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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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SQUICLISTIVE.

THE RYPHIENCE OF A SUCCESSFUL NEW YORK WHEAT GROWER.

We copy from the Country Gentleman, part of a report by growing to a report by Gentleman, part to the cold winds of March and April, was not on a report by George Geddes, of a recent visit to John Johnston, believing that nothing is more valuable to young farmers than reports of the operations of successful ones.

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The prejudices he encountered may be understood when we are informed that to do the work thoroughly on one of his fields it was necessary, for an outlet, to make a drain through a field belonging to a neighbor, and that he could not obtain consent from the owner to do so. "Why," said he, "if you should cut a ditch through my field two or three feet deep, you would take all the moisture out of it, and ruin it." He had to purchase this field, which he was only able to do after long negotiation. Once in his possession, the whole field was speedily cut into strips two rods wide, bounded by tile drains. The immense crops that followed astonished the former owner, so that he might be seen very early of a morning, when he thought he was unobserved, looking over the new line fence, upon the once wet, soggy land, that

keeping the surface mellow, and leaving the las been very extensive in the provences, and clover in the furrow. In regard to this method of summer-fallowing, Mr. Johnston said to two shillings.

that in 1859 he harvested 12 acres of Mediterranean wheat that measured 35 bushels to the

has never been able to produce, on a field of real mother earth, more than 42½ bushels to the acre of wheat in one crop. With all Mr. Johnston's knowledge and in-

ranean wheat that measured 35 bushels to the acre, weighing 64 pounds to the bushel (making the merchantable average 37½ bushels). He plowed an old-sod in June, deep, using three-horse teams, and kept the surface mellow by harrowing, but no other plowing.

The largest yield of wheat was in 1837; 20 acres averaged 42½ bushels to the acre.

So it turns out that this master-workman





and when sufficiently dry ought to be enveloped in paper or put in paper bags until wanted for use. If the seed is wanted they may be saved like those of lettuce. But of the seeds mentioned in this paragraph except radish do not wait until all are ripe else you are sure to lose many and the best from dropping.

The husks of sweet corn should be stripped down as soon as dry, and allowed to harden somewhat in the sun, or if plucked immediately the ears may be tied two and two and hung in a warm airy place over something sufficient ly large to keep them apart while drying. If smoked a little after becoming tolerably dry it will assist the curing.

Tomatoes, cucumbers and other pulpy fruits, should be allowed to become perfectly ripe be.

of the control of the wilder of the wild

20 bushels to the acre; oats short, about half true economy of dairy management.—Massa crop; corn looking splendid, bids fair to make 60 to 80 bushels per acre. Grasshoppers pass- "Get out of the way? what are you

From Rocks County.

August 1—Rye and wheat will make about too often been overlooked in considering the

ed cover this county at intervals from about 10th of May until the first of July, but have done no damage. Stock looking magnificent.

A. J. F.

We have grain.

Korticulture.

KANSAS FRUIT AND FRUIT CULTURE. OUR OBJECT.

It is our wish to reach the simple facts in regard to fruit culture in Kansas. We are even more anxious for these facts than to make a good showing for Kansas. We are not in the advertising business, and do not propose to put the "best foot forward" in the sense of ignoring any facts. We shall not seek to advertise one locality nor another, nor yet the whole of Kansas, but to gather up the results of past experience in fruit culture and put it in such form that conclusions can be adduced

and made available for future work. Every one who has given the least attention to the subject knows that there are very marked differences in the value of certain varieties of fruit for fruit culture in Kansas. Many varieties valuable in the East must be discardvarieties valuable in the East must be discarded here. There are also marked differences in soil. There is something also in peculiarities of location. There are also marked variations in climate even in Kansas. These peculiarities are none of them well understood; culiarities are none of them well understood; and yet we have had experience enough already to throw some light on all these points if that experience can be gathered up and made available. Thus much it seems necessary to say directly to those who may be interested in fruit culture, with the view of securing their hearty co-operation. We believe it possible to make the combined experience of all fruit growers available for the general good, and hence we solicit reports of facts and actual experience from all parts of the State, so that we may secure in the end a comprehensive view of what has been accomplished in fruit culof what has been accomplished in fruit cul-

ture.

The nursery and orchard of John Davis, Esq., is located on high ground about three miles from Junction City. The soil is a calcarious clay, with traces of iron, very similar to that mentioned in the last number only somewhat thinner and with a greater inclination of surface; hence the growth will be ordinarily slower and perhaps better prepared to withstand climatic changes. The ground is We also sell the barbs separate from the wire, packed in kegs. They can be attached to any old wire fence anywhere. They are immovably clasped around the wire after the fence is built with pinchers furnished for the purpose. They are being put upon every rod old wire fence in the United States, and inches, and corn ten feet high the entire render them literally impassable for stock of all kinds. Farmers prefer a thorn upon wire to hedge, as there is no shade or trimming.

The Barbs and Barbed Wire are being placed in the hands of hardware dealers everywhere. Samples and circulars sent free to all.

Address

Kennedy, Barnes & Co.,
Auroa, Illinois.

We are receiving lowing:

We sare receiving lowing:

We sare receiving lowing:

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Somewhat timmer said to find of surface; hence the growth will be ordinarily slower and perhaps better prepared to extreme to extra the ground is high, inclination in all directions except east. This plantation consists of about ten acres. The Barbs and Barbed Wire are being placed in the hands of hardware dealers everywhere. Samples and circulars sent free to all.

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TWO FLORAL MARVELS.

The Horticulturist gives an account of two novelties among flowers, which it is almost tempted to treat as fables until their verity is established by personal inspection. The following is the description of them :

"One is a black lily in Santa Clara, California, with three large blossoms, each nine inches long, and perfectly black outside of the green

petals. The other is to be seen at Constantipetais. The other is to be seen at Constanti-nople and described by an eye wituess as be-longing to the Narcissus genus of bulbs. The flower represents a perfect hummingbird. The breast, of a bright emerald green, is a com-plete copy of this bird, and the throat, head, beak, and eyes are a perfect imitation. The hinder part of the body and the two outstretched wings are of a bright rose color, one might almost say fiesh colored. These wondrous bulbs should have been sent to the Vienna Exhibition. They will be in abundance by the time of our Centennial Celebration in 1876. And yet they can hardly be greater curiosities than the strange and mysterious 'Sancta Spiritul flower of South America, with its life like representation of doves.'

Soft Maple, etc., all and each with many more are rapidly and easily grown. The simple course is first to sow the seeds thinly in beds with rows four inches distant each from the other. Shade them, from the time of seeding, both winter and summer, until they have grown to be four to six inches high; then, having made the ground loose and pliable, transplant into rows four feet apart and the plants one foot apart in the rows. This will give something over 10,000 plants to the acre. At the end of three years every three plants out of four should be taken up from out of these years every three plants. these rows and replanted in another field at a distance of four by six feet. The growth now of both plantations will be rapid, and in three years more one-half of the whole will be of twelve to twenty feet in height, and a diameter of four to six inches, and valued for various purposes at thirty to fifty cents each. The removing of these pays for all of previous labor, and safe to say, in six years more we sell for \$1.000 per acre. So much for a calm view of judicious investment, where money can be spared and the future looked to for its return at a large profit. The few varieties I have named are as nothing, for the Chestnut, Butternut, Black Walnut and many more of fruit producing trees, have in them qualities valua-ble for timber, and should the investor grow 1,000 acres, less or more of them, their production of fruit would fully compensate him.—
[E. R. Elliott.

farm Stock.

HORSE BREEDING IN IRELAND

Major Borrows, in the absence of Mr. M'Far lane, who had placed a motion on the minutes regarding the necessity of giving effect to the movement set on foot by lord Calthrope, as to encouraging horse breeding in the sister country, brought the subject under the notice of the council, and in doing so urged that it was one of vital importance to the agricultur-iets of this country, and calculated materially to benefit their interests. In support of his argument he showed from the return of Mr. Donnelly that the total number of stallions in Ireland, including thorough and half-bred, in 1871, was 903. Taking the area of Ireland there was only one to thirty-one square-miles. This was a state of things which in his opinion, ought to be remedied, and, therefore suggested that the society should take some action in the matter by contributing something towards carrying out the object in view, or the members subscribing 110 such for the members subscribing £10 each for five years members subscribing £10 each for five years (which he personally prepared to do), to make up the sum required. In conclusion, he moved a resolution substantially to the effect stated by him, and offered to increase his subscription by £10 a year, provided nine other members did the same.—Dublin Journal of Agriculture.

CARE OF HORSES.

The London Horse Book says: All horses must be fed in the same proportion, without regard to their ages, their constitution and their work; because the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of diseases of every kind.

Never use had have presented the characteristic of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the characteristic of the constant of the characteristic of the constant of the characteristic of the c

Never use bad hay on account of the cheap ness, because there is no proper nourishment in it.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious, because it brings on inflamation of the bowels and skin diseases. Chaff is better for old horacter and diseases. ses than hay, because they can chew and di-

gest it better.
When a horse is worked hard its food should when a horse is worked hard its lood should should chiefly be oats, because oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material than any other kind of food; hay not so much. Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay, from a manger, because the food is not then thrown out, and is more easily chewed and directed.

is more easily chewed and digested.

Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasing to the animal's taste and more easily digested. A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient

JUDGING OF HORSES.

The purchasers of horses for the French army always endeavor to abtain a first look at the animal when he is tranquil and in the stathe animal when he is tranquil and in the sta-ble; noting if the animal supports itself well on all its legs, and if one seems to yield, to es-pecially examine it. Attention is then direct-ed to the largeness of the pupil of the eye, which ought to be more dilated when in the stable tnan when exposed to full light. After the animal has been led out of the stable, the eye ought to be again examined; observe has the pupil contracted—if not, the sight is fee-ble. Others, to test the power of vision fairs. ble. Others, to test the power of vision, feign to strike the forehead with the hand. If the hollow over the eyes be profound, and temples grey, old age is to be concluded. Wounds grey, old age is to be concluded. Would about the temples suggest attacks of staggers, and when the end of the nose presents circular scars it may be concluded the horse has been twitched with a cord to insure his quietness while being shod, or having to submit to severe painful operations.—Journal of Agri-

TIME MADE BY PAST HORSES.

Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; American Girl, 2:16½; Lulu, 2:16¾; Coldsmith Z:16½; Gloster
(dead), 2:17; Dexter, 2:17¼; Nettie, 2:18; Red
Cloud, 2:18; Lady Thorne, 2:18¼; Lucy,
2:18¾; Judge Fullerton, 2:19; George Palmer, 2:19¼; Bodine, 2:19½; Camors (dead),
2:19¾; Flora Temple, 2:19½.

Taking good care of stock, means in a general way, making animals comfortable. That is about all there is of it. To be successful in feeding stock a man must become interested; the work must be a pleasure, not a task; the person must be quick to apprehend the wants of the animals, and prompt in supplying them.
A blundering, heedless man has no business

MULES AND HORSES

Whatever may be said of the horse as an agricultural laborer above the mule at the North, certain it is that the position of the Ar-kansas correspondent of the American Farm Journal, favoring the mule in Southern agri-culture, is well taken:

Mules on an average are more valuable than corses, are not so subject to disease, and are horses, are not so subject to disease, and are not likely to run away in wagoning and plowing, are longor lived, will do more work, and require less feed and attention; they are stronger, will draw heavier loads, and stand a great deal more hardship, and are in every way preferable to the horse for general farm use. Mules come in earlier, being ready for light work when three years old. They will light work when three years old. They will then do enough work on the farm to pay for their feed, and after having attained the age PROFIT FROM FOREST TREES.—It matters their feed, and after having attained the age little whether it be Norway Spruce, White Pine, Scotch Larch, American Elm, Red or Service. But the horse (colt) must be kept until he is four years old before he is worked at and when he is four he must be a first-rate colt to bring as much as the mule will at two years old. But assume the animals are both required for farm work, see . what a difference there is in favor of the mule. The working life of a mule can be safely estimated at thirty years, and that of a horse at ten years. So while a mule is working its life out, three horses are required to do equal service. But these are not the only items. The saving of feed is at least one tourth, or not less than 647 hundred of some of the order of the order. bushels of corn and 427 tons of hay. These amounts, added to the original saving in purchase of animals, show an advantage in favor of the use of the mule over the horse of over of the use of the mule over the horse of over \$1,000 during the ordinary life of the animal. The mule is less dainty about food, unground grain and dry feed being just the thing for him. There are still other sdvantages in favor of the mule too numerous to mention.—

Exchange.

FEED AND BREED OF DAIRY COWS.

Dr. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts, closes paper contributed to the Report of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, with the fol lowing summary of the conclusions at which he has arrived on this subject:

1. That the production of butter is largely dependant on breed.

dependant on breed.

2. That there is a structural limit to the production of butter, to each cow.

3. That when the cow is fed to this limit, increased food cannot increase the production.

4. That the superior cow has this structural limit at a greater distance from ordinary feed, and more ready to respond to stimuli, than the inferior cow. the inferior cow.

5. That consequently the superior cow is seldom fed to her limit, while the inferior cow seldom fed to her limit, while the interior cow may be easily fed beyond her limit, and as a practical conclusion, increased feed with a su-perior lot of cows will increase the butter pro-duct, but if fed to an inferior lot of cows,

waste can but be the result.

6. That the character of the food has some influence on the character of the butter, but even here breed influences more than food. 7. That there is no constant relation be-

tween the butter product and the cheese pro-

That the casein retains a constant percentage, and that this percentage does not respond to increase of food.

9. That the case in appears to remain constant, without regard to the season.

10. That increase in the quantity of milk is followed by an increase in the total amount of case in the total amount.

11. That insufficient feed acts directly to check the proportion of butter, and has a tendency to decrease the casein of the milk and substitute albumen.

12. That the best practice of feeding is to regulate the character of the food by the charregulate the onaracter of the food by the character of the animals fed; feeding superior cows nearer to the limit of their production than interior cows; feeding if for butter, more concentrated and nutritious food than for cheese; feeding for cheese product succulent material which will increase the quantity of the milk yield. the milk vield.

THE FASHIONS.

It is probably true that fashion is generally stablished and controlled by minorities, the majority submitting often against its better majority submitting often against its better independent, because it is supposed that the fashion is or will be established.

Fashion is an inexorable tyrant and most of the world its willing slaves.

It is not often that this tyraut undertakes to govern any department of agricultural industry, and it seems strange that he should under production of beef and milk!

In England, we are told by Mr. Thornton that "the limits within which bulls are select ed are constantly narrowing." And of course the same must be true in regard to females.

In America, we have the same indications athough a large majority of our best breeders are satisfied that the fashion is opposed to all sound principles of breeding, and tends to im-pair the excellence of our stock.

It may be expedient for dealers in Short this be expedient for dealers in Short-horns to follow the prevailing fashions, pro-vided they do not hold too long; but the breed-er who intends to go on with the business should be careful how he invests extravagant sums in *mere pedigrees*, because here, as in other departments, fashion is fickle and change able. And, moreover, as our business is, in the ultimate results, the production of beef and milk for the people—a matter of practical utility—it cannot long remain subject to such captions of fancy as are now controlling it in the rices of fancy as are now controlling it in the fashionable circles.—National Live Stock Jour

WHY CATTLE REQUIRE SALT.

We know why the animal craves salt, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upwards of half the saline matter of the blood, (57 per cent.), con-sists of common salt; and as this is partly dis-charged every day through the skin and kidaeys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the body becomes sufficiently obvious. The to the body becomes summernily obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indis-pensable constituent, and so do all the cartila-ges of the body. Therefore, if the supply of salt be stinted, neither will the bile to able salt be stinted, neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages be built up again as they naturally waste.

And when we consider it to be a fact, that without salt man would miserably perish; as among horrible punishments entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltiess food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times, two may become partially convinced, at least, of the necessity of feeding salt to our stock—it this is one of the necessaries as well as one of the luxuries of life for man and beast; and at the difference between them and pure year, and in proper places, if it cannot be kept by them continually, so that each and every animal may satisfy the demands of his nature.

The work on the whole larm was done by himself and his brother.

It is often asked, which is the best breed of fowls to keep? This is like asking which is the best horse to run for the Derby, you want a horse to run for the Derby, you want a dray horse you would not choose a fine bred blood. The same with fowls; if you want ergo producers you want ontent.—Report of Supt of Aging about 22 bushels per bred—the one has no distinguishing properties, whilst the other and pure bred—the one has no distinguishing properties, whilst the other horse to run for the Derby, you would not choose a cart the best breed of fowls to keep? This is like asking which is the best breed of fowls to keep? This is like asking which is the best breed of fowls to keep? This is like asking which is the best breed of fowls to keep? This is like asking which is the best breed of fowls to keep? This is like asking which is the best breed of fowls to keep? This is like asking which is the best breed of fowls to keep? This is like asking which is the best breed of fowls to keep? This is like asking which is the best breed of fowls to keep? This is like asking which is the best breed of fowls to keep? This is like asking which is the best breed of fowls to keep? This is like asking which is the best breed of fowls to ke

Then it shall not be said of us, that while our pudding is well seasoned and salted, our stock are allowed to suffer for want of the same ingredient, which is as truly necessary for their food as for ours .- Prof. Johnson.

A Man of kindly nature is apt to provide for the comfortable old age of a horse that has long carried him, and would be grieved to sell such an animal to a poor master for mean work and miserable treatment. Poverty may force consent; but a certain gratitude is felt for old and faithful service; still more where there is personal affection, as in a dog. But where there is no personal relation it would seem that our rights over animal life are increased by a certain domesticity. If by defending sheep we cause their numbers to increase, our right to take the lives which would not have existed without our cares appears greater than in the case of wild animals wholly independent of us

DON'T BREED FROM PIGS THAT ARE UNTIL THRIFTY,

Our readers know how constantly we have insisted upon the importance of good growing and feeding qualities in cattle; not only in the race but in the individual But in no variety of animals is this so obviously essential as in swine, where, without these qualities, they are absolutely worthless. Breeders, therefore, who send out "runted," pigs, not only wrong their customers, however superior the blood, but do

hemselves a great injustice. Every breeder has observed the great differ-ence there is in individuals, not only of the same blood, but of the same litter, some being very superior, and some fair, while one or two may be found decidedly objectionable. Now pigs of the latter description should never be served as breeders. As we have said elsewhere, the excellence of our various breeds was origi breeding, where only the best specimens were reserved; and we cannot hope to maintain this excellence without rejecting all individuals of objectionable forms and qualities—we mean objectionable as affecting the useful qualities of the animal of the animal.

