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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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### THE INSECTS OF THE FARM AND ORCHARD.

An Abstract of an Address Delivered by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University in Representative Hall, on Friday, February 12th, 1876, under the auspices of Capital Grange, of Topeka, Kansas.

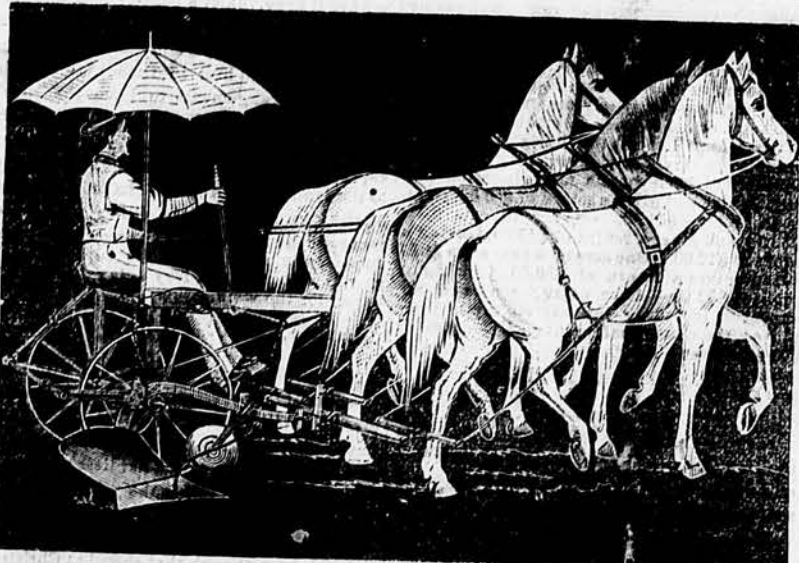
Entomology, or the science of insects, has even in recent times been regarded with disfavor. Not more than forty years ago the distinguished M. Menous was arrested and brought to trial by the authorities of St. Fernando in Chili, upon the charge of witchcraft, because he kept certain caterpillars which turned into butterflies. Nearer home within the past three years, an essayist before the Kansas State Teacher's Association denounced the waste of time by young people in the pursuit of butterflies. During my own frequent excursions with long-handled net, cyanide-bottle, empty cigar-box and other collecting apparatus, I invariably encounter the astonished stare and incredulous smile of passers-by, who often seem to doubt the sanity of a man who deliberately devotes his time to "catching bugs." But it is not necessary before an intelligent audience to defend a science which has so intimate a connection with the professions of agriculture and horticulture. This science embraces a broader field than any other department of Zoology. This is made clear when we consider that of the 250,000 living species included in the animal kingdom about 200,000 species or four-fifths of the whole belong to the single class of insects. The history of this immense array of living creatures is yet to be written. Comparatively little is known of the transformations and habits of the vast majority of insects.

A complete work on Entomology, which should devote out a single page to each species, would occupy nearly 300 volumes of the size of our American Cyclopaedia. Yet the celebrated Straus Durckheim devoted seven years to the study of a single species of beetle and embodied his results in a volume which will constitute a perpetual monument to the genius of its author.

Of the 200,000 species of insects thus far discovered upon our globe, some 50,000 are found in the United States, and it may be safely estimated that 10,000 species occur within the boundaries of the State of Kansas.

The impression exists among many that all insects are injurious, and the best friends of the farmer and fruit grower are too often destroyed by those whose zeal would be profitably mingled with knowledge. Of the benefit conferred by insects we may note the following:

1. The removal of offensive material from the face of the globe. Whole families of insects act as scavengers to purify the earth and air. Let an animal die and the mimic beetle, and the skin beetles remove its dermal covering, thus allowing the army of flies to deposit their eggs within the flesh. Within five days all the softer material is removed and still other species attack the more obdurate portions of the carcass.
2. The destruction of noxious insects. Some of the largest families of beetles are exclusively carnivorous and destroy multitudes of



HUGHES' IRON FRAME PLOW.

This week we present our readers with the above cut of a plow that seems to be attracting the attention of Farmers perhaps more than any other agricultural implement at this time. This Plow has been in use about four years, and on unbroken ground, which enables it to turn square corners without throwing out (like others of the same class) placing it under easy control of a small boy. This we are assured of by the manufacturers, Hughes' Riding Plow Co., 901 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

insect pests. Such are the Tiger beetles, the Predaceous Ground beetles and the Lady-birds. The large green beetle known as the caterpillar-hunter eagerly devours the maple worm, the army worm, the canker worm and the locust. The Lady-birds consume vast numbers of plant lice. I have bred three species of flies from the maggots which proved so destructive to our recent pest—the hateful locust. Nearly all injurious insects have some Ichneumon fly or other parasite to reduce their otherwise overwhelming numbers.

3. The furnishing of food to other animals. Here we may cite the May fly [*Palingenia bilineata*] which occurs in the winged condition along our rivers, and both in the larva and in the perfect state supplies our fishes with abundant and wholesome food.

4. The furnishing of man of valuable products useful as medicines, dyes, wax, honey, silk, etc., etc. It is refreshing to note in these latter discouraging but now brightening days, that the silk raising experiment of Franklin county has proved so complete a success, and that the eggs of the silk-worm raised in Kansas are the best that the world affords. Now that Kansas eclipses Japan in the French markets for this commodity the propriety of extending the culture of the silk worm in our favorable climate need not be urged upon your consideration.

5. The fertilization of plants. It is one of the wonderful facts of natural history that the two great kingdoms of plants and animals are so closely related that each is essential to the existence of the other. That animals could not live without plants, since from these they directly or indirectly derive their sustenance, is readily understood. But that plants could not live without animals is a proposition which needs some explanation. Some plants, like the common squash, are so constructed that their staminate and pistillate blossoms are separated from each other. In such cases it is evident that the pollen must be conveyed from the stamens to the pistils by some external agency. This operation, though in some cases performed by the wind, is regularly accomplished by insects, who, in the repeated act of taking honey, convey the pollen from flower to flower, and thus secure the fertilization of the ovules. Other plants have perfect blossoms, containing both stamens and pistils, so that it would seem that there would be no need of insect agency to secure the growth of the seed. But it is found that when these perfect flowers are artificially guarded from the approach of insects either no seed at all or a very scanty and imperfect seed is produced. If a portion of a clover field be covered with gauze during the period of bloom so that the humble-bees can obtain no access to the blossoms, no seed whatever will be produced. Yet each clover head has an abundance of stamens and pistils. I have observed the maple trees in front of my house (*Acer dasycarpum*) when in blossom in early spring,

creating an entire revolution, and we predict that in two or three years at farthest, the hand plow will be laid aside and classed among the relics of the past. One remarkable feature of this plow is, that the wheels run at the side and on unbroken ground, which enables it to turn square corners without throwing out (like others of the same class) placing it under easy control of a small boy. This we are assured of by the manufacturers, Hughes' Riding Plow Co., 901 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

One tree had stamens only; the next tree had perfect blossoms, but the pistils were fully developed and ready to receive pollen while their own stamens were still in a rudimentary condition, and the hive bees were conveying the pollen from the first tree to the second. Two or three days later, when the pistils of the second tree had with'd, its stamens had reached maturity, and the bees were conveying their pollen to the pistils of a third tree. Thus flowers do not furnish honey to insects from purely disinterested motives but with sweet allurements entice them to perform an act essential to the very existence of the vegetable kingdom.

There is no doubt that in a state of nature the kingdom of plants would suffer great deterioration if the number of individuals were not kept within reasonable limits by insect depredations. By this agency a disastrous crowding of vegetable growth is in a great measure prevented.

We now pass on to consider the large class of injurious insects. It has been shown that in a natural condition of things, destructive insects have their proper and useful position. But man interferes with the primitive relations of the world of nature, and for his own good establishes a new order of things. Instead of allowing the grape vines and fruit trees to remain in the forest, separated from one another and associated with hundreds of other species of vines and trees, he for his own convenience and comfort gathers the vines by themselves into vineyards and the trees by themselves into orchards. He then improves the quality of the fruit by cultivation. But these altered conditions furnish vastly improved facilities for the multiplication of the many species of insects which find their home upon or within the vines and trees. What were formerly useful pruners and restrainers of an over luxuriant vegetation, now become ruthless destroyers, and man must exercise his keenest intelligence to protect himself from ruin. The annual damage inflicted upon crops and fruits in the United States has been variously estimated from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000. An equal destruction of property by an army of invasion would cause our national government to expend millions of dollars in defence. The loss occasioned by the ravages of the Rocky Mountain or Hateful Locust during the past year, cannot fall below \$100,000,000. Yet the total amount annually expended for the repression of insect foes by Congress and all our State Legislatures combined does not exceed \$10,000.

It is well known to Entomologists that no less than 50 species of insects prey upon grains and grasses, 30 on garden vegetables, 50 on the grape vines, 75 on the apple, an equal number upon the pear, peach and plum; 50 on

the oak, 75 on the walnut and 100 on the plum.

It becomes therefore an important question how we may protect ourselves from insect ravages. I would first suggest private measures. Every owner of a vineyard, orchard or farm should be upon the alert to discover and destroy these noxious insects upon their first appearance. A species may exist in comparatively small numbers one season and be destroyed completely and with ease, but if left unmolested on account of its occasioning no apparent damage it will multiply almost incredibly, and the next season appear in overpowering numbers, annihilating its food plant. This was the case last July in a vineyard in Douglas county in which the fruit, foliage and young canes which had been spared by the locusts, were entirely destroyed by caterpillars of the beautiful moth known as the Eight-spotted Forester. This insect appeared in the same vineyard last year without attracting much attention, and might have been exterminated with little trouble. Let me commend to your notice the plan adopted by our friend N. P. Deming, who found his orchard this year overwhelmingly attacked by that worst enemy of our apple trees,—the Flat-headed Borer. He offered his son a reward of so much per hundred for all the beetles he would collect. And here, strung upon this necklace nine feet and eight inches in length, I exhibit to you the one thousand and one beetles captured at "nooning" by this lad of eleven years. I consider the plan of defence by destroying the insect as far preferable to the protection of the tree by washes. The best of washes will soon be washed away by the rains or lose its strength under the summer sun, and even if made effectual by frequent renewal, the beetles are left alive to visit other orchards or to devastate the maples and oaks of our roadsides and forests. This thousand beetles may be supposed to contain five hundred females, and if we suppose each female to produce fifty eggs we see that by their destruction 25,000 borers have been "nipped in the bud."

But the complete success of any system of defence against insects requires the co-operation of the entire neighborhood or region assailed. The most vigorous efforts of a score of citizens may be rendered comparatively fruitless if a single shiftless neighbor refuses to protect his own premises from the enemy, thus allowing the insect foe to multiply to the certain detriment of the community.

