

KANSAS

FARMER

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

Agriculture.

It is twenty-five years this spring since I put in my first crop of Indian corn on this farm. Our method of planting, cultivating, hoeing, hilling, cutting up, stooking, husking, and shelling, is essentially the same now as then. I question if the Deacon has changed his method in any particular, and the same is true of the Judge, Brother A., and other good old-fashioned farmers. A few of us drill in our corn, and harrow it with a smoothing harrow; but I find a constant tendency to drift back into the old plan. It will take another quarter century, and another generation of farmers, to effect any radical and permanent change. We want a new implement for preparing sod land for corn. We plant our corn in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, and as soon as the corn is up, we cultivate between the rows again and again. This land between the rows gets thoroughly worked; but how is it under the hill or row of corn? All the stirring and cultivating, and pulverizing, and mellowing, which this small space gets, must be done in the short and hurrying time before planting, when all the spring work on the farm is pressing us at once. And what ever we do for this small space of soil, where the seed is to be planted, must be done for the whole surface of the land in the field. We have to prepare the whole land for corn with drill rows 42 to 48 inches apart, as completely as we do for wheat, barley, or oats, with drill rows only 7 or 8 inches apart. Corn delights in a warm, mellow, well pulverized soil. Our naturally loose, warm, sandy upland soils, are apt to be poor, and need manure; while the richer and heavier loams, where we ought to get a good crop, are with great difficulty got into the proper condition for planting corn. And such will be the case so long as we attempt to work the whole of the land before planting. We must have an implement for working the soil where the corn is to be drilled or planted, and let the rest go until we cultivate.

H. E. Hooker was here to-day. I was feeling "blue" about the poor prospects for wheat, and not less so in regard to a 22-acre field of clover, that is more than half winter killed. Along the sides of the fences for two or three rods wide, the clover is as thick and luxuriant as could be desired; and also on the west side of the dead furrows, and the east side of the ridges, and wherever the snow protected the plants from the wind. The field was seeded down with clover last spring, half of it on winter wheat, and the other half on spring barley. The part seeded with the barley, is far better than that put in with the wheat, but neither are half as good as I expected, except where the snow protected the plants. I thought I had a right to hope for a great crop of clover. I had taken great pains in draining, preparing and cleaning the land. The Squire has a field near by seeded at the same time. Last fall my clover looked so clean and nice, and his so full of weeds, that I fear I contemplated the difference with satisfaction. But now my clover is half dead while his is green and flourishing. The weeds and rubbish protected the young plants. I have noticed several cases where wheat stubble was left high, that the clover seems better than where it was cut close.—*Walk's and Talk's in American Agriculturist.*

If I am to define the exact time when they may be gathered with the greatest profit, having regard to the quality of the hay and the permanency of the sod, I should say, just at the time when the seed is forming, before it is plump and full, in fact when it is plainly beginning to form. I am considering this matter with reference to sheep and cows. If the hay is to be used for horses it will do to cut the grass at a later stage. I believe that one ton of hay made from grass cut at the stage I have designated will go as far in feeding sheep or cows as a ton and a quarter cut at a later stage, say when the seed is fully formed. One season I cut a portion of my grass, and having barley ripe, I attended to that before finishing my hay, so that what remained was somewhat over-ripe. It seemed to me in the feeding that in weight and lasting qualities the early cut was twice as good as the late cut, which was puffy and light, the stock having no relish for it. For making milk there is no doubt that early cut is vastly superior to late cut grass. For sheep clover is excellent. Hay made of clover exclusively, cut in early blow, will fatten sheep without the use of grain. My sheep, fed during the past winter on such hay, came out in fine order, giving good fleeces and having full vigor. I have never been able to cut good grass at what I regard as the proper stage, and draw it in on the same day. It is true I have not used the tedder, but when the grass is succulent as it should be, it seems impossible that it should be sufficiently cured in a few hours of an afternoon to prevent heating and sweating in the mow and turning red, as it does after such heating. All this is hurtful even

with timothy hay, so I prefer more thorough curing in the meadow. As for clover I have been obliged in tolerably good weather to leave it out two or three or even four days, for I would much prefer having it cured in the field to having it burn like an oven in the barn. I do not want the experience of President Hoffman or of Secretary Armstrong (aluding to the fact that each had a barn burn with the contents, caused by storing green clover.) If I can manage clover to suit it in the morning and get it in cock towards night. Then with a little opening out and handling, it will in two or three days, if fair weather, be fit to go in. I do not want it much exposed to the sun so as to get brown and brittle. I want the bright clover blossoms to show their color in the hay.—A. R. Frost in Husbandman.

SOW SOME RYE FOR WINTER PASTURAGE.

It will pay to sow rye for winter pasturage, and there is no disputing the fact that this crop, as one for forage, has been too much overlooked in the west. Every farmer between the thirtieth and fiftieth parallels should have his rye field as much as his field of corn, wheat, oats and potatoes. Valuable as this grain is for feeding purposes, its greatest value lies in the large amount of pasturage it affords at a season of the year when other kinds of pasturage fail. In this respect it is available as feed for stock in the fall after most of the other grasses become worthless. Again, in the spring it affords good pasturage earlier than any other grass or grain, and continues to furnish an abundance of good pasturage until grass is large enough to make good feed.

In grazing land it is all important to remember that tramping it by stock in wet weather, is injurious. A luxuriant rye patch bears winter grazing, with less injury to the soil than any other crop we are acquainted with. After rye has advanced in age and growth sufficiently to stool out, it is not damaged by the trampling of a reasonable amount of stock whenever the soil is in a proper condition. Even when this crop is desired for the grain, it may be grazed to a reasonable extent in the fall, winter and spring, which is said to have a tendency to increase rather than diminish the yield. Even if fed the entire winter through, and to the sacrifice of it as a grain crop and the loss of it as such, it is still paid by those who have tried it, to pay at least one hundred per cent. on the cost of the crop as an investment.

Rye pasturage is an excellent food for milch cows late in the season, for it improves both the quantity and quality of milk; and it is particularly valuable for feeding to stock while they are being fattened on corn or corn meal.

If it is not desired by the farmer to reap and thresh out his whole crop of rye, the lambs and calves can be pastured on it until toward the last of May, when they can be taken out and the grain allowed to head, and then twenty-five hogs per acre can then be turned into the field, where they should be allowed to remain until they have eaten all the grain; then they are to be fed upon corn—three to five bushels per head usually being deemed a sufficient quantity to fit them for market. In this way hogs can be grazed early, which we believe would be more economical than feeding green corn as it is usually done, as the cost of labor would be materially lessened.—*Rural World.*

THE FARMER'S ACCOUNT BOOK.

Our esteemed friend, Judge Hanway, sends us the following personal letter, which we hope he will pardon us for giving our readers:

Baron Liebig, in his History of Agriculture, remarks that in all his experience and observation, he had known only of one solitary case where a husbandman kept a systematic record of his business, like a good business merchant is compelled to do.

In reading the advertisement—"Hudson's Practical Farm Account and Reference Book," the remark of Liebig naturally crossed my mind.

You must indeed be a bold innovator on the old customs and usages of our venerable institution of farming. What do you suppose the learned Baron would say if he heard that "a systematic and business like history of farm operations" was going to be adopted by the farmers of Kansas. Liebig has been noted for his severe remarks, like Dr. Samuel Johnson, who has been termed a "bear," but his friend Gorrick said "Johnson had nothing of the bear but the skin." Perhaps this will apply to the Baron also—at least I have no doubt he would have hailed this new movement of yours with delight, and tempered his criticism with less harshness.

There is no business or occupation in life, but what is carried on with more system than Agriculture, yet it is one of experiment and constant observation, and to be successful

some systematic plan to aid the Farmer to memorize his losses and gains is necessary.

I hope you will have a column to mark the range of the thermometer. This would be interesting for future reference. We hear the cry every year, "this is the coldest season, this is the hottest," &c. A table would correct our treacherous memory. Yours fraternally,
JAS. HANWAY.
Lane, June, 1875.

Horticulture.

APPLE VERMIN.

Old Apple Tree Borers (Saperda Candida—Fab) Sub-order Coleoptera, Family Cerambycidae.
(From the forthcoming Report of the State Board of Agriculture.)

This pest, which has been so long in our country, is widely distributed in our State. Very few, if any, orchards are exempt from its attacks. Not that it always, or generally, totally destroys the trees; still, those suffering from its attacks are always lessened in vitality, and it not infrequently happens that the trunks become so riddled with their tunnels that the tree becomes a prey to the hard winds which are sure to come with each returning year.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The beautiful brown beetle, with its two stripes of white, appears early in June, and thence on through July. So the egg-laying is principally done in these two months. The larva, which is a small black head, with a grub, whitish with a round black head, eats through the bark, and then usually passes in a tunnel, frequently cutting through the branches as far out towards the extremity. I have frequently found apple tree limbs no larger than my thumb, with a tunnel as large as a pipe-stem. These larvae push their sawdust like particles back of them and out of the hole where they first entered, so that it is not difficult to find them. They live and feed on the wood of the tree for three years; hence we see how that a single larva may bore, if left undisturbed, for a distance of several feet. They finally bore a hole for exit, fill it slightly with their sawdust, and a little back of the same make a cocoon of their own chips, in which they pupate. Soon after, in June and July, the beetles again appear.

REMEDIES.

Soapy mixtures are found to be obnoxious to these beetles, so that in their egg-laying they are found to avoid trees to which such an application has been made. Thus we may hope to escape all danger by washing the smooth trunks of our trees early in June, and again early in July, with soft soap, or a very strong solution of the same. T. T. Lyon, now of South Haven, whose judgment is very reliable in such matters, urges that we always use the soap itself.

We would always examine the trees carefully in September, and whenever we find this pernicious grub's sawdust shingle out, we should give him a call. Perhaps we may reach him with a wire thrust into the hole, and by a vigorous ramming crush the culprit. If we have doubts as to the crushing, we should follow him with the knife; but in cutting out the borers, too great care cannot be taken to wound the tree just as little as possible. This heroic method is sure, and requires very little time, and no person who takes pride in his orchard, or looks to it as a source of profit, can afford to neglect this September examination, nor the previous application of soap, to which it is supplementary.

FLAT HEADED BORER (CERYSOBOTHUS FEMORATA-FAB). SUB ORDER HEMIPTERA FAMILY BUPRESTIDE.

At present this borer is quite as ruinous in our State as the preceding one, and I should not think it strange if, in a well balanced account, it was found even to surpass the other in the evil which it works to our fruit interests. I have seen young orchards nearly ruined the first summer after setting by this devastator. Not long since a nurseryman came from a distant part of the State to consult me as to the ravages of this pest. He said that during the past summer, in some regions of the State, more than half the trees he sold were killed by this scourge, and of course he was unjustly blamed. At present no nurseryman should sell trees without throwing in advice in regard to practicing against this devastator; for, as we shall see, such trees are peculiarly liable to attack.

These borers are not confined to the apple-trees, alone, as I have found them working in oak, maple, and other trees of our forests.

NATURAL HISTORY.

This brownish beetle with a coppery luster, is found from May till August, though I have found them more common in June and July. As with the striped Saperda, the eggs are laid on the bark. The whitish grub, with their enormous front, brown head and curled tail, usually bore only superficially, eating the inner bark and sap-wood.

This borer is far more liable to attack feeble trees. Anything, therefore, which tends to diminish the vitality of the trees, promotes the ravages of this borer. Hence, after such

a winter as we have just experienced, or after having the growth of our trees interrupted by the removal from the nursery to our orchards, we are in special danger of harm from these destructive borers. Hence, the coming season, when loss will be inevitable, we should more than ever be on the alert to mitigate the damage by our vigilance and care, and by the timely application of

REMEDIES.

