINTING.

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

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MES. M. W. HUDSON

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

A WELL REMEMBERED SONG I hear him yet in the evening gray Singing his merry roundelay. Singing his curious herder's song. Softest night wing wafts it along;
Up from the hollow, up from the clover,
Up from the fields where night-birds hover,

teals the song of the brown-faced rover.
hear the song in the evening gray; I know his song far, far away
"Come, come, Daisy,
Aud white Bess, lazy,
The sweet dews fall,

Come at my call Come, my good lasses, Quit your soft grasses, Quit your stalk's bollow, Come, dearies, follow Turn and follow me!"

Down in the silent yard I stand Down in the silent yard I stand
Waiting idly, milking-pail in hand;
The crickets chirp in the grass-grown lane,
The night-wind rustles the bearded grain,
The waning day has almost past,
And the hosts of night are coming tast;
Restless, till I hear the distant cry,
The strange, wild song of the tar-off boy.
Way down in the lonesome, reedy hollow,
Bidding the slow cows turn and follow.

Now, nearer through the fragrant night, Sounds the boy's cong, gleesome and light;
And up the dark and grassy lane
Stalk the tired cows—home again;
And after them the brown-faced, merry boy Bare feet wet with dew, heart full of joy, Singing, as he homeward wends his way. That quaint and cheerful roundelay:

"Come, come, Daisy, And white Bess, lazy, The sweet dews fall, Come, come, I call! Up from your grasses, My noble lasses, Come, follow me!"

GEORGE H. PICARD.

THE PET DEER.

DEAR FARMER LITTLE FOLKS :- How am to begin a story? for I never wrote one in my life. But I have sometimes told them to little tolks. Now if I tell you anything like a story it will have to be something, or a good deal, about myself. So you will have to please excuse the self; and I will call it

THE PET DEER.

When I was a little girl, fifty years ago, I lived with my Uncle and his family, in Western Pennsylvania. He had a large tanyard and a small farm, and employed a good many men. It was customary, in the spring, to go to the woods to peel bark.

Now I dare say a good many little boys and girls have no idea what is meant by peeling bark, or how it is done, or what for. Tanners want, or have to have, bark to tan or cure the leather, which is made of the skins of animals. As early in the spring as they found leaves on the trees as big as squirrel's ears. they prepared for the barking.

Very frequently a farmer, or several, would want to clear off a piece of wood land, to make a new field, and they would be glad to let the tanners have the bark for cutting down the trees and trimming them up. All the tools they used were axes, spuds and hand spikes Some ten or twelve men, and often more, arm ed and equipped, would start before sunrise in wagons, with plenty of dinner. Baskets and tubs full of roast or boiled meats, bread, butter, pies, cakes, etc., drive seven or eight miles, sometimes ten, and not get back until dark, hungry as starved foxes. When they got to the woods they would divide off into three parties. The first would be the fellers. the oves that cut the trees down; then came the trimmers, and afterwards the spuders. The spud is an implement made a little like a spade, with the shovel part half moon shape, about three inches across the top, slightly on the top and concave underneath.

When the tree was down and trimmed. then the bark was backed around in convenient lengths, about four feet, and the spud was slipped under at the end, pushed around and about and they soon had the bark off with grest ease.

So they worked all day, except taking time for dinner and rest, and quitting early enough to pile up their gains to keep it from spoiling with the rain. And so they went every fair day for two weeks, or until the leaves were nearly grown, then the sap would cease to flow freely and the bark would grow fast to the wood and could not be removed.

Such baking and cooking as there were each day, to prepare for the next.

I used often to wish that I sould go with them, for they would tell me what beautiful flowers they saw, and my youngest Uncle would sometimes bring me some, but they were always withered—they had to be carried so far.

One day, when they went back to a place they had been working before, they found in the brush they had left a young deer. They took it in their arms, fondled it, and looked at it until they were tired, then put it down to let it go to hunt its mother. But instead of that it stayed with the men and followed them around all day, and when they were through (which was earlier than usual that day) they brought it home.