I would therefore suggest, under the head of public measures. 1st. Legislation to compel every man to keep his grounds free from insect pests. No one has a right to foster noxious agencies for the destruction of his neighbors' crops and fruit. 2. A bounty might be offered in certain cases by the county, State or general government for the capture of injurious insects. A reward of 25 cents a bushel for locusts during our recent visitation by this scourge would doubtless have prevented a large portion of the damage inflicted. Such a reward would certainly be as legitimate as the customary bounty for gopher skins. 3. The introduction of parasites should be undertaken by the general government. Many of our most destructive insects have been introduced from Europe. In the old country they have many parasites to keep them in check, but as yet few of these parasites have made their way to this country, so that our foreign foes have proved most destructive on account of the absence of their natural checks. That the plan proposed is a feasible one has been proved by Dr. Le Baron, the Illinois State Entomologist, who has successfully introduced into Northern Illinois a parasite upon the apple bark louse. 4. Every State in the Union should employ a competent man as State Entomologist, who should give his whole time to the work of investigating the habits of insects, and disseminating information among the people. Messrs. Fitch, Riley, and Le Baron have saved millions of dollars to the great States of New York, Missouri and Illinois, by their indefatigable entomological labors. The salaries paid to these men have been a thousand fold returned to the States employing them. 5. The legal protection of insectivorous birds. A commission should be appointed to determine what birds should receive this protection. 6. The plan proposed for the appointment of a national commission for the prevention of the national calamities occasioned by insects is worthy of endorsement by every farmer and fruit-grower in the land. The petition to Congress for such a commission should receive universal signature. 7. I

would finally suggest that if our people were more generally familiar with the subject of entomology, and were able to distinguish between the beneficial and injurious species of insects, our universal enemies would be more intelligently and effectually resisted. To this end I would earnestly recommend the introduction into our schools of the elements of this extremely practical science. Independently of the educational advantages of natural history studies, the "practical" value of a knowledge of plants and insects, should forcibly commend botany and entomology to those who determine the course of training in our common schools.

### GOOD SEED.

The resolution of the Eastern seedmen not to warrant their seed, we think they will all be sorry for it before long. All seedmen ought to warrant their seed, and they ought not to handle any but good seed, and whenever a seedman refuses to warrant his seed he lays himself open to suspicion that he is not a fair dealer and his seed should be left alone. A decision of the courts holding seedmen liable for damages in selling worthless seeds, is right and just; but there should be a law with a heavy penalty on seedmen, not to keep on hand or offer worthless seeds for sale. We knew of a grocery-man last season that sold out a large lot of seed corn after he knew that it was worthless and that there would not be a grain of it grow. But farmers should not depend on the say so of seedmen, they should always buy their seed in time to test it, with the contract to return at seedmen's expense if not good.

We have often wondered that farmers were so careless about the matter of testing seeds, when it is so easily done, and when so much depends on the quality of seed. Even in seed that will germinate, there is sometimes one-half difference in the crop. Next in importance to clean and thorough cultivation in securing a good crop, is good vigorous seed. Test your seed now by putting a number of grains in moist sand and keep it warm by the stove; count the grains and the plants and if they don't all grow, try them to find better seed. Good seed. Every one should grow. Sometimes a seedman will palm off a lot of worthless seed by mixing about half good; this is often done I think, for I often find seed that about one-half grows. Always test your seed, whether warranted or not, for it is better to know that you have good seed than to depend on a lawsuit for damages.

N. CAMERON.

### From Mitchell County.

Winter wheat and rye splendid. Stock all in good order; feed plenty. Weather very warm for winter. Markets: Pork, 5 1/2c net; corn, 15c; wheat, 25c to 40c per bu. L. T. OWEN.

### From Linn County.

Feb. 5.—Wheat, what little is sown, from present appearance indicates an excellent crop, appears the most promising we have ever seen it at this season of the year. Ice not yet thick enough to save for next summer. Corn is selling at 20c per bu. If shipped to Baltimore it takes three bushels to pay the freight on one to the seaboard.

### From Crawford County.

Feb. 7.—Wheat fine in field; stock never in better condition; corn mostly gathered and cribbed; beans, flax, etc., all shipped. Winter is here; snow—the first of the season—on the 2d, 8 inches deep and yet on the ground. Corn, 20c per bushel; no wheat in the market; potatoes, abundant at 30c to 35c per bu. Wind storm on the night of the 1st and 2d. Have four corn shellers running—one by steam—in all shelling upwards of 4,000 bushels per day. D. SCOTT.

### From Clay County.

Jan. 20.—Winter wheat looking well; more fall grain sown than usual, including rye. Clay Center is doing a lively business, one good steam flouring mill just completed, and a dam is being built across the Republican river for the purposes of running another mill by water power, which, if a success, will be of untold benefit to the surrounding country. We have a good iron bridge. Termination of C. & F. R. Railroad here and expect the Kansas Central (narrow gauge) this coming summer. What we need is more capital. G. W. NEILL.

### From Jefferson County.

Feb. 14.—Wheat still growing; some winter and spring varieties sown last week. Plowing going on all winter. Stock in good condition. Fruit buds all safe. No fires or torpedoes. Weather still fine. Interest on money, 13 to 24 per cent. Still a migration. A good wagon maker wanted here. People opposed to a herd law, but in favor of a stringent game law and a bounty on grasshoppers. J. N. INSLY.



## Horticulture.

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

## ARE INSECT ENEMIES TO HORTICULTURE ON THE INCREASE?

ED. KANSAS FARMER: My observation is that they are, and that to an alarming degree. I will not now stop to argue the fact. I think it needs none to the reader or grower of fruits of the early and later years of our independence, or progress of newly settled States since that period. The reason for this is plain to all scientific naturalists, and especially to ornithologists and entomologists. I do not belong to either of these classes; my business in life, however, has caused me to watch and study more or less the habits of birds and insects.

In Europe and in America, throughout the past quarter of a century, scarce one year has passed but that the published reports from the different departments of both Agriculture and Horticulture, from those best qualified to give evidence, have assured us of this fact.

Scarcely a report from the department of Agriculture but that sufficient evidence could be gathered from it to convince the most incredulous, that if the present overplus of noxious insects is not checked, successful fruit-growing will require in the future much more care than in the past. More than fifty years ago these scientists warned the States and Nation of this coming over-balance of enemies to the fruit-grower and tiller of the soil. This ideal seemed as clear to them as that cause produces effect.

As emigration passed from East to West, the face of nature was changed from forest and plain to field and culture; insects were forced to find a new home and feeding ground among the cultivated fields and trees, being deprived of the former.

No fault has been set up against emigration, the woodsman's axe or the plow; neither against happyfying home with re-set trees or grain growing fields. But the effect was foreseen and clearly predicted, and the annual destruction of millions of money value in fruits and grain is no mere prediction, but a reality, and why so? or, how could this have been avoided?

The answer to this seemed quite as clear to these scientists as the result predicted. They well knew that man had many natural friends and all that was necessary to hold in check these insect enemies, or consumers of his hard earned substance, was to know his friends and treat them as such.

But that this change in the face of nature was robbing insectivorous birds of their original breeding homes as well as insects, and instead of inviting them to breed, chirp and sing among their fruit trees and waving grass and grain fields, were forced to shun the presence of intelligent animals or die. Insects, being small, many of the most noxious species multiplied rapidly, without so much care and sport in their destruction, soon threw nature out of balance in the absence of birds and other natural checks well known to scientific naturalists.

It has been shown that a certain insect was found to lay 2,000 eggs, but a single tomtit was found to eat 200,000 eggs a year, and that a swallow devours over 500 insects, eggs and all, per day. In the nest of a sparrow has been found 700 pairs of the outer wings of cockchafers, even when other food was in abundance. (See Dep't. Rept., page 223, of 1861.)

Years ago, when the tables of France were covered with tender bird meat, and eggs furnished by professional hunters, treppers and nest robbers, ample warning was given them of future trouble by noxious insects. But the appetite and pride of one class preferred ready money and sport to another, and their statistics show that 80,000,000 and upwards of birds' eggs were annually consumed by that nation, and birds in proportion. The consequence is, little birds are very scarce and their songs in French forests are seldom heard, much less in cultivated fields and gardens.

I will state, however, one fact which alone is sufficient to prove what was predicted of increased insect enemies by naturalists, while this wholesale slaughter of their best natural friends to hold them in check was going on: This nation has a standing offer of \$50,000 francs to any one who will furnish them a sure preventive against one single species of insect alone.

It is a well stated fact that to violate the laws of nature is to insult the Divine Creator. We have done it in our nation; and we are doing it in this State every year, as well as France, and we are receiving the fruits of our folly. Appeals for birds have often been heard, but seemingly to no purpose save to the interests of the professional hunter.

Now, if birds were designed to maintain a balance of nature in insect life, why not protect them in winter as well as in summer. Little birds, when at all encouraged, seek the protection of man, rather than shun him, and when pursued by enemies will seek shelter in the door yards of the kind, humane lover of nature, and even to his person at times. This explains, too, the main secret of success of the professional bird charmer.

But enough for this article. I may in future tell some other very efficient friends I have seen on my place destroying noxious insects.

W. W. TIPTON.

Burlington, Kan., Feb. 5, 1876.

EDITOR FARMER.—Will you please to inform me through the columns of your paper when is the best time to sow Buckwheat?

J. E. BROWN.

## Farm Stock.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## BLACK LEG IN CATTLE.

BY F. DWIGHT COBURN.

This much dreaded complaint has begun its ravages on the thrifty young cattle of the country, as I am reminded by a letter from a friend in Jefferson county, who writes: "My neighbor Brown has within the last two weeks lost seven of his best calves out of a head of thirty, and being afraid of its attacking my own, I would be glad of any information you may have as to either remedies or preventives."

To this I will reply through the farmer's own paper, as there are thousands of its readers who want just that same information now, and thousands more who will want it before they or their calves are six months older. The most common age at which cattle die with black leg is from nine to fifteen months, and it is always the heartiest, strongest and most vigorous calves that are found dead some fine morning and when skinned, have one quarter or side presenting the appearance of having been severely beaten and bruised with a club. The scrawny, half starved calves, composing the tail end of the herd never die with black leg, as it is traceable to a too plethoric condition of the system (or fullness of blood) caused by high keep, too much and too sudden changes of heating or stimulating food, and the starveling is not liable to be afflicted in that way. It always takes the best first, and that's why it hits so hard when it does come, and the chances of successfully treating it are so small, that practically speaking, it may be regarded as incurable.

The fact that not one farmer in ten knows his animal has anything ailing it until he finds it dead or dying, makes this especially true, and more than likely after finding it dead he cannot surmise "what made that fat calf die" and will possibly conclude that some malicious neighbor gave it "pizen."

With the black leg the animal will appear stiff in the hips and thighs, or shoulders, and will probably be down when discouraged and unable to get up. Unless far gone and badly swelled, bleed as much as the size of the animal will allow, but if about gone don't bleed. Active purgation must next be resorted to, and owing to the great disturbance of the system and want of vitality in the digestive organs, a much stronger dose than common will be required. Dr. Paaren, V. S., recommends the following: "Take of croton seeds, powdered, ten grains, solution of aloes (one part of aloes to eight parts of boiling water with two parts of common soda), four ounces, powdered ginger, two drachms. This may be given in a quart of warm ale, with a little yeast in it, which will increase the action of the medicine and act as a corrective of the disposition to gangrene, which exists in the system."