The remedies for the flat-headed borer are the same as those given for the old borer, soap in June and July, and a knife in September; though these grubs may be found in July and August, and to delay the cutting out till September would often be fatal, especially to trees in newly set orchards. I have known cases where labor of this kind in July would have paid more than \$100 a day, besides saving a great amount of vexation.

APPLE TREE BARK LOUSE (MYTILASPIS COONHIFORMIS—GMELEN). SUB ORDER HEMIPTERA. FAMILY COCCIDE.

This old enemy though less destructive than formerly, probably because of parasites and mites which prey upon it, so that, like the Hessian fly, wheat midge, and many other insects, it has probably done its worst work, yet to leave it to itself at the present time would be to yield the strife prematurely.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The bark-colored, oblong scales, so harmless in appearance, serve, from August to May, only for protection to the sixty or seventy white eggs which are found underneath. About the first of June the young lice appear, so small that, though clad in yellow, they can hardly be seen without a glass. Coming forth from under the scale, they roam about for a few days; are sometimes blown to other trees, thus spreading their evil work; but very soon settle down to earnest business. This consists in inserting their tiny beaks and sucking the vitality from the trees. Very soon a scale commences to form around them, from an exudation, which is a secretion from the general surface. By August the imperious scale is complete. The eggs are then soon deposited, and the parent louse dries up, and shrinks away to nothingness.

REMEDIES.

As the scale is impervious to most fluids, though oils will penetrate it and destroy the eggs, the best time to fight these insects is just after the eggs hatch. At this time soft soap or strong soap suds are sure death to the young lice. Hence, the trees should be washed the first week in June with soft soap, not only making the application to the trunk, but also to the main branches and limbs so far as possible.

IMPORTANT FACT.

We thus see that an application of soft soap to our apple trees, made the first week in June, is of exceeding value. It not only exterminates the sappers (bark lice), but banishes the miners (borers). We thus understand why our fruit trees, which are thus treated, seem fairly to laugh, as if grateful for such timely aid in banishing their enemies. I have no hesitation in affirming that the apple grower will find the above one of the most paying operations that he can undertake in his orchard. Let all, then, scrape their trees early in spring, apply soft soap—not ly—the first of June, and again the first of July, not forgetting to adjust cloth bands by the last of June.

A. J. COOK,
Professor in Agt's College.

Lansing, Mich., June 7th, 1875.

Farm Stock.

ASCERTAINING THE AGE OF ANIMALS.

Some experienced veterinarians say that after the age of eight years, when the marks on the crowns of the teeth have been obliterated, the horse's age may be known by the shape of the nippers, in the following way: At eight years the nippers are all oval; the length of the oval running across from tooth to tooth. As the horse increases in age, the teeth diminish in size, become a little separated from each other, and their surfaces are a little rounded. At nine years of age the central pair of nippers are rounded; at ten the others begin to have the oval shortened; at eleven the second pair of nippers are quite round; at thirteen the corner ones are rounded; at fourteen the faces of the central nippers become triangular; at seventeen all the nippers are triangular; at nineteen the angles are worn off, and the central nippers are again oval, but in a reversed direction, or from oval to inward; at twenty-one they are all oval in the same direction as first mentioned.

In horned cattle the age is more apparent and more readily discovered by marks on the horns than by the wearing down and succession of the teeth. The horns of the cow grow uniformly for the first three years, and consequently no ring or wrinkle is apparent; but after that period each succeeding year adds a ring to the root of the horn, so that the age of the animal is found by counting the first ring four, and adding the other rings thereto. In hornless cattle the age must be determined by the state of the teeth, of which there are thirty-two in the mouth of a full-grown ox—

eight incisors in the lower jaw and six molars in each jaw, above and below.

In the mouth of the new-born calf sometimes there are no teeth visible, but generally the two central incisors will be breaking through the gums. About the close of the second week four incisors will be seen, and in three weeks the number will be increased to six. When the calf is a month old the full number of incisors (eight) will have appeared.

The edges of these temporary or milk teeth are very sharp, and the wearing down of these sharp edges is an indication of increasing age. At two months the edges of the four central teeth will be much worn; at three months the six central teeth, and at four months the whole number of the milk teeth will be much worn, the central ones more so than the rest. After the age of four months a change begins to take place in the mouth; the central teeth become gradually diminished, and this process goes on gradually until, at the age of fifteen months, the whole of the milk teeth are of diminished size, and stand considerably apart from each other. While the milk teeth are diminishing the permanent teeth are growing and approaching the gums, and at about the age of eighteen months the two central milk teeth drop out, and two permanent teeth appear. At two years old the mouth presents four permanent incisors and four milk teeth; at three years old the mouth contains six permanent incisors and two milk teeth.

At four years the eight permanent incisors will be up, but the two outside ones will be smaller than the rest. At five years old the eight permanent incisors are fully grown, and are all a little flattened at the top, and the two central ones show a dark line or mark in the middle. From this age the condition of the teeth will depend considerably upon the way in which the animal is fed, generous and liberal feeding at an early age having a special influence in creating early dentition.

Of all the bovine race, the Short-Horns are unquestionably the most remarkable for precocity of development. The most of the bulls of the Durham breed get their permanent teeth in their fourth year, and sometimes incisors are seen where the whole of the permanent teeth appear at the age of three years. M. Masse, a French breeder of cattle, owned a Durham bull which had all his permanent teeth at the age of two years and ten months.

As a general rule, which of course admits of many exceptions, at seven years the mark or line on the face of the teeth is growing broad and irregular, and second and still broader mark is appearing within the first one. At the age of eight this circular mark has spread over the six central incisors. At eight years the two central incisors appear smaller than the rest; at ten the four central incisors are diminished; at eleven the six central incisors are diminished; and at twelve all the incisors are diminished, and the mark is worn out of all except the corner teeth.

House-feeding hastens the fall of the temporary and the issue of the permanent teeth. The calf at the time of birth generally has two, and sometimes three molar teeth in each jaw, above and below. The fourth molar appears at the age of eight months, and the fifth molar is shed. At the end of the sixth year there are six permanent molars in each jaw.

The sheep has thirty-two teeth—eight incisors or cutting teeth in front of the lower jaw, and six molars or grinders on each side in the upper and lower jaw. When born, the lamb has generally two incisor teeth visible. At the age of one month eight incisors are to be seen. At the age of twelve to fifteen months the two central milk teeth are shed, and replaced by two broad teeth, which gradually increase in size. Two of the milk teeth continue to be shed annually and replaced by permanent teeth, until the sheep has eight permanent incisors; the mouth is then said to be full.

The teeth are a correct test of the age of the sheep until after the age of four years, although there is sometimes considerable variation in their development. Highly-fed sheep acquire their permanent teeth sooner than those which pick up a scanty living on ordinary pasture. At the age of ten years the teeth of the sheep begin to decay and drop out, although in some instances they are retained two or three years longer.—*Eduard Mason, in Western Rural.*

HORNED CATTLE AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Centennial Commission proposes to adopt a scale to regulate the respective numbers of each breed of Neat or Horned Cattle to be entered for competition.

It is assumed that seven hundred (700) head will cover all desirable entries; and upon that basis will be calculated the number of stalls which will be apportioned each breed. The scale divides the aggregate number into ten parts, and of these, four tenths (4-10) are assigned to Short-Horns, two tenths (2-10) to Channel Islands, one tenth (1-10) to Devons, one tenth (1-10) to Holsteins, one (1-10) to animals of other pure breeds.

The exhibition in each breed will comprehend animals of various ages, as well as of

both sexes. Draft and fat cattle will be admitted irrespective of breed.

The exhibition of Horned Cattle will open September 20th, 1875, and continue fifteen days.

It is desirable that all persons who contemplate exhibiting, will make application for stalls without delay, and if necessary at a later day such applications can be amended.

HOW TO OBTAIN IMPROVED STOCK.

According to the New York World, the Pleasant Lake Grade, 380, Minnesota; deserves special credit as the first Grange to utilize the Order in a decidedly beneficial and obvious direction.

SALES OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

From the Herd of A. J. Dunlap, of Illinois.

The young bull "Royal Justice," by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Eleanor, by Queens Air-drie, 8,884, also cow Lilly Dale, by Queens Air-drie, 8,884, out of Oyena, 2d by Diamond, 2,718 and her heifer calf, by 18th Duke, 11,678, Price, \$1,300.

To W. T. Wiley, Galva, Ill.:

The young bull Whittier, by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Knox Beauty, by Highland Duke, 5,789, also, cows, Roan Maid, by Queens Air-drie, 8,884, out of Lady White, by Roan Jasper, 4,316, Lucy, by 8,884, and Adelaide 6th, by Highland Duke 4th, 6,866, out of Adelaide 3d, Imp. Yorkshire Maynard, 14,043. Price, \$1,300.

To Jas. A. Wallace, Camp Point, Ill.:

The bull calf Gwynn Duke, by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Lady White, by Roan Jasper, 4,316, also, cows, Lady Knox, by Highland Duke, 5,789, out of Empress 2d, by Imp. King Alfred, 3,053, Beauty 2nd, by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Knox Beauty, by Highland Duke, 5,789, and Lawred Queen, by 8,884, out of Julia Dunlap, by Diamond, 2,718. Price, \$1,150.

To R. K. and A. S. Brownlie, Long Grove Iowa:

Duke of Meadow Lawn, by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Lena, by Queens Air-drie, 8,884, also, twin yearling heifers, Adelade, 7th and 8th, by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Adelaide 6th, by Highland Duke 4th, 6,866. Price, \$1,000.

To Norvel Jones, Malvern Mills, Iowa:

Bull calf, Laureled Duke, by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Laureled Queen, by Queens Air-drie, 8,884, and cow Queen Saide, by 8,884, out of Julia Dunlap, by Diamond, 2,718. Price, \$550.

To A. R. Wallace, Camp Point, Ill.:

Young bull Dillard Duke, by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Eleanor, by Queens Air-drie, 8,884. Price, \$300.

To Lorimer Johnston, Mercer Co., Ill.:

The Duchess Duke, by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Fanny Wart's Duchess, by Royal Oakland, 9,034. Price, \$300.

To Jasper Kelley, Canton, Fulton Co., Ill.:

Irene Duke, by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Irene by Queens Air-drie, 8,885. Price \$300.

To Robt. H. Avery, Kansas:

Yearling bull Nora Duke, 2d by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Nora, by Diamond, 2,718. Price, \$300.

To John Greenwood, Mercer Co., Ill.:

Lucy's Duke, by 18th Duke, out of Lucy, by Queens Air-drie, 8,884. Price, \$160.

To Gideon Pitman, Henderson, Ill.:

Denham Duke, by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Oyena 2d, by Diamond, 2,718. Price, \$225.

To Oliver Rice, Fulton Co., Ill.:

Maides Air-drie, by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Maid of Air-drie, by 8,884. Price, \$125.

To F. W. Wilson, Rock Island Co., Ill.:

Roan Duke, by 18th Duke, 11,668, out of Roan Maid, by 8,884, and Lawred 2d, by 11,678 and out of Laureled Queen, by Queens Air-drie, 8,884. Price, \$400.

To Gad. James, West Liberty, Iowa:

Airdrie Duke, by 18th Duke of Airdrie, 11,678, out of Deluce, by Queens Air-drie, 8,884 and heifer, Queen Saide 2d, by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Queen Saide, by Queens Airdrie, 8,884.

To Newton Parson, Henderson, Ill.:

Diamond Duke, by 18th Duke, 11,678, out of Lady Wellington, by Diamond, 2,718. Price, \$275.