These considerations we especially urge up on the attention of breeders of Berkshire on the attention of breeders of Berkshire swine, as, that breed being now in great demand, the temptation is great to reserve all individuals of the pure blocd for breeders, whether they be good or bad specimens, so as they have the fashionable color and marking, comparatively unimportant as these latter particulars are. In some sections this evil has greatly injured the reputation of this most evenlent preed and all reputation of this most excellent preed, and all reeders should set their faces against the practice, as being neither judicious nor, in the ong run, profitable.—National Live Stock

BLIND STAGGERS IN PIGS.

Prof. Law gives the following directions for the treatment of blind staggers in pigs:

When the hogs are attacked, dash bucket-fuls of cold water over the body, throw purga tive injections into the rectum, composed of six ounces of sulphate of sods, and one or two teaspoonfuls of spirits of turpentine in ten ounces of water. Setons saturated with tur-pentine may be inserted under the skin behind the ears, or the back of the neck may be blistered by rubbing in the following mixture: Spirits of turpentine and liquid ammonia. one ounce each; powdered cantharides, two

Poultry.

FOWLS. — QUALITIES, BREEDS AND

In the June number of the Gazette we ended our gossip about fowls by alluding to the hope that poultry would stand as high in national importance as cattle, horses, etc. Perhaps no branch of rural industry is so much neglected in this country as the want of proper atten-tion to the rearing and management of fowls. In the generality of farmyards they are al lowed to roost around in pig-stys and out-houses, in horse stables, to the great annoy-ance and injury of horses, soiling their feed, laying in their mangers, and producing gen erally a bad effect. In other places you will see them perched on apple trees and shrub-bery surrounding a house; even in large farm-ing establishments there are no suitable acning establishments there are no suitable accommodations for fowls in particular—no convenient and retired places for laying and hatching. No proper system or management appears to be necessary. In England, and especially in France, poultry raising is one of the most important parts in the economy of the most important parts the farm. The small farmer in France depends more on the proceeds of the poultry yard than anything else. They have a regular system of breeding and fattening. The different fowls are stored in pens, and treated the same as we prepare our sheep, pigs and cattle for market. The cockerels, at the age of two months, are what they call caponized—depriving them of the power of reproduction — and immediately put in their respective pens and fed. The hens undergo a similar operation, called making poulardes. These, at the end of about four months, are ready for the market. In and around Paris, large establishments are kept for the express purpose of raising and fatten-ing fowls. The hatching is done by means of an incubator. This is a square box, with al-ternate layers of hot water, between which the eggs are placed. The heat is supplied by a lamp, and regulated to the proper degree by a thermometer. Several hundreds can thus be hatched at once. The chickens are raised by artificial mothers made of wool or sheep pelts artificial mothers made of wool or sheep pelts heated artificially. The caponizing process alluded to has a tendency to make the fowl feed much quicker, grow to a larger size, the flesh realizing, in American currency, 25 cents per pound. The price paid for well fattened fowls in the principal cities of the United States far exceeds this. Mr. John Black, two years ago, on his farm of 125 acres, near Mt. Holly, N. J., sold, in coultry alone, 325 capons weighing 3320 pounds, at 35 cents per pound, realizing \$1127: and eggs and other fowls realizing \$1127; and eggs and other fowl to the amount of \$843 50—total, \$1970 50, be sides using freely both eggs and fowls for his family.

The work on the whole farm was done by

properties of the other. For the food that is converted into producing eggs will certainly not produce fat and flesh; and conversely, the elements of nutrition which go to building up the body cannot be converted into supplying eggs. The properties and qualities of thorough bred fowls have been attained by the same attention to breeding that has brought. same attention to breeding that has brought other stock to perfection—by obs-rving the qualities most developed in the animal.

The following may be beneficial to those not acquainted with the prominent points of some of our pure breeds:

In the egg-producing class, the Leghorns 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 maturing quickly—the pullets often laying at four months. Pullets of this breed frequently lay as high as 260 eggs during the year, their large comb and pendants require a warm house during

and pendants require a warm house during our rigorous winters.

The next in high favor is the black Spanish; these, like the former, are non-setters and prolific, but not so easily raised. They do not, until 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 Houdans, a French breed, come next as layers and non-setters This is what they call

layers and non-setters This is what they call a made breed, between the Poland and Dorka made oreed, between the Foland and Dora-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 in size, delicacy of flesh and hardi-

the orders in size, deliber of disease.

The small breeds, the different varieties of Hamburgs and Polands, have their admirers as fancy fowls. They are excellent layers, par-tially non-incubators, but are recommendable. owing to their size, as likely to improve our

owing to their size, as likely to improve our present stock of common fowls.

The Dorkings.— This class may be considered the standard English fowl, and combine more general qualities than any other; regular setters, large size, plump, square built, delicate flesh, and highly flavored. They lay a full supply of eggs, and are probably the best table fowl raised. They likewise have large combs and pendants, like the Leghorn and Spanish. They do not thrive well on damp soil.

The Asiatics are the most extensively bred and most fashionable class at present raised in and most tashionable class at present raised in America, and on the whole are probably better adapted to the rigorous winter of the United States and Cavadas than any other, being well supplied with an abundance of feathers down to the toes, having smaller comb and wattles, no danger thus arising from those parts being

This large class is divided into two families, the Cochins and Brahmas. A description of this important class will be given in the next issue. W. L. BROWN.

Apiary.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

In August, colonies of bees that have been kept strong through the season of white clover and linn blooming may safely be divided. In our experience, large colonies with fifteen or sixteen combs do not winter as well as those containing eight or nine. If you want more bees, divide your colonies judiciously, by any of the ways so often given in the Journal, and you may depend on having them build up into good strong colonies, in any location where good strong colonies, in any location where buckwheat is raised, of where smart weed and

buckwheat is raised, of where smart weed and golden rod are found.

For most parts of the West, honey, in the fall, is abundant nine years out of ten, and if an increase of bees is preferred to surplus honey, there is no better time to divide than now. I need not say that all who have a surplus of queens on hand will make a great gain by giving every new colony a queen.

plus of queens on hand will make a great gain by giving every new colony a queen.
One correspondent writes: "Last year I had eighteen colonies, in large hives, of eighteen frames each. I had them full of bees when linn came into bloom, and it was wonderful to see how fast the honey was stored. I extracted it twice a week (I have no doubt I could have done it oftener), and secured an average of two hundred pounds to a hive; yet, when the linn went out, the hives were all full of bees and honey. I divided ten of them the 8th of August, giving each hive nine frames each, full of comb and some brood, but very little honey. frames each) wintered perfectly, but not one of the eight large ones that I did not divide came through the winter well. I am not able to tell why; but after this give me large colonies to get great yields of honey from, early in the son-but smaller ones to winter well

We agree with our correspondent in this

Be sure, in this month, that you have a fer tile queen in every hive, and also that she has room to deposit eggs. In this month she may be so crowded for room as to almost cease lay ing, and the result of this will be that your colonies have too few young bees for safe

This is a good time to introduce Italian queens to black bees. Colonies to which such queens are given now will be mostly Italians by winter, and from these queens you can rear others in October.

Bees are, as a rule, too much neglected in the latter part of the season; it never pays better to be sure they are in good order than in the latter part of the summer. It is now that the foundation must be laid for successful wintering. Much honey is often stored by bees in this and the next two months and this year we look for a good honey yield in the fall. The rains have made weedy corn fields

inevitable—and from them we get good quantities of fair honey.

Do not take it for granted that the bees will do little more, and leave them with their hives full to hang about idle.

A man complained

A man complained to me last August that his bees were doing nothing, and on examination we found every cell full of honey—not an inch of room where the bees could store anything. We used the extractors on a few combs

Entomology.

BOT FLIES.

BY C. HENRI LEONARD, M. D.

Seeing recently in the columns of your paper your answer to a correspondent upon the "grubs in cattles' backs," in which you refer-red to a former article of mine, I thought pos-sibly a continuation of the subject, as I therein presented, might prove of interest to your readers. For the present atticle I have chosen the subject of our common

HORSE BOT FLY.

It belongs to the same family Destride, as the fly giving us the grub in cattle, etc., as pointed out in your article, and also in that former one of mine to which you referred.

This fly is known to naturalists as the Gas.

trophilus equi ("the stomach friend of the horse," is the translation). It will not be nechorse, is the translation). It will not be necessary for me to give you a description of the parent fly, for your readers must all have seen the female of that insect class often times to their horses' disadvantage. The male fly is a little darker than the female, and has a rounder abdomen. The female of this species prefers to lay her eggs upon the long knee hairs, tails and manes of our horses, agglutinating them thereto by a peculiar viscid secretion with which she surrounds the egg. These eggs are fastened sideways to the hair; are of quite good size, pointedly oval at one end, flattened at the other. They contain more or less matured larvæ at the time of depositure; and when they are mature a few drops of mristure dissolves their casing and lets them out of their hatching place. It takes them but a few days to reach their maturity, after deposited upon the hairs of our horses.

The way they find entrance to the animal's stomach, is, that as the horse licks itself, the moisture upon the tongue dissolves the egg coating of the mature larvæ; the larvæ, instead of dropping to the ground adhere to the tongue, are swallowed, and then attach themselves to the stomach's mucuous membrane by neans of the numerous hooks with which the

means of the numerous hooks with which the different segments of the body are provided. The spiracles or breathing spores are found at the posterior extremity; just the same as in the larve of other bot fly species. The mouth is at the end of the head, surrounded by four hooks, which go to make up the mandibles or jaws. At the seat of their attachment to the horse's stomach, they appear to be little bits or places where the stomach's membranes have been eaten out by these unfriendly (dehave been eaten out by these unfriendly (despite their scientific name) fellows. They have been accused of perforating the stomach. This the best authorities seem to doubt. It would certainly supervise the stomach that the stomach is the proper way to be a stomach to the stomach that the stomach is stomach to the stomach that t would certainly appear more reasonable to at-tribute the lesions here observed to post mortribute the lesions here observed to post mortem changes, due to the action of the gastric juice; just as I often see in the stomachs removed from my fellow-men. The most usual site for these fellows is at or near the pyloric orifice (or outlet) of the stomach. There are good anatomical reasons why this should be so, for the stomach here just as it empties into the intestine, is quarted by a valve, as well as

good anatomical reasons why this should be so, for the stomach here just as it empties into the intestine, is guarded by a valve, as well as puckers down upon itself, so that it looks much as your tobacco pouch does when tied. It makes a sort of a trap door, that, with the spines of the intruders, hinders for a while their further journeyings.

When mature, or nearly so, they loosen their hold, pass into the intestine, sometimes clinging thereto for a few days, and finally pass out into the world. When attached to the intestines is the time the horse manifests irritation and pain, not when in the stomach. Except there be quite violent symptoms, it is generally conceded best to let them have their own way about the time when they shall leave the horse; as the effect of medicine is rather doubtful. rather doubtful.

After reaching the ground they bore down some little distance into the earth, change to the pupa state, in which condition they remain from forty to fifty days, when they leave their case and emerge from the ground the matured fly, ready for the further propagation of its species.

species.

As a preventative I would recommend a As a preventative I would recommend a shearing-off of the hairs on which the eggs have been deposited, and a wash (to be applied twice daily, for the double purpose of keeping the fly away if possible, and the horse from licking itself) composed of one drachm of crude carbolic acid to two quarts of water. Sponge the legs, mane and tail with this. I don't know as it will do much good; but it will do no hurt to try. It makes an excellent dressing to keep the "blow-flies" away from hospital patients, as I can bear sbundant witness, and I can see no reason why it shuold not s, and I can see no reason why it work well here. Need not be afraid of it.— Ohio Farmer.

CUT WORMS.

Searching for the worms when they come out to feed, or digging them from their holes near the plant, and killing them, is doubtless the most effectual remedy we can employ. Curtis says one-quarter ounce of salt dissolved in a quart of water will drive the grub away, and preserve the plant till washed off by rain. Tobacco water will kill them if it comes in contact with them. Quicklime will also destroy them if put on the plant when wet, and dry soot dug into the ground is very offensive to the grub. Suds made of one pound of soap to ten gallons of water, and applied warm, will cause them to dart out, when they can be immediately killed. Four ounces of aloes dissolved in a gallon of water and applied to the plants, is said to preserve them from the cut worm. Smooth holes made with a rake or hoe handle near the plants will serve as traps into which the worms fall, and may there be destroyed. Coal-tar and water, a spoonful of the former to a gallon of the latter, will, it is said, drive the worm away without injuring the plant. Where a few choice plants are to be protected, this may be done by wrapping stiff paper or walnut leaves around the stem when setting them out, leaving the paper a little above ground, and an inch or two below.

Cow dung stirred in water, and poured around the plant so that the solid part will remain and form a hard surface, through which the worm cannot penetrate, has been recommended. For a similar insect in Europe, Kollar advises lime ashee applied to the land, or lime water in damp weather. If the female moths are attracted by sweet liquids many of them may be killed; and as they are also attracted by lurid lights in the evening, they may be destroyed in this manner to some extent.—Report of Sup't of Agriculture.

From Pawnee County.

August 1-Crops good; fall wheat averaging about 22 bushels per acre; oats good growth; spring wheat good; potatoes fair crop; early corn splendid, but troubled some C. H. P.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE ROBBED.

Letters from the Larm.

BY GEO. H. EVERETT.

The great mass of the laboring people of this country pay as little attention to Government finance as though they were not in the least affected by it. Not so the capitalist. Every move of Congress which in the slightest degree affects finance is watched with a jealous eye, and when a bill passes which they believe to be injurious to the interests of capital, they besiege the President to intervene his veto powers, and, as all are aware, not without success; and we may say, without the least exaggeration, that capital directs and controls the financial policy of the Government without—as we intend to prove in this article—the least regard to the interests of the

The present financial policy of our Government begins its history with the first year of the war. In the great necessity of the hour Congress authorized the issue of legal tender notes, and also provided that these notes should be exchangable for six per cent. gold bearing bonds.

This was a wise scheme. Matured in the hour of need, in the exigency of the moment as it were, yet it is hard to see how a better policy could have been devised. It releived the embarrasement of the Government; it gave the people a safe, sound and reliable currency, and to just the amount issued re lieved the Government from paying interest, and of course the people from paying taxes; furthermore, every note accidently lost, destroyed or burned was so much decrease of the public debt. And let us ever remember that every dollar saved to the Government is a dollar saved to the people—the tax-paying, the consuming and producing people of the land; the enriching of the Government is an enriching of you, reader, and of every other man in the country.

We have said that this was a wise policy, and we think we hazard no danger of dispute in the assertion. Why, then, was it not adhered to? Why, the answer is plain; the interests of capital were more potent than the interests of the masses. Men of capital who had always enjoyed, under state law, the privilege of issuing paper money, saw at a glance that "their craft was in danger," and demanded and obtained a modification of the aforesaid plan, which modification has resulted in robbing the people of this country of more than thirty million dollars annually in interest alone, besides the amount of money destroyed by accident, and the people have submitted to this wholesale robbery with scarce a protest, and every doilar filched from the people has gone into the plethoric pockets of the rich.

The plan devised by these moneyed men, and which they caused to be substituted for the above mentioned policy, was simply that upon which our National Banks are now based, which may be briefly stated thus: The banker deposits with the Government a certain amount of Government bonds, upon which he receives 90 per cent. of the amount deposited in National Bank notes, with authority to sign and issue them as money; so that while the people pay good interest on these deposited bonds, which goes into the pockets of the depositors, the banker turns around and loans out these National Bank notes to the people at exorbitant interest while every note accidentally lost is so much gain to the banker. And what do the people gain by this grand financial scheme which al. most doubled the capital of these bankers at one dash? Absolutely nothing in any way,

The new currency was not exchangable for gold bearing bonds at par, and at once began to depreciate in value and continued to do so original policy had been adhered to. But in 1863 the law making them exchangable for What is called honor even in ordinary society gold bearing bonds was repealed, thus bringing them to a level with the National Bank notes. Was not this done at the dictation of the bankers for the purpose of preventing the people from demanding the better currency? If not, why was it done?

This policy has caused the Government to pay interest for fourteen years on some \$500,-000,000 unnecessarily, which would amount to \$30,000,000, and estimating the money destroyed at \$5,000,000, we have a sum total of \$490,000,000, or nearly one-fourth of our National debt, wrung from the people and given to the rich men in fourteen years; and how much longer shall we submit to being thus robbed? We boast that this is a government of the people by the people, but does not this look as though it was by the capitalists, to make rich men richer and poor men poorer? And the sequel is that there never was a time in this country when there were so many immensely rich men, nor when the masses were sufferirg so much from financial difficulties,

The sequel is a logical result from cause to effect, plain and undeniable. Is it not time for the people to awake to a knowledge of this matter and use the power which is in their hands to overthrow this stupendous, oppressive monied monopoly?

In another article we propose to pursue this subject farther.

Mr. Noah Cameron, of Glen Burn, writes; "Please say that the statement published in the FARMER a short time ago, that Harbison lost 3,000 hives of bees, is a mistake."

LETTER FROM NESS COUNTY KANSAS.

Well as this is a rainy day in this drouthy country I may as well write a few words to the FARMER: In spite of Professor Johnsons theories and a good many other folks theories that we are too far west clear out of the rain guage and that we of western Kansas never can raise any thing, we have the best of crops of all kinds that have been harvested and for corn and all fall crops the prospect could not be better.

This is the fourth season that I have lived in western Kansas and during that time there has been no season but would raise a good crop of something; 1874 was the worst season and I raised oats that stood on an average four feet and seven inches high and vielded forty bushels per acre of good heavy osts and wheat had it been sown would have done equally as well corn and all late crops were eaten up by the G. Hoppers.

I do not believe crops are any more liable to fail here than further east. Tree seeds planted last fall and this spring have made as good a growth as I have ever seen made in Penn. or any of the eastern states. Peach trees from the seed are at the present from two to two and a half feet high. People east have been led to form a very eroneous idea about this country on account of the grass hoppers and also on account of texas stock men who do not want the country to settle up and spoil their fine ranges. If this country was not a good farming country why would so many people stay here in spite of the many discouragements that the past year has brought them. I do not claim that western Kansas is the garden of Eden where a man can get rich without labor or capital, but I do claim that with a fair share of both he can do as well to settle here as any other place in Uncle Sams domain.