I will remark here that I consider it just about as practicable for the average farmer to get a quart of cologne water from Paris, for a purge, as to get a quart of ale on the short notice as he has in such emergencies.

"Local applications to the swelled parts are useless and a more energetic treatment must be resorted to. Bold and deep incisions should be made in the swellings at intervals of an inch, or an inch and a half, with a sharp pen knife, and the punctures dressed with spirits of turpentine. Dr. Paaren says May and June are the months when the disease is most prevalent, but I think in Kansas more young cattle die with black leg in February, March, and April than in the remaining nine months of the year.

He says: "Prevention is, however, more in the power of the breeder, and to this we draw his most serious attention. The young animals should be closely watched, and any predisposition to plethoria (fullness of blood, obesity), checked by bleeding, physic, &c., and a sparer diet, upon losing one or more, active measures should be adopted with the remainder. They should all be bled, physicked, and a seton inserted in the dew-lap. An ounce of nitre may be given to each once in the week. The administration of any specific or celebrated condition nostrums to prevent this disease can not be too much deprecated, as it can only lead to disappointment and loss on the part of the farmer, by inducing him to neglect other and more important measures. Reducing the vascular system and attending to the diet, constitute our main preventives. In addition a counterirritant, a seton may be inserted in the dew-lap. The seton should be composed of equal parts of tow and horse hair, plaited together, and dressed now and then with oil of turpentine."

When a small boy, I lived with my grandfather, who always had a goodly number of cattle, and I do not remember of his losing but one with the black leg, but I do remember that in the latter part of winter he had a way of walking up behind the calves and yearlings and with his sharp knife, splitting the tip end of their tails so that the blood came in a brisk stream. This alarmed me, but he used to say, "let 'em bleed, sonny, all they want to, and then you won't have to hold for me to skin the critters next spring." Grandfather was about correct. I do not suppose one animal out of a thousand is ever cured of black leg, and as a rule prevention or skinning are the only alternatives.

It is a little out of season just now, but at some other time, Major, I will try to give your readers a little chat on cattle dying in stalk fields from impaction of the third stomach, &c.

Pomona, Feb. 13th, 1876.

## SCOTCH FARMING.

We find in the Nova Scotia Journal of Agriculture the following account of a Scotch farm:

"We have before us the whole accounts of a Midlothian farm for a period of fourteen years, showing every item of expenditure and every item of income. The tenant paid in money a yearly rental of eighteen dollars for every acre of the 305 acres. He seems to have been satisfied that he made a good enough living, and in every way it is to be looked upon as a fair average Scotch farm. Rents are higher now, labor is higher, but prices of produce are also higher, so that the proportion of expenditure and income must be still very nearly the same. The figures we give are the averages for the whole fourteen years. In these accounts we find that the whole cost of producing an acre of turnips, (mostly soft white and yellow turnips for feeding), is \$48.00; rent \$18.00—total cost to the farmer of 1 acre of turnips, \$64.00. The value of the crop is \$37.25, so that there is a loss of \$26.75 on every acre of turnips grown. An acre of grass costs, including \$18.00 of rent, \$19.75, and yields \$12.50,—loss \$7.25. The expense of cultivating one acre of potatoes, including rent and seed, is \$109.00, whilst the value of the produce is \$116.00, leaving a profit of seven dollars. It will be obvious that turnips cannot be continuously cultivated in the same land except at an annual loss of twenty-six dollars per acre, and that potatoes will only yield seven dollars per acre. Such farming, if confined to grass and turnips, cannot possibly pay, however wisely the produce may be marketed or fed to stock. But the cultivation of these crops has left the fields which they occupied in excellent condition for grain crops. One acre of barley costs for cultivation and rent \$48.00, and gives a return of \$59.50, yielding a profit of \$11.50. One acre of oats costs \$38.50, and gives a return of \$45.50, leaving a profit of \$7.00. One acre of wheat costs \$37.00, and gives a return of \$39.00, yielding a profit of \$2.00.—After paying rent and all expenses, including interest on capital employed, the net annual profit on this farm of 305 acres was \$680.00.

## THE HERD LAW.

EDITOR FARMER: In Wabunsee county the Herd Law, just now, is the all absorbing question. The farmers are justly indignant that in addition to drouth, locusts and chinch bugs, an attempt is to be made to establish a general herd law. It is looked upon as another law in the interest of capitalists and against the farmers of Wabunsee county.

Speculators bought lands in our county, subject to the conditions now existing, that is: that the farmers by improving their own lands would at the same time enhance the value, and ultimately create a market for the sale of the speculator's lands. If the result has not met the expectations of the speculator it is no fault of the farmer; neither have his own expectations been realized.

With equal propriety, instead of a herd law the farmers might demand a law exempting all improvements from taxation; but they desire neither; they are equally as adverse to shifting their burdens upon others as they are to receive additional burdens upon themselves. They believe in equal justice. The speculator has been deprived of no rights, and if his land has not advanced in value to his satisfaction it is because farming has not paid, and the farmer has found that instead of profits to make improvements and buy more land, he has had to mortgage the homestead to meet current expenses.

Enact a herd law, and it will deprive him of the only remaining source of profit, that of stock raising; deprive them of this, their last and only hope of gain, and they are deprived of the ability to aid the speculator as well as themselves. Deprived of stock, as they must be under the operation of a herd law, instead of condensing their produce in the shape of pork, beef, horses and wool, they must sell their grain enough cheaper to absorb the amount hitherto fed to stock, which must have the effect to bring prices very much below the cost of production, thereby bringing down not only the price of farming lands, but the price of the speculator's land also, as well as the wages of the day laborer, for all are dependent upon the prosperity of the farming interest.

Such counties as wish to avail themselves of a herd law may do so under existing laws; why force it upon counties whose interest is best subserved under the present law.

Enact a herd law, and many farmers will go out of the county, and, if need be, out of the State, with their flocks and herds, thereby diminishing the valuation of taxable property, which must have the effect of increasing the percentage which must be levied almost exclusively upon land.

I will suggest a few facts as they must inevitably exist under the operation of a herd law in Wabunsee or any other county similarly situated:

The stock being mostly driven out of the county, the taxes will therefore be levied almost entirely on lands and improvements and the farmers, under the operations of the herd law, made so poor that they cannot buy more land, would be glad to sell what they have.

The productive slopes and bottoms cultivated for grain, for the want of stock to feed it to, would scarcely pay for hauling after it was prepared for market.

One thing might be said in its favor: Lawyers might fatten on the litigation the law would occasion—providing they would take trust, produce or mortgages for pay.

But if our Legislature, instead of a herd law, would give us a law taxing our 75,000 dogs out of existence, and give us a bounty on wolf scalps, our grass, hay and corn could then be condensed into wool as well as butter and cheese, in which shape it will pay transportation.

H. A. S.

Pavilion, January 8, 1875.

EDITOR FARMER.—We need a law to compel all who own land along the public highways, including railroads, to mow the weeds down twice every year during the growing season, thus effectually preventing them from ripening seed to infest the roads and farms on every side. This would add much to the benefit of the farms and also to the looks of the country, and when we come to work the roads it would not consume half the time in clearing away weeds, which is often the case along the low land roads. In many places the roads are almost closed up with sunflowers, sand burs and cockle burs, till a decent buggy or carriage cannot pass without more or less damage and it gives a road a very disagreeable look, especially to strangers.

Entrust the overseeing of the work to the trustees of each township, allowing him to assign the work to the road overseers of the respective road districts, and in case of neglect on the part of the overseer to have the work done in the proper time, any citizen of the township may complain to the trustee, who shall forthwith proceed to do the necessary work, or have it done, and in case he neglects to have it done, inflict a penalty by a fine that will insure prompt attention. But the trustee shall not be held responsible unless complaint has been made to him in time to make the necessary arrangements to have the work done, in every case allowing the owner of the land to do his own work, and the overseer or superintendent of said work to give a receipt to the land holder, and also have it credited on the tax roll. Where either resident or non-resident fails to have the necessary work done by the proper time, the superintendent may have it done and levy a tax on the land to pay for the work.

W. LEWIS.

Manhattan, Kansas, Jan. 14, 1876.

EDITOR FARMER.—I have read with much pleasure Mr. Root's, article headed *Rye as a green manure*, I have practised the plan for some years and fully coincide with him in its value. Rye is one of the hardiest and surest crops that we can put in the ground.

In this State we may sow from August first, until February first, that of course sowed early is the best, though that sowed at Christmas has brought good crops. I have also sowed it on very poorly prepared ground, and yet with fair success; but I would urge for that as well as all other crops thorough preparation of the soil and sow early. In looking over my three patches I see a great contrast, one patch is on ground that I had thoroughly prepared for onions, after the grasshoppers had eaten my first crop I replanted very thick for "sets" but the hot suns of August scalded them, again blasting my hope. I then about September 1st, sowed it with rye. The soil had been deeply plowed and mellow and the growth until this day has been rapid and strong and has yielded me a large amount of pasture and I ever the most vigorous crop of winter grain I ever saw. Another piece sown with buckwheat (about equal quantities of seed) about July 10th, looks well though at the harvesting of the buckwheat looked rather sorry; another piece sown with millet when the latter was about an inch high, did not come to light until the millet was out for hay, that also promises well, another sown on fodder corn stubble after the corn was cut and shocked, the rye harvested in, and that too will make a good crop, the last three pieces I intend to sow with clover the 1st of March.

The first I shall plow under about May 1st, for melons.

I have a neighbor who undertook to raise a crop of oats but from some cause the oats when near ripening lodged and the straw rotted on the ground. He then about half plowed it and sowed it with rye, for a while it seemed the oats would conquer but frost came, the oats yielded to it and dropped covering the rye completely but now January 1st, it makes a wonderful promise. The neighbors are looking at it with astonishment and say that hereafter they will sow rye and oats together, and let me ask, would it not save our winter wheat from freezing out? Farmers let us look to it. It is worthy the experiment. I think the oats will answer as a mulch and manure also as a good fall pasture.

WYANDOTTE.

Mr. Hurlbut's railroad bill, whose object is to facilitate and cheapen transportation between the West and East, proposes a double-track road for freight only from New York to Chicago, Council Bluffs and St. Louis. It is to be a virtually a government road. The estimated cost is \$105,000,000. and the government is to guarantee 5 per cent. interest on it at the rate of \$12,000 a mile or on a total of \$42,500,000; and in consideration of this it is to have a mortgage on the road and also on the rolling stock. It is to have 875 locomotives and 17,500 cars at the beginning.

The road is intended to be a regulator of freight rates in the same manner that the government-owned roads in Belgium are regulators of rates in that country. The government will establish the rates at a reasonable figure and thus force all parallel lines to conform to them.