The sale of Short-horn cattle from the herds of the Hon. M. H. Cochran, Wm. Miller, and Simon Beattie, held at Toronto, Ont., last week.

was one of the most notable ever held on this continent. The 5th Airdrie Duchess, a yearling, six months old, brought \$18,000, and was sold to Avery & Murphy, Detroit, Michigan.

The 5th Duke of Hillhurst, two months old, brought \$3,300, and was bought by B. F. Cockrell and (Hibson), of Nashville, Tenn. The 4th Louan of Slausendae, \$2,850.

The Kansas Farmer will be sent the balance of the year 1875, for \$1.00.

ALDERNEY COWS.

Alderney is well-known for the breed of cows which bears its name. These are so called probably because the first one exported from that island, although now very few that are sold as Alderney cows are directly from there.

RAISING AND FATTENING HOGS.

J. G. Brown, of Marshall county, Iowa, who it is said, raised the heaviest hogs in the State in 1874, communicates his method of raising and fattening hogs to the State Register.

KINDNESS TO MILCH COWS.

One of the greatest errors in overcoming cows that are unquiet while being milked, is to whip, beat, kick and brawl at them.

THE "TOUCH" OF SHORT-HORNS.

The "touch," or mellowness of handling, which indicates aptness to fatten, is the most difficult of all points to obtain in a breed of cattle.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to returns made to the Department of Agriculture it seems that the real losses of sheep by dogs amounts to more than two per cent. of the value of sheep throughout the country.

THE IMPORTANCE OF POULTRY.

How few of our people apprehend the importance and magnitude of the poultry interest. Whilst they are well posted as to the number and value of hogs and cattle that are yearly marketed, but little is known of the value and worth of poultry.

FRENCH MODE OF SELECTING HORSES.

A Paris correspondent of the Lancaster Farmer says: The purchasers of horses for the French army always endeavor to obtain a first look at the animal when he is tranquil and in the stable; noting if the animal supports itself equally well on all its legs, and if one seems to yield, to specially examine it;

CARE OF SHEEP.

(From essay by A. E. Kenney, Vt.) 1. With regard to management, never starve a sheep, especially in summer. 2. Do not feed much grain if you have good hay, but at all events never let your sheep grow poor.

SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

This valuable sheep has been known and bred a long time in England, where it has always maintained the character of a hardy animal, yielding a medium quality of wool, and furnishing mutton of a superior flavor.

APIMARY.

HOW TO ITALIANIZE YOUR BEES. To Italianize your bees safely and in the most profitable way, you must send for a good Italian queen to introduce in the strongest colony of your apiary.

Entomology.

THE GRASSHOPPER.

Entomology. I deem it of the utmost importance that all the light that can be gathered from the grasshopper invasion be published with a view to prevent, in the future, a repetition of what we have already painfully experienced.

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CARE OF SHEEP.

(From essay by A. E. Kenney, Vt.) 1. With regard to management, never starve a sheep, especially in summer. 2. Do not feed much grain if you have good hay, but at all events never let your sheep grow poor.

SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

This valuable sheep has been known and bred a long time in England, where it has always maintained the character of a hardy animal, yielding a medium quality of wool, and furnishing mutton of a superior flavor.

APIMARY.

HOW TO ITALIANIZE YOUR BEES. To Italianize your bees safely and in the most profitable way, you must send for a good Italian queen to introduce in the strongest colony of your apiary.

Entomology.

THE GRASSHOPPER.

I deem it of the utmost importance that all the light that can be gathered from the grasshopper invasion be published with a view to prevent, in the future, a repetition of what we have already painfully experienced.

POULTRY.

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try are looked upon as wasting their time. Hence we often hear it sneeringly said, "Oh, he has the hen fever." We claim that upon the question of supplying a cheap, national food for the masses, a phase of the poultry business is presented of sufficient importance to engage the most earnest consideration of every thoughtful man.

HOW TO FEED FOWLS.

Fowls are not fed merely for the sake of keeping them alive and healthy on the least possible amount of food. We wish to convert the food into flesh or into eggs. In feeding for quick fattening, it is understood that the poultry should be made to eat as much as possible.

CLIPPING WINGS OF FOWLS.

Clipping the wings of fowls to prevent their flying is a necessary operation sometimes, but never necessarily dishonouring. It generally is, however, since the farmer's shears almost always make a clean sweep of all the quills, and an ugly wing is the result.

YOUNG FOWLS vs. OLD.

On this subject a writer in the Journal of Horticulture, (Eng.) says: "My stock of fowls consists of sixteen Brahmas hens of 1872 and 1873; these have not distinguished themselves in any way, but as food consumers, and an occasional egg or two.

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July 14, 1875.

for the circular or irregular direction they present to the eye when high up in the air.

If what I have written be true, and I believe every word true from personal observation, it is evident that something must be done to prevent this constant wind blowing in Kansas and Nebraska also.

Who will plant out trees or hedges when the law makes a legal fence around every man's farm? Only the enterprising, public spirited farmer under such a law, will plant his hedge or trees.

Another thought that intrudes is, that ideas, plans, forms and government that were sufficient for a small organization of a few hundred, may be found neither broad enough or big enough for a million and a half.

Patrons of Husbandry.

PERSONAL.

The positions assumed heretofore by the FARMER upon the questions of Grange-reform—changes we deemed essential to the perpetuity of the order, have been advocated as matters of principle, and the most conscientious desire to be of service to the order.

Suggestions we have made in these columns for changes in Grange government, have met the hearty co-operation and support of the membership. The attempts made to create the impression that the FARMER was opposing the order, have seemed to have as little influence in the order, as with ourselves.

We have no disposition to draw the lines between that class of officers who look upon the discussion of Grange principles on the part of the membership, as insubordination and rebellion, and the thinking portion of the members, but we mildly say to these gentlemen who are martinetts for military discipline in the order, that they have only to look around them, to see on every hand, as worthy, as intelligent and competent members, who have never held an office in the Grange, as any among the Granges, whether Subordinate, County, State or National.

The OLD FARMER will continue its independent course, and we hope it may always have the courage whether it is politic or not, to speak for what is right or just.—EDITOR FARMER.

RULINGS OF THE MASTER AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE, JULY 9th, 1875.

1st. All Masters, Past Masters and their wives who are Matrons, and fourth degree members who are elected delegates from subordinate to the county or district grange, shall make application to the same, accompanied with proper credentials and shall be subject to same form and ballot as applicants to subordinate granges. Three black balls reject.

NEW RULINGS AFFECTING THE MEMBERSHIP OF POMONA GRANGES.

Above will be found two decisions of the Master and Executive Committee of the Kansas State Grange at its last session.

Pomona Granges are organized upon a petition of the subordinate granges of a county, which may be sent to any officer of the State Grange, most convenient to them. A day is appointed by the officer for presentation of credentials which, if found correct, are endorsed and forwarded to the Master of the State Grange who, finding them legal, endorses and forwards to the Secretary, who issues a dispensation. The credentials of delegates from subordinate granges are given under the seal of the grange and state that the member has been duly elected delegate to the Pomona Grange.

Decision number one, applies to delegates who apply to these Pomona Granges after they have been organized as before described. Stripped of all technicalities, the decision means that delegates applying for admission after the organization are subjected to ballot, and that three black balls reject. We have a representative body composed of delegates sent to it with proper credentials, and the natural supposition would be, that the subordinate granges had selected worthy members. In presenting their names for membership of the 5th degree, they have to stand the test of a ballot, thus making the 5th degree grange, the judge as to whom the subordinate granges shall have as their representative, and placing in the hands of these persons the power to disfranchise all who may apply. It occurs to us that if a county had properly elected a representative to the Legislature, his credentials of election straight and legal, he would have a right to take his seat as a representative of that county. Any action that would subject him to a new election, at the hands of the legislature, where three votes might exclude him, would be looked upon as a Star Chamber act, in which the rights of the county sending him as a representative would be virtually ignored. We say without fear of successful contradiction that this decision is an arbitrary concentration of power, placing the representative of a grange, not in the grange itself, but in the hands of those who may have been present at its organization. It is not representative, it is not republican, and it is not right.—EDITOR FARMER.

Patrons, what say you to a big State Fair, under our own control and management? We can hold county and district fairs first and let them contribute the best of everything to compete at the State fair.—Weekly Grange, Arkansas.

The Patrons about Okonola, Clark county, led by Brother Cargile, are making a vigorous effort to establish a co-operative store. We are informed that there will be no difficulty in securing the capital.—Weekly Grange.

THE DUTY OF THE GRANGE.

There is a great work confided to the granges of the 19th century. It is not only a question of relief from physical evils, of combination against monopolists, who handle the products of industry and tithe them at every step, and with the money thus accumulated hold the rights of the people in the hollow of their hand, there is a moral question of deep significance whose solution rests upon the grange, this great, first movement by the people.

The history of the race is but the history of the struggle of the people—not for wealth, however, or intelligence, but life—with the privileged class, who, under the plea that one man is better than another, that there is a "right divine of kings to govern wrong," and a right unquestionable of certain men to be the interpreters of Heaven's will for the rest, have ever been the tyrants and oppressors of the masses, have kept them in ignorance, absorbed their industry and turned their arms against each other as caprice and ambition might dictate.

Go back through the history of the world, through the ancient nation of Asia, through Greece and Rome, through the modern nations of Europe and you find the same. King Regimes makes war on Prince Tyrannus, not in the interest of the people, they were not consulted, they were mere ciphers, only to be considered according to their capability of wielding a sword or stopping a lance, but for some slight, real or fancied, from his royal neighbor, the ambition to gain a portion of his neighbors territory, the cutting down of a power whose growth threatened to disturb the succession of his heir; or, by the investigation of self-appointed religious teachers who presume to dictate from the Divine will. These rulers, temporal and spiritual, ignoring the interests of the ignorant people, inflamed their passions and led them on to the passive, and often the willing, victims of each other's destruction.

This has been the order of things from the earliest history almost to the present time. The people, the great masses of the race, ignoring their own God-given rights, and lending themselves as the tools of aspiring tyrants.

About two hundred years ago a few people were separated from their fellows under peculiar circumstances and almost forced to try the experiment of governing themselves without the aid or oppression of hereditary rulers. After they had fought and ploughed their way into the hostile and rocky country they had adopted, and began to reap the reward of their efforts, the rulers from whence they had fled assumed jurisdiction over them and recommenced their oppressions. Choosing from among their own numbers those whom they deemed most capable, the people, delegated to them certain powers as their leaders, made war upon their oppressors, driving them from the soil and forever extinguishing their claims. The experiment of self-government thus begun was looked upon with hostile jealousy by the privileged classes of the old world, who used their utmost efforts to keep the attention of the people away from an example so pernicious.

Untold horrors of anarchy and Divine judgment were predicted against them and the speedy end of their iniquitous attempt confidently foretold.

But the people flourished and multiplied. Many of the oppressed inhabitants of the old world came to join them, and in a century from the birth of their freedom, they have established a nation rivaling in extent and power the proudest nation that tyranny has produced since the dawn of creation.

Conflicting interests have been reconciled, free thought has found its fullest expression, labor and invention protected have wrought miracles of mechanical and industrial triumph. In the only matter that ever caused serious divergence of opinion among the people the nation held together, while it settled by blood and steel a question that would have caused the dismemberment, of an empire of Europe, and to day in all that constitutes outward prosperity, she is the most promising nation of earth.