How many People that now are working mong the the stones and stumps further east if they but knew the truth respecting our beautiful country here would gladly come and settle among us. Ness county has a soil unsurpassed any where both on her bottom lands and un lands she has stone in abundance of the finest quality of both lime and magnesia composition she has the best of water and a reasonable amount of timber for fuel. There has been coal found in large quantities in the adjoining county west; as a stock raising county it will be among the best; for four winters past cattle have wintered on the grasses without hay, with hardly any loss. We now have about three hundred inhabitants; no county organization; have never had any law suits or trouble with each other. There is plenty of homestead and preemption lands here; no railroad lands in the county, as the county lies be tween the K. P. R. R. and the A. T. and S. F. R. R. about thirty-five miles from the center of the county to either road. S. P. REPINE, August 1, 1875.

Latrons of Musbandru.

Special Notice to Officers of Subordinate Granges A Price List of all Blanks. Cards, &c., necessary for a subordinate Grange, will be forwarded free upon ap-plication at this office.

pileation at this office.

Any Grange forwarding 25 or 50 cents to pay postage, will be sent back numbers of The Farmer containing Prize Essays, and much valuable reading.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cts., is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published. Examine the testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

The use in subordinate granges of the sett of receipt ind order books issued at this office will prevent con-usion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in seeping the money matters of a grange straight. The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

THE HONOR OF THE PATRON.

Patrons' faith is no doubt frequently abused. Men put faith in others because they are members of the order, and as a fruit of their until it took two dollars and ninety cents to trust they are often deceived. The obligations buy a dollar of gold, which could not possibly of the order, as all who have taken them well have occurred with the legal tenders, if the know, can only be violated at the expense of honor, as well of one's general integrity. demands civility and respect. as well as a strict regard for truth. No one can be an honorable man who violates or trifles with his own words or his own promises. They are his notes in the bank of honor, and if he suffers them to go to protest, his honor is gone, and he goes into moral bankruptcy. This is the result even in general business society, as well as in the common walks of life; but much more than all this is required in the Patron relationship, for there they take upon themselves voluntary obligations of integrity which they cannot violate without becoming guilty of moral perjury. Patrons owe to each other who are in good standing in the Order, respec and decent treatment, and in all their dealings they are pledged by these obligations to treat each other, or any other person, with a strict regard to justice.-Indiana Farmer.

> The Granger is correct when it says that if shuses exist, the remedy rests with the subor dinate Granges; but it is wrong when it says that it is their fault. Often men who are elected to some high office are, at the time of election, as honest as they claim to be, and take the office with the intention of remaining honest; but, in time, prove unable to withstand temptation.

We have known such in the Grange, ourselves. We' have known men to accept Grange agencies who were as honest in their intentions as the purest child; but offers of bribes and commissions and seeing others enriching themselves, they fell. It is not the fault of those who placed them there that they fell; but it is their fault, if they are kept | fault: and they are only willing to be little

corrupt.

The temptations are truly great from the ecretary or Purchasing of the Subordinate Grange, up to the highest office. We have known of bribes being offered, so great, that one can scarcely believe they could be withstood. Think of \$50,000 for one man's influence! or 50 per cent. on a class of goods which you are to-day buying at what you think is quite the cost price to produce! And yet such are facts .- Dolton's Grange Council.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1875.

EDITOR OF KANSAS FARMER: It seems to me a solemn thing to be a Granger. Never have heavier responsibilities been laid upon any body of men and women. Do you know I shudder when I observe that out of the many papers devoted to the cause of the Patrons, scarcely any are published east of the Alleghanies. What does this indicate? Simply that the eastern half of our Republic is already so sunken in demoralization that its producers have not the spirit necessary for their own deliverance. Granges of the West, to you it is given to save this country? Oh that Horace Greeley had lived to see this day. The old man really yearned to behold true liberty and equal rights-true, honest modes of living and doing business established. He did not content himself with saying "Go West!" How many private proofs of his great solicitude have I witnessed. I was one of the directors of the Bureau of Migration of which he was President. The old man was so anxious for its success that day after day he came shambling in to its committee meetings, of which he attended 17. He would rush the proceedings, then say in his squeaking voice, "If there duty. He never seemed much burried. But and bankers generally, who do all their busimen who never stop work, while awake, get through a "power" of it.

GREELEY THE GRANDFATHER OF GRANGERISM One of Mr. Greeley's most memorable sayings was; I despaired of the future of the United States, until I heard of the success of the English Co-operators." What a rapture it would be to him to behold the wonderful the poor as well as the rich should have a plen success of the Patrons, within three years. tiful medium of exchange, and that these bills With all respect to the noble man who is should be convertible into bonds bearing 3-65 rightly called the Father of Grangerism, Hor- interest. On this "unimportant" plank Willace Greeley should be called its Grandfather.

A mighty battle has begun—the greatest industrial fight the world has ever seen. Here in America, once for all it is to be decided, as Thomas Jefferson said, "Whether the many have come into the world ready saddled and bridled that the few may ride." Here in the East, we seem to be rapidly deciding this question in the affirmative.

The Patrons are, in many cases, wealthy, and have numbers of employees; but there are few of them who are not themselves hard workers, and in the best sense producers therefore they naturally affiliate with all other workers and anti-monopolists. Great are the things already accomplished. Monopolies have been broken up; millions of dollars have been saved from the clutches of the middlemen, s beautiful system of social intercourse has been established, and women have risen to an equality with men in privilege, power and use

as they never have in any society before. NEW YORK THE HYDRA'S HEAD.

But the faith of many will wax weak, unless in some way and continually, even in their secluded prairie homes, Patrons are brought face to face with the sternest facts of the great battle that is in progress. Here in New York, the very citadel of all oppressions and monopolies, the fight is waged most flercely, in some respects. For though we who have been able to hold our ground in the terrible city form only an "advanced skirmish line" of the great indus-"under a galling fire," and having always in sight all the awful engines of war of the enemy, and all the mighty captains who work them, are able to keep the main army of the people informed as to the plans and resource of those with whom they are contending.

Several years ago, I felt that I must return to my native city, since this focus of both light and darkness, good and evil, must eventually be the great battlefield of the people and their foes. For months there was a cry in my heart like that of old: "Who shall bring us into Edom? who shall bring us into the strong city?" Finally, though business attractions were strongest in the country, I came here in 1868. and have lived as a general writer for the principal periodicals.

LABOR REFORMERS NO LONGER LONELY. I said to a friend lately, "For 20 years I have rodden the wine press almost alone, have felt myself"a stranger and a pilgrim in the earth." But now I feel no longer lonely. With 2,000, 000 Granges in the country, and many strong papers representing their doctrines. I stand (though only middle-aged) like old Simeon when he took the Christ child in his arms, and thanked Heaven that the deliverer of the nations had come into the world.

WALL STREET CRYING FOR MERCY.

I have been ever full of forebodings, as in passing through Wall Steet I have studied the massive brains and the even majesty faces of the kings of trade and finance, against whom the Patrons have entered the lists. Not one in a thousand of these strong, shrewd men has any true idea of the rights of the people. They have accepted the main doctrines of that wellnamed "Dismal Science," with its "Supply and Demand" and other absurd doctrines. They believe that if a man is down it is his own

there, after they know that they have become gods—helping the poor (who deserve misery) out of their sheer magnanimous, uncovenanted mercy. But last week some of them were asking for mercy. Indeed you would have thought it would be a mercy to break up their whole system of business, had you seen the agony on their faces when Duncan, Sherman and Co. closed their doors. I was in an office near there, and seeing the rush, in a moment I was before that ponderous portal, and saw why old merchants and clerks and messenger boys were running to and fro as if a new Chicago fire had started. Did you ever lift a flat stone and see the ants tearing around with whatever property they could seize, and seeking a new place of safety for it? There you have the whole story. As for the Stock and Gold Exchanges, it was Black Friday over again. I could hardly hear a word form the gallery of the former. There was one long yell of frantic youths, middle-aged and white-haired men, who tossed their arms, and tried to unload their stocks at any price. "Western Un-10n" went down nine per cent in three minutes, and recovered itself in five more. But many fortunes were lost in that brief space.

GREENBACKS TRIUMPHANT.

The fight over the "equal rights currency waxes hot and furious. The arrogant bullionists are hauling in their horns a little, are not so insufferably impudent. Thurman rises to explain, and only shows himself an insincere trimmer, by asserting that the Ohio currency plank is unimportant. Sherman, coolly ignoring the funding of the interest-bearing Treasury Notes and other U. S. securities used as currency by the people, denies that there has been any serious contraction. But these artful dodgers cannot longer deceive the people. A flood of indignation, greater than that now sweeping down the Western rivers, will soon is no further business, let us adjourn"—put drive them from power. Who are the real inthe motion, and then paddle off to some other flationists? The Duncan and Sherman sort ness on three per cent of coin and currency and shove 97 per cent of "lying, irredeemable promises to pay" upon the public. We do not ask for an inflation of the currency, but only that the hundreds of millions of bonds, that are used as currency by all heavy operators should be changed into legal tenders, so that iam Allen will be elected Governor of Ohio. The hard money N. Y. Sun of August 3 says that his majority will be about 30,000; and as all the wise men say that as goes Ohio in the next Presidential election, so goes the whole Democratic party and a large portion of the Republicans, we can begin to rejoice with trembling, and determine to make such renew ed effort in what some call the "revolt of Grangers against Wall Street" as will ensure an overwhelming success, and bring a speedy revival of business.

SAMUEL LEAVITT.

THE LECTURER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Brother T. A. Thompson, Lecturer of the ational Grange, is working in Kansas with all of his accustomed energy, and it is safe to predict with all of his usual success. His list of appointments is formidably long and in many cases he is set down for two or three addresses on the same day at places so far apart that he notifies Patrons that he can but spend that he notifies Patrons that he can but spend an hour and a half at each. As a matter of course it is not likely that Brother Thompson will be enabled to do much good in the mate-rial direction of extending the borders of the Grange in Kansas, because, thanks especially to the labors of that sterling paper, the Kan-sas Farmer, the Grange is practically coinci-dent with the agricultural community. It is strong, possessed of ample funds, harmonious strong, possessed of ample funds, harmonious and an unit for such reforms in the Order as and an unit for such reforms in the Order as will promote at once simplicity, economy, and the most radical simplicity and economy. But he will be able to effect a work no less important in conveying to the Patrons of Kansse assurances of goodwill from their brethren elsewhere, and words of encouragement to continue in and complete the good work they continue in and complete the good work they

continue in and complete the good work have so well begun.

It is to be hoped that Brother Thompson does not intend to retire at the conclusion of his term of office, which expires this fall, from labor in the Order to which he has given so many years of hard work and earnest thought. There is no brother smong those early in the contract of the property of of the pro There is no brother among those early in the field so widely known or so deservedly popular. No suspicion of self-interest has ever breathed upon his name. If his worth and weight were appreciated by our leaders as thoroughly as they are by the rank and file, there might be some hope that it would be recognized, and the good and faithful servant bidden to a higher seat.—N. Y. World.

The Secretary of the Wisconsin State Grange The Secretary of the Wisconsin State Grange reports only seventeen granges in that State as not having paid the dues for the last quarter of 1874. The quarterly report of the State business agent shows \$900 31 expenses, exclusive it seems of \$250 agent's salary, and inclusive of a number of expenditures which should be chargeable to the whole year. The should be chargeable to a group a goods sold was \$347.52; The sales for the quarter amounted to \$12,152.66, not counting sales of machinery on trial. The agency has received a loan of \$1,090 from the members of the Order in the

NO ROOM FOR LOAFERS IN THE GRANGE. We occasionally meet some who have gained admittance into the Grange, that have ntered it under an entire misapprehension of entered it under an entire misapprehension of its meanings or objects. They seem to have thought that all they had to do, to grow sud-denly rich, was to join the Grange; and now, because their foolish and unreasonable expec-tations are not suddenly realized, they have lost confidence in it and think it a humbug. Now, suppose such a one had bought a farm with similar views (and they would be just as reasonable), and then sat down, expecting that farm to make him rich, without plowing, planting, cultivating, etc., would the farm be a humbug?—Monthly Talk.

Send \$1 and try the KANSAS FARMER SIX

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these

FOR PATRONS.

MANUAL OF JURISPRUDENCE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE PATRONS OF HUBBANDRY. By A. B. Smedley, Master of Iowa State Grange.
Published by Geo. Wm. Jones, office of Patron's Helper
Des Moines, Iowa. 200 pages, bound in cloth. By
mail, postage propaid, \$1.35 per copy; by express or
feight, in packages of five or more, \$1.00 per copy.
Deputies and Masters are earnestly requested to calt
the attention of their respective Granges to this book.
Send for copy at once.

OSBORN'S

Grain & Seed Cleaner

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

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

ll force. We still claim to have the only machine on the market at will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate We still claim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate cats and other refuse from Spring Wheat, separate Rye from Wheat [for seed perfectly,] separate Oats from Jarley, Separates and cleans thoroughly Timothy and Clover. Cleans Flax seed perfectly, removing wild mustard, &c., and does everything in this line required. As a Timothy and Clover cleaner, our machine stands pre-eminently ahead of all others. They are in use in nearly every large seed warehouse in the leading cities. Machines shipped on trial 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. Warehouse size, \$60 00 Flax screens, \$5.00 extra. Don't say the above cannot be done, but test it. Please state where you saw this advertisement.

THE CLEN FARM HERD.

Public Sale!

SHOR'T HORN CATTLE.

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

Wednesday, September First, 1875,

On the Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Iowa.

On the Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Iowa.

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

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

To Catalogues on application.

J. S. LONG, Monroe Jasper county, Iowa.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Anctioneer.

N. B. The day after this sale, at same place, Dr. G. Sprague, D. M. Filmi and Mack Films, sell a large herd Short Horns.

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SHOUGH & REYNOLDS LIVE STOCK

Commission Merchants,

KANSAS STOCK YARDS.

Kansas City, Mo.

ALSO HANDLE

Grain and all Kinds of Country Produce.

Large Public Sale

Percheron HORSES.

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NORMAN HORSES. WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE,

On the Fair Grounds at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 9th and 10th days of September,

9th and 10th days of September, the two last days of the fair), five Imported Norman and Percheron Stallions, and one 3 year old % blood. Among the Imported Horses are two pure Percherons band 8 years old; the other three are large, stylish, active, desirable animals, from 2 to 5 years old. Terms will be liberal, and made known on the days of sale. Descriptive catalogues sent free on application. Imported and Grade animals of this celebrated breed of Rorses for sale, privately, at all times, at my stables. I invite inspection and correspondence.

Charles City, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1875.

A. W. COOK. LOST OR STOLEN.

ONE LARGE DARK SORREL MARE, 16 hands high, rather leggy, with round white star in forehead, Went away with shoes on front feet. Strayed sometime about let of April, last. Any information concerning this animal, that will lead to her recovery, will be liberally rewarded by addressing

JAMES REYNOLDS,

Kansas City, Mo.

STRAYED

TROM the subscriber, sometime in April last, five head of HORSES; one, Dark Bay Mare, collar marks, about 14 years old, one eye out; one a Light Sorrel Horse, 2 years old; one a Dark Bay Horse colt, 2 years old; one Dark Bay Mare colt, 1 year old; one Iron Gray Horse colt, 1 year old, with a white ring around the tail. A liberal reward will be paid for information of their whereabouts, or to the person who will bring them to my place on the West Branch of Mill Creek. Address HENRY GRIMM.

Grimm, Wabaunsee county, Karsas.

\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent structfield white wire clothes lines sample free. Address the Hunson Winz Mills, 128 Maiden Lane, N.Y., or 18 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

JOB PRINTING.

EVERYTHING from a card to a double-at THE FARMER office.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan,
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson Kan.
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"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. SOULARD.
"RAMBLER."

MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.

MRS. SOULARD.

"RAMBLER."

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NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE." "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL." W. P. POPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF.
SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUJGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a pa_er 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 it terested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every pnase of the farmers" movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper.

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

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

SPECIAL OFFER POB 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 Farmer sent free to all applicants.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburgs 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 SURSCRIBERS.

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 as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

To Advertisers.

**Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer on file or reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York;
S. M. Pettongill & Co., New York;
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S. H. Parvin, Cincinnati;
S. H. Parvin, Cincinnati,
S. H. Parvin, Ci

FAIRS FOR 1875.

States.	Place of Fair.	Time of Fair
St. Louis	St. Louis	Oct 4 to 9
Inter-State	Chicago	Sent 8 to Oct 9
Illinois	Ottawa	Sept 19 to 18
Ohio	Columbus	Nent 6 to 10
Indiana	Indianapolie	Sept. 97 to Oct 9
Iowa	Keekuk	Sont 97 to Oct. 2
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Sept. 21 to Oct. 2.
Nebraska	Omaha City	Sept. 0 to 11,
Michigan	East Saginaw	Sept. 21 to 24.
Minneagte	St. Paul	. Sept. 13 to 17.
California	Gornemant.	Bept. 14 to 17.
Coloredo	Sacramento	Sept. 16 to 26.
Cincinnet Inde	Denver	Sept. 21 to 20.
Connections	8'lCincinnati	.Sept 9 to Oct. 9.
Connecticut	Hartford	.Oct. 5 to 8.
Georgia	Macon	.Sept. 18 to 25.
Maine	Portland	Sept. 21 to 24.
maryland	Pimilco, Haitim	ore. Sept. 14 to 17
Montana	Helena Manchester, N.	Sept. 27 to Oct. 2.
New England	Manchester, N.	H Sept. 7 to 10.
New Jersey,	Waverly	Sept. 20 to 24.
New York,	Waverly Elmira	Sep 27 Oct to 2.
Oregon	Nalam	Oct 11 to 16
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg Cranston, Provi	Sep 27 to 29.
Rhode Island	Cranston, Provi	'ceOct. 5 to 7.
Virginia	Richmond	Oct. 26 to 80.
W CBL VIPPINIA	Ciarkannro	Mont 7 to 9
Indust'l Exposit	n. St. Joseph. Mo	Sent 6 to 11
Indian Inter'al F	'n. St. Joseph, Mo air, Muscogee, I. T.	Sep. 14, 15, 16, 17
	,	20p. 22, 20, 20, 21.

IMPORTANT TO

ADVERTISERS

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

By an examination of Geo P Rowell A 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. Gentlemen, if your representations in Rowell's Directory mean business, come to the front.

Yours Very Truly, J. K. Hudson. Editor and Proprietor of the Farmer. EDITORIAL NOTES.

The past winter and spring clearly demon strated the great value of rye for winter and spring pasture. The unusual scarcity of grain and hay for stock consequent upon drouth and grasshoppers proved beyond question the profit in a field of fall sown rye. It served not only for fall, winter and spring pasture, but where stock had not been allowed to run upon the field during wet weather, good crops of grain were harvested. The rye pasture is especially good for young stock of all kinds, and where farmers do not feel able to put in large area for their entire stock, a small patch for the weanlings will richly pay. Prepare the ground well and sow early.