A circular issued from Dunn's Mercantile Agency shows that there were 7,740 failures in the United States during the year 1875, with liabilities amounting to \$201,080,353, showing an increase as compared with the previous year of \$55,831,353. The number of failures in Kentucky was 148, with liabilities amounting to \$3,609,758. The average of liabilities in New York city was \$51,769, while the average for the entire country amounted to only \$25,960.

Crawford county, Pa., has in operation 68 factories, producing 6,810,000 pounds of cheese; Erie county, 22 factories, producing 2,610,000 pounds of cheese; Mercer and Venango counties, 11 factories, producing 747,700 pounds of cheese; the aggregate in the four North-west counties of Pennsylvania is 101 factories, producing 9,557,700 pounds of cheese.

## THE CENTENNIAL IN CONGRESS.

During the discussion of the Centennial Appropriation Bill in Congress, Mr. Phillips of Kansas made an eloquent appeal in support of the measure from which we take the following:

Mr. Chairman, I shall not consume much of your time. I desire very briefly to state why I think this House should vote for the centennial appropriation.

I do not believe there is a man in this House who will deny that our Government is fully committed to this celebration. Under authority of an act of Congress the Executive of the United States has invited the governments of foreign nations and the people of those nations through their governments to be present. Those invitations have been accepted, by nearly all of them. Appropriations have been made, according to the different modes of those nations, to meet the expenditures involved and to do their share toward it. Having therefore invited this cooperation and expenditure on their part, it would certainly be a very remarkable circumstance if our Government declined to give any aid to the enterprise itself. The appropriation will do as much for character of the centennial as the money will do. Should we adopt a less liberal policy—and I have no fear of it—we need not be surprised if foreign nations take less interest in it and do less for it. We have gone into this matter, and it behooves us to see that it is done decently.

The design of making it, as far as practicable, self-sustaining was a good one. Three-fourths of the amount to be expended will come from private and state enterprise and liberality. The remainder we are asked to give. I think that, under the circumstances, we get off cheap. It is only three and a half cents apiece. Where is the person who refuses to give it? As a general rule our political festivals are sustained purely by popular movements. Estimates for bunting, barbecues and fire-crackers do not appear in our budgets. Our average Fourth of July celebrations do not need them. John Smith, Sam Jones, and Jonathan Edwards resolve themselves into three committees, on invitations, rhetoric, and estates, and forthwith the "occasion" is a grand success. This international centennial cannot be done in that way. This is the boiled down essence of all the Fourth of July for a hundred years. It is not all for ourselves. We have inspired our people with love for the national air on the martial life and drum, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence has been like the voices of the lively oracles. Now we throw the gates wide open to all the world. We invite them to see our growth and prosperity; to study the theory and examine the practical working of a government of the people. If it is worth celebrating at all, it is worth doing it well. Uncle Sam knows the value of a cent exactly. He is waxing rich and strong because he knows it. He expects us to study that matter very closely, but he also expects us to remember that he was a mere man about it. He will wear his traditional white hat, but he will brush it when he cocks it among nations. He has invited all creation, and while he has demanded prudence from us, he will not thank us for parsimony. He feels that he owes this to his place in modern civilization and owes it to the downtrodden of all the earth.

I think there is probably not a man within the sound of my voice who does not believe that if we refuse this appropriation the exhibition will not be the success that I am sure every American desires it to be. If we make this appropriation, it is important that we do it at once. In a hundred days our guests will begin to come. Nor do I believe that city rivalries or jealousies will enter into this. We could not all be born in Philadelphia; but Uncle Sam was born there. He staked off his first claim around that old hall. In that hall, a hundred years ago, a handful of brave men met to cast the die of our national fortunes. Their circumstances were full of embarrassment. There was but little more than three millions of people in all the colonies. They were without resources and comparatively without credit. They scarcely knew how far they would be sustained in what they did.

They confronted one of the mightiest empires on the earth. There they uttered the Declaration of Independence, and a nation was born. They did far more. They did higher and better. Unawed by power and unchecked by conservatism, they uttered the grand old words that ring in our ears from happy school-boy days and which sent a thrill through the heart of struggling humanity all over the world: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that God created all men equal." It was not a "glittering generality." It declared that in the Government then formed all men should be equal in the eyes of the law.

We can look back, my friends. Look back over that hundred years. We can see the ship of state rocked in many a storm. We can remember, not without a tear, the brave men who died for it, and the wise men whose whole lives were given to developing the genius of the American Government, whose lives, founded on principle, are as illustrious as a martyr's death. We can recall those grand old words, and here, in this noontide of the nineteenth century, with the picture of the saved and redeemed Republic before us as it is to-day, rising in freedom from the clouds of war, we can wipe the perspiration from our brows, and modestly and reverently thank the Lord that, even if it took a hundred years, we were able to "hew to the line" these brave old patriots "scored" for us.

Colman's Rural World says:

Farmers often raise poor stock which will not begin to pay its cost, simply because at the start they save a dollar or two by using an inferior male animal. It is a well established fact that pure-bloods transmit their characteristics to their offspring with much more certainty than natives, which, being generally a combination of many strains of blood, are liable to give us progeny of all imaginable characteristics. But it does not follow that we cannot improve upon our native stock by carefully selecting the breed. Get the best is the true policy.

The Agriculturalist says:

The best mules are bred in Kentucky, and it is not uncommon to find teams there sixteen hands high, and weighing 1,400 pounds each. Although occasionally there are larger mules, even as high as eighteen hands, such are rare and undesirable. The use of mules is rapidly increasing in this country, there being over 1,500,000 in use in 1870, against 570,322 in 1850. When properly and kindly treated, the mule is not the vicious animal he is generally supposed to be, and it is a mistake to be prejudiced against him on that account.



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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.

A special and interesting department of the paper will be the *Letters from Farmers and Breeders*, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every point of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

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 THE FARMER 1 year (32 numbers) postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for \$1.25 per copy, WITH AN EXTRA COPY TO THE PERSON GETTING UP THE CLUB.  
 Address, J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas.

## CONCERNING A "CHEAP FLING."

Concerning the apprehensions of a recurrence of the grasshopper plague in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, to which we recently referred, the KANSAS FARMER, after quoting our remarks, makes some reassuring statements. It asserts that there are few grasshopper eggs deposited in the territory named, and that there are no reasons for expecting an immediate return of the pest. It adds that the farmers, except when compelled to part with their crops to pay pressing debts, have banded them with a care and economy never before known. All this is good news, and we hope the KANSAS FARMER's sources of information are trustworthy. It was surely unnecessary, however, that the FARMER, in communicating this bit of welcome intelligence, should make a cheap fling at "Eastern capitalists," and charge them with being chiefly to blame for the rates of transportation which eat up the Kansas farmer's profits. If it will find for us any Eastern capitalists who are making money out of Western railroads, at present, we shall be glad to make their acquaintance, for we have no knowledge of such. Kansas is the last State from which such a fling should come; for these very "Eastern capitalists," on more than one occasion, have given seed, and food, and clothing to supply the needs of her people.—*Boston Journal*.

What may be a "cheap fling" to our worthy Boston cotemporary is a most serious trouble to the farmers of the West. If the railroads of the West are not prosperous and paying, it is not because the country has not liberally donated to them millions upon millions of acres of such lands as free gifts, while States and counties have voted them subsidies almost sufficient to build their roads, but it is a lack of general prosperity, or to place it affirmatively, it is because the whole business of the country is paralyzed and prostrate. The fact that Kansas farmers cannot secure to themselves the cost of crops raised on cheap lands if shipped by rail to any general market, is a reason for such a staple as corn finding a dull sale at home at 25 cents per bushel. Eastern capital is not only reaping benefits of extortionate freights on every railroad in Kansas, but it has plastered the State over with cut throat mortgages, the benefits of which Eastern capitalists secure, bearing from twelve to thirty-six per cent. interest, which the necessities of a people who have suffered drought and grasshoppers and extortionate freights on their products have compelled them to place upon their lands "The cheap fling" of the *Journal* about giving food and clothing to Kansas would have been in better taste, if rich and aristocratic Boston had not within a short time, been the recipient of the princely generosity of the West that did not wait to ask whether the wealthy commonwealth of Massachusetts was not able to help her own chief city, stricken with fire.

The attention of parties wanting Cane Seed is called to the advertisement of the BLYMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in another column.

Imported Short-Horn Cows.—Mr. D. W. Crane of Durham Park, Kansas, kindly sends us a picture of his Short-Horn cow, Joan of Arc. At the Indiana State Fair of 1873, this cow weighed 1945 pounds. She is valued at \$2,000.

## Senator Bridges' Bill to Promote the Loss of Stock for the Benefit of Politicians and County Papers at the Expense of the Farmers of Kansas.

The following is the bill introduced by Senator Bridges of Doniphan county, which changes the present law only in the matter of publication, placing the notices only in the county papers at \$3 per stray, instead of in the FARMER at 50 cents per animal, as the law now stands.

## AN ACT.

To amend section 13 of chapter 105 of the general statutes, in relation to stock.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. The clerk immediately after receiving the certified copy from the justice, shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose; and whenever the appraised value of such strays or strays shall exceed ten dollars, said county clerk shall within ten days after receiving such certified description and appraisal (unless the animal shall have been previously reclaimed by the owner), publish or cause to be published in some newspaper published in said county, a notice for three consecutive weeks, containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which it was taken up, its appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, and the taker-up of such strays or strays shall pay to the publisher of said paper for the publishing of such notice a sum not exceeding three dollars, and the owner, upon proof and reclaiming of such strays or strays, shall pay to the taker-up of such strays or strays the above sum of three dollars, together with all other costs as now provided by law.

SEC. 2. Section thirteen of chapter one hundred and five of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Daily Commonwealth*.

This bill for some mysterious reason was referred to the Printing committee by the presiding officer of the Senate instead of to the committee on Agriculture where it belongs.

From the report of the *Commonwealth* we take the following discussion upon the bill when it was called up in committee of the whole in the Senate, Saturday February 13th.

Senator Bridges called up S. B. No. 140 an act to amend section 13 of chapter 105 of the general statutes, in relation to stock, which was read. This bill provides that all notices of strays shall be published in the county in which such strays are taken up.

Senator Bauserman objected to the bill on the ground that it provides for the publication of stray notices in county papers. He thought they should all be published in one paper.

Senator Bridges urged the passage of the bill as originally introduced. He believed in supporting county papers. County papers as a general thing, were read by all the intelligent citizens of the county; county papers had done more to build up the counties of the state than all the KANSAS FARMERS that had ever been published. He was opposed to supporting a monopoly of this kind. But few copies of the KANSAS FARMER were taken in Doniphan county, and he was in favor of supporting home industries.

Senator Dow was opposed to the bill. He believed that the KANSAS FARMER was the proper paper in which such notices should be published, as losers of stock would never think of looking in a county paper for such notices.

Senator Griffin moved to amend by making the price for each animal \$1.50 instead of \$3.00, as provided for in this bill.

Senator Miller offered an amendment to Senator Griffin's amendment by making the price \$2.00 for each animal.