And in the evening, when I came home from school, my Aunt told me to go into the sitting room and look at the end of the table and see what was there. And there I saw a beautiful little fawn, with its little slender face, soft black eyes, long ears and white stripes and rows of white spots down its neck and back. Pretty little thing! I can see it

ed up in a bunch. We fed it on new milk of ground mustard, one large root of grated the quill, and eat grass, bread, apple, potato, war, making a hole in the center to let the or most anything that was green. It grew rapidly in size, strength and love. It was s with the children, butted the baby over and

We named him Dick and called him Dickey for short. He was never confined, but roamed at will in or out of the house. When he was nearly grown he used sometimes to go with me to hunt the cows, for no one thought of such a thing as pasturing a cow in a field, but let them run at large.

In the morning the dew on the grass would make my bare feet very cold, and I would liop up on a big stone and sit down on them to warm them, as the stones being warmed in the sun the day before would hold the heat all night. While I sat there, Dick would take a race, bounding over the fences or streams as light as a bird. Round and round he would go, up and down, then back, and stick his nose in my face.

And when we would start on he would have to take another little run; then come trotting back, put his head on my shoulder or under my arm and look into my face, as if to say: "I am going with you." So we would jog along until he would get tired going at that gait and would take another run.

When we came to the place where we expected to find the cows, perhaps there would not be one to be seen. For old Cherry, the red one, that carried the bell, was very cunning, and often hid in a thicket of bushes and kept very still to avoid making a noise, when she knew there was some one after her. But after while a big fly would tickle her on the nose, and she would give a twitch; then the bell would tinkle, and Dickey and I would rout her out of her hiding place, the rest were soon found and we took them home in a hurry. And he would begin his gam bols-running up to the cows, giving them a sniff, and they would shake their heads at him, and away he'd go over stumps and stones. And when we got home perhaps he would run in to the breakfast table and help himself.

And after while he got to being so troublesome, and doing so much mischief, it was thought he would have to be killed. He would grab hold of anything he took a fancy to, and pull it off on the floor, and broke a great many dishes. So the threats grew stronger. We children plead for his life, and it was granted for a while. But finally he gave so much trouble that he had to be sacri-

We all, old and young, grieved for his loss, but thought it best to let him go. And that was the end of the Pet Deer. And I have hardly ever seen a deer since but it reminded me of our poor little Dickey.

GRANDMOTHER

For the Kansas Farmer.

MORE ABOUT PICKLES.

Let those who like the taste of fresh cucum ber, take large ones (no matter how large so the seeds are not hard), pare and slice them, and chop them fine; mix a little salt with them, about two spoonfulls to a gallon; then put it into a sack and bang it up to drain five six or eight hours; then squeeze out all the water you can; empty it into a pan and put in mustard and pepper to suit the taste. I use two tablespoonfuls of mustard and one of pepper to a gallon; fill a jar with it, and then pour in all the good vinegar it will hold seal it without heating; set it away in the cellar, and about Christmas time open and try it. And I am much mistaken if there will not he several who will thank me. It takes about a bushel of cucumbers to make a gallon of the

pickles. There may be some who do not know how to seal a jar, so I will give my way: I melt the sealing wax and cover the edge of the jar with it; tie on a strong cloth, and then cover all with sealing wax. This is harder to seal than where the contents are hot, so be very careful for much depends on excluding the

In putting up pickles, I find it best to use no water. I put half a peck of salt in the bottom of the barrel and lay the pickles on it, the juice will make the brine; add salt enough from time to time to keep them covered with brine. I have put up pickles in this way for eighteen years, and have never lost any. AUNT MARY.

RECIPES.

To Polish Tins .- First rub your tins with a lamp cloth ; then take dry flour and rub it on them with your hands; afterwards take an old newspaper and rub the flour off, and the tins will shine as well as if an hour had been spent in rubbing them with brick dust or powder, which spoils the hands.

SHORTS PUDDING .- Take four eggs well beaten, a pint of milk, and make a thin batter with the shorts. When boiling corned beef dip in your pudding-bag and fill with the above. Have plenty of room in the kettle with the beef, and be sure the water is boiling: put in the pudding and let it boil two hours without letting it stop. Eat with sweetened cream or any other pudding sauce.