We see it is recommended to sow grass eed and barley on the unbroken prairie after the grass is burnt off, and harrow in. As we are somewhat skeptical as to this way of preparing a seed-bed, we hope our readers who have tested it will write us their experience.

A friend, who closely observes, says he believes a crop of wheat may be grown with less danger of being blown out of the ground upon clean fields which have been plowed the year before and grown corn or small grain. His idea being to drill or harrow it in. We ask some grange to take the subject up and send us the result of their discussions.

What time do you commence to feed your stock hogs? Our own idea is that they should be fed all the time, that profitable pork is only made by keeping the stock growing from the time they begin to squeal. We know there is an ancient way of letting the stock hogs take care of them selves for eight or nine months in the year, and then stuff them for three or four. We don't believe any man can prove that this s profitable. To feed a little during the summer while the hogs are upon pasture keeps them growing and in good healthy condition. and until farmers have some good summer pasturage to turn their hogs upon, we do not believe they can grow pork profitably; and besides this, fresh water, salt and shade are just as necessary as pasturage.

One of the most satisfactory experiments w ever noticed in fattening hoge was to give, in addition to corn and shorts slop, a good strong feed of either turnips, potatoes, pumpkins, or artichokes. This variety produced the most wonderful growth we have ever seen in the fattening pen except where milk was fed.

There is probably nothing that induces man to give his business more systematic work and thought than to discover that he is losing money. With the close markets and small profits made upon staple crops there is no one thing more vitally important to the farmer than to know the cost of his products, whatever they may be. The first practical step towards demanding a profitable return for farm produce is to know its cost. Now is the time to begin to keep the account for 1876 The cost of the wheat crop being put in, grass fields that are to be seeded down, will figure in the ledger of 1876 and our itemized accounnow is essential to exact information a year hence. The ideal independence of the American farmer will be realized when he is able to dictate a reasonable profit upon his products.

FUTURE METEORIC DISTURBANCES.

Mr. Richard Mansill, of Rock Island Ill. in a letter to the Globe-Democrat in reply to the predictors of Prof. Tice of St. Louis claims to base his prophecies of meteoric agitations up on causes not heretofore governing other asronomical speculators. Prof. Tice predicts October 10, 14, 15, as the time of greatest disturbances, Mr. Mansill indicates October 4, 14, 18, 19 and 29 as dates when we may expect unusual disturbances. He says:

will name the probable dates of the meteoric

will name the probable taxes of sagitations:
August 2d, 9th, 10th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 26th.
September 9th, 19, 22d, 23d and 29th.
October 4th, 14th, 18th, 24th and 29th.
November 5th and 15th.
December 8th, 12th, 18th, 10th, 25th, and

The position of the planets for august: Mer cury will be in a longitudinal line with Nep tune on the 2d. Uranus will be in conjunction with the sun on the 8th. Mercury will be in its perihelion on the 9th, and in conjunction with Venus on the 10th. Saturn will be in opposition on the 15th. The moon in a partial important conjunction with Saturn on the 16th important conjunction with Satura on the 16th The moon will also be full on the 15th. Mercury and Venus are also on a longitudinal line on the same date (16th.) Mercury and Uranus will be in a longitudinal line on the 19th. Mercury will be in its superior conjunction with the sun on the 21st, and in perhelion on the 22d. Venus will be in a longitudinal line with Uranus on the 26th.

In all associations, orders and parties there are individuals who will not tolerate freedom of thought. The Grange is no exception to this rule, but it will be an unfortunate day for the Order when the right to dictate what any member shall think or say gis established. Though composed in the main of liberal and broad-minded men, there are not a few in high station who if they had the power, would broad-minded men, there are not a few in high station, who, if they had the power, would proscribe every one who has the independence to express an opinion at variance with the self-appointed leaders of the Order. Brother T. R. Allen, the Master of the Missouri State Grange, is one of the illiberal souls, and we regret it, because he is an active worker in the cause. Brother Allen does not believe in having any action of the Grange criticised, and in his fatherly care for the safety of the flock he warns them not to subscribe for or read journals that have the audacity to suggest that there is a chance for improvement. Brother Allen may find out when it is too late, that his attempt to strangle free discussion will only attempt to strangle free discussion will only result injuriously to himself. — Semi-Tropical

MASTER ALLEN'S QUIXOTIC ATTACK UPON SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE KANSAS CITY

In Colman's Rural World of Aug. 14, we find a letter from Master T. R. Allen, in which | ing in the Kansas City Exposition, probably the following remarkable passages occur:

"What a multitude of grange papers there are now. Even the great political papers have a grange department in them. Why this new born zeal in behalf of the grange? We have no antagonism with these papers; but we do not need their advice; when we do we will ask them for it. Agricultural papers are very useful when well conducted, and we wish to see such well sustained by the farm-But we do not recognize them as author ers. But we do not recognize them as author ity in grange matters. Let them attend to their own legitimate vocation, and not meddle with that which does not concern them.'

We have been laboring under the impres sion that "grange" meant farm, and that a farmers' journal was the paper of all others to discuss subjects of vital interest to the farmers. What does this bitter tirade of Master Allen's against the grange and agricultural journals mean? It means simply that Master Allen has invented a system of official organs, and he is now giving his time to creating a sentiment in favor of these Star Chamber oficers' organs, he hopes to help start blowing.

He further says: "As to the partisan political papers that have a grange department in them, beware of them, though they may claim that their grange department is edited by a Patron. That department is there purposely to gain you as a subscriber. If you like the paper for its political information, skip over the grange department. You may feel perfectly assured that its grange news is not reliable as a rule, and is only intended to commend the

paper to your patronage.

The Order is now coming to have its own official organs. A number of the states now have them. We hope the National Grange will soon have one. These are not agricultural or political, but official grange organs, for the purpose of promulgating sound grange principles, and authentic official information. On this you can rely, without fear of being deceived or misled by designing parties. We cannot be too careful in making the proper distinction, between against the proper of the proper statement of the purpose of proper statement of the purpose of proper statement of the purpose of promulgating sound grange of promulgating sound grange of purpose of promulgating sound grange principles, and authentic official information. distinction between agricultural or partisan papers, and authentic grange organs."

We do not believe the patrons of the country will sustain Master Allen in this warfare upon journals friendly to the order. In many cases farm journals and new papers started in in the interest of the grange, are conducted by as worthy and as true Patrons as Master Allen. It is a source of pleasure to note the friendly change on the part of great newspapers throughout the country in giving grange news, and in giving to their readers a more liberal and just conception of the aims and objects of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Does Master Allen believe he is serving the best interests of the order in refusing this proffered help and assistance? His advice as given above is peurile and childish, and will be repelled with indignation by the intelligent, reading Patrons of the country, who will very justly believe themselves quite as able to judge between true and false doctrine as any hired grange organ grinder.

In the blind zeal of some of the order to perpetuate the present Star Chamber system of grange government, the broad and noble sentiments of the declaration of principles are forgotten. The declaration of principles, as adopted by the National Grange at St. Louis. is the only "organ" any Patron wants. We recommend the following extract to Master Allen and his committee :

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following ob-To develop a better and higher manhood

and womanhood among ourselves.

To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachment to our pursuits.

To foster mutual understanding and co-op-

To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emu late each other to hasten the good time com

ing. To reduce our expenses, both individual and

To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, sell-ing less in the bushel and more on hoof and

in fieece.

To systematize our work and calculate in telligently on probabilities.

To discontinue the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bank.

ruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together er for our mutual protection and advancement.

er for our mutual protection and advancement, as association may require.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible, by arbitration in the Grange.

We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual.

We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivaly, all selfab ambilices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambi-

Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our moral, mental, social and material

SALE OF THE STOCK PLACE HERD, KY. The following is a summary of the late Short-Horn sales of Mr. B. F. Vanmeter, of Kentucky. It was certainly a sale not to be ashamed of :

SUMMARY-ROSE OF SHARONS. 20 head, average.....\$2,217 00 T'l, \$44,840 RED ROSES ...\$890 71 \$11,490 ...1,642 06 Total, \$55,83

Send \$1 and try the KANSAS FARMER six

EXPOSITION.

Among the many points of interest center none will more certainly secure the attention of Kansans than the splendid special premium of \$250, offered "for the best display of agricultural products from any county or township in Kansas." We suggest to directors of county fairs in Kansas that they appoint committees from their boards to secure at their county fairs an exhibition to compete for this premium. It will present a fine opportunity for them to exhibit the possibilities and advantages of their counties to a very large number of people from all parts of the country. As Kansas will have no general State Fair, an exhibition by counties and townships may be made at Kansas City to clearly entitle our State to the credit of making the exhibition in the farm Hall. There is scarcely a county in the State that cannot this year make an exhibition that will surprise her own citizens. The question is, which county in Kansas will take that \$250 premium? Particulars may be had of the Secretary, Daniel L. Hall, Kansas

THE STATISTICS OF SUICIDES.

The St. Louis, Republican gathered the the following Statistics on suicides from June 1 to August 1, just past they reveal some cuirous facts.

Our record shows a sum total of 110 su-Our record shows a sum total of 110 su-icides. Of these 85 were males and 25 fe-males. Four of the former were under 18 years of age' and 1 a boy of 13. All of the fe-males except 6 were married. The manner of death was as follows: 40 by shooting, 26 by polson, 16 by drowning, 15 by hanging, 9 by throat-cutting, 2 by jumping out of win-dow, 1 by burning and 1 by starvation. The reasons, as far as can be ascertained were as reasons, as far as can be ascertained, were as follows: 31 died and left no sign, 28 were "tired of life," 16 insane, 12 were alleged domestic troubles, 8 whiskey, 7 disappointed affection, 4 to escape the penalty of murder, 1 because of a son's disgrace, 1 because of bad treatment from his children, 1 from religious excitement, 1 to avoid the punishment due to theft. The localities were divided as follows: reasons, as far as can be ascertained, were a New York 27, Illnois 13, Ohio 12, Missouri 10. Iowa 5, Louisiana 5, New Jersey 5, Massachusetts 5, California 4, Pennsylvania 3, Michigan 2, Connecticut, Wisconsin and Virginia, each 2; Nevada, Rhode Island, District of Columbia, Kansas, Alabama, Maryland and Nebraska, each 1; and 1 at sea, between New York and Charleston, S. C.

Minor Mention.

The Kansas Centennial Building .- Through the courtesy of Secretary Gray, we are in possession of a chromo-lithograph of the build ing the Kansas Board of Centennial Managers are erecting at Philadelphia for the grand World's Fair of 1876. The building is a very handsome one for the purpose, and will en able our State to make a successiul and creditable showing before the whole country.

A new Wire Fence Barb is manufactured by Klinefelter & Spangler, at Joliet, Ill., which we think supplies a want long felt in this

The Amsden Peach,-The Carthage Mo. Banner in speaking of the Amsden Peach

This peach bore its first fruit in 1872, ripen ing June 28th, two weeks before any other peaches. Last season the peach crop was all destroyed by frost. This year the cold, late spring has made everything a little behind its usual time, but this new peach is quite as far in advance of other varieties as on its first

in advance of country in advance of country in advance.

We have compared these specimens with the most forward samples of Hale's Early, taken from trees growing along side. Heretofore Hale's has been well known as the earliest peach seen in our market, but they are now small, hard and green, showing no signs of approaching maturity. We should not think that two weeks of warm sunshine could bring approaching maturity. We should not think that two weeks of warm sunshine could bring them to what the others are now. Since the above was written, the Jasper County Horti-cultural Society, has named the peach "Amslen's June "

The advertisement for trees of this peach appears in another column.

The Stray List .- Our readers who have lost stock will find a new list advertised in this week's paper. It is a singular fact that many people do not know that they are criminally liable for prosecution, fine and imprisonment for failing to post a stray animal in their posses sion. The failure to post strays according to law, and to properly describe them is the means of losing tens of thousands of dollars worth of stock every year. Read the synopsis of the law published at the head of the list of strays.

Barb Fences.—This style of fences is illus trated on our first page, and seems to be rapidly growing in favor. Mesers. Kennedy. Barnes & Co. write that they have sold, this spring, about 50 tons of the loose barbs, and that their present trade in barbed wire is bout ten tons per day.

The Board of Directors of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society will meet at the ering the loss of a portion of their crops. office of Downs & Merrill, on Saturday, August 21, at one o'clock p. m.

Sewing Machine Attachments.—Our readers who may need any part of any kind of a machine, needles or any of the new attachments, should send for the price list of Mr. A. F. Comings, 256 State Street, Chicago His prices are very reasonable.

Cents. This includes the ILLUSTRATED KAN-SAS FARMER YOUNG FOLKS.

Wanted .- D. C. R., of Brookville, Kansas wants a remedy to rid his place of prairie dogs. He says: "I have part of a town on my claim

barley, and half an acre of oats. I tried strychnine-corn soaked with the same-but to no effect. I have no doubt but some of your readers have been troubled with them, and know a remedy. If so, you will confer a favor by publishing the same."

Barley Wanted.-We have enquiries from parties who want barley for immediate sowing. If you have good seed barley advertise it—tell the people where they can get it and at what price. \$1.50 will pay for such an advertisement for a month.

Grange Pic-Nic .- Don't forget the great Union Grange Pic Nic, Sept. 4th, at Topeka. Kansas. Everybody is invited to an old-fashioned pic-nic.

Mammoth Sweet Corn .- Mr. Hopkins, of Waveland, Shawnee county, brought into the FARMER office twelve ears of Mammoth sweet corn, which weighed in the husk 14 lbs. and 3 oz. The quality for table use was very good.

Crop Reports.

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

From Bartholomew County, Indiana. August 6-Heavy rains; big floods; thousands of acres of wheat in the shock drifted and lost; immense damage to corn all over the State; stock in bad condition for this time of the year; cloudy, and threatening rain again; only two clear days in two weeks. Markets: Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 65c; hogs, 7c; cattle, 3 to 5c. Floods all over the State; too wet for bugs; no storms; it just pours down.

J. Q. A. NEWRAM

A. J. CHILD.

From Jackson County, Missouri. August 9-Corn all planted since hoppers left, from June 20 to July 1, a marvelous growth, beginning to tassel; will be an immense crop if frost holds off; some millet ready to cut. Weather fair and fine for past week. Horse and mule market active at low prices; nothing else to sell. Great damage to roads, bridges, etc., by floods through June and July.

From Larimer County, Colorado August 10-A portion of the oats are harvested; barley, ditto; hoppers came en masse

Sunday, the 8th; wheat too far advanced to be hurt, but corn will be damaged if they remain. Weather fine; no rain for 10 days and getting very dry. R. Q. TENNEY.

KANSAS.

From Cloud County.

August 9-Small grain all harvested, and fall grain all stacked; corn, grass and millet good; stock in pretty good condition; rain about every week ; warm days and cool nights. Markets: Wheat, 60 to 90cts.; rye, 50cts.; butter, 10cts. per pound. Have a few potato bugs and a few chinch bugs, but are not doing any damage; grasshoppers passing every few hours. Wm. BUTLER.

August 7-Crops all excellent; some grain is moulding in shock on account of extreme wet weather; stock suffering much from flies. Weather has been very wet up to middle present week. C. W. McDonald

From Coffey County.

August 9-Corn at least 100 per cent. better than ever before in this county; wheat, oats, flax and millet heavy crop, but badly damaged by wet weather. Wednesday and Thursday, 4th and 5th of Aug., were the hottest days of the season. I believe the markets are not settled yet; wheat, \$1; corn market will be quite poor, on account of the immense amount. One of the most powerful floods took place on July 30; rain commenced falling at 3 o'clock, p. m., and in three hours 3% inches fell.

From Clay County August 12-All small grain harvested; oats and barley damaged by wet weather; corn crop the best ever known in this county at this date, and the largest growth of weeds I ever saw. No rain for two weeks : ground dry; hard plowing. Markets unsettled: fall wheat, from 75c to \$1.10; spring wheat, 65c; rye, 55c to 60c; oats, 30c; potatoes, 25c to 30c. Free from all pests except flies—never were so thick. W. H. F. From Chase County.

August 6-Wheat crop good throughout the county damaged to some extent by heavy rains; all in stack; oats good, but very much damaged by rain; corn never was better; potatoes, good, as are all other crops; stock in fine condition; prospect for hay good, heavy rains from July 1st to Angust 1st : last few days fair; wheat selling from 90c to \$1.10; cattle bringing fair prices, but little demand. A few chinch bugs—done but little damage; farmers are feeling very comfortable, consid-W. G. PATTEN.

August 7-We think our corn, wheat, rye and vegetables of all kinds can scarcely be excelled anywhere; oats considerably damaged by the late rains, in shock. My early corn has been hard enough to feed for more than a week; the surplus of nearly everything creates a dullness in the markets. No rain since Kansas Farmer Balance of the Year,-For 75 August 2d, and all our rains in this vicinity have been rather short and showery.

C. M. BREWER.

From Doniphan County.

August 10-Crops in fair condition and doing well; a late fall may save us yet; about and part on railroad land adjoining. They ate one-half of tilable land idle; stock poor, genthis season about one acre of corn, half acre of erally in bad condition; hogs poor and scarce.

We have had a fine growing season; plenty of rain and always in season-no fault here. \$3.25: potatoes, 75c: other vegetables scarce and high; cabbage 10c per head; beef 6c and 8c at shambles. No grasshoppers nor potato bugs; chinch bugs took from 5 to 20 per cent. of the last planting of corn. No barley; no wheat; no rye; no oats; no clover; no timothy; no nothing. Prairie and blue grass B. O. DRISCOLL. good.

From Miami County.

August 16-Early corn good; late corn promising good if frost does not take it ; buckwheat in full bloom and a good crop. Rain every week almost for the last month.

C. G. UPTON.

From Crawford County.

August 14-Flax and oats almost entirely spoiled from the rains, and wheat badly damaged; corn is very fine; potatoes good; vegetables generally good. Weather very fine for the last fifteen days. Markets: Wheat, 75c to \$1 per bu.; oats, 20c to 80c; potatoes, 25c to 30c : flour \$3.50; butter 20c; no corn on the market. No insects since the grasshoppers left us; chinch bugs are all drowned. J. C. BARTEE.

From Rush County.