Senator Bainum thought if the KANSAS FARMER could afford to advertise the stock for 50 cents, he thought that the county papers could afford to advertise them for \$1.50.

Senator Horton begged leave to remind the Senate that the KANSAS FARMER did the advertising by wholesale. As the law is at present, it got the entire advertising of the state and could well afford to do it for the price paid.

Senator Bartlett was opposed to this bill. It was well enough to support your local paper, but what good would it do to a man living 75 or 100 miles from where the stock is taken up to have the notice published in a county paper? The owner would never see the notice without the merest chance. When, on the other hand, if the law remains as it now is, every man in the state knew right where to look for the stray notice.

Senator Griffin's motion was lost, and Senator Miller's motion making the price \$2.00 prevailed.

The question then recurred on the motion to adopt the section as amended.

Senator Sims moved the rejection of the bill, in order to settle the trouble, which motion was lost.

Senator Schaeffer moved to amend by requiring the publisher of such paper to furnish each county clerk in the state with a copy of the paper. Senator Schaeffer afterwards withdrew his motion.

Senator Dow moved that this bill, as amended, be recommended for passage.

Senator Bartlett moved to amend by recommending its passage subject to amendment and debate, which motion was lost. Senator Dow's motion prevailed.

The brilliant statesman from Doniphan county, only seems to have considered one proposition: viz, supporting county papers—this is laudable and all well enough, but we believe the citizens of Kansas will remind Senator Bridges that he as a legislator is considering a law for finding stray stock, and not one giving fat fees to the county papers, and that legislation for the people, as well as common sense would dictate that a law that would most thoroughly and economically find strays, is the law that justice and right, without regard to the support of any press, would in-

dicating as the best measure for the people. It is no more a monopoly to publish all the strays of the state in one paper, than it is to give all the printing of a county or state to one office. It occurs to us as we believe it will to the farmers of Kansas, who are the most interested in this bill, if this Senator and other gentlemen favoring the passage of this bill wanted to make capital with their local papers they could find some better way to do so than by pulling to pieces one of the most effective and economical laws ever enacted in any state for finding lost stock. Should this become a law stock straying off beyond the lines of the county the owner lives in, necessitates him finding the papers of adjoining counties to see whether his stock is posted. If he fails to find it posted in adjoining counties he may continue to hunt up the papers of all the counties of the state before he can definitely settle in his own mind whether his animal is posted. Under the present law the FARMER is placed in the office of every county clerk in the state where any individual may learn in an hour whether his stock has been posted in any county in the State. No provision could be more thoroughly made to assist in running off stock and assisting dishonest parties in holding animals a raying beyond the limits of the counties where they are owned, than this bill of Senator Bridges. In a State like Kansas where there are thousands of stray animals in a year this bill besides imposing a useless and senseless high fee upon farmers, destroys the effectiveness of the present law and adds thousands of dollars to the losses now sustained by farmers even under the present law. The proposed change by Senator Bridges is entirely in the interest of the county press and not for farmers of the State and while there can be no objection to these politicians carrying favor with their local press it is absolutely ridiculous and stupidly wrong to say that the proposed change is in the interest of the farmers. Under the present law a stray is advertised throughout the whole State for 50 cents. The FARMER is placed in every county clerk's office free, for examination of those losing stock. Under Senator Bridges' bill farmers and others losing stock would pay \$3 per head to have their strays advertised in their own counties. If politicians want to prepare for the coming campaign, let them pay their local papers out of their own pockets or in some other way than taxing farmers \$3 for what is now more thoroughly done for 50 cents. This is a bare faced fraud, an attempt to further increase the taxation ground out of farmers for the benefit of politicians, while we are fully aware that this bill was introduced in obedience to the demand of the county papers and not to aid in finding lost stock, there can be no doubt but the practical working of the bill would be greatly to the advantage of horse and cattle thieves, who could run off stock two or three counties distant post them according to law advertise them in the county papers with little expectation of the owner being able to discover their whereabouts.

LATER.—Since writing the above, with the aid of the reportorial and press lobbies in attendance this farcical bill of Senator Bridges was passed in the senate. That it will not receive so favorable a support among the members of the House, our readers may rest assured. The \$3.00 fee of the bill was cut down to 50 cents which is no compensation where only a few strays are published. Let every citizen interested in preventing such senseless legislation, submit to their members the public sentiment of their various districts at once. As there are only some fifteen days remaining before the Session closes letters and remonstrances should be sent without a days delay.

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## PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

A bill has been introduced into the State Senate by Senator Halderman, and has been reported favorably by the Committee on Education, which contemplates the introduction into the common schools of the State, of some of the useful branches of study having special relation to Agriculture and the mechanical pursuits. The bill establishes a grade of teachers' certificates which shall embrace such studies, and as an incentive to teachers who shall qualify themselves to teach the additional branches in addition to those required to be taught in the schools the certificate is to run two years. The following extract embraces the changes which this bill makes in the existing law:

"Certificates issued by the county board shall be of three grades—first, second and third—and shall continue in force respectively two years, one year and six months, according to grade. Those of the first grade shall certify that the person to whom such certificate is given is qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, United States history, book-keeping, industrial drawing, the elements of entomology, the elements of botany, and the elements of geology no far as relates to the manner of production of soils and their adaptation to purposes of production. Certificates of the second and third grades shall certify that the person to whom such certificate is given is qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic and United States history."

This bill does not require that these additional branches shall be taught in all, or any of the schools, but leaves it still optional with the districts to introduce instruction in these or other branches, as they shall see fit. In other words, the bill does not change the course of study required to be taught in the common schools of the State. It is only intended to stimulate teachers to qualify themselves to teach in districts where it shall be demanded, something of the characteristics

and habits of noxious and of useful insects, something of the classification and of the laws of growth of plants, something of how to keep common accounts, to make our bills and draw receipts, how to sketch the plan of the new building proposed to be erected, or to make a sketch of the homestead farm, something of the history and form of government of the State and of the United States.

This bill has been brought forward to answer in some measure the demand growing out of the educational movement in the Grange, that a great deal of what in our present plans of instruction is merely disciplinary and abstract, shall be dropped; and that in its place shall be substituted instruction in what is useful; in what the children who are receiving their only education in the common schools can make of use in their occupations in after life.

It is not proposed to add to the labors of the teacher or the pupil; but to put in that kind of instruction which will be of lively and useful interest in place of the dry abstractions of advanced arithmetic; in place of that kind of dull grammatical analysis of our English which only teaches how to tear sentences to pieces, but never, in practice, teaches how to construct English sentences, either in speech or writing.

## THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The first appropriation bill introduced into the Legislature by the Centennial Board of Managers asked for \$25,000 with which to make an appropriate exhibition at Philadelphia. This bill was entirely defeated upon the ground, first, that it was too large an amount to ask for, and second, that the present Board required reorganization.

We believe as a plain business proposition, that the people of Kansas will recognize the fact that a reasonable amount of money expended in placing before the country the products and resources of Kansas at the coming centennial will assist practically to remove the cloud which overshadows the State today. We need people to fill our broad, rich valleys and to occupy the tens of thousands of acres of unoccupied land, and the opportunity to advertise the State presented by the Centennial cannot be lost. We believe the return will be a thousand fold in directing emigration again towards Kansas. That the patriotic sentiment among our people and the State pride we have, will, over and above the business consideration before mentioned, sanction a reasonable appropriation if surrounded as it should be, by guarantees that it will be properly expended.

## PRICE RAID SCIP CLAIMS.

For several years the holders of this scrip have asked the State to pay these claims. Commissioners from time to time have examined, passed upon and audited the scrip, and there seems to be no good reason for the State withholding payment upon such claims as are found to be right and just. If the State pays these claims, the amount may be collected for the general government, and thus justice be done without taking from the taxes of the people. Had the State never assumed payment of these claims, payment could long since have been had through the U. S. Court of claims.

## CAPITAL GRANGE SOCIAL.

Capital Grange of Topeka is a live progressive organization practically demonstrating the usefulness and value of such an organization. This Grange consists of about 120 members. In the early part of the winter a course of ten lectures were announced under the auspices of Capital Grange. These lectures are by the best scientific and educational talent to be found in the state. They are given each Friday evening in Representative Hall to large and attentive audiences. To defray the expenses of this course of lectures the grange held a social at Union Hall on the 9th of Feb. Over four hundred were in attendance. From 8 to 9 o'clock vocal and instrumental music was the order. From 9 to 12 supper was served of a good and substantial character with separate tables for Oysters and ice cream. A good quadrille band discoursed music for those who wished to take part in the dancing. The best of feeling prevailed and a general good time was enjoyed by all present. The net proceeds after paying all expenses was over one hundred dollars. As much of this fund as will not be used in defraying the expense of the Lecture course will be used in adding books to the library already begun.

## Minor Mention.

Rolling Ground.—From Messrs. Deere, Mansur & Co's. advertising circular of the Woolridge patent Adjustable Land Roller, we take the following excellent hints:

It crushes and pulverizes the soil. It presses the earth firmly and evenly to the seed. It leaves the surface of the soil even and smooth, thus preventing excessive radiation and drying out, so fatal to the germs of young plants; it allows the seeds of weeds to sprout evenly and all at once, so that more can be destroyed by a single cultivation than if no roller was used; so in the cultivation of corn, the land may be harrowed before the corn is up. The marks left by the corn planter are rendered uniform with the spaces between, and the washing out of the seed often prevented. The seed comes up in clean soil and has the start of weeds. This harrowing may, if necessary, be again followed by the roller, and the land left

in the best possible condition for cultivation, and with the corn well advanced before the next crop of weeds appear.

Removal.—Messrs. Montgomery, Ward & Co.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Ward, Montgomery & Co., to be found on the 5th page of this issue. These gentlemen are the originators of the system of direct dealing with the consumer at wholesale prices. From a small beginning they have by upright dealing and close attention to business built up a trade that is astonishing in its magnitude. From extracts taken from a letter of F. A. Thompson, ex-lecturer of the National Grange we are enabled to learn that their sales have averaged this season \$25,000 per week, and that they employ a force of 70 men to carry on their immense business. Their trade extends from Pennsylvania to Oregon. Their references are first class and their reputation as men of sound business integrity is unsurpassed. They carry in their mammoth establishment all classes of goods in general use. Any person sending to them their address with a request will receive a catalogue and price list of their goods with full instructions free. We commend this house to those in want of goods at bottom rates.

Girdled by that Admirable Restorative of health and physical power, Paoli's Electro-Voltaic Chain Belt, the debilitated nervous sufferer speedily recovers vigor, steady nerves, and lost flesh, and is permanently relieved of harassing symptoms. Depot of the Paoli Belt Company is 13 Union Square N. Y. C.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected, often works upon the Lungs.

NURSERY STOCK.—We are in receipt of the catalogue of Mr. Barnard, a reliable firm of nurserymen who are entitled to the trade of Southern Kansas. Send for their circular.