CHOWDER OR PICCALILLI.-To half a bushel of nicely chopped tomatoes, which must be squeezed dry, add two dezen onions chopped now, after all these years, lying there all curlifine, one dozen green peppers chopped, one box

through a quill with a rag tied on the end, horseradish, nearly a pint of salt, four tealike they feed young lambs that have no spoonsful ground cloves, four of allspice. Mix mother. But it soon learned to drink without thoroughly in a stone jar and cover with vinevinegar to the bottom.

MOTTO APPLES .- The following is the secret great favorite, and household pet. It played of the Baldwin apples. Take slips of paper and cut children's names in them, then place sucked his ears till he would scream for his the papers around the appres when they begin to color, and in a week or two Mamie, Jamie Johnnie or Susie appears on the apples in large letters. These, picked and barrelled by themselves, bring fancy prices at the New York Christmas market.

BIRD'S-NEST PUDDING .- For a pint of cold milk allow three eggs, five spoonfuls of flour, six medium sized, fair apples, and a small teaspoonful of salt. Pare the apples and take out the cores; arrange them in a buttered dish that will just receive them, one in the centre and five around it. Wet the flour smooth in part of the milk, then add the eggs and beat all together a few minutes; then put in the salt and the rest of the milk. Stir it well and pour it into the dish of apples. Bake it an Lour, and eat with sweet sauce.

The grand objection made to the beautiful silver jewelry that has been in use during the last few years was its tarnishing so soon. It looks white like frost-work when new, but directly becomes dull and leaden in hue, nor will scrubbing or rubbing with any ordinary composition bring back its beauty. By a very sim ple process it can be restored in a few minutes. Place a rod or some fillings of zinc in a vial containing strong spirits of ammonia, and let it stand for a few days; then, by immersing the articles therein, and drying them before a fire, they will become bright and clean.

TO DYE CARPET RAGS -Yellow Dye .- Bichromate of potash, 31/2 oz.; sugar of lead, 7 oz Dip first in the bichromate of potash, then in the solution of sugar of lead; continuing thus until deep enough. Bichromate potash to be dissolved in hot water, and kept hot while using the lead in cold. Four gallons of water for each solution. Blue Dye .- 4 oz. of copperas; 2 oz. prussiate potish; 1 oz. oil vitriol. To 7 gallons water add 4 oz. copperas, put in 4 lbs. of cotton rags; scald two hours, then rinse in cold water; put 7 gallons of water; add 2 oz. prussiate potash; put in the rags again, and boil 20 minutes; take out and add to the solution of potash 1 oz. oil vitriol and steep until the color is as deep as you wish; rinse and dry in a partly shady place. Always use a brass kettle. These colors fade but very little and do not eat the rags. I have a carpet that has been in use for seven years, with rough usage a part of the time, and it is good

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Clubs and Granges finest Moyane TEAS at Importers' prices in any

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\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent structuble white wire to sell our INDE sample free. Address the Hubson Winz Mills, 12 Maidon Lane, N.Y., or 18 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED MEN OF GENTEEL APPEAR-ANCE and business tact, and a senteel permanent, and remunerative business suitable for either sex. We guarantee a profit of \$70 a week, and will send \$1 samples and full particulars to any person that means business. Street-talkers, peddiers and boys need not amply. \$1 samples and specific talkers, peut as business. Street-talkers, peut not apply. Address, with stamp N. A. RAY & CO.,
Chicago. Ill.

Jersey Bulls For Sale

One five years old, the other two years old, both reg-stered in Herd Book. For sale, cheap, apply to CHARLES KEARNY, Wathena, Kansas.

AMSDEN'S June Peach

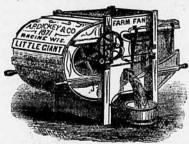
EARLIEST AND BEST Very Earliest Peach in the World For BUDS, TREES, and HISTORY, address
JOHN WAMPLER,
Carthage, Mo.