August 12-Crops generally are in as good condition as at last report; no threshing done yet, and cannot tell the yield in bushels. C. W. Johnson's prediction that we would have rain up to the 30th of July is correct, and more so; have had an abundance of rain up to this time, and it is raining again to-day. Grasshoppers were passing over yesterday going south a few stopped to rest, but they cannot injure tory is as follows: About thirty years ago Mr. the corn much. FRANK B. SMITH.

From Osborne County.

August 10-Grasshoppers in countless num bers going south, but few lighting. Aug. 11 p. m .- Grasshoppers going north-west, some stopping, but are doing no harm. Aug. 12, 10 a. m.-No hoppers in sight; reports from fifty miles west say the grasshoppers are thick and doing some damage. Through the FARM-ER crop reports we learn that the potato and beet crops of this county have been destroyed by the bugs, while in this part of the county potatoes and all other vegetable crops are the best I have seen during eleven years in Kansas; potatoes will yield 200 bushels per acre; wheat average from 8 to 25 bushels per acre the prospect for corn is simply enormous, and is fast maturing. Wheat is worth 50c per bu. : oats, 25c, rye, 40c; barley, 60c; potatoes, 35c. Weather fine; plenty of grass for hay; stock of all kinds doing well. R. W. KNOX.

From Doniphan County

August 9-Stock looking well, all healthy and fine; crops are poor; wheat does not average more than five bushels to the acre; s great deal was not cut; corn planted July 1st looks well, four feet high, and is tasseling out. Plenty of rain; good growing weather; nights a little cool for late corn. The markets are well supplied; all kinds of vegetables are high owing to the destruction by grasshoppers; wheat good, No. 2, \$1.10 per bushel. Chinch bugs are taking some of the late corn : heavy rains take the bridges away nearly every week; some hard storms. J. L. BLAIR.

From Decatur County.

August 11.—All crops not cut are in fine con dition except those injured by Hoppers, oats are just being cut and are good. The weather still continues very fine. The Grasshoppers paid this county a visit on the 6th and stayed three days but did not do much damage only in a few places. Some pieces of corn were entirely eaten and others close by not touched.

G. PENSON. From Harvey County.

August 10.—There is nothing of very especial interest relating to crops since my last report further than we still have plenty o rain, oats some damaged in consequence, corn sufficiently advanced to make a good crop without more rain. Fruit and forest trees making enormous growth where properly cared for, yield of wheat per acre from 20 to Jos. Cook.

From Dickinson County.

August 13.-Grain all stacked (mostly in good condition) except where intended to thresh in the field. Corn "standing" as finely as the a bundance of weeds permit. All other late Crops same, all kinds of stock in healthy condition. A good shower of rain almost regular on or about Sunday for several weeks past. The Abilene wheat market reminds one now of the days of the Texas Cattle trade, in that town, so far as activity is concerned. Wheat of best quality so far as high as \$1.50 No insects doing damage to amount worth mentioning. E. BAUMAN.

From Greenwood County.

July 17.-The grain harvest being over we are now cutting our flax which promises well; a good yield, a sure crop and only a small amount of labor compared with other crops will make it a staple production, especially on new land unprotected from stock. Wheat principally in stack, some slightly damaged by the wet weather. Some threshing has been done yielding from 25 to 30 bu. per acre of good wheat, oats fair, corn tasseling and ears shooting out. Chinch bugs as plenty as last year. WM. DUNHAM.

From Linn County.

August 11 .- Corn doing fine late corn is damaged some by heavy rains 30th July all our streams were highest known to oldest settlers, oats damaged badly in shock waste 14, wheat none in Co. No rain fall to amount to much since July 30. Not enough fat hogs to price, fat cows 2 tts. gross, 4 year old stockers rain fell in Middle Tennesse, and on the 12th,

3.%, Butter 121/2, eggs 10 potatoes 50 cts. Chinch bugs doing no damage, some few in Markets: Corn 80c to \$1 per bu.; flour, \$3 to places no complaints of any insects at present. WILLIAM PUCHEY.

From McPherson County.

August 9.—Threshing machines busy, yield of wheat and oats very good, rye fair, corn excellent, Broom corn ditto., 3,330 acres planted in the county as shown by the assessors returns expected yield 1,000 tons. Weather wet and warm. Home markets not very good no R. R. in the Co. Salina and Newton are our principal shipping stations. No Insect Pests, etc. Everything flourishing, farmers busy plowing for fall wheat. JOHN RICHEY.

August 16 .- Weather splendid no rain since the 2nd. Grain all secured. Threshing machines all busy. Farmers rushing oats into market at 24 to 30 cents, oats yield fifty to seventy-five bu. Wheat and oats damaged a little by the wet weather. Corn getting hard enough to feed, and a big crop. E. M. P.

THE MINKLER APPLE-CROP REPORT, ETC. A correspondent of the FARMER was a few weeks ago making inquiry whether any of your readers could give him information regarding the Minkler apple. The Minkler is a winter apple of large size, of reddish color, is a good keeper, has an excellent flavor, and is inferior to none for a market apple. The tree is a fast grower, a prolific bearer, has a smooth yellow bark, grows with a nice open top, and is the most hardy variety of apple tree I know of. The Minkler is an apple that is well known throughout northern Illinois. Its his-S. G. Minkler, of Oswego, Ill., went into the nursery business, in which he still continues. When first commencing the business he sent to southern Illinois for a quantity of scions. These scions, when brought into bearing, all proved untrue to name; but among them there was one choice apple, but entirely unknown to Mr. Minkler. He took a sample to a meeting of the State Horticultural Society, to have the fruit named. But the apple was a stranger there also. So the Society resolved to call it the Minkler apple. And ever since it has continued to grow into public favor. Mr. Minkler advises people when planting orchards, to put out fifty Minklers out of every one hundred trees. When the writer came to Pottawatomie Co., three years ago, and began on a new farm, he made inquiry for the Minkler apple; but could not learn that it was to be had in this part of Kansas. It is possible the trees may be obtained of S. T. Hutchinson, Kansas. Mr. Kilsey being a northern Illinois man, must be aware of the merits of this

Corn in this part of Kansas looks remark ably well. Potatoes and the late gardens are coming forward finely. Plenty of rain to keep vegetation growing, though the creeks are nearly dry. The wheat and the oats turn out miserably. The best of the oats yield but fifteen bushels to the acre. Cause, grasshoppers and the oats taking a second growth. Grass is good. Cattle are doing well.

We are well pleased with the Kansas FARMER. It seems to take the right view of every subject it speaks upon.

Yours Fraternally,

A. S. WORTAING. Belvue, Kan., August 10.

From a report of remarks made in the Elmira Farmers' Club by Col. Brewer, we take the following:

"I beg leave to criticise remarks made by one of your members on the occasion of reading a letter I wrote your club long ago. In treating of this subject of enriching land by the use of clover, I cited the case of a field too rich for wheat." Some one asked, 'Can land be too rich for wheat? I insist that it can; such land produces too great a growth of straw at the expense of the grain. I have brought land to this condition, and there is brought land to this condition, and there is also the difficulty that on such land the crop is apt to lodge, and under the lodged straw the clover seed cannot grow, or if it has made a good start it gets smothered out. I had a piece of three acres on which there was rais in one crop 110 bushels of wheat, but half of the ground had no clover. I seeded the bare spots after harvest, scratching the surface slightly, and the next season there was no difference to be seen between the portions so seeded and that which came from the spring seeded and that which came from the spring sowing, except that the late sowing remained green and fresh later in the season. For many years I have made it a point to attend to such have spots after harvest, and with very certain uccess in most instances. I have an ac success in most instances. I have an acquaintance, a young farmer in Hector, Tompkins county, who raises four crops in his course, all good. His clover is cut early for hay, then the second crop for seed, then barley and wheat and clover again. He uses plaster on the clover. If the wheat is rather thin it will the second crop in the clover. If the wheat is rather thin it will be a second crop and the clover. do to use plaster on that. It is my opinion that none of us sow plaster early enough."

Meteorology.

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW FOR JULY 1875.

War department, Office of the Chief Signa Officer, Division of Telegraphs and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce and Agriculture. LOCAL STORMS AND TORNADORS.

A few of the local storms have already been noticed, such as were immediately associated with, and whose courses lay along the central paths of the low barometer areas. But many others of serious import, traceable to the interaction of the high and low pressure areas with their contrary conditions of wind, temperature and moisture, were reported. Among the principal local rain-storns and thunder-

storms may be mentioned the following : From the 9th to the 12th, large quantities of JUST PUBLISHED.

WILLARD'S Practical BUTTER Book.

By X. A. WILLARD, M. A., author of Practical Dairy Husbandry, "Essays on Agriculture," Editor Dairy Department of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, President N. Y. State Dairymens Asso., Etc., Etc.

Every Farmer and every Family where Butter is made should have this book for constant

PROFUSELY AND ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED. Pratical Hints, Suggestions, AND Information

of value to every one who makes Butter. It contains 171 pages, in which the subject is treat

of value to every one who makes Butter. It contains 171 pages, in which the subject is treat ed both scientifically and popularly.

Among the new topics of interest, and which heretofore have not been presented to the public are: Prof. Wilkinson's plan for controlling temperature in dairy rooms; the Swedish system of setting milk for cream in ice water; the new practice adopted at the Ridge Mills Creamery, and the recent method for improving skimmed milk in skimmed-cheese manufacture. These are very fully discussed. Sent. post-paid upon receipt of \$1. These are very fully discussed.
Address

Sent, post-paid upon receipt of \$1.

RURAL PUBLISHING CO. 78 Duane St., New York.

the precipitation between Nashville and Deca-promised the "Young Folks" and we again as of the season, occasioning much loss of property and injury to persons. Trees uprooted, damaged. A severe gale and thunder-storm visited Chicago on the night of Thursday, July 15th, and also, on same date, a similar meteor passed over Baltimore with destructive effects. On the 17th a very severe storm visited Peters burg, Va., following the course of the James river, proving very disastrous to houses and the crops in the neighboring country. Equally severe storms deluged the country around New Albany and Evansville, Indians, drowning the crops in many localities, on the 21st and 22d. Also, in Baltimore, on the 27th, a very damaging thunder and rain-storm prevailed. A rain-storm which set in at Logansport, Indiana, on the 30th, continued, with but little interruption for thirty hours. On the morning of the 15th, about 1 a.m. a severe wind squall passed over Chicago, in which it is supposed, that a party of balloonists (who ascended the previous afternoon from that city, and were driven by a southwest wind over Lake Michigan,) were caught and perished. The squall came from the northeast. A very heavy thunder-storm was reported from Norfolk on the 6th. On the 25th of July, a vio-

The great rain-storm which set in at India. napolis at 10 p. m. of the 31st, lasted twelve hours, and the rain-fall was 3.00 inches. Heavy as the rains of the last week in July were at Dayton, and and in the valley of the Miami, the precipitation of the 31st was observed many mornings at daylight; and at Fall River, Mass., white frost on the lowlands on the 19th.

lent hail-storm occured at Ula, Colorado.

PRECIPITATION.

The rain-fall is exhibited by the figures and shading on Chart No. III, and constitutes one of the most remarkable and significant items of the most remarkable and significant items of the month's metorology. From the graphic exhibit of Chart No. III, it will be seen that the rain-fall in the Middle Atlantic States is PRECIPITATION. the rain-fall in the Middle Atlantic States is normal, and that for New England is only a little in excess, while a slight deficiency was reported from the St. Lawrence valley and the Lake region. There was a deficiency of nearly half an inch on the Pacific coast, where the month was nearly rainless. There was a very marked deficiency in the South Atlantic States. and also a large deficiency in the Gulf States. In the heart of the cotton-belt, the rain-fall has been about an inch. The deficiency in

Ohio valley and Tennessee the excess has been alarming and almost unparalleled, being five and a half inches more than is usual in July or nearly three times the normal quantity that falls in that month.

In a large belt of country north of Kentucky and Missouri, the month's rain-fall ranged from 10 to 16 inches—a precipitation which has taxed the central tributaries of the Mississippi beyoud their utmost drainage-power, and caused damaging floods and extensive ravages of the

Some of the heaviest rain-falls for the month were as follows: At Louisville, 16.46 inches at Indianapolis, 18.12 inches; at Keokuk, 12.70 inches; at Omaha, 10.00 inches; at Fort Gibson, 10.98 inches. At Beech Grove, Indiana for the week ending August 1st, the rain-fall was 11.60 inches.

States, 11; in the South Atlantic States, 4; from Nebraska, Kansas, and Indian Territory eastward over Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, 16. From many stations in the Ohio and central Mississippi valleys, over twenty rainy days, during the month, are reported.

THE KANSAS FARMER YOUNG FOLKS. In answer to numerous correspondents we re now enabled to say that the first issue of the

KANSAS FARMER YOUNG FOLKS will not be delayed much longer. It is almost will not be delayed much longer. It is almost to re-varnish a carriage, to make plaster casts. The useless to explain to our readers that drouth they can serve to make the subject plainer, and it will and grasshoppers have interfered with many of our plans for the Farmer. We have however the Earmer to be a copy. Price by mail, post-paid. St. Address The Earmer to be a copy. Price by mail, post-paid. St. Address the Earmer to be a copy. Price by mail, post-paid. St. Address the Earmer to be a copy. Price by mail, post-paid. St. Address the Earmer to be a copy. Price by mail, post-paid. St. Address the Earmer to be a copy. Price by mail, post-paid. St. Address the Earmer to be a copy. Price by mail, post-paid. St. Address the copy to be a copy. Price by mail to be a copy. Price of our plans for the Farmer. We have however

tur was very heavy. On the 13th, a severe los sure our readers they shall before the end of cal gale swept over Pittsburgh and vicinity. this year have every number that has been It was considered one of the heaviest storms promised. Subscriptions now made to the FARMER for the balance of the year (75 cents) will secure 4 copies of this "Young Folks" chimneys demolished, and houses and mills paper the character of which, we believe will be a pleasant surprise to our readers.

Bonds, Bonds

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RAINY DAYS.

The number of days on which rain fell in any quantity averages about as follows: In Section Manuel of Secti

"Every Man his own Painter."

Full directions for using white 'lead, lampblack' tvory black, Prussian blue, ultramarine, green, yellow vermillion, brown, lake, carmine, whiting, glue, pum loe stone, asphaltum and spirits of turpentine, olls varnishes, furniture varnish, milk paint, preparing

Paint for Outbuildings,

whitewash, paste for paper-hanging, hanging paper graining in oak, maple, mahogany, rosewood, black wainut, staining, gilding, bronzing, transferring, de calcomania, making rustic pictures, painting flows stands, mahogany polish, rosewood polish, varnishing furniture, waxing furniture, cleaning paint.

Paint for Farming Tools, for machinery, and for household fixtures. To Paint a Farm Wagon.

Market Review.

Topeka Money Market. BONDS.

Kansas Pacific Gold Sevens, May and Nov. 77

Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec. 70

Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, Feb. and August 67

Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, Feb. and August 67

Kansas Facific Income Sevens, No. 11, 15

Kansas Facific Income Sevens, No. 16, 14

Kansas Facific Income Sevens, No. 16, 14

Kansas Facific Income Sevens, No. 16, 15

Kansas Facific Income Sevens, No. 16, 15

Kansas Facific Income Sevens, No. 16, 15

Kansas Facific Gold Sixes, Feb. and August 68

Kansas Facific Gold Sixes, June and Dec. 70

Kansas Facific Gold Sixes, June and Lagust 68

Kansas Facific Income Sevens, No. 11, 15

Kansas Facific Income Sevens, No. 01@01%

Topeka Grain Market.

orrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Wholesale cash prices from commission men, ed weekly by Keever & Foucht.

WHEAT—Per bu: Spring.
Fall, No. 1

No. 2

No. 3

No. 3

No. 4

CORN—Per bu: Mixed

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.
Corrected weekly by Bisckoff & Krauss,
Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather
HIDES—Green
Dry Flint
Dry Salt
Green Salt Cured.
Calf, Green Salt Cured.
Kip, Green Salt Cured.
Sheep Pelts, green.
TALLOW
SKINS—Timber Wolf.
Prairie Wolf. 04@06 .14 .11% .07 .10 .09 50@1.25 Skunk, Black..... Small Striped .

Grocers retail price hes,
& Manspeaker.
APPLES—Per bu
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common
Castor
BEESWAX—Per lb
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.
Common Table
Medium
Common
Common Table retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies 1.40@1.50 Medium

GOMMON

GOMMON Clover Hungarian Gaage Orange Corn

Kansas City Market. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17, 1875.

GRAIN.
The following are wholesale cash price residential of the state of the 98.@1.10 1.15—1.20 1.28@1.30 1.38@1.40 .75@.78 .68@.70 .68 a .70 .30@.32 .70@.75 Yellow Mixed OATS-New per bu No. 8 No. 2 BARLEY-Per bu-No. 8 No. 9

No. 2 PRODUCE. 1.50@4.00 @.25 16@.17 12@ 12% 150.00@200 FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed Prime Live Geese
Prime Live Geese
FI-OUR—Per cwt—Rye.
XX
XXX
XXXX
CORN MEAL—Per cwt.
Kiln dried, per bbl

Kiln dried, per bbl

LIVE STOCK.

Extra, av 1.300 to 1.500.

Prime, av 1.200 to 1.300.

Fair to good, av 1.100 to 1.250.

Native stockers, av 1.000 to 1.150.

Medium, av 850 to 950.

Native cows, fat, av 900 to 1.100.

"medium, av 800 to 900.

Colorado, natives, fat.

Wintered Texans, fair to good.

"common. " cows, good...... Through Texas, fat.... Through Texas, fair..... Calves, each....

St. Louis Market.

GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red...
No. 2
Corn, New mixed
Yellow
White
Oate, No. 2 mixed
Barley, choice...
Rye
LIVE STOCK.
CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt.
Texans .12@.75 .41@.41% .79@.80

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Strayed or Stolen. STRAYED or was stolen from the subscriber living on 6th St. in Topeka, on Friday night, aug. 6th, a cream colored Gray Mare Pony, with a dark stripe down her back. Will pay a reasonable reward for the return of the mare, or such information as will lead to her recovery.

M. COLOHER,
Topeka, Kansas.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

HAY-MAKING

A SUMMER IDYL.

The early freshness of the summer morn was past, The heaven-sent dew was off the dark, green

The birds sat idly silent in the leaf-bound trees,
The air was filled with buzzing bumble bees The portulacca in the pan upon the window sill, Of the hot and livid sunshine was taking in its fill.