The great Rocky Mountain Resorts. Grand beyond comparison. Hot Sulphur, Soda, and other Springs, and Baths. Snow-capped mountains, cloudless skies. The climate a sure cure for Asthma. Those predisposed to pulmonary affections are restored to health. The route is by the Kansas Pacific Railway from Kansas City to Denver.

Send to Beverley R. Keim, General Passenger Agent Kansas City, for descriptive pamphlets.

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

L. Gerstel & Co. 165 Kansas Avenue, one door south of Dudley's Bank are paying the highest price for game of all kinds, poultry live and dressed, butter, eggs &c. Also purchasing hides, furs and pelts. Price list sent on application. Address L. Gerstel & Co. Topeka Kansas.

## MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO. Topeka Kansas.

## A FEW WORDS TO FRIBLE AND DELICATE WOMEN.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine, or to be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of any thing more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be upon your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful,—may be all overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper working of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while pericardial pain, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use be kept up for a reasonable length of time, the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on the subjects may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Adviser," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of disease peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent (post paid) to any address on receipt of \$1.00. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

We are in receipt of the wholesale catalogue from Samuel Kinsey's small fruit nurseries for 1876. Dayton, Ohio.



KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Summary of Proceedings from Monday, February 7, to Saturday, February 12, inclusive.

**FEBRUARY 7th.—Senate.**—The Senate concurred in the House resolution requiring the ways and means committee to report appropriations by February 10th. The greater part of the session was spent in committee of the whole discussing the state printing bill. The bill reported by the printing committee was advocated by members of the committee. The bill was opposed by several Senators on the ground that it proposed too great an increase in the state printer's fees. Senator Critchfield's motion finally prevailed, which was to send the bill back to the committee on printing with instructions to send for persons and papers, outside of Topeka, if necessary.

**House.**—H. B. No. 52, for the protection of birds, which was materially amended by the Senate, was, on motion of Mr. Glick, non-concurred in by the house.

In committee of the whole the discussion of H. B. No. 128, in relation to the commuting the sentence of convicts was resumed and occupied nearly all the afternoon.

Messrs. Haskell, Cook, Taylor (of Leavenworth), Richards (of Miami), Halliwell, Campbell, (of Johnson), were in favor of the bill. Messrs. Glick, West, Dixon (of Russell), Ballaine, Eskridge, Webb and Elder opposed it. No final action had been taken when the committee rose.

**FEBRUARY 8th.—Senate.**—In the Senate House Concurrent Resolution No. 18, relating to opening the Indian Territory was discussed, but the Senate refused to concur. Senator Martindale introduced a bill which prohibits the shipment of game from the state. In the afternoon H. B. No. 59, to abolish capital punishment, was discussed. The committee expressed its belief in the utility of hanging by recommending the rejection of the bill.

H. C. R. No. 39, memorializing Congress to amend the present timber culture act of the United States was concurred in.

**House.**—In the committee of the whole, S. B. No. 18, an act to provide for the protection of fish, was taken up.

This bill provides that it shall be unlawful at any time to take, catch or kill any fish in any of the waters of this state by means of any poisonous drugs, traps or set nets, posts or wires, and with seines, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifteen dollars, and was discussed at considerable length.

The bill was recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 296, to enable counties, cities and townships to vote aid to railroads, was then taken up. The bill was amended so as to require one-fourth of all the tax payers in the county to petition for an election; also so as to limit the giving of aid to counties having less than \$250,000 indebtedness, and townships having less than \$25,000 indebtedness. The bill was recommended for passage.

At night there was a debate in committee of the whole over the Centennial appropriation bill. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. Glick, Haskell, Cook, Eskridge, Ballaine, Elder and Waters, and against it by Messrs. Wood, Hackney, Stillings and Campbell.

**FEBRUARY 9th.**—The following bills were acted upon.

S. B. No. 66, to regulate attorney's fees in certain cases, was read and passed by a vote of 21 to 0.

S. B. No. 42, to amend section 1 of chapter 177 of the session laws of 1872, relating to section line roads, was read a third time and passed by a vote of 22 to 4.

S. B. No. 74, to provide for the protection of fish, was read the third time, and was lost by a vote of 15 to 11.

A resolution was passed asking our delegation in Congress, to oppose any change on the tariff on Castor beans.

**House.**—A large number of petitions were presented for and against a general Herd law. Bills presented:

H. B. No. 404, by Mr. Hackney: To abolish the normal schools at Leavenworth and Concordia, and donating the public property there to such municipalities.

H. B. No. 405, by Mr. Hackney: To abolish the blind asylum at Wyandotte, and to consolidate the same with the deaf and dumb asylum at Ottawa.

The Centennial Bill was again taken up. [The bill appropriates \$250,000 to the state board of Centennial managers, to enable them to erect a building at Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, for the exposition of Kansas products. The building to be sold for cash and proceeds to be placed in the Kansas treasury. All of the articles exhibited to be returned to the agricultural room in the state house in Topeka, there to constitute a museum and be preserved as the property of the state.]

Mr. Glick offered an amendment to increase it to \$300,000 but soon after withdrew it.

Mr. Wilson moved to insert \$20,000. Mr. Heddens moved to amend by inserting \$50,000. Mr. Heddens motion was lost, on a tie vote.

Mr. Elder moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again, which was adopted by 42 to 41.

**FEBRUARY 10th.**—Senator Martindale offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of regents and trustees of the Institutions of the State. Adopted.

No session in the afternoon.

**House.**—Mr. Farwell called up Senate concurrent resolution No. 2, relating to lands of the Kansas Pacific Railway, and the right to tax the same, and on his motion the resolution was adopted.

The Speaker, in the chair, announced as the order of business the further consideration of the Centennial bill.

Mr. Wood moved to make the amount \$12,500, which was lost.

Mr. Glick's motion, to make the appropriation \$25,000, was lost at a vote of 34 for to 49 against.

Mr. Benedict moved to insert \$10,000, which was adopted.

Mr. Elder moved to strike out \$10,000, which was lost by a vote of 40 to 46.

Mr. Eskridge said that he was not in favor of any smaller sum than \$25,000. He thought that would be enough, but did not think it was good policy to vote \$50,000.

Mr. Loy was in favor of the \$50,000 appropriation of last winter, and he was in favor of \$25,000, but would take less if we could not get that much.

Mr. Davis, of Brown, said his people were largely in favor of a proper show at Philadelphia. He wanted to see it so represented that no Kansas man would be ashamed to own that he belonged to Kansas.

The vote to recommit was taken here and lost, when Mr. Elder moved that the committee rise and recommend the enacting clause be stricken out. Agreed to and the committee rose and the House adopted the report.

Thus, this most meritorious bill was, defeated.

**Feb 11th.—Senate.**—The Senate defeated all the propositions to amend the constitution excepting one providing for appropriations to be made for two years, which passed.

Senator Horton, chairman of the committee on ways and means introduced S. B. No. 182: To amend section 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, of chapter 185, of the laws of 1873; being an act providing for the appointment of regents and trustees for the control of the public institutions of the State, approved March 6, 1873, which was read a first time.

On motion of Senator Martindale, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a second time, ordered to be printed, and placed at the head of the calendar.

This bill provides that the number of regents of the deaf and dumb, blind and insane asylums, be reduced to three instead of eighteen, as at present. In other words that three regents do the work now performed by eighteen.

The bill to increase the fees of Clerks of District courts was defeated.

**House.**—The senate bill forbidding courts to render judgment for attorneys fees in the collection of mortgages, etc.; was passed with a slight amendment.

The jury bill referred to above came up again, and its passage was recommended.

It provides that the trustees of townships and the mayor of cities shall select for jury men one person for each 50 persons on the assessment roll and no person shall serve who has been on the jury within a year.

Mr. Eskridge's bill depriving tenants of the benefits of the exemption laws for debts contracted for rents was emasculated of objectionable features and its passage recommended.

The committee on State affairs made a partial report showing that Mr. Mowry forged the Comanche county school bonds and recommending his expulsion from the house.

Late Superintendent McCarthy and Secretary of State Smallwood were held to a direct in duty in purchasing the bonds in opposition to the advice of Attorney General Williams. The testimony taken was not read or allowed to be seen, for prudential reasons.

**Feb. 12.—Senate.**—In committee of the whole the Texas cattle dead bill was recommended for passage. It leaves the road open to Wichita, S. R. N. Senate Bridges S. B. No. 140, which takes the stray notices from the Kansas Farmer and gives them to the local papers, was taken up.

**House.**—A communication was read from Ex-Secretary of State Smallwood in relation to the Comanche county bonds, and detailing the facts in relation to the purchase of those lucrative securities.

A long debate in regard to the expulsion of Mr. Mowry was had but was finally made the special order for Thursday next. Mr. Brumbaugh's resolution instructing Congress to repeal the specie resumption act was passed—43 to 40. The following was the vote.

Yeas—Ballaine, Benton, Berry, Brumbaugh, Burdick, Campbell of Johnson, Cochran, Conrad, Davis of Bourbon, Dixon of Russell, Dunnuck, Elder, Frost, Glick, Hackney, Hall, Halderman, Hollowell, Howell, Hoyt, Hubbard, Kelly, Little, Marvin, Page, Rager, Randall, Reynolds, Rogers, Root, Saxon, Smith, Sneed, Stewart of Bourbon, Stillings, Stone, Taylor of Leavenworth, Toothaker, Waters, Webb, West, Wood—42.

Nays—Arnold, Baer, Baldwin, Barnes, Benedict, Biddle, Bissell, Bonebrake, Campbell of Doniphan, Campbell of Marion, Clark, Cook, Davis of Brown, Davis of Miami, Dennis, Driscoll, Duncan of Harvey, Eskridge, Foster, Ferguson, Green, Hastings, Johnson, Kelllogg, Kirk, Loy, Magill, Morse, Nicholds, Of Cloud, Pierce, Richardson, Stevens, Taylor of Reno, Tomlinson, Warning, White, Wilson, Wright, Mr. Speaker—40.

**REPORTS FROM MILLS.**

We are selling at this date, Feb. 4th, flour at \$2, \$3.75, \$3.10 and \$4.40 per sack of 98 lbs.; buckwheat flour, \$2.50; corn meal, bolted, 90c per 100 lbs.; not bolted, 70c; middlings, \$1.25; bran, mixed, 65c per cwt. We will pay for fall wheat, 90c to \$1.15; spring wheat, 80c to 87½c. Supplies limited.

WM. DAIL.

Oswatie, Kan., Feb. 4, 1876.

We are buying best Atchison spring wheat flour at \$8. We do not run a flouring mill, but are sawing native lumber for \$8 per 1,000 feet.

P. M. HODGES.

Smithland, Jackson Co., Kan.

**EDITOR FARMER:**—Is the native mulberry equally as good for silk raising as any other, and can it be propagated from the seed. Where can a few silk worm eggs be obtained for a trial with the leaves of the osage orange, or native mulberry?

J. RUTV.

**Market Review.**

All Rail Freight Rates.