Pear Trees for the Million. Largest stock in the West: extra quality; packed to go safely any distance. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pri-ces low by hundred or thousand. A full assortment of the trees, shrubs, plants, etc. Send list of wants for prices. E. G. HANYORD, Columbus Nursery, Colum-

VINES.

L ARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality.
Reduced prices. Price list free.
T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

The TOLL GATE! Prize Picture sent free lects to find!, address with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, New York.



The above cut represents the

Genuine A. P. DICKEY Fan.

They are made of three different sizes for Farmers' use, suitable for the wants of every person. They are furnished with all the nocessary extras for cleaning small seeds and every kind of grain, and are sold by slitch principal dealers in Agricultural Tools throughout the country. The manufacture of Farm Implements has been engaged in by Mr. A. P. Dickey during a term of forty-seven years, a specialty of such manufacture being Fanning Mills. Most of the many improvements mads in them have been originated by him, and to the practical working of these invaluable tools has been devoted the labor and study of years. The results produced have been eminently satisfactory, so much so that the "Dickey Fax" has always been viewed as the leading mill, and its superiority universally known and acknowledged.

Parties wishing one of the Dickey Faxs can correspond direct with us, (when they are not sold in the vicibity) and we will deliver, free of freight, at the nearest railroad station, for the list price of size Mill desired.

Boware and get the beet Mill under the A. P. Dick.

desired.

Beware, and get the best Mill made, the A. P. Dick-Ey Fan. They can be shipped knocked down for half the price when set up.

For further particulars and information send for price list and circular to A. P. DICKEY,

Racine, Wisconsin, Proprietor.

Smith & Keating, Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

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RECEIVE and sell all kinds of Produce, including Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Wool, Hides, Peits, Grass, and Clover Seeds, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.
Our long experience as Commission Merchants, and our excellent iscillites, enable us to get the very high-set market rates. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. The business of the

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

is especially solicited. We are also the manufacturer's agents for the sale of the THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW, for which circulars will be sent on application. We beg to refer to D. W. Adams, Master National Grange, Waukon, Iowa; O. H. Kelly, Secretary National Grange, Washington, D. C.; Gen. W. Duane Wilson, Secretary Iowa State Grange; T. R. Allen; Master Missouri State Grange; J. K. Hudson, Editor Kansas Fanker, Topeka, Kansas.

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Mix's Improved Grass Seed Sower lows perfectly even any desired quantity. Price \$4.00 Circulars free.

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THE "CEDAR GROVE HERD,"

Wesley Warnock, Cynthiana, Ky. The sale will be held on the "Fairview Farm" of T. J. MEGIBBEN, ON

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The subscriber will sell, as above, the entire "CEDAR GROVE HERD," containing 75 Breeding Cows and Heliers, all in the best possible breeding condition, and being choice representatives of the following well-known and highly popular families:

Craggs, Peris, Rose of Sharons, Adelaides, Lady Janes, Cambrias, Red Roses, Fidgets, Daphnes, Arabellas, Emmas and

many other popular families.

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Few herds have ever been offered in America at public sale that combined individual merit and fashionable breeding to so high a degree. Every animal of sufficient age will be guaranteed to be a regular breeder, and not one in the herd will be out of condition, or of doubtini or objectionable pedigree.

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

Catalogues, giving pedigrees and full descriptions, sent to all applicants. Address

WESLEY WARNOCK,

Col. L. P. Muira, Anotioneer. Cynthiana, Ky.

137 Special attention is called to the great series of sales in Kentucky, which this commences, followed by B. B. Groom & Sons, Oct. 14. H. P. Thompson, Oct. 15. North Eikhorn Imp. Co., Oct 16. Corbin & Patterson, Oct. 18. J. A. Gano. Sr., Oct. 19. Oct. 24, B. P. Goff. Oct. 21, Vanmeter & Sudduth Oct. 22, Juo. W. Prewitt. Oct. 33, Redmon Bros. & Judy, and in Bourbon Co. with J. Scott & Co.'s sale, Oct. 25th. F. J. Barbee, Oct. 26th. Ayres & McClintock, Cct. 27.