I sat upon the door-step, in the shadow of the And saw the merry hay-makers forming into

Said Uncle Ephriam: "Boys, way off there in the west, There's a thousan' thunder clouds, I reckon, more or less;

"Our hay lies flatter'n a pancake down in the east lot, And we'll have to hurry mightily to get it up in cock. "The signs is all for rain—has been, a day or

two, Smoke settles on the roof, th' sky's most awful

"But the thing I always build on, when I'm goin' to prophesy, Is a feelin' in my bones and a thickness in my

"I'm told they've got a weather-cock that goes before the winds; But I've always found reliable—th' feelin' in

"Father," said young Jethro, "while you're talkin' all th' day
Bout the signs of all creation,—don't forget th' hay!"

Sat I that day with vine-shade encompassed

round about, Saw I that day my lover with the sturdy men

Into the meadows sweet, his arms, like their's quite bare;
But their's were brown and brawny, his were white and fair.

Through my fingers currents slipped, slowly,

Spoke the voice I love, as my lover passed that way,
"I'm going out with the men, Jane, to labor
hard all day!

"You look like a lovely picture, dear, set in a leafy frame,
The currants on your little hand have left a ruby stain;

"Morning-glories all around you, purple throats and white;
Little bits of shadows, and little rifts of light,

"Falling all about you 'till your rich brown Gleams like a saintly maiden's, glorified and

Gaily laughed I then, as my lover went his Into the fragrant meadow, to help about the

Ere the noon-tide, when the shadows fail

Came the voice of Aunt Maria, shrill enough

"Get the basket from the pantry, the jug from off the shelf. And take the boys their lunch! Now, Jane, bestir yourself!"

Into the perfumed meadows, just before the Stepped I, singing gaily, a little, lively tune. Wind-rows of the clean, new hay rose up like

a tide; Found I not my lover standing by their side. Brown arms tossed the hay in the hot noonday not. I give the opening stanzas : sunshine.

'Mongst them all were no white arms of any lover mine! * * * * *

But under a great oak tree, where shades per-petual keep, Discovered I my lover lying—fast asleep!

IV. Quoth Aunt, as we homeward came that summer day.
"Wouldn't give much for a man that can't

GEORGE H. PICARD.

LONG BRANCH.

make hay!"

Joaquin Miller at the Seaside-A New Poem Cor. of the Daily Graphic.

LONG BRANCH, July 25. When one has the opportunity to sit beside a great poet on the piazza of a watering place hotel, while he reads the proofs of his new vol ume, one feels a sympathy for that remainder of humanity which is forced to content itself with such pleasures as dancing, dining, wining, bathing, flirting, and so on. And if one is a newspaper correspondent, the inclination to make the world a sharer in the present joy, at second hand, is irresistible. So to-day bid wait the commoner topics of wateringplace existence, and give my letter to echoing the strains of Joaquin's latest song.

The iconoclastic spirit of the age, which loves to knock down idols and clip the wings of soaring genius, would enjoy, I know, a sen sation from this pen which should riddle Josquin Miller with sarcastic fun; but from the vessel of hot water, and stir constantly till first I have placed myself on the record as an done. When nearly cool add a little salt, and earnest admirer of this man's poetry, and flavor with vanilla or lemon.

though Inseparable declares I never would spoil a joke for the sake of the truth, I find myself unable to make sport at the expense of the great poet of the Sierras. I know how much "spicier" a critic is when he is "pitching world than he is now, he found himself a travin:" and I have comforted myself once or twice in my public career by this knowledge. when in some Western town a scribe who had instructions to make his critique of me "spicy" took all the skin off my knuckles (morally) in the effort to obey orders. But let those rasp Joaquin Miller's sensitive nature who will, I confess-dull though it be to praise-that I belong to the new sect of later Millerites.

"Did you say," asked one of Miller's admirers of Tennyson, "that Joaquin Miller was the greatest poet living ?"

"No," replied the Laureate; "but I said he would be if he worked as hard as I do."

And how hard Tennyson works is clearly enough shown by his own avowal that he once smoked twelve cigars while pondering over a single line. I know of my own knowledge that he kept proofs by him for eleven months, and when at last the printer got them there was found to be a Balzacian intricacy about them which was the reverse of pleasing in the compositor's eyes.

And here is one great difference between these poets. Joaquin pours out his soul in song and then never wants to look on the printed transcript again. "I never read my own books," he says. Tennyson is never weary of applying the file. Joaquin sits and inserts new lines in his proof (which is set up and read as carefully as a goldsmith overlooks the mounting of a Queen's diadem), while children are trolling hoops, and babies are bawling, and 'bus-hounds are shouting "All aboard for the New York train," and countless other noises are rending the air. He scribbles his corrections with his glove on, and never smokes a whiff while thus engaged.

Far from being the sensation seeker he has been pictured, Joaquin Miller is one of the quietest of men, and I am certain that not more than a dozen people in this great hostelry are aware of the presence of this strong, sweet singer.

The poem of which he is now reading the proofs is the longest he has written, and is entitled "The Ship in the Desert." It has been printed in England, and is all ready for the market there; but, like George Eliot, when "Middlemarch" was published, Josquin run away from the London reviews, and left inone by one,
I sighed because my weary task was only half

structions that not one should be sent him un til after the book had made its bow in this country- But don't you think that most of us could face criticism with a good deal of courage if we had written this? I give it to you before the public sees it, so you are safe to steal it and send it to your sweetheart as original:

"Her mouth was roses gathered from the South,
The warm, south side of Paradise,
And breathed upon and hunted down,
As red as battle-star of Mars,
By angels on a stair of stars."

The italicized line is one which Joaquin recently inserted; it did not appear in the London edition. "I wanted redness in the mouth," said the poet last night, "but the battle-star is too hard for a sensuous picture. That will go out." I think myself that it is best that Mars should take a back seat.

Observing a word spelled wrong in one of the poet's pencilings, I said :

"You do not take the trouble to spell correctly, I see.'

"Why, no," he answered with an amused smile, "one man can't do everything. What's a printer for? If a printer can't spell, he'd better quit the business. Spelling isn't my profession.

It is evident that an interesting story is to be solved in "The Ship in the Desert." What that story is I have not had enough of the skillful and original device devoted to telling the reader not what the tale is, but what it is

A man in middle Aridzone a man in middle Aridzone
Stood by the desert's edge alone,
And long look'd and lean'd.
He peer'd,
Above his twirl'd and twisted beard,

Beneath his black and slouchy hat... Nay, nay, the tale is not of that.

A skin-clad trapper, toe-a-tip, Stood on a mountain top and he Looked long and still and eagerly. "It looks so like some lonesome sh That sails this ghostly, lonely sea-This dried up desert sea," said he, "These tawny sands of Arazit".... Awaunt! the tale is not of it.

An Indian warrior lost his way
While prowling on the desert's edge,
In fragrant sage and prickly hedge,
When suddenly he saw a sight,
And turned his steed in eager flight,
He rode right through the edge of day,
He rode into the rolling night.

He leaned, he reached an eager face, His black wolf skin flapped out and in, And tiger claws on tiger skin Held seat and saddle to its place But that gray ghost that clutched thereat.

Arrete! the tale is not of that.

So for some pages run on these false starts of Pegasus—a notion not only unique, but managed with surprising ability. At last the story gets to galloping steadily, and we had out-so far as we find out anything in these pages—that the theme is the old one, Love. There is a heroine,

"A great sad beauty, in whose eyes Lay all the loves of Paradise."

FOR SAUCE. - Take the yolks of three eggs,

THE ROCHESTER CAKE. BY THE REV. A. MC ELROY WYLIE.

eler eastward on a crowded train, at the city of Rochester. The train was somewhat behindtime, and could stop but a moment or two, and

the platform casting about as to where he might get something to eat, he saw a lad coming along with a clean basket and crying out, 'Here you are, sir ; nice fruit-pound-cakes, ten

He threw a glance a-down into the inviting

depths of the boy's commissary, and those cakes looked exceedingly inviting. They looked as comfortable as a bevy of New York alderman around a board groaning with bewithching viands. They were as brown as a bun, full-

doomed, and then the fruit peeped out of the well-rounded tops, as if to coquette with the rising appetite; and as the raisins seemed to wink at us from the light, well-colored body of the cake, we found the invitation too much for our philosophy—that it is much better to eschew all sorts of cake than to chew them. So we invested, and as the train began to

move off, began seeking satisfaction. We broke open the inviting-looking com pound, expecting a most cunning specimen of culinary conglomerate; but there was precious little conglomerate, so far as pertained to the fruit-yielding qualities. It was really a cunning bit of falsehood, and a piece of puffed-up conceit. Would you believe it? There were all told, just five raisins, and every one of these ooked out at us from the top of their soft empedding. Of course the inference was, that there were plenty more of the same sort below, and yet the whole body of the compound was as destitute of fruit, as the baker was of honesty. It was, to be sure, a small affair ; so was Franklin's whistle; but it raised within us, at the first flush, mingled emotions of disgust and resentment; and after the emotions had subsided, and the keen edge had been taken off from the appetite, there succeeded the calm of little reflection and inward comment.

There was one of our earlier lessons in the ways of the world, and the operations of human nature. So, ever since, that Rochester cake comes up to us, and has the marvelous effort of moderating our expectation, correcting our judgment, and calming our wounded feelings, after some keen disappointment. It has its applications from the market clear up to morals. We look at a seemingly splendid barrel of apples, or potatoes; examine beneath the topmost layer, and inwardly exclaim, "Rochester Cake!" and pass on. We fall in with a faultlessly dressed individual, who is very plausible; he is winning, he is positively irresistible; in fact he is too full of kindness, by two-thirds, upon the first interview, and he would certainly have secceeded in his designs, if we had not, long ago, purchased, inspected and eaten that Western New York Cake; so at the very moment of being carried away, we inwardly exclaim, "Rochester Cake!" and pass

In fact, it would be exceedingly difficult to sum up all the good we have derived from that "Rochester Cake." Had it really been what it professed to be, we should have eaten it without a reflection, and forgotten, we had ever purchased such a cake; but as it is, it has proved a permanent investment. It has long ago been digested as to the body, but it has only just begun to digest as to the mind; and we think it will prove quite nourishing for the next fifty years, should we live so long. Without being misanthropic or sour-tempered, we have about concluded that the whole world is, for the most part, a "Rochester Cake."

Mr. Doubleprofit comes to us with a scheme
of, splendid speculation. A most plausible,
winning man is Mr. D—. He is so rich in
the juice of the lemon over the sugar; crush winning man is Mr. D—. He is so first in the juice of the lemon over the sugar; crush information, and so elegant and fascinating in it fine with a sponge; add to it two eggs, well beaten, and two tablespoonfuls of sweet butter; beat all together, and bake in little pattypans, lined with puff paste. yield from sixty to one hundred per cent. within eighteen months!" And just as we are about to yield, up pops that "Rochester Cake," as suddenly as the loaf in the fairy tale fell down the chimney; our firmness rallies, and, thanking Mr. Doubleprofit, we bid him goodmorning.

We see young people running after mere excitement, mere fashion, mere pleasure, mere indulgence; we see them putting on the mere outward polish, and superficial accomplishments, and we cry out, "Rochester Cake" again. These things yield all the fruit, so much as they have, and sometimes it is only the five or six raisins at the beginning, and we soon come to the end of all that: then, afterwards, that which is a great deal worse, and it is often a great way to the bottom.

We have seen, too, a great deal of this sort of thing in married life, Young people come together in society, and they put all the raisins on the outside. It is a little music; a little French; a little of the common currency of every-day chat, with a large amount of mere sentiment and fancy, with no thorough bottom. ing upon truth, principle, habits of obedience and patience. They marry, and they soon discover that married life, with nothing more for capital than what they have mutually brought into the partnership is, at best, only a "Rochester Cake," and a bad specimen at that. A little fruit in the honeymoon on the top; but all very soon picked out; then, in the centre all quite hollow, and at the bottom all quite heavy and quite "sad."

The fact of it all is, we have come to the conclusion we can no more get out of life what

we do not put into it, than we can get out of a cake what we do not put into it. If we want Some years ago, when the writer was much strich and satisfying fruitage, we must mix younger and less experienced in affairs of the fruit plentifully in while the composition is yet in the dough. In the formative period the hard nuts of profitable truths must be cracked, and the rich meat put in; the luscious fruit, grown for a long season, and ripened upthe traveler was quite hungry. Standing on on the experience of the wise-those blessed molders of character, our able teachers and devoted parents-must be humbly taken and well stirred in; and then must go in the sweetening of a well-schooled temper, and the whole body of consistency known as a welldeveloped character; then let the cake be baked, and set out for a lasting source of real enjoyment. Otherwise we shall be worse off than Ephraim, who was burnt on the one side and dough on the other.

> We are thankful for the teachings of the Rochester Cake, and deem it one of the best investments we ever made.—Sunday-Schoo

> > RUM AND CHEESE.

Moderate drinkers and defenders of moder ate drinking, always plead their personal rights, and attempt to hold up the absurdity of denying "liberty" to human taste and appetite. A specimen of their logic, and a sufficient answer to it, can be seen in the following conversation, related by Mr. Gough. It shows that the absurdity is entirely with the drinker's argument :

A gentleman was dining at the table of lady who refused to tolerate one drop of wine or spirits on her table, and who, when asked to entertain one of the British nobility, replied, I can; but it must be understood that neither wine, ale, nor spirits are offered in my house." This gentleman sat at her table, and re-

"I enjoy a glass of wine, and I have got in the habit of using it. By and by you will take from us all our luxuries. I think wine pronotes digestion. Did you never hear of a man who could not eat cheese without hurting

She replied, "Did you ever hear of a man standing under the gallows, and saying to the witnesses of the execution, 'Now, my friends, take warning by me, and never eat any cheese?' Or did you ever read in the newspapers, when a man is murdered in our streets, that 'those men had been eating cheese?' Show me that cheese produces nine-tenths of the crime, seven eighths of the pauperism, one half of the lunacy; show to me that chees produces the result that drink does, and by the grace of God I will battle the cheese just as hard as the wine."

RECIPES.

CORN OYSTERS.—One pint green corn, grated, one egg well beaten, one small teacup flour, two table spoonfulls butter, salt. Fry on a griddle.

TOMATO CATSUP.-1 gallon ripe tomatoes one table spoon salt, four of ground pepper, three of mustard, one teaspoon allspice, one of cloves, one of cinnamon, six little red peppers, simmer the whole slowly with a pint of vine gar for three or four hours. Strain through a seive; cork tight.

DELICIOUS APPLE PUDDING .- Pare chop six large apples, butter a pudding dish, put in a layer half an inch thick of grated bread, add bits of butter, then a layer of chop ped apples with sugar and nutmeg, repeat till the dish is full, pour over it a teacup of cold water and bake.

GRAPE MARMALADE.—Rub cooked grapes through a fine cullender, measure the pulp and add the same amount of good coffee sugar cook till stiff, turn into cups and cover with egged paper .- Kansas Home Cook Book.

CHOCOLATE KISSES.—Three heaping table-spoonfuls of grated chocolate; one pound of granulated sugar; the whites of four eggs; beat the eggs to a froth, not too stiff; add the sugar and chocolate, and stir well together; flavor with 30 drops of vanilla; drop on buttered paper with a teaspoon; bake in a moderate oven for ten minutes.

To Boil New Potatoes. — Wash the hand; never use a knife. Put them into boiling water with a little salt; when done, drain perfectly dry; add a cup of milk, with a little flour rubbed smooth in it; butter the size of an egg, and some salt. Stew it until the flour thickens in the milk.

To FRY SLICED POTATOES .-- Wash and pare the potatoes; slice with a potato slicer very thin; let them lie in cold water long enough to take out some of the starch, then drain and wipe dry; throw a few pieces at a time into boiling lard; as soon as they fry a clear golden brown color, take out with a perforated skim-mer; put them into a colander or sieve to drain; sprinkle with salt and serve.

PIAIN CHARLOTTE.—Spread slices of nice, light bread with butter and fruit jelly; place layers of these in a deep bowl and pour over rich, thick cream, sweetened and flavored with lemon. Beat whites of eggs with jelly and at whites of eggs with jelly and nile high on the top.

SMALL SPONGE CAKES .-- Beat well together two eggs, and then stir in a teacupiul of powdered white sugar, and beat for five minutes; add slowly a teacupful of flour, beating all the while; grate half a lemon into it, and bake in scalloped tins.

Snow Custard.— Half box of Cox's gelatine; pour over it one pint of boiling water, stir until all is dissolved; add two cups of sugar and juice of two lemons; when nearly cool add the whites of three eggs: beat all forty-five minutes, and pour into a dish to harden.



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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

up a stray.

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

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

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

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

shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Feg as follows:

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

" " head of cattle,
" " head of cattle,
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate
and forwarding to KANSAS FARMEN,
TO KANSAS FARMEN for publication as above
mentioned for each animal valued at more than

for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection

therewith,

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be greater than, Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for

THE STRAY LIST

Strave for the Week Ending August 18. Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. ARE—Taken up by Jacob Fundenlenger, of Mar Tp, Bourbon county, Kansas, one black pony ma re old, about 4 hands high, no marks or brands able. Valued at \$20.

Crawford County—J H Waterman, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John A. Fields, of Sherman I
water of County, July 4, 1875, one light bay mare, if
eary old, 15 hands high, white steps on 8000. Value

Cherokee County,—Ed. McPherson Clerk.
COW—Taken up by James Wells, of Shawnee Tp, July
1875, one large red cow, 12 years old, white on belly,
vallow fork in right oar. Valued at \$12.

Douglas County—T. B. Seatth, Clerk. ARE—Taken up by E. Covey, North Lawrence, July Representation of the County of the County of the de high, no mark visible, saddle gail on the back. Val-

hands high, no mark visible, saddle gall on the back. Val-led at \$15.
HORSE—Taken up by L. Vitt, south-east corner of Eu-hora Tp. July 8, 1875, one horse pony, about 8 years old, dark bay color, branded on the left shoulder with the let-ter "B," burnt scar on right shoulder, scar on right side of the neck. Valued at \$30.

Harroy County—D. W. Bunker, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Kelly, July 18, 1875, one bay horse pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded with leart on left hip, star in forehead, with saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$30.

Johnson County-Jas. Martin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up on July 19, 1875, by David Rogers, a xford Tp, one sorrel mare, hind feet white, blaze in the ce, saddle marks, about 6 years old, 14% hands high

Oxford To, one sorrel mare, state of the control of

iz years old, lett eye blind, snod all around, saddle marks, white ring around the neck. Yalued at \$20. white ring around the neck. Yalued at \$20. white ring around he result of the right for clost white, branded on the left shoulder and on the left thigh, white spot on the nees. HOREE—Also one sorrel horse, 11 years old, 14 hands high, "M" branded on the left shoulder with an indistinct brand over it, spot in the face and stripe on the nose. Valued at \$30.