The following are the through rates by rail from Kansas City to the points mentioned for fourth class freight, and for grain per 100 pounds weight:

Fourth class. Grain.

Boston.....70c 65c

New York.....65c 60c

Philadelphia.....60c 55c

Baltimore.....60c 55c

Buffalo.....45c 40c

Toledo.....40c 35c

Chicago.....30c 25c

St. Louis.....25c 20c

N. Y. Markets.

From the American Grocer of N. Y., we take the following quotations:

FLOUR—Western Shipping Extra per bbl \$4.00 @ \$5.25. Spring Wheat extra, \$5.00 @ \$6.20. St. Louis double extra, \$7.35 @ \$8.00.

CORN MEAL—Bolted yellow, \$1.30. Bolted white, \$1.40.

WHEAT—Red winter, \$1.25 @ \$1.30. White winter, \$1.35 @ \$1.50.

CORN—Old West, mixed, 69 @ 70, New mixed, 63 @ 65.

OATS—Western, 45 @ 46. White No. 1, 51 @ 52.

WOOL—Ohio and Michigan fleeces, 44 @ 47.

St. Louis Markets.

CATTLE—Prime native steers, 4 35 to 4 62; common native steers, 2 25 to 2 75; choice through fat Texas steers, 3 50; common and thin steers, heifers, bulls, &c., 1 50 to 1 87½.

HOGS—From packers, demand strong, with inadequate supply, 7 80 to 7 90; for extra lots, stockers, 5 75 to 6 75.

SHEEP—Strong at 2 75 to 3 75 for common; 5 to 5 75 for extra.

WHEAT—Red winter, No. 2, 1 52½ to 1 58. CORN—No. 2, mixed, 39½ to 40½.

OATS—Fresh, 34 to 35. BARLEY—Choice, 1 15 to 1 17; fancy, 1 20 to 1 25.

Kansas City Markets.

WHEAT—Red winter No. 3, 1 30 to 1 31. CORN—No. 2, shelled, 30 to 31; No. 2 in the Ear, 25 to 28c.

Topeka Grain Market.

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

WHEAT—Per bu Spring.....80

Fall, No. 1.....1.10

No. 2.....1.00

No. 3......90

CORN—Per bu.....35

White, No. 1.....35

Yellow.....35

OATS—Per bu.....20

RYE—Per bu.....40

BARLEY—Per bu.....3.75

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1.....3.75

No. 2.....3.75

No. 3.....3.75

Buckwheat.....4.40

CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.....1.00

Corn Chop.....1.00

Rye Chop.....1.00

MILLET SEED.....1.75

HUNGARIAN—per bu......35

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Corrected weekly by Black & Krass, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green......05 @ .05½

Dry Flint......11 @ .11½

Dry Salt......11 @ .11½

Calf, Green......11 @ .11½

Kip, Green......11 @ .11½

Sheep, Pelts green......50

Dressed Hides are bought at ¼ off the price

TALLOW—in Cakes.....1.00 @ 1.07

SKINS—Timber Wolf.....1.50 @ 1.75

Fairie Wolf......60 @ .75

Ox.....2.50 @ 3.00

Mink.....1.00 @ 1.50

Raccoon.....1.00 @ 1.50

Wild Cat......30 @ .50

Skunk, Black......25 @ .50

Short Striped......25 @ .50

Pole Cat......10 @ .25

Opossum......05 @ .10

Deer, dry, per lb......25 @ .35

Beaver dry and clean, per lb......75 @ 1.00

Muskrats......10 @ .25

SPECIAL TERMS TO MARKET GARDENERS.

TRY OUR CATALOGUES FREE.

FOR FRESH SEEDS.

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Special Notice to our Readers.

SPECIAL CALL.

Agents Wanted

To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS.

Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to Agents by any House. An easy and pleasant employment.

The value of the celebrated new Patent Improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 400 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than one thousand of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as ALLEN R. WYATT, M. D., and Wm. BEATLEY, M. D., writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.

Read the following certificates:

EMERSON STATHOS, LOANS CO., KY., June 6th, 1874.

Dr. J. BALL & Co., Louisville.

GENTLEMEN: Your Patent Eye Cups are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too sceptical public; but of this as regards their general acceptance and endorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my country recommend your Eye Cups.

I am, respectfully, J. A. L. ROYER.

WILLIAM BEATLEY, M.D., SALVIA, KY., writes: "Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."

ALEX. R. WYATT, M.D., ARCHBOLD, Pa., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve, to my utter astonishment your Patent Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

Rev. S. B. FALKENBERG, Minister of the M. E. Church, writes: "Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your invaluable Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law; that they literally fed the eyes with the food they needed for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enshrined in the affectionate memories of multiplied thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

HORACE B. DURANT, M.D., says: "I sold, and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make it fast, too; no small cash penny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be long-lived."

Mayor E. C. ELLIS wrote us, November 10th, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Eye Cups, and am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. They are certainly the greatest invention of the age."

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, late Editor of the



## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## FANNY.

What blossom have you brought to-day,  
Beside my pillow, dear, to lay?  
Come let me see my prize.  
A velvet pansy, large and fair,  
With petals yellow as her hair,  
And purple as your eyes.

think I know the very spot,  
Where, bordered with forget-me-not,  
This lovely blossom grew;  
We knew that pansy bed of old,  
A sweet, swift story there was told,  
Between black eyes and blue.

It seems but yesterday we stood,  
Each unto each God's greatest good,  
Beneath the morning sky!  
We stood as lovers stand, to part,  
(But hand from hand, not heart from heart),  
With lingering good-bye.

Upon your snow-white dress you wore  
One blossom plucked an hour before,  
While still the dew was wet:  
A purple pansy, fair as this,  
I took it, with your first shy kiss:  
I have that blossom yet.

We thought our fate was hard that day,  
But, darling, we have learned to say,  
"Whatever is, is best."  
That far-off parting which is o'er,  
Foretold one longer, on before,  
Awaiting with the rest.

We wait as friends and lovers do,  
Each reading true heart through and through,  
Until that parting come.  
Then if you speak I shall not hear,  
I shall not feel your presence near,  
Nor answer. Death is dumb.

You may bring pansies, too, that day,  
To spread above the senseless clay,  
But none so sweet as this:  
And never one like that dear flower,  
You gave me in love's dawning hour,  
With your shy clinging kiss.

I may not give you courage strong,  
And help and counsel all life long,  
As once I hoped to do.  
But, love, be fearless, faithful, brave:  
The pansies on my quiet grave  
May bring heart's ease for you.

## TI DINNESS AT HOME.

"Oh, my fortune is made" says the young wife after the honeymoon is over, "I have no need to be so particular about my personal appearance now a-days," "and besides" she adds, if a friend gives her a warning reproval about her slovenliness, "George did not marry me for my clothes." No, of course he did not, but your neat and becoming dress was one of your attractions, and in his imagination he often saw a picture of your smiling face, shining hair, clean calico dress and linen collar as you would appear in the mornings in the home he would provide for you, which was quite as dear to him, and of which he was quite as proud as he was of your evening toilets of silks and ribbons and flowers during your courtship. And now when you are domiciled in that home of your own, whether it be a cottage or a brown stone front, don't disappoint your husband by appearing in a soiled dress, crumpled collar and cuffs which you think will do for mornings, and with your head bristling with crimples, old hair pins and twists of paper. The metamorphosis is too great a trial to any man's affection, and the risk of any young wife's "fortune" is too great. Now that you have won that fortune, the love of a good man, let me tell you that the secret of your future happiness lies in keeping it, and the same endeavors that you put forth to secure it are necessary to make it endure. Remember you not only put on your best garments then, but your best manners and your best temper as well. As far as lies in your power, keep these always with you, make your best possible appearance before your husband at all times and you may count pretty safely on a happy life.

## A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

BY CHARLES E. HURD.

Those familiar with the lumber regions, not only of the United States, but of Canada, know that the great streams which float the huge rafts of timber down to the various ports and mills along their course are often made serviceable for other purposes. Sometimes the lumberman, or shingle maker takes his family with him to the scene of his winter's labor; and in the spring, when the season's work is ended, places them—women and children, sometimes a round dozen—on a raft of logs or shingles, and keeping close to the shore, floats down ten, twenty, or thirty miles to his home. The hunter, who has for weeks hunted and trapped in the vast forests along these streams, binds his packages of furs together makes himself a conveyance by lashing half a dozen logs firmly to each other, and accomplishes his journey of a hundred or more miles in twenty-four hours.

As a general thing there is little risk in such a journey. If the weather is fair and the river clear of floating lumber, there is hardly more danger than there would be in making the distance behind a pair of farm horses in a country wagon. People, however, if they live in constant contact with danger, grow careless in time, and often risk their own lives and those of others where there is no apparent necessity.

And so it happened in the instance I am about to relate.

John Allen was a well-to-do farmer of Woodstock, on the St. John's River, and besides the income derived from his land and dairy, he owned in connection with his son a tract of wild timber, some dozen miles up the river. Beginning to turn its advantage to account in a small way, the two had erected a small shingle mill near the shore and kept a half dozen men at work during the winter. The result the first year was so satisfactory that it was resolved to increase the facilities of the manufacture, and, that it might be done understandingly, they determined to visit the mill for a personal examination.

They were to have one of the farm hands drive them up as far as they could get with a

team, and from that point it was hardly more than a mile to the mill. More than half way the road was merely a rough cart track through the woods, making the journey rather a tedious one; but by starting very early in the morning they calculated to make all the necessary investigations and get back early in the afternoon.

This was the plan agreed upon, and the time set was the following Saturday. As soon as it became known in the house the two youngest boys, Harry and Jack, were wild with excitement.

"Mayn't we go too?" they shouted in concert. Please let us go. We never saw a shingle mill.

"A shingle mill isn't much to see," answered their father. And, besides, you'll be getting into all sorts of danger."

"Oh! no, we won't. We'll be so careful if you'll let us go. It would be such a nice ride."

"Why don't you let them go, father?" said Mrs. Allen. "They won't take up much room, and they'll enjoy it so much."

"Well, well," said the farmer, good naturedly, "let 'em go, let 'em go. I shall have to take the double wagon if they go, though; and that's big enough for the whole family."

"Why not take the whole family then?" asked Mrs. Allen, half in earnest. "I've hardly been out of doors the whole winter and spring, and I should enjoy the ride as well as the boys."

Farmer Allen laughed. "Any more want to go? What would you do with the baby?"

"Take her, of course. You don't suppose weather like this would hurt her? She needs air as much as anybody."

"Are you really in earnest, mother?" "Certainly. I don't see why you can't make a pleasure jaunt out of it as well as a business one. I haven't been so far from home for five years, and I guess the house could get along without me for half a day. Becky can get dinner for the men at noon, and we should get home by two or three o'clock at the latest."

So the matter was settled.

At 7 o'clock the next Saturday morning the party set out, all in the best of spirits. Innumerable charges were left with Becky as to do about dinner and how to dispose of other household duties, if they should not return at the time expected. A huge basket of lunch was placed under the seat much to the satisfaction of Harry and Jack, who had been too much excited in regard to the journey to care for breakfast.