But, with the disturbed relations of the war, a fatal element has been introduced into our country. While the attention and energies of all honest and patriotic people were given to the great struggle for national existence and the suppression of an unnatural evil that had crept in upon us in our infancy, dishonest men took advantage of the time to inaugurate schemes of plunder from the treasuries of the people. Combinations were formed, public servants were bribed and the control of the business of the government passed into the hands of thieves, public officers were elected or defeated by them, judges bribed, legislatures corrupted and even the highest tribunal of the people became a body whose decisions could be purchased by a sum that any railroad managers could calculate. The money that the people poured out so lavishly to terminate the war and repair its ravages was wasted upon the corruptions of public integrity. It is unnecessary to say that the rulers of the old world congratulated themselves upon the approaching fulfillment of their prophecies. They point to the histories of all extinguished nations and record that more terrible than wars, more destructive than famine, plague and pestilence, as inevitable as the decree of Omnipotence has been the march of corruption with the vanishing steps of a doomed nation! But a free country does not die without a reaction; and the grange is

a protest of the people—the working people against the monopolists, jobbers, intriguers and politicians who are marching the country to her ruin. From Maine to California, from Florida to Minnesota the uprising of the people like the ground swell of the ocean that precedes the storm, is an indication of strong life in the very vitals of the diseased body politic, and that before it dies a desperate struggle will take place between the healthy tissues and the festering germs of corruption.

Would to God that every grange might realize that we are standing at the summit of a movement that the centuries have been toiling to reach, and that the preservation of a free country, the hope of the oppressed of the earth, is the issue of the hour.

J. C. WINBOR. Lecturer Falls Grange No. 613.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY AMITY GRANGE, NO. 1229.

Believing, as we do, that the object of a government is to bring to the largest number the greatest amount of good, and believing that legislation is for the purpose of defining and guaranteeing to its subjects these rights, and

WHEREAS, We regard with regret the growing tendency of our law-makers to lift legislation above the laboring class of our population, and to legislate for the benefit of capital, or corporate bodies, and

WHEREAS, We believe the legislation of our National Congress upon the Postal Law, whereby the postage on third class articles was doubled to be of that nature, and

Resolved, That we heartily condemn all such heavy and injudicious legislation, believing cheap postage to be conducive to the welfare of the masses and to the prosperity of the general government.

Resolved, That we respectfully petition Congress, and especially the members from this State, to labor for a speedy repeal of this increased Postal Law, and we invite our Brother Patrons to unite with us to attain the desired end.

Resolved, That our delegates to the County Council be instructed to present these resolutions for their sanction; and that a copy be sent to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

R. R. KELLOGG, J. M. BARNEY, J. R. WALSER, Com. Adopted by Neosho County Council.

The executive committee of the National Grange had another session and after considerable discussion, by a vote of 3 to 2 agreed to remove the headquarters of the National Grange from Washington to Louisville, Ky. They also resolved to hold the next meeting of the National Grange at Louisville, on the 3d Wednesday of November next year. Their quarters will be removed to Louisville within a month or six weeks. The committee will adjourn to-morrow.

The Tribune has the following item from its Washington correspondent:

The Executive Committee of the National Grange held a meeting to-day and adopted the report of the sub-committee, to whom had been referred the subject of international exchange between co-operative societies of Great Britain and the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States. The report says: "Having examined the details of the plan of the co-operative societies of Great Britain as presented by their deputation to the United States, properly known as the Rochdale plan, and its wonderful success, we heartily recommend it to the careful consideration of our State and Subordinate Granges, and to the members of our order, and advise such action on the part of the executive committees of the several States as may be necessary to the organization and operation of such co-operative associations within our order."

GOOD WORDS FOR THE GRANGE.

Nothing is more true than that agriculture is the nursing mother of all the arts, and nothing is more untrue than the equally trite saying, "Agriculture is the most independent of all the industrial callings." But this last is only untrue because the farmers, oblivious of their own best interests, have suffered themselves to become, through the omnipotent powers of combination, the slaves of political demagogues, and the victims of capitalists, corporations, middlemen and traders—mere vermin upon the lion's mane of agriculture—all and each of which, collectively and individually, are indebted to the cultivator of the soil for the food which nourishes and the raiment with which clothes their bodies. How common it is for farmers to neglect their business to enlist body and soul in ignoble party and local politics! How many plows are left to rust in the furrow, while the team is worn out in galloping through the country in the interest of some petty local, non-producing demagogue! How much money and time are wasted on local and scurrilous political sheets, to the neglect of the agricultural press! Happily, if we are not greatly mistaken, there is to be an end of all this. A cloud has arisen in the far North-west, which, a few months since, was no larger than a man's hand. The politicians, the plundering rings and corporations, were too intent on corrupting the legislation of the country to note the ominous growth of this little cloud; but it has been steadily growing ever since, until now it casts a shadow over the whole western horizon, portentous of the fate of all political demagogues and corruptionists, of whatever hue. That cloud is the Farmers' Grange, whose roof-tree reaches from Wisconsin, in the Northwest, to Georgia, in the South. The farmers, after ages of submission, intend, in turn, to wield, in their own interests, the powers of combination, and to become, what of right they ought to be, the real rulers of the land. The handwriting is on the wall—the days of monopoly are numbered.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Whilst some of the granges are grumbling because the quarterly fee of 6 cents on each member is required to be paid to the State Grange, we have in contrast a resolution of the Colorado Executive Committee approving of an assessment of double that amount.—Patrons' Helper, Iowa.

THE GLEN FARM HERD.

Public Sale!

Of 100 head of first-class

SHORT HORN CATTLE,

The property of J. S. LONG, Monroe, Jasper Co. Iowa, to be sold on

Wednesday, September First, 1875,

On the Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Iowa.

This herd was established in 1865, and no public or private sales of heifers has been made up to this time, and the purchases made from the different herds in the east during that period, together with the natural increase, has enlarged the herd so as to render it necessary to be reduced in size. The sale will comprise the entire herd over one year old, except few not in sale condition. Since the herd was founded, care has been used to secure the services of the best males to be found in the country. Among them 9th Duke of Goodness, Plumwood Lad, Bressplate Jr., Major Duncan. The females are representatives of many of the most popular families of the day, and as for the individual merit of the entire lot, we can safely say are equal to any herd of like size ever offered for sale in the west.

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

Catalogues on application.

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

Col. J. W. JURY, Auctioneer.

N. E. THEY, Auctioneer, at same place, Dr. G. Sprague, D. M. Flinn and Mack Flinn, sell a large herd of Short Horns.

IMPORTANT SALE

SHORT-HORNS

Thursday, July 22d, 1875.

THE ENTIRE

"ASHWOOD" and "EDGEWOOD"

HERDS, numbering about 60 Females and 15 Bulls, will be sold publicly, without reserve, at Ashwood, W.D.B., 4 miles from Thoms Station, E. L. & B. S. R. R., and 8 miles east of Lexington, Ky. In this offering will be found a large number of first-class animals. Among the families represented may be mentioned:

Imp. Rose of Wicken, Imp. Pride of the West, Louan, Masurka, Rose of Sharon, Duchess of Goodness, Minna, Moss Rose, Daisy, Duchess of Sutherland, Gem, etc.

Also, the following sires:

2d Duke of Onida, 4th and 11th Dukes of Geneva, 14th Duke of Thorndale, 18th and 14th Dukes of Avrie, 2d Duke of Wicken, Mayflower, Bressplate, Muscaton, Malvolio, Geneva Lad, etc.

It is confidently asserted that a more favorable opportunity for procuring really choice Short Horns is rarely presented. Examination of the herds is invited. Catalogues ready about June 25th, and sent to applicants. Terms made known in Catalogue. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAMES G. KINNARD, Chilesburg, Ky.

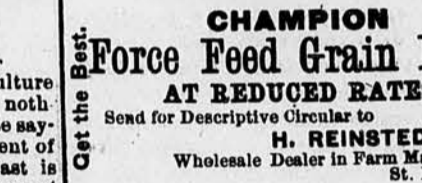
E. S. CUNNINGHAM, Admr., Thompson's Station, Ky.

F. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

Attention is called to the following sales of Short-horns in the vicinity: July 22d, B. S. Vanue, Short-horns in the vicinity; July 23d, Handy & Lowry; July 25th, Burgess & Jones; July 27th, Ostrum, Murr & vicinity; July 28th, Jas. Sudduth.

FENCING REVOLUTIONIZED.

Effectiveness Doubled. Cost Reduced One-Half.



Kennedy's Patent Wire Fence Barb.

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

CHAMPION

Force Feed Grain Drill,

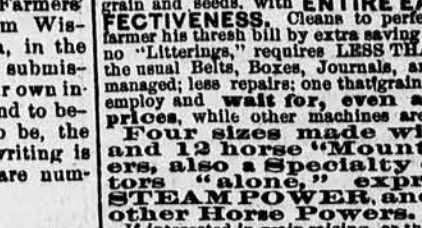
AT REDUCED RATES.

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

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO'S.

"VIBRATOR" THRESHER.

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



GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other Threshers when posted on the vast superiority of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work.

THRESHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Apron," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millet, and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS. Clean to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Littering," requires LESS THAN ONE HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gear; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs." Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Powers, also a Specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STEAM POWERS, and to match other Horse Powers.

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

NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan.

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

Meteorology.

Weather Report for June, 1875.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

Station—Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Tennessee and Pinckney streets; elevation of barometer and thermometer 884 feet above sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; anemometer on the University building, 105 feet above ground.

Mean temperature 75°.47, which is 0°.26 above the June average for the seven preceding years. Maximum, 99°, on the 23d; minimum, 49°, on the 7th; range for the month, 50°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 73°.05; at 2 p. m., 85°.45; at 9 p. m., 73°.20. There were 13 days on which the mercury exceeded 90°, these being consecutive, 13th to the 25th.

Rainfall, 3.45 inches, which is 0.67 in. less than the June average for the seven preceding years. Rain fell on 8 days. There were three thunder showers. The entire amount of rain (including melted snow) for the six months of 1875 now completed, is 12.91 inches which is 1.91 in. less than the average amount for the same period of the seven preceding years.

Mean cloudiness, 31.44 per cent. of the sky, which is 10.83 per cent less than the average for this month. Number of clear days, 18, (entirely clear, 4); half-clear, 7; cloudy, 5; (entirely cloudy, none.) Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 28.33 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 37.66 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 28.33.

Wind.—S. W., 52 times; N. W., 15 times; S. E., 10 times; N. E., 7 times; S., 5 times; E., once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 12,887 miles which gives a daily velocity of 429.6 miles and a mean hourly velocity of 17.9 miles. The highest velocity was 70 miles an hour at 10 p. m., on the 8th during the violent storm of that night.

Mean height of barometer column, 29.028 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.047 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.010 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.027 inches; maximum, 29.336 inches; at 7 a. m., on the 13th; minimum 28.598 in., at 7 a. m., on the 1st; range for the month, 0.738 inches.

Relative humidity.—Mean for the month, 60.3; at 7 a. m., 70.6; at 2 p. m., 43.2; at 9 p. m., 66.7; greatest, 94.5, on the 4th and 27th; least, 17.1 at 2 p. m. on the 19th.

A man is seldom more manly than when he is what you call unmanned—the source of his emotion is championship, pity, and courage; the instinctive desire to cherish those who are innocent and unhappy, and defend those who are tender and weak.—[Thackeray.]

It has been wisely said, "That well may thy guardian angel suffer thee to lose thy locks, if thou darest willfully to lay thy head in the lap of temptation." Was it not easier for the hero of Judah to avoid the touch of the fair Philistine, than to elude her power when held in her arms?—[Jane Porter.]

Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of decay in man. He that grows old without religious hopes; as he declines into imbecility and feels pains and sorrows incessantly crowding upon him, falls into a gulf of bottomless misery in which every reflection must plunge him deeper and deeper.—[Johnson.]

Unsocial tempers are contracted in solitude, which will in the end lead to corrupting the understanding as well as the manners, and utterly disqualifying a man for the satisfactions and duties of life. Men must be taken as they are, and we neither make them nor ourselves better by flying from or quarrelling with them.—[Burke.]