Linn County-F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Geo. M. Stipps, Mound City Tp., July 12, 1875, one sorrel mare, 12 years old, sink or cavity between the eyes, the appearance of having been struck with a small faced haumer and skull broken in, also a small white spot on left side of neck. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Martin Hodson, Centerville Tp., July 14, 187, and and tail, bind in right eve, about 10 tends high. Manne and tail, bind in right eve, about 10 MARE—Taken up by A. B. Croshy, Centerville Tp. July 23, 1876, one four year old mare pony, harness marks on shoulders, shod all around, lump on right hind leg above pastern joint, a few white hairs in forchead. Valued at \$15.

Montgomery County—E. T. Mears, Clerk. STERN-Taken up by Gideon Leonard, Caney Tp., Jun 26, 1875, a steer, 8 years old, medium size, white head white line on back, lege and belly white, body blue roan sitt or square in left ear, underslit in right ear, no brands

Marion County-Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Cierk.

COLT—Taken up by A. R. Hill, of Grant Tp, Marion
county, Kansas, on the 28th day of July, 1875, one grey
yearling horse colt, no marks or brands.
FILLEY—Also one sorrel filley, one year old, silver
mane and tail, both hind feet white, right front foot white,
white stripe in face. Valued at \$18 each.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by Alex. Aulabaugh, Wea Tp. Aug. 3, 1875, one dark tron grey filley, 2 years old, 1315 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk,
MULE—Taken up by Almon Hawkins, in Rock Creek
Tp, August 1, 1875, one dark bay mare mule, 3 years old,
sear under each eye, sear or Spanish and on lower back
part of leishoulder, collar marks on upper part of the
neck, Te, Taken up by Jonas A. Bonjour, Neuchatel Tp,
July 17, 1875, one dark bay mare, 3 years old, black mane
and tail, black legs, no other marks or brands. Valved at

*40.

MARE—Taken up by A. J. Murry, Caploma Tp. July
44, 1875, one small brown mare, 4 years old, branded "Q
K" on left shoulder. Valued at \$30.

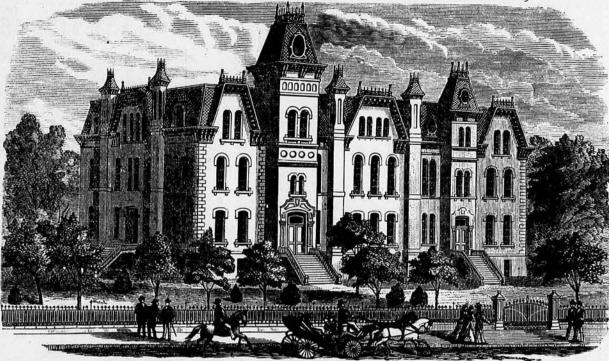
Osage County—Wm. Y. Drow, Clerk, PONY—Taken up by G. W. Sampson, Dragoon Tp, July 20, 1875, a black horse pony, heavy set, 6 years old, brand ed "0" on lett shoulder, white face. Valued at \$15.

Bice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by C. Rakestraw, in Stering Tp, July 20, 1875, one medium sized dun steer, branded on right side with letter "B," also "C" within a circle on hip. Valued at \$40.

COW-Taken up by Samuel Bohon, in Washington Tp, July 1, 1875, one medium sized dun cow, slit in left ear, "Q" on left hip. Valued at \$7.50.

Riley County-W. Burgoyne, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Henry Strong, Manhattan Tp, July 26, 1875, a small bay horse branded "T" on each shoulder, one white hind foot. Valued at \$50. MARE—Also one grey mare, 9 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$51. PONI—Taken up July 18, 1875, by J. M. Lock, Madison





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Tp, a mare pony, bay color, 7 years old, heavy mane and tall, branded 'H' on left shoulder, white spot in forehead, harness and saddle marks, 'Valued at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{0}, \text{0}\text{0

Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Prutman, of Evrett Tp.
July 6, 1875, one dark brown horse, white face, white spot
under belly, three white legs, about six years old. Valued
at \$23.
HORSE—Also one light sorrel horse, with blaze face
about 8 years old. Valued at \$35.
PONIES—Taken up by Peter Flannery, of Everett Tp.
July 14, 1875, two sorrel ponies, white star in each forehead, 3 or 4 years old. Valued at \$40.

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There have been many attempts at various times to occupy this ground. So far as our own observation goes, the failures which have marked nearly all these attempts up to this time arise: first, that the plans fo pensive as to be refused on that ground, or so simple

and Refference Book" was suggested while the writer and Renerence Book. Was suggested while the writer was engaged in farming, endeavoring to make the publications, which he was in possession of, answer the purpose of account books for the farm. The finishing of the work has been deferred from year to year, until the present time. In its scope and character i combining an immense amount of practical informa-tion in tabular form, such as every farmer has felt the all the many tables of weights and measures of any any given distance, amount of seed per acre for all kinds of produce. interest tables showing at a glance the interest in any given amount for any length of time, rates of interest in every State, tables giving wages due at any given rate per month or day for any given time, tables giving period of gestation in all animals, temperature of blood and pulse of animals, legal weights of grain, etc., etc., in each State, rates of postage, weights of various woods, comparative strength, legal forms of Deeds, Notes, Receipts, and a tion for reference. This, in connection with the "ac register of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one book finely printed and finished substantially, at a price within the reach of every farmer in the land. The whole plan is so simple that any farmer or his son or daughter can keep them, and thus secure to every farmer a systematic and business like history of his farmer a systematic and business like history of his years operations, and whether they have brought him loss or gain. A table, giving more accurately its contents, will be published in the FARMER at an early day. It is expected that the cost of this book will not exceed two dollars, which will be very little more than the same size blank book is worth. In answer to a number of enoughter would state that

number of enquiries, would state that THE FARMERS ACCOUNT AND REFERENCE BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1875. All orders and correspondence should be addressed Topeka, Kansas

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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 PROPOSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Consti-tution of the State, regulating the time of electing and compensation of members of the Lerislature. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each [house] con-curring therein;

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 Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

Proposition wo: Section three of article eleven shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. The Legislature shall provide, at each regular session, for raising sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the State for two years.

Proposition Theres: The following shall constitute section twenty-nine of article two: Section 39. At the general election hold in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and thereafter, members of the House of Representatic as shall be elected for four years.

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition of amendment: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and parily written. In regard to proposition one, the form of the ballots shall be, "For proposition two tamend the Constitution:" Against proposition two to amend the Constitution: "In regard to proposition two to amend the Constitution;" in regard to proposition two to amend the Constitution;" in regard to proposition two to amend the Constitution;" in regard to proposition two to amend the Constitution;" in regard to proposition two to amend the Constitution;" in regard to proposition two to amend the Constitution;" in regard to proposition two to amend the Constitution;" in regard to proposition three to amend the Constitution," "Against proposition three to amend the Constitution," "Against proposition three to amend the Constitution," "Against proposition three to amend the Constitution," Sec. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect and ion."
SEC. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect and e in force from and after its publication in the statute

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.

President of the Senate.

Passed the House on the 3d day of March. A. D.

Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House on the 3d day of March, A. D.

1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

E. H. FUNSTON,

Henny Booth,

Chief Clerk of the House.

Chief Clerk of the House.

Approved on the 5th day of March, 1875.

THOMAS A. OSBORN.

Govern

G. W. MARTIN

P. H. TIERNAN,

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In testimony whereof, I have herounto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of State. Done at Topeks, Kansas, this 20th day of July, A.D. 1875.

[SEAL.] THOS. H. CAVANAUGH.

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For the Kanasa Farmer

HAY-MAKING

A SUMMER IDYL.

The early freshness of the summer morn was past, The heaven-sent dew was off the dark, green grass :

The birds sat idly silent in the leaf-bound The air was filled with buzzing bumble bees The portulacca in the pan upon the window Of the hot and livid sunshine was taking in

I sat upon the door-step, in the shadow of the vine, And saw the merry hay-makers forming into

Said Uncle Ephriam: "Boys, way off there in the west, There's a thousan' thunder clouds, I reckon more or less;

"Our hay lies flatter'n a pancake down in the east lot, And we'll have to hurry mightily to get it up in cock.

"The signs is all for rain—has been, a day or two, Smoke settles on the roof, th' sky's most awful

"But the thing I always build on, when I'm goin' to prophesy, Is a feelin' in my bones and a thickness in my

"I'm told they've got a weather-cock that goes before the winds; But I've always found reliable—th' feelin' in my shins.

"Father," said young Jethro, "while you're talkin' all th' day
'Bout the signs of all creation,—don't forget th' hay!"

Sat I that day with vine-shade encompass round about, Saw I that day my lover with the sturdy men

Into the meadows sweet, his arms, like their's quite bare; But their's were brown and brawny, his were white and fair,

Through my fingers currents slipped, slowly, one by one, I sighed because my weary task was only half begun.

Spoke the voice I love, as my lover passed that way, ling out with the men, Jane, to labor "I'm going out with thard all day!

"You look like a lovely picture, dear, set in a leafy frame,
The currants on your little hand have left a ruby stain :

"Morning-glories all around you, purple throats and white; Little bits of shadows, and little rifts of light, "Falling all about you 'till your rich brown

hair Gleams like a saintly maiden's, glorified and fair.

Gaily laughed I then, as my lover went his Into the fragrant meadow, to help about the

III. Ere the noon-tide, when the shadows fail aslant the door Came the voice of Aunt Maria, shrill enough for four:

"Get the basket from the pantry, the jug from off the shelf,
And take the boys their lunch! Now, Jane,

bestir yourself

Into the perfumed meadows, just before the Stepped I, singing gaily, a little, lively tune. Wind rows of the clean, new hay rose up like

a tide; Found I not my lover standing by their side. Brown arms tossed the hay in the hot noonday sunshine, Mongst them all were no white arms of any

lover mine! * * * * *

But under a great oak tree, where shades perpetual keep,
Discovered I my lover lying—fast asleep!

IV. Quoth Aunt, as we homeward came that summer day.

"Wouldn't give much for a man that can't make hay!"

GEORGE H. PICARD.

LONG BRANCH.

Joaquin Miller at the Sesside-A New Poem Cor. of the Daily Graphic. LONG BRANCH, July 25.

When one has the opportunity to sit beside a great poet on the piazza of a watering place hotel, while he reads the proofs of his new volume, one feels a sympathy for that remainder of humanity which is forced to content itself with such pleasures as dancing, dining, wining, bathing, flirting, and so on. And if one is a newspaper correspondent, the inclination to make the world a sharer in the present joy, at second hand, is irresistible. So to-day I bid wait the commoner topics of wateringplace existence, and give my letter to echoing

the strains of Joaquin's latest song. The iconoclastic spirit of the age, which loves to knock down idols and clip the wings sation from this pen which should riddle Josquin Miller with sarcastic fun; but from the first I have placed myself on the record as an earnest admirer of this man's poetry, and flavor with vanilla or lemon.

though Inseparable declares I never would spoil a joke for the sake of the truth, I find myself unable to make sport at the expense of the great poet of the Sierras. I know how much "spicier" a critic is when he is "pitching in;" and I have comforted myself once or twice in my public career by this knowledge when in some Western town a scribe who had instructions to make his critique of me "spicy" took all the skin off my knuckles (morally) in the effort to obey orders. But let those rasp Josquin Miller's sensitive nature who will. I confess—dull though it be to praise—that I belong to the new sect of later Millerites.

"Did you say," asked one of Miller's admir ers of Tennyson, "that Joaquin Miller was the greatest poet living ?"

"No." replied the Laureate: "but I said he would be if he worked as hard as I do."

And how hard Tennyson works is clearly enough shown by his own avowal that he once smoked twelve cigars while pondering over a single line. I know of my own knowledge that he kept proofs by him for eleven months, and when at last the printer got them there was found to be a Balzacian intricacy about them which was the reverse of pleasing in the compositor's eyes.

And here is one great difference between these poets. Joaquin pours out his soul in song and then never wants to look on the printed transcript again. "I never read my own books," he says. Tennyson is never weary of applying the file. Joaquin sits and inserts new lines in his proof (which is set up and read as carefully as a goldsmith overlooks the mounting of a Queen's diadem), while children are trolling hoops, and babies are bawling, and 'bus-hounds are shouting "All aboard for the New York train," and countless other noises are rending the air. He scribbles his corrections with his glove on, and never smokes a whiff while thus engaged.

Far from being the sensation seeker he has been pictured, Joaquin Miller is one of the quietest of men, and I am certain that not more than a dozen people in this great hostelry are aware of the presence of this strong, sweet singer.

The poem of which he is now reading the proofs is the longest he has written, and is entitled "The Ship in the Desert." It has been printed in England, and is all ready for the market there; but, like George Eliot, when "Middlemarch" was published, Joaquin run away from the London reviews, and left instructions that not one should be sent him until after the book had made its bow in this country. But don't you think that most of us could face criticism with a good deal of courage if we had written this? I give it to you before the public sees it, so you are safe to steal it and send it to your sweetheart as original:

"Her mouth was roses gathered from the South,
The warm, south side of Paradise,
And breathed upon and hunted down,
As red as battle-star of Mars,
By angels on a stair of stars."

The italicized line is one which Joaquin recently inserted; it did not appear in the London edition. "I wanted redness in the mouth," said the poet last night, "but the battle-star is too hard for a sensuous picture. That will go out." I think myself that it is best that Mars should take a back seat.

Observing a word spelled wrong in one of the poet's pencilings, I said:

"You do not take the trouble to spell correctly, I see."

"Why, no," he answered with an amused smile, "one man can't do everything. What's a printer for? If a printer can't spell, he'd better quit the business. Spelling isn't my

It is evident that an interesting story is to be solved in "The Ship in the Desert." What that story is I have not had enough of the proofs to know. The first page skillful and original device devoted to telling the reader not what the tale is, but what it is

not. I give the opening stanzas : A man in middle Aridzone

A man in mindle Aridzone
Stood by the desert's edge alone,
And long look'd and lean'd.
He peer'd,
Above his twirl'd and twisted beard,
Beneath his black and slouchy hat...
Nay, nay, the tale is not of that.

A skin-clad trapper, toe-a-tip, Stood on a mountain top and he Looked long and still and eagerly. "It looks so like some lonesome ship That sails this ghostly, lonely sea— This dried up desert sea," said he, "These tawny sands of Arazit"... Avaunt! the tale is not of it.

An Indian warrior lost his way
While prowling on the desert's edge,
In fragrant sage and prickly hedge,
When suddenly he saw a sight,
And turned his steed in eager flight,
He rode right through the edge of day,
He rode into the rolling night.

He leaned, he reached an eager face, His black wolf skin flapped out and in, His black wolf skin flapped out a
And tiger claws on tiger skin
Held seat and saddle to its place;
But that gray ghost that clutched
Arrete! the tale is not of that.

So for some pages run on these false starts of Pegasus-a notion not only unique, but managed with surprising ability. At last the story gets to galloping steadily, and we had out-so far as we find out anything in these pages-that the theme is the old one, Love. There is a heroine,

"A great sad beauty, in whose eyes Lay all the loves of Paradise."

BY THE REV. A. MC ELROY WYLIE.

Some years ago, when the writer was much world than he is now, he found himself a traveler eastward on a crowded train, at the city of Rochester. The train was somewhat behind- cracked, and the rich meat put in; the luscious time, and could stop but a moment or two, and fruit, grown for a long season, and ripened upthe traveler was quite hungry. Standing on on the experience of the wise-those blessed the platform casting about as to where he might get something to eat, he saw a lad com-

ing along with a clean basket and crying out. "Here you are, sir : nice fruit-pound-cakes, ten cents! He threw a glance a-down into the inviting depths of the boy's commissary, and those cakes looked exceedingly inviting. They looked as comfortable as a bevy of New York alderman

around a board groaning with bewithching viands. They were as brown as a bun, fulldoomed, and then the fruit peeped out of the well-rounded tops, as if to coquette with the rising appetite; and as the raisins seemed to wink at us from the light, well-colored body of the cake, we found the invitation too much for our philosophy—that it is much better to eschew all sorts of cake than to chew them. So we invested, and as the train began to move off, began seeking satisfaction.

We broke open the inviting-looking com ound, expecting a most cunning specimen of culinary conglomerate; but there was precious little conglomerate, so far as pertained to the fruit-yielding qualities. It was really a cunning bit of falsehood, and a piece of puffed-up conceit. Would you believe it? There were all told just five raising, and every one of these ooked out at us from the top of their soft embedding. Of course the inference was, that there were plenty more of the same sort below, and yet the whole body of the compound was as destitute of fruit, as the baker was of honesty. It was, to be sure, a small affair ; so was Franklin's whistle : but it raised within us, at the first flush, mingled emotions of disgust and resentment; and after the emotions had subsided, and the keen edge had been taken off from the appetite, there succeeded the calm of little reflection and inward comment.

There was one of our earlier lessons in the ways of the world, and the operations of human nature. So, ever since, that Rochester cake omes up to us, and has the marvelous effort of moderating our expectation, correcting our judgment, and calming our wounded feelings, after some keen disappointment. It has its applications from the market clear up to morals. We look at a seemingly splendid barrel of apples, or potatoes; examine beneath the opmost layer, and inwardly exclaim, "Rochester Cake!" and pass on. We fall in with a faultlessly dressed individual, who is very plausible; he is winning, he is positively irresistible; in fact he is too full of kindness, by two-thirds, upon the first interview, and he would certainly have secceeded in his designs, if we had not, long ago, purchased, inspected and eaten that Western New York Cake; so at the very moment of being carried away, we inwardly exclaim, "Rochester Cake!" and pass

In fact, it would be exceedingly difficult to sum up all the good we have derived from that "Rochester Cake." Had it really been what it professed to be, we should have eaten it without a reflection, and forgotten, we had ever purchased such a cake : but as it is, it has proved a permanent investment. It has long ago been digested as to the body, but it has only just begun to digest as to the mind; and we think it will prove quite nourishing for the next fifty years, should we live so long. Without being misanthropic or sour-tempered, we have about concluded that the whole world is, for the most part, a "Rochester Cake."