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Pure Bred Short-Horns; Cotswold Sheep; and Berkshire Hogs; By the Breeding Association of Boone Co., Mo

By the Breeding Association of Boone Co., Mo., Will take place at the Columbia Fair Grounds, on Thursday, September 30th, 1875; at which time 100 head of Thoroughbred Short Horns—males and female—will be sold without reserve; consisting of the most fashionable bred animals, selected from the bost herds of Kentucky and other states—some fine young ones by Imported Peabody, No. 20535; Gloster, No. 14368; Duke of Stoner, No. 6691; and other noted sires.

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proved so that the operator has complete control of the wind 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 outs and other refuse from Spring Wheat, separate Rye from Wheat [for seed perfectly,] separate that from Wheat [for seed perfectly,] separate that from darley, Serara es 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 clitics. Machines shipped on trial to 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. Don't say the above cannot be done, but test it, Please state where you saw this advertisement.

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We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List. BLAIR BROTHERS,

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Old Man -Buy THE FARMER, for the mother and children to read. Buy a little less tobacco a month and send your 50 cents

for a trial trip it will pay you.



SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. to Post a Stray, the Pees, Fines and Penal ties for not Posting.

nimals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful 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, whall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after heign nothed in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

If such stray.

of such stray.

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

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

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

The owner of any stray may within twelve-months from

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.

payment of all charges and costs.

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, asid appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine cost of kenning and the bene-

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the benchis the taker up may have had, and report the same of their appraisement. their appraisement.
In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shal pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs o taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the re mainder of the value of such stray.

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

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,
" head of cattle, - To County Cierk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer,
To Kansas Farmer for publication as above
mentioned for each animal valued at more than

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

herewith,

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case
The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be great-

THE STRAY LIST

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

MARE—Taken up by W. S. Knight, of Kapioma Tp lay 10, 1875, one brown bay mare, 16 hands high, star on orchead, three white feet, scar on point of hip, 7 year-ld. Valued at \$40. COW—Taken up by W. H. Clark, Centre Tp, Aug. 16 875, one red cow, medium size, 6 years old, underbit out f car, had bell on and accompanied with calf three week-ld. Cow valued at \$18.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. A. Spencer, of Indian Creek Tp. June 29, 1875, one bay mare, hind feet white above fet locks, two small white spots in the forchead, 14% handle high, 8 years old. (ELDING—Also, by the same, same date, one bay gelding star in the forchead, white spot on each shoulder, 18 hands high, 4 years old. The two valued at £7.

Chase County-8, A. Breese, Clerk. ARE—Taken up in Diamond Creek Tp, on the 12th day Aug. 1878, by H. E. Snyder, one sorrel mare, about 12 th high age unknown, bald face, harness marks, one on left hind foot, no brands. Value, \$50.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. C. Canfield, in Crawford Tp, une 15, 1875, one bay pony mare, few white hairs in fore-ead, harness marks, shod in front, seven years old. Val-June 15, 1875, one bay pony mare, few white hairs in fore-head, harness marks, shod in front, seven years old. Val-ued at \$25. MARE—Also, one bay pony mare, ten years old, star in forehead, white ou nose, white on both hind feet, harness marks, and shod in front. Valued at \$10.

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

Dickinson County-M. P. Jolley, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Dunlary, of Sherman Tp Dickinson county, Aug. 7, 1875, a bay mare, with black mane and tail, about 15 hands high, supposed to be rive years old last spring, branded on the right shoulder with the letter "O" having a straight line through the centre Valued at \$30.

Elk County-Thos. Hawkins, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up July 27, 1875, by E. C. Sanguar, living in Longton Tp. Elk county, Kansas, one light bay horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, small white spot between the eyes and on the nose, part of both bind ankles white. Valued at \$40.

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

Johnson County-J. Martin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Benj. Belt, of Lexington Tp., a sorrel mare, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, with both hind legs white about half way to the gambel joint, white stripe in forehead, with collar and saddle marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$60.