Patrons of Husbandry.

Patrons of Husbandry. Patrons of Husbandry.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion, per line, (nonpariel) 30 cents

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OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio. GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan. DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.

A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders.

FAIRS FOR 1875.

Table with 3 columns: State, Place of Fair, Time of Fair. Includes entries for Kansas, California, Central Ohio, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisville Exp., Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Northern Ohio, Oregon, Southern Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin.

ONE DOLLAR!! ONE DOLLAR!!

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

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

AND TO ADVERTISING AGENTS.

By an examination of Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Directory, just published for 1875, it will be found that the KANSAS FARMER stands second on the list of Kansas newspapers for circulation.

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.

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.

GENERAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Miss Harriet Hoemer is engaged on a new Beatrice Cent.

Joquin Miller is in Boston, having recently returned from Europe.

An international convention of social scientists will be held at Philadelphia next year.

There are 38 agricultural colleges in this country employing altogether 389 professors and assistants, and instructing 3,917 students.

The Philadelphia Bulletin thinks it is hardly the thing to go to Massachusetts for a poet at the opening of the Centennial when Pennsylvania has two such candidates as Bayard Taylor and George H. Boker.

Emile de Girardin said, in a recent newspaper article, that "M. Thiers had remained President of the French Republic the war clouds which, for the last month, have been thickening over our heads would never have formed."

Mr. Tennyson's drama, which he has been at work on for so long a time, is now in press, and will soon be published. It is entitled "Queen Mary," and embraces the life of Mary Tudor from her accession to her death, together with the chief scenes in her reign.

THE DUTY OF LEADERS.

We have witnessed with more regret than we can express, the tendency of some of the men who come to the surface as leaders, in this great farmers organization, who by their continued and determined efforts, arouse in the minds of farmers an antagonism against men in every other calling.

That there have been organized interests oppressive and unjust in their extortions and demands upon unorganized and unprotected labor, and that such exist to-day, none for a moment doubt.

There is a great and noble work for the Grange to perform in developing its educational, its social, and its business features. This is not to be accomplished by pulling other interests down, by making all who are not engaged in agriculture, the enemies of those who are, but it lies in building up ourselves, in broadening the scope of our mental and moral visions, not in dwarfing them.

WANTS TO BE AN ORGAN.

The editor of the Spirit of Kansas has been adhering, after the manner of a barnacle, to the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Grange this past week, begging them to make his paper the "organ."

The ambition of our friend, the Spirit, to grind an organ, seems to be constitutional. At the meeting of the State Grange in February, 1874, the half dozen who composed the organ ring, tried on four separate ballots at various times during the session to secure for the Spirit the recognition of organ of the Grange.

ACTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The proposition to make the Spirit of Kansas the official organ of the Kansas State Grange was voted down.

A resolution was offered by Bro. Stewart, of Cowley county, censuring the KANSAS FARMER for its past independent course on Grange matters. It was voted down.

The above action of the Executive Committee will commend itself to every intelligent Patron in the State. The State Grange of 1874 was a large and representative body. Its emphatic and unanimous condemnation of the "organ" business seems to have been forgotten by some of the members.

WHEREAS, The doings of the State and Subordinate Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Kansas, are eagerly sought after by the reading public,

WHEREAS, There are one hundred newspapers, more or less, in the State whose interests are not necessarily opposed to the Order, and

WHEREAS, Many of these journals are conducted by Brothers worthy and well qualified, and

WHEREAS, Any discrimination in favor of any one paper would conflict with the principles of the Order, and be contrary to the spirit of reform, by fostering a monopoly. Therefore

Resolved, That this Grange emphatically refuse to recognize any one paper as the official organ of the Kansas State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

"Divina ye hear the slogan!"

FARM ACCOUNTS—CONTINUED.

That men go on, year after year, raising crops at a positive loss there is no question of doubt. The absence of market, the lack of conveniences, the want of suitable soil and many other reasons contribute to make unprofitable crops, besides drouth, grasshoppers, bugs, &c.

As was mentioned in the last article, when the inventory has been completed of all personal and real property, which any man can readily make, showing all indebtedness and all bills due he knows something of the increase needed to meet the current expenses of the farm and family, of the improvements and the debts and notes to be paid during the year.

EXPRESS AGENTS AND MESSENGERS IN THE HUCKSTER BUSINESS.

We are informed that Express Agents and Messengers along the Western lines of railroads, especially through Kansas, have been engaged in carrying on a traffic in fruit and vegetables on their own account, which, if true, is an outrage that the officers of the Express Companies should at once suppress.

WE DO NOT KNOW TO WHAT EXTENT THIS SWINDLE UPON DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC IS BEING CARRIED ON.

We ask of dealers their testimony on this matter, with a view to bringing the subject before the officers of the Express Companies. The indulgent public bear with patience a great many oppressive measures upon the part of "Common Carriers," but such an abuse, as this is so manifestly unjust to the interests of the Express Companies and the communities, that support them, that a proper ventilation of the fraud will result in its suppression.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT A DEAD LETTER IN KANSAS.

Gov. Osborn in obedience to an enlightened sentiment, which we believe exists in the minds and hearts of a majority of our people, has permitted the time to expire within which, by State law, he should have issued the order for the execution of Winner and McNutt.

Contrary to a portion of the press of the State, we believe the Governor's act will be approved by the people.

Snake Bite.—Somebody says the following will cure snake bite: "One tablespoonful of gunpowder, one tablespoonful of salt, the yellow of one egg. Apply a plaster every twenty minutes until a cure is effected, which will take twenty-four hours."

GOOD WORDS FOR THE FARMER.

To the editor and publisher who gives his best labors in making a useful journal, words of kindly appreciation are to him encouragement and support. The publication of an expensive journal like the FARMER, in the interests of the people is not an easy route to fortune or to fame.

EDITOR FARMER.—Having been a reader of your paper for several years whilst living in Kansas, I find it almost indispensable to successful farming and as I live so near to the Kansas line, I think there can be no great difference in the requirements of either place, and as we have no such paper here I feel constrained to send to you for a copy of yours.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

W. S. Hanna, State Lecturer, etc., of the Kansas State Grange, loses no opportunity to make a thrust at the KANSAS FARMER, one of the best agricultural publications west of the Mississippi river.

We get THE KANSAS FARMER, and find many good things in it which we would copy if it were not for the fact that the farmers in Coffey county take the FARMER to such an extent that selections from it would be old for many of our readers.—Coffey Co. Independent.

THE RESIGNATION OF JNO. G. OTIS, AS STATE AGENT OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The patrons of Kansas will learn with much regret, as we write it, of the resignation of Jno. G. Otis, as State agent. Mr. Otis has identified himself with the grange movement from its first inception with an unselfish zeal and an amount of persistent hard labor, that has won for him the highest respect of every member of the order in Kansas.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The above committee met July 6th, and adjourned to-day, July 14th, holding a session of eight days. Present, Master M. E. Hudson, advisory with the committee. F. H. Dumbauld, chairman, W. P. Popenoe, A. T. Stewart, A. P. Collins.

Minor Mention.

Mr. Morrow, of the Western Rural, in his description of his trip through Kansas says:

"To Alfred Gray, the efficient Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and J. K. Hudson, the energetic and enthusiastic editor of the KANSAS FARMER, we are indebted for special courtesies and information. The citizens of Emporia, Wichita, Hutchinson and Dodge City most hospitably entertained the party, as would those of other places if they had had the opportunity."

Durham Park Herd.—We have received the Catalogue of this very fine herd of Short-horn Cattle, which we shall notice more at length next week. Persons desiring copies of this Catalogue with a view to purchasing stock, can address Albert Crane, Durham Park, Marion county, Kansas.

Personal.—During the recent editorial excursion we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Morrow, Associate Editor of the Western Rural, Mr. Emery, of the Prairie Farmer, Mr. Lawrence, of the Ohio Farmer, and Mr. Williams, of the Indiana Farmer. We much enjoyed meeting the representatives of these great central agricultural journals, on Kansas soil, and we are pleased to learn from their accounts that they carry home with them only pleasant memories of Kansas and her people.

Crop Reports.

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

Minnehaha County, Dakota Ter. Wheat, barley and oats good crop and generally headed out; corn growing finely; potatoes are very promising. Weather fine and warm. No chinch bugs nor grasshoppers and but few potato bugs. WM. ROBINSON.

From Larimer County, Colorado.

July 4—Fine crops will be matured without further irrigation, except corn, and possibly that. We are more favored than most portions of the Territory. An inch of rain has fallen in the last 24 hours. Harvest will begin in three weeks. Grasshoppers have almost entirely disappeared. R. O. TRNNRY.

From Clay County, Dakota.

July 7—Condition of crops and stock good. Weather fine; markets dull; potato bugs troublesome; grasshoppers flying over, none alighted. E. B. CREW.

KANSAS.

From Butler County.

Cattle fat; horses and mules in good condition; corn looking better since last rain; garden vegetables revived to some extent; wheat and rye all harvested, being plump and fine; yield not so large as some expected—12 to 18 bushels per acre. Rain on the 4th and 5th, the first to amount to anything since June 14th, one year ago. Some wheat has been sold for 75c per bushel; it will likely bear a better price. Chinch bugs have cleaned up things in some localities, but the rain of the 4th and 5th will check their progress. JOE L. FERGUSON.

From Pawnee County.

July 10—There certainly never was a better crop raised in the valley than there is this season. Rye, wheat and barley are all out and a great deal of it stacked and threshed. Wheat and rye will average from about 20 to 25 bushels to the acre, while barley will average about the same. We had a fine rain here last night which made everything look good and in a thrifty condition. Corn looks remarkably well and will give a big yield. It is understood insects are scarce here, only the potato bugs doing any damage. F. H. STURZENACKER.

Fall wheat excellent; spring wheat good; corn, oats, rye and barley splendid; hungarian, flax, &c., good. Plenty of rain. Vegetables of all kinds plenty and cheap. Fresh cows \$35 to \$40. Potato bugs numerous but doing damage; no hoppers; settlers in good spirits. ED. R. BONNELL.

From Reno County.

July 10—Harvesting spring wheat and flax; wheat an average yield; oat harvest on hand; oats have filled out very much since the rain and will make an average crop; corn tasseling and silking, very short but color fine and stalk heavy. Sunday rain and hail; hail large but did little damage; Monday shower; Saturday temperature quite pleasant. Markets: Potatoes \$1.25; turnips 40c; wheat 90c; beets 10c per pound; corn 95c; flour best \$3.75. We need a good man to erect an elevator and open a grain market. Chinch bugs beginning to appear in large numbers; are in patches and were seen in fall wheat, spring wheat and barley and have attempted to move into corn, but have done little, if any, damage. Grasshoppers have been going southeast. T.

From Doniphan County.

July 5—Grasshoppers nearly all gone after eating almost every green thing in Iowa township. Many farmers have replanted, the hoppers having taken the first and second planting. Farmers are in better spirits now; the prospect for late crops is excellent. We are having an abundance of rain. Fruit mostly taken; young orchards are putting out leaves again. M. C.

July 5—Wheat, oats, barley, and rye ready to harvest; corn growing rapidly, 75 per cent. more planted than usual. Nature has put on her livid green again. All stock in fine condition. Weather, hot and sultry; plenty of rain; fine shower last night. Markets: Wheat \$1; corn \$1; butter 10c per pound. No insects, drouth, floods, or tornadoes. G. A. BRIGGS.

From Pawnee County.