Mr. Doubleprofit comes to us with a scheme the juice of the lemon over the sugar; crush in formation, and so elegant and fascinating in manner and elecution, that one feels as if he beaten, and two tablespoonfuls of sweet but-ought to pay him for the display of it all. ter; beat all together, and bake in little patty-pans, lined with puff paste. "Indeed, sir, the scheme is quite sure: it will vield from sixty to one hundred per cent. with in eighteen months!" And just as we are a bout to yield, up pops that "Rochester Cake," as suddenly as the loaf in the fairy tale fell down the chimney; our firmness rallies, and, thanking Mr. Doubleprofit, we bid him goodmorning.

We see young people running after mere excitement, mere fashion, mere pleasure, mere excitement, mere isanion, mere pleasure, mere indulgence; we see them putting on the mere outward polish, and superficial accomplishments, and we cry out, "Rochester Cake" again. These things yield all the finit, so much as they have, and sometimes it is only the five or six raisins at the beginning, and we soon come to the end of all that: then, afterwards, that which is a great deal worse, and it is often s great way to the bottom.

We have seen, too, a great deal of this sort of thing in married life. Young people come together in society, and they put all the raisins on the outside. It is a little music; a little French; a little of the common currency of every-day chat, with a large amount of mere sentiment and fancy, with no thorough bottom ing upon truth, principle, habits of obedience and patience. They marry, and they soon discover that married life, with nothing more for capital than what they have mutually brought into the partnership is, at best, only a "Rochester Cake," and a bad specimen at that. A little fruit in the honeymoon on the top; but all quite hollow, and at the bottom all quite

we do not put into it, than we can get out of a cake what we do not put into it. If we want a rich and satisfying fruitage, we must mix younger and less experienced in affairs of the the fruit plentifully in while the composition is yet in the dough. In the formative period the hard nuts of profitable truths must be molders of character, our able teachers and devoted parents-must be humbly taken and well stirred in; and then must go in the sweetening of a well-schooled temper, and the whole body of consistency known as a welldeveloped character; then let the cake be baked, and set out for a lasting source of real enjoyment. Otherwise we shall be worse off than Ephraim, who was burnt on the one side and dough on the other.

We are thankful for the teachings of the Rochester Cake, and deem it one of the best investments we ever made. - Sunday-School

RUM AND CHEESE.

Moderate drinkers and defenders of moderate drinking, always plead their personal rights, and attempt to hold up the absurdity of denying "liberty" to human taste and appetite. A specimen of their logic, and a sufficient answer to it, can be seen in the following conversation, related by Mr. Gough. It shows that the absurdity is entirely with the drinker's argument :

A gentleman was dining at the table of lady who refused to tolerate one drop of wine or spirits on her table, and who, when asked to entertain one of the British nobility, replied, 'I can ; but it must be understood that neither wine, ale, nor spirits are offered in my house." This gentleman sat at her table, and replied:

"I enjoy a glass of wine, and I have got in the habit of using it. By and by you will take from us all our luxuries. I think wine promotes digestion. Did you never hear of a man who could not eat cheese without hurting

She replied, "Did you ever hear of a man standing under the gallows, and saying to the witnesses of the execution, 'Now, my friends, take warning by me, and never eat any cheese?' Or did you ever read in the newspapers, when a man is murdered in our streets, that 'those men had been eating cheese? Show me that cheese produces nine-tenths of the crime, seven eighths of the pauperism, one half of the lunacy; show to me that cheese produces the result that drink does, and by the grace of God I will battle the cheese just as hard as the wine."

RECIPES.

CORN OYSTERS .- One pint green corn, grated, one egg well beaten, one small teacup flour, two table spoonfulls butter, salt. Fry on a griddle.

TOMATO CATSUP.—1 gallon ripe tomatoes one table spoon salt, four of ground pepper three of mustard, one teaspoon allspice, one of cloves, one of cinnamon, six little red peppers, simmer the whole slowly with a pint of vinegar for three or four hours. Strain through a seive: cork tight.

DELICIOUS APPLE PUDDING .- Pare and chop six large apples, butter a pudding dish, put in a layer half an inch thick of grated bread, add bits of butter, then a layer of chopped apples with sugar and nutmeg, repeat till the dish is full, pour over it a teacup of cold water and bake.

GRAPE MARMALADE.—Rub cooked grapes through a fine cullender, measure the pulp and add the same amount of good coffee sugar cook till stiff, turn into cups and cover with egged paper .- Kansas Home Cook Book.

Mr. Doubleprofit comes to us with a scheme of, splendid speculation. A most plausible, winning man is Mr. D—. He is so rich in the juice of the lemon over the sugar; crush

CHOCOLATE KISSES.—Three heaping table spoonfuls of grated chocolate; one pound of granulated sugar; the whites of four eggs; beat the eggs to a froth, not too stiff; add the sugar and chocolate, and stir well together; sugar and c flavor with 30 drops of vanilla; drop on but-tered paper with a teaspoon; bake in a mod-erate oven for ten minutes.

To Boil New Potators. — Wash them clean, then rub the skin off with the hand; never use a knife. Put them into boiling water with a little salt; when done, drain perfectly dry; add a cup of milk, with a little flour rubbed smooth in it; butter the size of an egg, and some salt. Stew it until the flour thickens in the milk.

To FRY SLICED POTATOES.—Wash and pare the potatoes; slice with a potato slicer very thin; let them lie in cold water long enough to take out some of the starch, then drain and wipe dry; threw a few pieces at a time into boiling lard; as soon as they iry a clear golden brown color, take out with a perforated skim-mer; put them into a colander or sleve to drain; sprinkle with salt and serve. To FRY SLICED POTATOES .-- Wash and pare

PLAIN CHARLOTTE.—Spread slices of nice ight bread with butter and fruit jelly; place layers of these in a deep bowl and pour over rich, thick cream, sweetened and flavored with lemon. Best whites of eggs with jelly and pile high on the top.

SMALL SPONGE CAKES.—Beat well together two eggs, and then stir in a teacuptul of powdered white sugar, and beat for five minutes; add slowly a teacupful of flour, beating all the while; grate half a lemon into it, and bake in scalloped tins.

SNOW CUSTARD. - Half box of Cox's gela very soon picked out; then, in the centre all quite hollow, and at the bottom all quite heavy and quite "sad."

The fact of it all is, we have come to the conclusion we can no more get out of life what to harden.



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. K. HUDSON. > Proprietors. - { FRANK

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

animals can be taken up at any tin 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.

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of 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 ; here, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in doubte the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it

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

cessive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months iron
the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before
any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first not
iled the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before
whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered
to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the
payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall yest in the taker up.

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

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

Ineir appraisement.

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

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

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

entioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00,

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up.

for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case .40 The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be great-Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending August 18. Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Jacob Fundenlenger, of Marms ton Tp, Bourbon county, Kansas, one black pony mare, years old, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands per ceivable. Valued at \$20.

Brown Constv — Henry Isely, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by R. Tuttle, of Walnut Tp, June 21,
1875, one chestnut sorrel horse pony, four years old, one
white hind foot, stripe in forehead. Valued at \$33.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Marak, of Mission Tp, June
1, 1875, one light iron-grey mare pony, about 14 hands
sigh, eight or nine years old, lumps in right flank, saddle
narks on back and white on nose, had a rope around
teck when taken up. valued at \$40.

Crawford County—J H Waterman, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John A. Fields, of Sherman awford county, July 4, 1875, one light bay mare, are old, 15 hands high, white steeps on some. Val

Cherokee County,—Ed. McPherson Clerk. COW-Taken up by James Wells, of Shawnee Tp. July 1875, one large rod cow. 12 years old, white on belly, wallow fork in right ear. Valued at \$12. Douglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk.

ARE—Taken up by E. Covey, North Lawrence, 1875, a gray pony mare, about 8 years old, about 18 high, no mark visible, saddle gall on the back. 23d, 1875, a gray pony mare, and the pace.

Led at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by L. Vitt, south-east corner of Eudora Tp. July 8, 1875, one horse pony, about 8 years old, dark bay color, branded on the left shoulder with the letter "B," burnt sear on right shoulder, scar on right side of the neck. Valued at \$20.

W. Bunker, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Kelly, July 18, 1875, one bay horse pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded with heart on left hip, star in forehead, with saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$30.

Johnson County-Jas. Martin, Clerk.

Johnson County—Jas. Martin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up on July 19, 1875, by David Rogers, of Oxford Tp, one sorrel mare, hind teet white, blaze in the face, saddle marks, about 8 years old, 14½ hands high. Valued at 485.

HORRE—Taken up by Joseph Davidson, of Monticello Tp, on the 7th day of July, 1875, one bay horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, star in the torehead, saddle marks, white on the 18th day of July, 1875, by James H. Hane, in Oxford Tp, one dark brown horse mule, 8 years old, 18½ hands high, white spot on the inside of the left leg. Valued at 285.

MULE—Taken up by George Roberts, of Aubrey Tp, a brown mare mule, 18½ hands high, 4 years old, shod all around, dish faced. Valued at 285.

MULE—Also, one brown horse mule, 15½ hands high, 4 years old, shod sil around, clish faced. Valued at 285.

MULE—Also, one brown horse mule, 15½ hands high, 1012.

HORRE—Taken up on the 7th day of July, 1875, by Wm, white ring around the neck. Valued at 285.

HORRE—Taken up on the 7th day of July, 1875, by Wm, white ring around the neck. Valued at 287.

HORRE—Taken up on the 7th day of July, 1875, by Wm, white ring around the neck. Valued at 287.

HORRE—Also one sorrel horse, 11 years old, 14 hands high, 12 branded on the left shoulder with an indistinct brands of the face and stripe on the nose. Valued 4 50.

Lian County—F. J. Weatherble, Clerk.

Linn County-F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk. Lian County—F. J. Weatherble, Clerk,
MARE—Taken up by Geo. M. Stipps, Mound City Tp,
July 12, 1875, one sorrel mare, 12 years old, sink or cavity
between the eyes, the appearance of having been struck
with a small faced haumer and skull broken in, also a
small white spot on left side or neck. Valued at \$30.
MARE—Taken up by Martin Hodson, Centerville Tp,
July 14, 1875, one bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, black mane and tsil, blind in right eye, about 15
MARE—Taken up by A. B. Crosby, Centerville Tp, July
23, 1875, one four year old mare pony, harness marks on
shoulders, shod all around, lump on right hind leg above
pastern joint, a few white hairs in forehead. Valued at
\$15.

Montgomery County-E. T. Mears, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by Gideon Leonard, Caney Tp. Jun 1875, a steer, 3 years old, medium size, white liead hite line on back, legs and belly white, body blue roan t or square in left ear, underslit in right ear, no brands

Marion County-Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. Marion Conny—Thes. W. Bown, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by A. R. Hill, of Grant Tp, Marion
county, Kansas, on the 28th day of July, 1875, one grey
yearling horse colt, no marks or bright.
FillET—Also one sorrel filley, one year old, silver
mane and tail, both hind feet white, right front foot white
white stripe in face. Valued at \$16 each.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
FILLEY—Taken up by Alex. Aulabaugh, Wea Tp, Aug
3, 1875, one dark iron grey filley, 2 years old, 13% hands
high, no marks of brands. Valued at \$20.

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Almon Hawkifs, in Rock Creek
Tp. August 1, 1875, one dark bay mare mule, 3 years old,
scar under each eye, scar or Bpanish brand on lower back
part of left shoulder, collar marks on upper part of the
neck. Valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Jonas A. Bonjour, Neuchatel Tp.
July 17, 1875, one dark bay mare, 8 years old, black mane
and tail, black legs, no other marks or brands. Valved at

and tail, black research of the marks of orange. Valved at \$40. MARK—Taken up by A. J. Murry, Caploma Tp, July 24, 1875, one small brown mare, 4 years old, branded "QK" on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

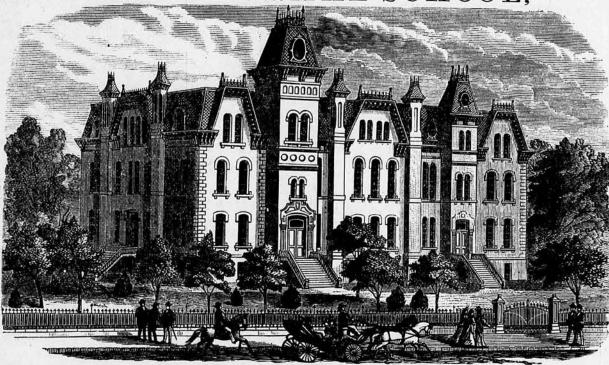
Osago County—Wm. Y. Drow, Clerk,
PONY—Taken up by G.W. Sampson, Dragoon Tp, July
20, 1875, a black horse pony, heavy set, e years old, brand
ed "O" on left shoulder, white face. Valued at \$5. Bice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by C. Rakestraw, in Sterling Tp. July 20, 1878, one medium sized, dun steer, branded on right side with letter "B," also "C" within a circle on hip. Valued at \$40.

COW-Taken up by Samuel Bohon, in Washington Tp. July 19, 1875, one medium sized dun cow, slit in left ear, "Q" on left hip, Valued at \$7.50.

Riley County-W. Burgoyne, Clerk. HORBE—Taken up by Henry Strong, Manhattan Tp.
July 36, 1875, a small bay horse branded """ on each
shoulder, one white hind foot. Valued at \$50.
MARE—Also one grey mare, 9 years old, no marks or
brands, Valued at \$15.
PONY—Taken up July 18, 1875, by J. M. Lock, Madison





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Tp, a mare pony, bay color, 7 years old, heavy mane and tall, branded "H" on left shoulder, white spot in forehead, harness and saddle marks, Valued at \$40, Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Prutzman, of Everett Tp, uly 6, 1873, one dark brown horse, white face, white spot ader belly, three white legs, about six years old. Valued under belly, three white legs, about six years old. Valued at \$25, at ORSE—Also one light sorrel horse, with blaze face about 5 years old. Valued at \$35. PONIES—Taken up by Peter Flannery, of Everett Tp. July 14, 1875, two sorrel ponies, white star in each forelead, 3 or 4 years old. Valued at \$40.

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

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

number of enquiries, would state that
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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 general election.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Consti-tution of the State, regulating the time of electing and compensation of members of the Lepislature.

and compensation of members of the Levislature.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each [house] concurring 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 Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

shall be fined noted in two Years, commenting on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

Proposition two: Section three of article eleven shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. The Legislature shall provide, at each regular session, for raising sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the State for two years.

Proposition theres: The following shall constitute section twenty-nine of article two: Section 39. At the general election held in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and thereafter, members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for four years.

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition of amendment: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written. In regard to proposition one, the form of the ballots shall be, "For proposition two to amend the Constitution:" In regard to proposition two to amend the Constitution: "Maginst proposition two to amend the Constitution:" in regard to proposition two to amend the Constitution:" in regard to proposition two to amend the Constitution:" in regard to proposition three, the form of the ballots shall be, "For proposition three, the form of the ballots shall be." "For proposition three, the form of the ballots shall be." "For proposition three to amend the Constitution," "Against proposition three to amend the Constitution," "Against proposition three to amend the Constitution," "Scc. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute

book.

Thereby 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.

Secretary of Senate.

Secretary of Senate.

1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

E. H. FUNSTON,

HENRY BOOTH,

Chief Clerk of the House.

Approved on the 5th day of March, 1875.

THOMAS A. OSBORN.

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. CAVANAUGH,

Secretary of State.

G. W. MARTIN

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ties many disputed points, relative to lacts and castes, and records valvable opinions from all parts of the country.

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Houdans. Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen, Canada Aug. 1,

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DANIEL S. DICKINSON'S WIT. N. Y. Letter to the Boston Journal.

A party of gentlemen were together last week, and were telling old time stories. One referred to Senator Dickenson. He was not referred to Senator Diokenson. He was not overlearned but was very shrewd. He knew absolutely nothing of the classics, and was greatly annoyed when one quoted Latin. Van Buren had swung off into Free Soil, and the burden of the party was on Diokenson's shoulders. A friend of Van Buren was culogizing the ex-President in a speech. He spoke of Curtius, and compared Van Buren to that noble Roman. Dickenson went over to a seat occupied by a Senator who was at home in all that relates to the Romans. "Who is this Curtis the Senator is talking about?" "O, he is not talking about Curtis at all. He is talking of a noble Roman patriot. His name was Curtius, not Curtis." "Well, what did he do?" "Why, in the time of a great public calamity he threw himself into the breach and saved his country." "O, that's it, is it? What did you say his name was?" "Curtius." "Won't you spell it?" "C-u-r-t-i-u-s." "All right; thank you," said Dickenson, as he went to his seat. As soon as the defender of Van Buren took his seat, Dickenson arose, fresh, confident, exuberant. He closed like a man fresh from the classics. "And who is this Curtius, to whom the honorable Senator compares
Martin Van Buren? He was a noble Roman.
He was a patriot. But how unlike Mr. Van
Buren. Curtius threw himself into the breach
to save his country. But Martin Van Buren
threw his country into the breach to save himself.

While stopping over night at a farm house out West, a traveler was astonished to see his hostess walk up to her husband about every fifteen minutes and box his ears or give his hair a pull. In the morning the guest, seeing the woman alone, asked an explanation of her strange conduct, and her reply was: You see, stranger, me and the old man has been fightin for ten years to see who shall boss this 'ere ranch, and I have jest got him cowed, but if I should let up on him for a day he would turn on me again, and my work would all be for orbitishing the shall be seen that the same and the same an

She tried to sit down in a street car, but was pinned back so tight she couldn't. Old lady peeped over her specs and saked her. "How long have you been afflicted that way?" The young lady blushed and made "a break," sityoung lady outsided and made a break, sit-ting down sideways, and holding her knees together so tight that she looked as if she had on a one legged pair of breeches. Old lady noticed her sitting in this sideways cramped position, and whispered, "Bile, I s'pose; I have had 'em thar myself."

A rustic couple, newly married, marched into a drug store and called for soda water. The obliging clerk inquired what syrup they would have in it, when the swan, deliberately leauing over the counter, replied, "Stranger, money is no object to me: put sugar in it.

Mistress—"Let you go to evening school, Mary? Why, I thought you could read?" "Well, ma'am, I does know my letters fus rate so long's they keep all in a row, but just as soon as they gits mixed up into words, I'm heat."

When you buy a new harness, be sure get with it a can of Uncle Sam's Harness of get with it a can of Chicle Salus.

Oil, and if you use it as you should, your harness will last twice as long as it would without it, or with any other oil.



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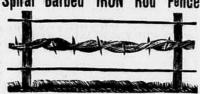
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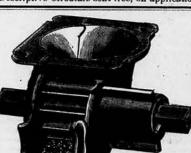
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