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by Thomas Smith and posted before D. F. Walker, J. P. Alexandria Tp., Aug. 16, 1875, one sortel horse, about 154, bands high, about 54 years old, left front foot partly wnite. Valued at \$35. MARE—Taken up by P. S. Winchell, and posted before L. G. Sholes, J. P. Kickapoo Tp., July 16, 1875, one black mare about 14 hands high, star In forehead, about 6 years old. Valued at \$35. COLT—Also, one dark brown horse colt, about 4 years old. white spot in forehead Valued at \$25.

Mitchell County-L. J. Best, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Washington Mercer, Luin Tp. August 2, 1875, one bay mare pony, 14 hands high, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, with savide and collar mark small white spot on forchead, also a scar on the right fore leg supposed to have been done with a lariat rope; said pony had a halter on when taken up. Appraised ar \$30.

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

Osage County-Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk. COW-Taken up by C. Rice, Valley Brook Tp, July 25, 1878, one white cow, white face, line back, branded on the left hip with the letters "AB," giving milk, about 9 years old, valued at \$12. Shawnee County-P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

HORSE-Taken up by C. C. Leonard, of Soldier Tp. June 6, 1875, one bay gelding, about 14 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Valued at \$30. Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARK—Takan up by Louis Keckel, Wilmington Tp, Ju-ly 25, 1875, one iron gray mare, 14 hands high, saddle marks, no other marks or brands, four years old. Valued at \$23.

Woodson County-1. N. Holloway, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by R. S. Braun, Neosho Falls Tp, August 11, 1875, one grey mare, about 10 or 11 years old, with saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$10.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State at the next gen-eral election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1 ROPOSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Consti-tution of the State, regulating the time of electing and compensation of members of the Legislature. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas two-lhirds of the members elected to each [house] con curring therein:

tion."

Sec. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

book,
I hereby certify that the above joint resolution originated in the Senate on the 14th day of January, A. D.
1875, and passed that body on the 4th day of February, 1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

JOHN H. FOLKS.
Secretary of Senate. Py. 1810, 18

Approved on the 5th day of March, 1875. THOMAS A. OSBORN,

Governor.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled Joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 15th, A. D. 1875. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of State. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 20th day of July, A.D. 1875. [SEAL.]

THOS H. CAVANATUGH.

Secretary of State.

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curring therein:

(SECTION 1.] The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five:

PROPOSITION ONE: Section twenty-five of article two shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and beginning with the session of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Thereday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

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 postage, weights of various woods, comparative strength, legal forms of Deeds, Notes, Receipts, and vastamount of Miscellaneous and valuable informa tion for reference. This, in connection with the "account book," combining diary, ledger, inventories, egister of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one bool finely printed and finished substantially, at a price within the reach of every farmer in the land. The hole plan is so simple that any farmer or his son or daughter can keep them, and thus secure to every armer a systematic and business like history of hi years operations, and whether they have brought him oss or gain. A table, giving more accurately its conents, 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.

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young man at the dinner table of the Metropolitan a few days since, and then the following dialogue ensued;

"Yes, madam, I came, here probably the weakest person you ever saw. I had no use of my limbs, in fact my bones were but little tougher than cartilages. I had no intelligent control of a single muscle, nor the use of a single faculty."

"Great heavens," exclaimed the astonished auditor, "and you lived?"

auditor, "and you lived?"
"I did Miss, although I was devoid of sight, "I did Miss, although I was devoid of sight, was absolutely toothless, unable to articulate a single word, and dependent upon others for everything, being completely deprived of all power to help myself. I commenced to gain immediately upon my arrival, and have scarcely experienced a sick day since here; I can conscientiously recommend the climate."

"A wonderful case!" said the lady, "but do you think your lungs were affected?"

"They were probably sound, but possessed of so little vitality, that but for the most careful nursing they must have ceased their functions."

"I hope you found kind friends, sir?"
Indeed I did, madam; it is to them and the pure air of Minnesota that I owe my life My father's family were with me, but unfortunately my mother was prostrated with a severe illness during the time of my greatest prestration."

"How sad! Pray what was your diet and

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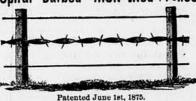
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