July 5—The grasshoppers have been passing over this county since June 8th. A few lighted, but did no damage. They have all left us and the farmers are happy once more. Wheat and rye are nearly all harvested; they will average over 20 bushels per acre and are of No. 1 quality. Corn and oats look well; never was there a better prospect for a large crop. We have had plenty of rain and growing weather. The prospect is brightening and as we look around we see many things to encourage the farmers—the immense wheat and rye crop in this county; the prospect for corn in is better than in many places in the great corn growing states. There is a good prospect of our grain bringing a fair price. The farmers are busy making hay and threshing wheat and rye. Taking everything into consideration, we can say we believe our "dark days" are over and we may soon begin to look for better times. FRANK.

From Osage County.

July 1—My crop of wheat was almost entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers but from one-half to one-third of the heads remain in some parts of the field, what little grain is left is plump and full. Some of my neighbors say the bloom having been eaten off, will prevent the growth and reproduction of the grain

that remains. The growth I can test, but should I sow the whole of my crop and it fail to produce good wheat, next harvest it would be a serious matter. Please give me the views of your agricultural editor in your next issue, and oblige.

From Sumner County. July 5—Wheat and rye harvested; flax and oats good; corn, potatoes and vegetables doing well; prospects good. Weather, been dry, but on the night of the 4th we had 3 1/2 inches rain fall. New wheat open at 90c. A few chinch bugs are making their appearance in some places.

From Osborne County. July 5—The condition of crops and stock is good. The farmers of Sumner, Cowley, Butler and Sedgwick counties have just finished one of the finest wheat harvests they have ever had in this part of the State. Oats, rye, potatoes and garden vegetables are good. Corn is very large and never gave a better promise; it is filling and tasseling. A soaking rain commenced to fall the evening of the 4th and continued during the entire night, but the weather is fair this morning.

From Atchison County. July 5—Crops nearly all destroyed by locusts. Have planted again; growth very fair for late planting. Stock in No. 1 condition. Heavy rains yesterday and last night. Farmers have nothing to sell and no money to buy with. Have had insects, drouth, floods and tornadoes, but now all is quiet; no grasshoppers.

From Washington County. As far as my information and observation goes, there will be but half a crop of wheat, oats and barley in Washington county, on account of the drouth. Here in this neighborhood the berry of the fall wheat is good and the spring wheat, as far as matured. On the evening of the 26th of last month we had quite a good rain, since then an abundance has fallen. Corn is very promising. On our homestead, fruit trees are doing finely; lost but very few trees by the drouth or grasshopper's raid of last year. This is not the case generally throughout the county, as most of the trees have been badly injured or killed outright.

From Mitchell County. July 5—Wheat, oats and barley cut short by the recent dry spell, but we have an abundance of rain now and there is plenty if we succeed in getting a corn crop, and prospects were never better. We have no chinch bugs and the grasshoppers, though they did stop with us a few days, did not do us any material damage. June 30—Crops of all kinds are looking well. Three good rains last week have put new life into all. Rye, winter wheat and barley mostly harvested. Weather cool and pleasant for the time of year. Nothing in the market. No insects, drouth, floods or tornadoes. A few hoppers stopped with us over night as they passed north, took a feed and went their way rejoicing.

From Woodson County. July 8—Corn very promising; wheat and oats better than was expected; some fields of flax very promising, others poor on account of ravages of locusts. Copious showers relieved the past week. Cattle market on the rise; good steers from \$30 to \$40. Some chinch bugs, but have done no damage yet; weather unfavorable for them.

From Jewell County. July 3—Since my last to you our prospects have improved greatly, the grasshoppers having left and our drouth has been wet down by copious showers. Corn never looked better than it does now; rye now in the shock is a splendid crop; spring wheat and oats have been much improved by the rain, but are badly damaged and will be a light crop; fall wheat is well filled, about ready to cut and will make an average crop, the quality being good. Weather warm and moist and vegetation of all kinds making a rapid growth; and we feel like thanking God and taking courage.

From Wilson County. July 6—Wheat harvested and in good condition; oats about one-half crop harvested; corn good; stock doing well. Heavy rains the past few days. Markets, same as last report, except cattle, and the market is active and prices a little better for beef cattle. Some chinch bugs, but owing to wet weather they are doing no damage.

From Miami County. July 6—Early planted corn which escaped the hoppers is doing well, late planted suffering from the bugs; oats will be light; but little wheat; potatoes, late planted are being eaten up by the bugs; cattle are looking well. The weather has been quite dry until recently with high winds; a heavy rain on the 26th and 27th, ult.; a good rain Sunday and Monday. Crops assumed a new aspect; tame grass all killed; but very little fruit in the county. Hoppers all gone; chinch bugs numerous; two new species of potato bugs; a black and slate color. Heavy wind storm on the 26th; no serious damage.

From Shawnee County. July 5—This is what "Drouthy Kansas," during a grasshopper year, is capable of producing. On the 2d of July I pulled and measured a stalk of corn, which was planted May 6th—eight weeks from date of planting. It measured seven feet and one inch in length, five inches in circumference, between first two joints, and 4 1/2 inches, four feet from the ground. Grasshoppers did no damage in this vicinity. Prospect for corn very flattering.

ED. KANSAS FARMER.—Please call attention of the membership to the fact that we have resigned our position as State Agent, and henceforth all communications on business matters connected with the Order should be addressed to P. B. Maxon, Emporia, Kansas, and that from and after the 15th of July, 1875, correspondence coming to us will be referred to him for answer.

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



THE "DEERE" GANG PLOW. DEERE, MANSUR & CO., Manufacturers Depot for the Deere Gang & Sulky Plows, THE HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL, AND ALL KINDS OF FARM MACHINERY. Descriptive Circulars sent free, on application. Kansas City: Mo.

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 Dairymen's Assn., Etc., Etc. Every Farmer and every Family where Butter is made should have this book for constant reference. It is PROFUSELY AND ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, AND IS REplete WITH Practical Hints, Suggestions, AND Information of value to every one who makes Butter. It contains 171 pages, in which the subject is treated 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. RURAL PUBLISHING CO., 78 Duane St., New York.

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OSBORN'S Grain & Seed Cleaner MANUFACTURED BY E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY, ILL. THESE celebrated machines which met with such universal favor during 1874, have had a large number of valuable improvements added, besides they are being made much stronger. The fan has also been improved so that the operator has complete control of the wind force, checking it instantly, or turning on the full force. We still claim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate oats and other refuse from Spring Wheat, separate Rye from Wheat (for seed perfectly), separate Oats from Barley, separate and clean 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 also, \$30.00 Flax screens, \$3.00 extra. Don't say the above cannot be done, but test it. Please state where you saw this advertisement.

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PRICE LIST OF RURAL BOOKS FOR THE FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Table listing various rural books for sale, including titles like 'The Deere Gang Plow', 'Practical Butter Book', 'Shepherd Dog for Sale', and 'Books and Stationery'.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN., July 14, 1875.

Table showing Topeka Money Market and Topeka Grain Market with various commodity prices.

Table showing Hides, Skins and Peltries prices, including items like 'Hides Green', 'Hides Blue', and 'Skins'.

Table showing Topeka Produce Market with prices for various agricultural products like 'Wheat', 'Corn', and 'Flour'.

Shepherd Dog for Sale. FULL BLOOD, one year old, very intelligent, partially trained. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 923, Kansas City, Mo.

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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. WILL O. KING, Bookseller and Stationer, 183 KANSAS AVENUE, KANSAS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. Strayed or stolen from the subscriber living 8 miles north of Wichita, Kansas, on the night of 13th of June, 1875, a brown Horse in fair condition, three white feet large star in forehead, white spot on nose, collar marks, branded P. W. on left shoulder, weight about 1300 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to his recovery.

Strayed or Stolen. On, or about the 13th day of June, 1875, one five year old Bay Mare, 16 hands high, black mane and tail, legs dark up to the knee, front legs a little bowed, and having a bare spot on the left hind leg, near the fetlock. Also, one Sorrel Mare, 16 hands high, small star on the forehead. Had on, when she left, a leather halter; both shod on front feet. A liberal reward will be paid to whomsoever will give information of their whereabouts and recovery.

ALEX CHARLES & CO., GEN. ADVERTISING AGENTS, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Advertisements inserted at reduced rates in all the leading papers in America. Stock Brokers (particularly) will find it to their advantage to send for our List, Terms, etc. Our facilities excel those of any Agency west of New York City.

ADVERTISING AND HOW AND WHERE TO DO IT. A book of 50 pages every advertiser should have before making contracts. Sent for ten cents by ROWELL & CHESMAN, Advertising Agents, THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS MARKET. St. Louis, July 10. GRAIN.—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red, \$1.00; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 1, \$1.10. Corn, New mixed, 68 1/2; Yellow, 69; White, 70. Oats, 54; Barley, choice, 90.

LIVE STOCK. CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt., \$5.50; Texas, 5.00. HOGS—Packers, per cwt., 6.50; Stockers, 6.75.

TEXAS STOCK CATTLE FOR SALE. Shall expect to have in Kansas, Early in July: 1,900 Steers, three to five years old; 400 Steers, two years old; 1,000 Yearlings, male and female.

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

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

I KNOW NOT.

BY JANE C. SIMPSON.

I know not if thy spirit weaveth ever...

I know not if the time to thee is dreary...

I know not if thy poet heart's emotion...

I know not if the grass were wavering o'er me...

But while thou walk'st at earth with brave heart ever...

DECORATION DAY.

"And so you are entirely satisfied with your government..."

"Yes that is one of her few drawbacks..."

"She is a Southerner, is she not?"

"Oh, yes, that is another drawback..."

"Poor fellow! he's quiet enough now..."

"How romantic, poor thing! And how does Capt. Elwood get along with her?"

"O, you've hit on another of my government's grievances..."

"Oh, not Ernest would never think twice of a poor government..."

"See that does not look like indifference..."

"Not on one side, surely..."

"For once Mrs. Colton was wrong..."

"Excuse me, I am quite out of practice..."

"Do, Miss Brereton," said Mrs. Colton...

"What's the fun, Lily?" he asked his little niece...

"Oh! Miss Brereton is teaching Mr. Lewis the minister..."

"This was but one of many similar scenes..."

"If thou art rich, then show the greatness of thy fortune..."

"I should have thought that you would have been a more successful man..."

the calander. If she only knew that scar on his forehead...

"You have chosen my favorite seat, Miss Brereton..."

"Really, Captain Elwood must put his own construction upon it..."

"Earnest stepped out of the way without a word..."

"And now the soft spring breezes awoke the flowers..."

"Mrs. Colton's children were the busiest and happiest..."

"But Miss Brereton must help us; we never can make wretches without her..."

"Lily," cried Uncle Ernest from the top of a high ladder...

"No, dear, not to-day," but she lingered and watched the little unskillful workers...

"My child, not that great rose; those buds should go in there..."

"She hastily crossed the lawn, pulled a branch of flowering almonds..."

"Let them mourn over their heroes," she said bitterly...

"I will seek one lonely, unadorned grave where the only true patriot sleeps..."

"In cooking oat meal, hominy, wheaton grits, cracked wheat..."

"In roasting poultry, one thickness of writing or rice brown wrapping paper..."

"A good way to cook onions. Cut the large ones once in two..."

"At a festival at a reformatory institution in New York, recently, a gentleman said of the use of intoxicating drinks..."

THE ORIGIN OF WOMAN, (NOT MR. BURKE'S WOMAN.)

Talmud Sandhedrim.

A prince once said to Rabbi Gamaliel: "Your God is a thief..."

"The Rabbi's daughter overheard this speech and whispered a word or two..."

"What has happened?" asked the Prince. "A wicked theft has taken place..."

"What an upright thief!" exclaimed the Prince. "Would that such robberies were of more frequent occurrence..."

"Behold, then, sire, the kind of a thief that the Creator was; he stole a rib from Adam..."

"Well said!" avowed the Prince.

HO! BOYS. If you are running along in a hurry, and stumble over a brickbat...

Memory always obeys the commands of the heart. Man is the weeping animal born to govern all the rest.

There is even a happiness that makes the heart afraid. A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.

The thought of eternity consoles for the shortness of life. Sad is his lot who, once at least, in his life, has not been a poet.

Solid love, whose root is virtue, can no more die than virtue itself. Cultivate not only the cornfields of your minds, but the pleasure grounds also.

Nurture your mind with great thoughts. To believe in the heroic makes great men. As turning the logs will make a dull fire burn, so change of studies a dull brain.

A good discourse is that from which one can take nothing without taking the life. When a man can look upon the simple wild rose and feel no pleasure, his taste has been corrupted.

I should say sincerity, a deep, great, genuine sincerity, is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic. If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend...

ROMPERS. LEMON SHERBET.—Make one quart of strong lemonade, add one quart of new milk, pour back and forth many times and freeze.

LEMON ICE.—One pound of white sugar dissolved in a quart of water; the juice of three large lemons; just before you put it in the freezer add the whites of two well beaten eggs. Stir as for ice cream—excellent.

ONE-EGG CAKE.—One and one-half cups sugar, one or two eggs, butter the size of an egg; beat smoothly together; one cup of sweet milk, two to two and one-half cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder.

BACON.—To you that have to eat bacon instead beef (as I do) I would suggest when it is half done pour off the grease turn it and pour over it half a teaspoonful of sweet cream, and let it finish frying slow (boil it five minutes before trying).

BEDS.—To renovate old feather beds, put them on steam apparatus is convenient, but when out doors during a heavy rain. Let them dry in the sunbating them occasionally with sticks to loosen the feathers.

TANNING SKINS.—The following method is recommended for private use in skin-tanning:—Take equal part of salt, alum and Glauber's salt, and half a part saltpeter; pulverize and mix. Handle the skins and rub the mixture well in three or four times a day; the oftener the better.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.—In making frosting for cakes or puddings, a little lemon juice, tartaric acid or cream of tartar is a very pleasant addition to the taste; besides making the frosting much lighter. In cooking oat meal, hominy, wheaton grits, cracked wheat; or any of those nice breakfast dishes, cook it in a covered tin dish set in a kettle of boiling water.

ROASTING POULTRY.—One thickness of writing or rice brown wrapping paper tied round the wings and drumsticks will keep them from being baked to a crisp and spoiled. A GOOD WAY TO COOK ONIONS. Cut the large ones once in two, boil till tender in equal parts of sweet milk and water, drain this off and pour over sweet cream, butter, salt and pepper.

At a festival at a reformatory institution in New York, recently, a gentleman said of the use of intoxicating drinks: "I cure the appetite by a receipt given me by old Dr. Hatfield, one of those good old physicians who do not have a percentage with a neighboring druggist. When I called on him he said, 'Now that you have the moral courage, I'll tell you the tonic which I have used with effect among my friends for twenty years.' I expected, of course, some nasty medicine stuff, but no, he prescribed an orange every morning a half hour before breakfast. 'Take that, and you will neither want liquor nor medicine.' I have done so regularly, and find that liquor has become repulsive. The taste of the orange is in the saliva of the tongue, and it would be as well to mix water and oil as rum with my taste."

THE SIN OF LIQUOR SELLING.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, comes forward as the special champion and defender of the business of liquor-selling!

He deeply regrets "all the railing accusations against distillers, refiners, compounders, and retailers of strong drink," men who are, he says, "recognized, protected, and certified by our laws as men of unusually good character and trust-worthiness."

Earnest temperance advocates he characterizes as "sentimental philanthropists." Personally, he practices and recommends total abstinence from distilled liquors, "except in those cases in which their use for a day or two is demanded as a medicine."

We are apprehensive that fermented liquors are having a very deleterious effect upon his brain and conscience. It is a pitiable spectacle for a professed Christian minister to present himself as the defender of liquor-sellers on the flimsy pretext that the law certifies and protects them and their infamous business.

So much the worse for the law. There is for clergymen and all Christian men and women in this matter a "higher law." We are glad to note, in a recent number of the Elmira Advertiser, that Mr. Beecher has been most effectively answered by a fellow-clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Elmira, the Rev. A. C. George, D. D., in an able sermon on "The Sin of Liquor-Selling."

The sermon as a whole, is a very complete answer to Mr. Beecher's remarkable, ill-timed discourse, and has made a profound impression upon all by whom it was heard or has been read.—Nat. Temp. Advocate.

ADVERTISEMENTS. HUDSON'S Practical Farm Account AND REFERENCE BOOK.

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

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

The preparation of the "Practical Farm Account and Reference Book" was suggested while the writer was engaged in farming, endeavoring to make the 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 it will materially differ from any similar work published combining an immense amount of practical information in tabular form, such as every farmer has felt the need of. Among its prominent features will be found all the many tables of weights and measures of any practical utility, No. of trees and plants per acre, at any given distance, amount of seed per acre for all kinds of produce, interest tables showing at a glance the interest in any given amount for any length of time, rates of interest in every State, tables giving wages due at any given rate per month or day for any given time, tables giving period of gestation in all animals, temperature of blood and pulse of animals, legal weights of grain, etc., etc., in each State, rates of postage, weights of various woods, comparative strength, legal forms of Deeds, Notes, Receipts, and a vast amount of Miscellaneous and valuable information for reference. This, in connection with the "account book," combining diary, ledger, inventories, register of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one book, neatly 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 THE FARMER'S ACCOUNT AND REFERENCE BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1875. All orders and correspondence should be addressed to J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

THE ONLY RECOGNIZED STANDARDS in CANE MACHINERY are the Cook Evaporator and the Victor Cane Mill. 31,000 COOK EVAPORATORS are in use, and 13,000 VICTOR CANE MILLS; ALL WARRANTED. They have taken the First Premium at 117 State Fairs.

All attempts thus far, to equal these unrivaled machines by other contrivances have SIGNALLY FAILED on TRIAL. Planters can't afford to risk crops of Cane on light, weak, unfinished Mills that BREAK or CHOK, or, on common pans or kettles, that do SECOND-CLASS WORK, and ONLY HALF ENOUGH at that.

The Sargo Hand-Book and Price List sent Free. BLYMER MANUFACTURING CO., 664 to 694 West Eighth St., CINCINNATI, O., Manufacturers of Cane Machinery, Steam Engines, Shaker Crushers, Wood-sawing Machines, Corn and Cob Crushers, Farm, School, and Church Bells

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

MECHANICS, applied mathematics and industrial drawing are given instead of botany, chemistry and zoology, as above; and Shop Practice in place of Practical Agriculture.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices: 1. CARPENTER, 2. CABINET, 3. WAGON, 4. BLACKSMITH, 5. PAINT, 6. SEWING, 7. PRINTING, 8. TELEGRAPH.

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

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE, and no contingent fees, except for use of pianos and organs. Boarding ranges from \$2.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed.

THE PATRONS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. OFFICERS.—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M E Hudson, Master of State Grange; Wm Sims, Overseer; W F Popenoe, F H Dumbaid, J B Shafer, Executive Committee: A Washburne, Treasurer; S H Downs, Secretary.

RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of association give the plan and rates. Our plan is to insure farm property belonging to patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association.

THE KANSAS FARMER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Kansas Ave., bet. Sixth & Seventh, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

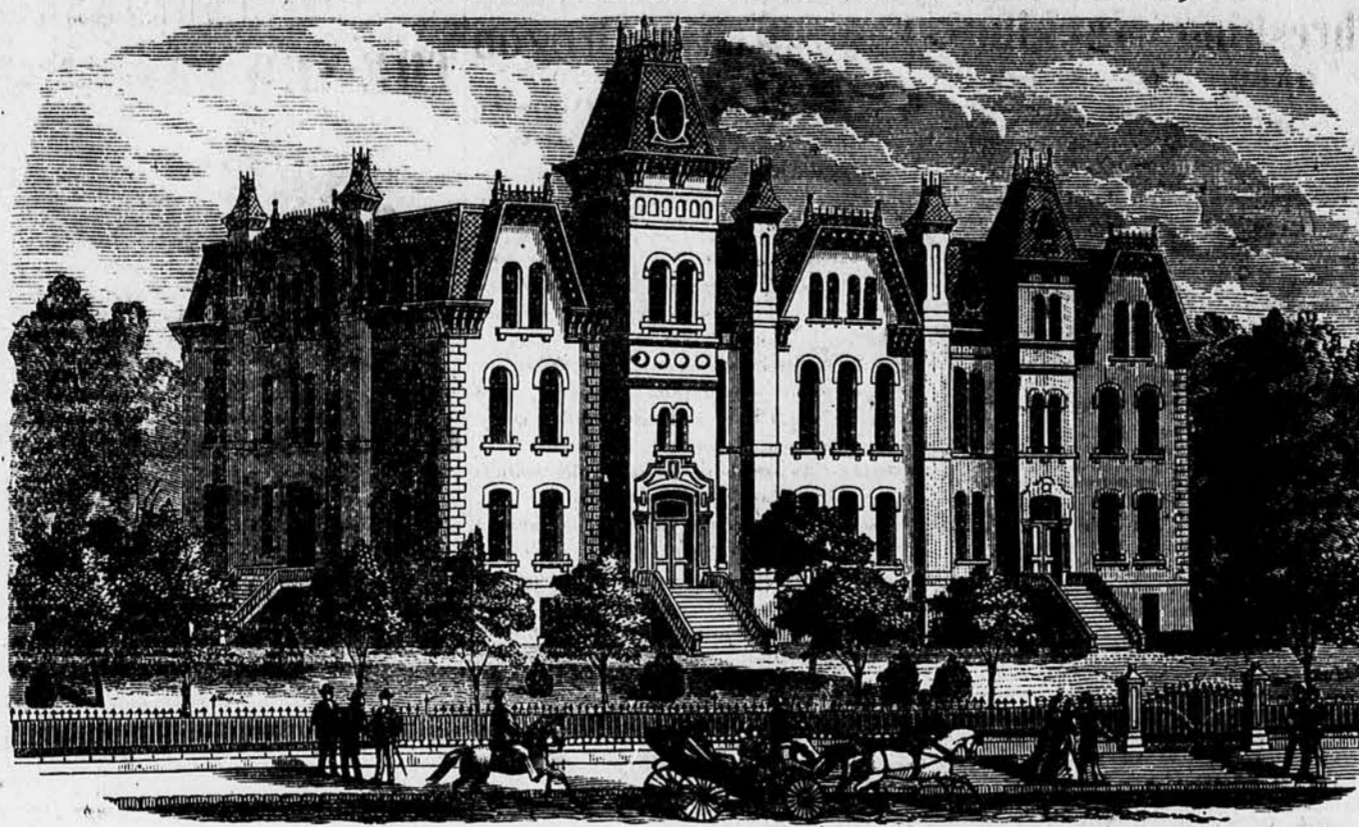
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EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES are afforded at this institution for all who desire to become TEACHERS in any GRADE of school. The TRAINING SCHOOL is a part of the Normal, arranged expressly to meet the practical wants of the TEACHER. In each department of the Normal, experienced educators are employed.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

How to Post a Stray, the Fees, Fines and Penalties for not Posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of 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 answer a return to a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the week ending July 7. Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by George W. Montgomery, Hiawatha Tp., May 24, 1875, one bay mare pony, about nine years old, tick marked, blurred brand on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

Wabance County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John W. Newby, of Wilmington Tp., May 21st, 1875, one dark bay mare, five years old, 14 1/2 hands high, white hair in forehead, harness and saddle marks. Value, \$50.

MONEY TO LOAN! G. W. MARTIN, GAVITT & SCOTT, TOPEKA, KANSAS. P. H. TIERNAN. TOPEKA, KANSAS. MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of \$250 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage upon farms and good city property in the Eastern part of Kansas.

Kansas Loan and Trust Co. TOPEKA, KANSAS. CAPITAL, - - \$100,000. Loans made upon unincumbered real estate in Kansas and Missouri, in amounts of \$500 and upward, running from one to five years.

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Taylor's Commercial NURSERY OF LAWRENCE } KANSAS Offers for the spring trade of 1875 a full and complete assortment of general nursery stock, of unsurpassed quality, and at lowest cash rates.

REINSTEADLER FARMERS MACHINERY at reduced rates, sent circular to H. Reinsteader, wholesale dealer in Farming Implements, 6 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. Job Printer. General Binder, Kansas Avenue, bet. 8th and 9th TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE MOST DURABLE AND ELEGANT BLANK BOOK WORK AND GENERAL BINDING EVER TURNED OUT IN KANSAS.

C. O. D. THE Second Edition of SPALDING'S TREATISE is now ready for delivery by the publisher, Geo. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Topeka.

RUE'S PATENT Hand Cultivator RECEIVED THE PREMIUM at five State Fairs—St. Louis, Mo.; Mansfield, O.; Cleveland, O.; Erie, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind. Has a movable beam; rakes, hoes; scrapes the sides of sweet potato ridges; cuts runners; does all that any other hand plow does.

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

STRAYED. FROM 110 creek, near the old Santa Fe road, Oage county, Kansas, on the 30th of April, 1875, one bay mare with few white hairs on forehead, and little white spot on upper lip, about 13 1/2 hands high, four years old, heavy with foal when left.

Breeders' Directory.

W. R. MOFFATT, FAW FAW SHEEP, Lee Co. Ill., Importers and breeders of pure-bred Clydesdale horses, Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs. BYRON BRWELL, Glenn, Johnson county, Kansas, Breeder of Poland-China swine. Pigs, not a kin shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

GRANGERS, P. of H. Attorney at Law. Office in Hetherington's Building. Hedge Plants for sale, 3 miles Southwest of Topeka, on Burlingame road, by H. W. CURTIS.

Let us Smile.

A Schenectady girl at spelling school sat down on "pantaloon."

At a recent spelling match one man spelt it "paspip" and got best.

One swallow does not make a spring, but a dozen swallows sometimes make one fall.

It is the opinion of the doctor that the lawyer gets his living by plunder, while the lawyer thinks the doctor gets his by "pilgrage."

How a woman can keep on talking while she twists up her back hair and has her mouth full of hairpins is a mystery not yet explained.

"No," said Mrs. Pogders, very positively, "If I go into the country, Mr. Pogders goes with me. This city ain't no safe place to leave a man alone in."

WHITE GUEST.—You don't mean to say you are going to occupy this bed with me? Colored ditto—"Yes boss, but don't pologize. I can stand it if you can."

"I declare," said Susan, as she watched the people coming into church, "that man looks like a piece of dried beef." "Hush!" said her sister, "it isn't meet in you to talk so."

"Every tree is subject to disease," said a speaker in a fruit-growers' convention. "What ailment can you find on the oak?" asked the chairman. "A-corn," was the triumphant reply.

It is the sagacious remark of a keen observer that you can generally tell a newly-married couple at the dinner table by the indignation of the groom when a fly alights on the bride's butter.

Susan Jane must have been scantily dressed when she was looking out for her lover and sang—

He'll come to-night; the winds at rest, The moon is full and fair, I'll wear the dress that pleased him best— A ribbon in my hair.

"Are the young ladies of the present day fit for wives?" asked a Boston lecturer of his audience. "They are fit for husbands," responded a female voice; "but the trouble is that you men are not fit for wives!" The applause was great, and so was the discomfiture of the lecturer.

A near-sighted Boston man was lately riding in street car, when a lady opposite bowed to him. He returned the bow, raised his hat and smiled sweetly, and was just wondering who she was, when she came over and whispered in his ear, "Oh I'll fix you for this, old man!" Then he knew it was his wife.

A rather singular scene occurred at the depot Friday afternoon. A lady was going by when a gentleman stepped out and said to her: "How'd do!" extending his hand and smiling cheerfully. "I beg pardon," said she, looking hard at him; "you have the advantage of me." "Why, don't you see?" he asked, amused. "I can't remember you," she said. "Why, I used to be your husband—John Augustus Henderson, you know." She remembered him.—Danbury News.

"Arrah, me darlint," cried Jamie O'Fannigan to his loquacious sweetheart, who had not given him the opportunity to "get in a word edgewise during a two hours ride behind the little bay nags in his oyster wagon, "are ye ather knowing why your cheeks are like my ponies there "Shure and its because they're red, is it?" quoth the blushing Bridget. "Faith, and a better reason than that, maynarsen. Because there is one of them aitch side of a wagon tongue."



Bake better, burn less fuel, give better satisfaction, and are the standard Stoves of the day.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

BUCK'S Guarantee,

For Coal or Wood, are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction.

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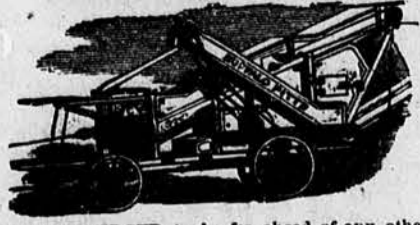
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The TOLL GATE! Prize Pictures sent free! objects to find, address with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, New York.

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

Flax and Timothy. IMPROVEMENTS. Such as the NEW SHAKE SHOE, which has now been in use for two years, has earned the praise of every one who has used it.

Better Work, Faster Work, Easier Work. Five sizes of Separators and Horse Powers made. Powers mounted or down as preferred.

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

In offering you the 1875 Buffalo Pitts Threshers and Horse Powers, I am glad to assure you that you will find they excel every other machine in ALL things which make a first-class thrasher.

Noted all Over the World. Send for Illustrated Circulars, with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, &c., addressing

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HIGHLAND STOCK FARM, BEECHER, WILL CO., ILL., On Chicago, Danville and Vincennes R. R., 40 miles south of Chicago; 1/2 mile from Station.

T. L. MILLER, Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep.

The Herefords are the best grazing cattle. They mature early and are hardy.

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Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States.

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TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN. OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements.

We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for whole sale Price List. BLAIR BROTHERS, Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, seeds—Lee's Summit Jackson Co. Mo.

Jersey Bulls For Sale. One five years old, the other two years old, both registered in Herd Book. For sale, cheap, apply to CHARLES KEARNEY, Withens, Kansas.

TROTTER HORSES. Of Fashionable Breeding. HAMBLETONIAN'S, STARS AND Clays, etc., etc. For Sale at Prairie Dell Farm, SHAWNEE COUNTY, near TOPEKA, KAN. R. I. LEE.

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Land Advertisements.

The State of Oregon

Offers great attractions to those in search of new homes, to-wit:

Healthy and attractive diversity of surface. Grand scenery. Mild climate. No excessive cold or oppressive heat.

Average temperature, summer 67° winter 39°. Thunder storms rare, hurricanes unknown.

Death rate lower than in any other State. Soil of unsurpassed fertility, especially suited to cereals.

No failure of crops in thirty years. Great abundance of fruit. Stock raising very profitable. As a farming country, the State is not surpassed by any part of the Union.

Abundance of good and cheap public, railroad and private lands. Variety of timber of exceptional excellence for industrial purposes.

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500,000 ACRES OF Michigan Lands FOR SALE.

The Lands of The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R. Co., ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES AND ON LONG TIME.

The Railroad is constructed and in operation from Jackson to Gaylord, a distance of two hundred and thirty-six miles, and will soon be completed to the Strait of Mackinaw, a further distance of about fifty miles.

Particular attention is called to the large tracts of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the road, and upon the Ak Sable, Cheboygan, Muskegon, and Manistee Rivers, the most important logging streams in the State.

The farming lands of the Company include some of the most fertile and well watered hard-wood lands in the State. Special attention is called to the farming lands in Crawford, Otsego, and Cheboygan counties, which are high and rolling; timbered mainly with the finest hard maple soil, black sandy loam, and abundant in springs of the purest water. These counties are being rapidly settled, and the lumbering business in the vicinity will afford to farmers a first-rate market for produce for many years.

TERMS OF SALE. For pine lands, one-fourth down, and remainder in three equal annual payments, with interest at seven per cent. For farming lands to settlers, longer time will be given if desired.

For title of lands, further information, or purchase, apply to O. M. BARNES, Land Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES IN Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent annual interest.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT 20 Per cent. DATE OF PURCHASE. For further information address, John A. Clark, LAND COMMISSIONER, Fort Scott, Kan.

Wholesale Grange Supply House. JOHN A. WEST, Successor to DICKINSON & Co., Has Removed to 213 West Madison Chicago.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, And General Merchandise.

GRANGES, FARMERS' CLUBS, AND ALL CONSUMERS supplied in any desired quantities. Catalogues of prices for spring and summer trade, containing full information regarding any manner of doing business will be sent free on application to any address.

All orders promptly and carefully filled 25 to 50 percent less than retailer's prices.

W. H. Banks & Co. Wholesale and Retail FINE & GRASS SEEDS, Horticultural TOOLS, &c. 34 & 36 S. Canal St., CHICAGO. Circulars sent free.

EAGLE. Best Power fills the market. Every owner of Traps should have one.

SENT FREE and postpaid. Buds at \$40 to \$75 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling. Something new. Address, The Beverly Co. Chicago.

SALE BILLS.—All in want of Sale Bills should call at or send to the KANSAS FARMER Job Office where the work will be done promptly and at the lowest living prices.

THE PROMINENT ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW LOW RESERVOIR "STANDARD"

Are Economy in Price, Superior Construction, Quick & Uniform Baking.

Great Durability & Handsome Designs, And Giving PERFECT SATISFACTION Everywhere.

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FOR WHICH THEY PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES IN CASH. Also, Manufacturers of Harness, Saddles, Whips and Collars. We keep the largest and best stock in the City and will not be undersold by any firm East or West.

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The advantages offered at this institution cannot be excelled. The Training and Model school, in our excellent facilities, enable us to get the very highest Normal students observe and practice teaching, consists of 800 pupils, thoroughly graded. Tuition is free. Text books are furnished free of charge. Students can enter at any time. Eighty per cent. of the Normal students are now boarding themselves at a cost (including everything) of \$6.00 per month. Incidental fees \$1.00 per term. Three terms a year. The Fall term of the Normal School commences September 6th, 1875. Circulars sent free, on application. Write for information. JOHN WHERRELL, President.

NEW FORCE-FEED Buckeye Grain-Drill. 10,000 DRILLS AND SEEDERS BUILT FOR 1875. Will sow any desired quantity without change of gear. It beats them all. P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O.

GOLMAN & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS; 612 North Fifth ST., LOUIS, MO. RECEIVE and sell all kinds of Produce, including Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Wool, Hides, Pelts, Grass, and Clover Seeds, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.

Our long experience as Commission Merchants and our excellent facilities, enable us to get the very highest market rates. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. The Business of the Patrons of Husbandry is especially solicited. We are also the manufacturer's agents for the sale of the THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW, for which circulars will be sent on application. We beg to refer to D. W. Adams, Master National Grange, Waukon, Iowa; O. H. Kelley, Secretary National Grange, Washington City; Gen. W. Duane Wilson, Secretary Iowa State Grange; T. R. Allen, Master Missouri State Grange; J. K. Hudson, Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas. Address or consign to GOLMAN & CO., St. Louis Missouri.

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