It was a splendid April morning, and but for the brown looks of the fields and thinly leaved trees would have seemed like June. The sun shone and the birds sang and everything seemed delightful. The two boys were constantly finding something new to admire in the things about them, and their merry shouts often occasioned a sympathetic "coo" on the part of the baby, who stared with her big round eyes at the commonest objects as if they were the most wonderful things in the world.

It was after 11 o'clock when they reached the mill. The wagon had been left at the end of the road, a mile back, the horses taken out, and a bag of oats emptied upon the ground for them. They were both steady going old veterans, used to the harrow and plow, and would stand just where they were left hours at a time. The farmer, however, had taken the precaution, after putting the bridges in the wagon, to tie the halter to one of the wheels.

The mill stood close down to the water's edge, and in front and all around it were heaps of blocks, refuse timber, logs and shavings. It was not a very romantic looking place, but the children were delighted with it.

The long ride had given them all a good appetite. A rough table was made out of some boards laid across a couple of stumps, and the contents of the big basket was soon placed upon it. Lunch finished, the farmer and his son began their investigations, while Mrs. Allen and the children wandered about looking for arbutus and gathering pine cones. There was more to be looked after about the mill than was expected, and it was about 2 o'clock before the job was finished.

So busy had they been that the gradual clouding up of the sky had not been noticed, and it was not until the sudden pattering of rain upon the leaves that the little party began to look about them.

"It's nothing but an April shower," said Tom. "We shall have to get under the mill till it passes over."

"Don't you believe it," said the farmer. "We have had rain hanging around for a week past, and we've got it now, sure enough. Do the best we can, we shall be drenched. You run on ahead, Tom, and put the horses in, so as to be ready by the time we get there. We'll be right after you."

Obedient to his father's advice, Tom hurried rapidly along the path leading to the spot where the team had been left, while the remainder of the party followed after as fast as they could. The place was reached at last. The wagon was there, the two bridges lay just where they were thrown, but the horses were gone.

For a moment the farmer stood dumbfounded. Then he began to examine their tracks.

"It's plain enough," at last he hurriedly said. "They've slipped the halter and have started back home. You'll have to see if you can overtake them, Tom. I'll take your mother and children back to the mill. The wind is rising, and its setting in for a cold, raw storm."

The rain came faster and faster, and by the time they had regained the shelter of the mill they were thoroughly wet through. A fire was soon kindled in the little cracked stove used by the shingle makers the winter before, and the time spent in waiting for Tom's return was employed in drying their clothes.

An hour passed away. The storm grew more and more furious. The rain poured down in torrents, and the great tops of the pine trees bent and writhed in the terrible gusts, which became more and more frequent. The river, always rapid and strong, was now a fierce, turbulent stream, whose middle current nothing could cross in safety.

At last Tom burst into the mill.

"It's of no use," he exclaimed. "We've got to stay here or swim home. I went clear to the main road, more than five miles from here, and found that the horses have turned the wrong way, instead of going home. If they had gone straight back the men would have known something had happened and come for us; but there is no chance for that now."

At this Harry and Jack began to cry; and even Mrs. Allen looked dismayed.

"Staying here to-night is out of the question," said Mr. Allen. "We must get home somehow. We haven't a morsel to eat, and every hour we stay makes it worse. We're in for a long storm and the roads from here to the turnpike will be under water within twelve hours."

"What shall we do then?" asked Tom, who

was holding his dripping coat before the blaze.

Mrs. Allen shook his head. "If it was fair weather I should know what to do quick enough; and I don't know but we shall be obliged to come to it anyway."

"Why, what do you mean, father?" asked Mrs. Allen, anxiously.

He pointed to the river. "I should take the shingle raft lying there by the landing. It is staunch and strong and just as safe as any boat that ever floated on the St. John River."

Mrs. Allen had all a woman's dread of water, and her heart sank at once. But the idea of being compelled to remain for two or three days in that desolate spot, without food or a chance to sleep, was more dreadful yet, and she felt almost like urging her husband to carry out the desperate idea he had announced.

"We've got to decide upon something pretty quick," continued the farmer. "It'll be dark in an hour, and we shall have no choice."

He went to the window and looked out for a moment at the river. Then he came back to the stove.

"It storms fearfully; but then we're pretty high as wet as we can be now. I believe we can keep in shore without much trouble, and at the rate the stream is running now we should reach Woodstock in less than an hour. I've done it in worse weather than this."

"I shouldn't be afraid myself," said Tom; "but then there's mother and the children to think of."

"I'm not afraid, Tom," said Mrs. Allen. "And even if I were, I believe it's the only thing we can do."

"We'll try it, then," said Mr. Allen, decidedly. "Come, Tom, we've no time to lose. See if there is rope enough in the corner there for a coil to throw ashore when we get to the landing at Woodstock, and put the paddles aboard. Let me take the baby, mother. Now, boys, jump on. There's room enough for a regiment. You'll have to make up your mind to stand a good deal of water the next hour. Push her off!"

The raft swung slowly round from its fastenings, and in another minute struck the shore current, which thoughtless swift than that in the middle of the river, was yet so strong as to make safe navigation a difficult task. The rain came with such blinding force that it was almost impossible to see the shore, and the increasing dusk threatened to grow into total darkness before the end of their perilous journey was reached.

It was barely three-quarters of an hour from the time they left their starting point when the raft touched the landing place at Woodstock, and Tom, rope in hand, jumped on shore, to throw the loop over the post which had always stood there.

To his dismay, the post was gone, and as the raft swept along he left the rope slip through his fingers, in spite of his endeavors to hold it. There was another point, lower down where the raft might strike, if his father could keep it out of the current by his single arm. Beyond that the river made a sudden bend, and if the landing should be missed there, no power could keep them from going down the river.

He hurried to the nearest houses of the village and gave the alarm, and then flew down the street, which ran parallel with the river, to the lower landing. He was just in time to see his father spring from the raft, holding the rope, and rushing in the water up to his w. caught hold of it to assist. Their united strength bade fair to bring the raft into the eddy, and the shouts of the rapidly-advancing men, who had been roused by Tom's brief warning, gave them additional energy. Two minutes later half a dozen strong arms were aiding them, and the raft was slowly drawing to the shore. When the rope suddenly parted.

With a wild scream, the mother rose, with her babe in her arms, as if to plunge in the river. Then, seeming to remember the children who clung to her garments, she sank down again, and the next moment the fierce current had swept them away and the darkness.

There was but one hope more. If the ferry, five miles lower down, could be reached in time, they might be saved; and the almost distracted father and son, mounted on horses provided by sympathizing friends, galloped there. Too late! The ferry-keeper had seen some black object rush by in the darkness, and had heard cries for help, which he was unable to give. They were in the hands of God, and He only could help them.

All that night Farmer Allen paced the floor of his desolate home. The friends who came to comfort him found their endeavors vain. He wished to be alone with his sorrow. Tom had remained at the ferry, determined to take a boat at early daylight and follow down the river.

There was little sleep that night in Woodstock, and long before the usual time for the village to be astir little groups were abroad in the rain, discussing the sad event of the preceding evening. Suddenly there was a stir in the direction of the little telegraph of fice, and the operator who slept there, came rushing out with a sealed envelope in his hand, in a state of great excitement.

"Who'll carry this over to Farmer Allen's?" he shouted.

"What is it? Any news? Is it about his folks?"

"He'll tell you. Its his news. I've no right to tell you. I wish I had! Who'll take it?"

"I will! I will!" exclaimed a half a dozen, eager to bear the news.

The message was entrusted to one of the fleetest-footed boys of the village, who sped over the mile which lay between the office and Farmer Allen's like a greyhound.

"Here's something for you," he panted, as he burst into the house without knocking. The farmer took it mechanically, without a thought that it concerned those whom he already looked upon as in heaven. Breaking the seal, he opened the folded slip of paper and glanced at its contents. Then with a fervent "Thank God!" he fell upon his knees and the feeling so long pent up found vent in tears of thankfulness.

The message was a brief one. It ran:

FREDERICKTON, N. B., April 10th.

"John Allen—Your wife and children were picked up at light this morning, on a shingle-raft, three miles above this city. All safe. Answer."

Swift as were the feet of the messenger, they had hard work to keep pace with John Allen's on the return. The news spread like wild-fire, and within half an hour everybody in Woodstock knew the contents of the dispatch.

Little more need be said. Farmer Allen followed the message he sent without the

loss of an hour. That was Sunday morning, and it was Thursday night before the parted household again met beneath the roof whose few hours desolation made it yet the more sacred and precious to all.—All the Year Round.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

## Plants of Mulberry Trees for Sale

AT SILKVILLE, WILLIAMSBURG P. O., KANSAS.  
White kind—cuttings selected among the best varieties, \$4 per 1000; \$30 per 10,000; Rooted ones, 2 or 3 years old, 10 cents a piece \$25 per 100.  
Seedlings, from 1 to 3 feet high, \$4 per 100.  
Layers, 1 year old, from 8 to 16 feet high, 8 cents a piece; \$5 per 100.  
Cuttings of Mulberry Lhon, 1 cent a piece; 80 cents per 100. But a few for sale, just now. We will have plenty next year. Address,  
S. L. CROZIER,  
Williamsburg, Franklin Co., Kansas.

## Clarks' Anti-Bilious Compound

Never fails to give a good appetite. It purifies the blood, and restores to the liver its primitive health and vigor. It is the best remedy in existence for the cure of Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sourness of Stomach, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhea, Liver Complaint, Bilelessness, Jaundice, Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever and Ague, General Debility, Nervous Headache, and Female Diseases.

A REWARD  
Was, for three years, offered for any case of the above diseases which could not be cured by Clarks' Anti-Bilious Compound.

It is sold by nearly every druggist in the United States. Price \$1.00 per bottle.  
R. C. & C. S. CLARK,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

## SEEDS

Blue Grass Seed.....\$1.50 bu.  
Extra Clean Blue Grass Seed.....3.00 "  
Orchard Grass.....3.00 "

"No charge for packing or delivery at Railroad or Express Office here."

My Illustrated Seed Catalogue with handsome colored plates will be mailed on receipt of 6 cents to pay postage.

Address JOHN KERN,  
211 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.  
"State where you saw this advertisement."

## FINE TEAS

—AT—  
FIRST COST.  
Get your Tea direct from the Importer at first cost and free from adulteration.

## English's Pure Teas,

All kinds, put up in airtight lined patent boxes, 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb., 5 lb., all first grade Teas, perfectly pure and free from adulteration. The sale of these fine Teas now extends to every village and town in the Union. I will supply families direct at the following prices—all first quality—express or postage prepaid:

1 lb. box.....\$0.80 5 lb. box.....\$3.00  
2 lb. box.....1.35 8 ".....4.75  
3 ".....2.00 12 ".....6.75

These prices are for the Tea delivered to you without cost of carriage. Remit money with the order. 10 lbs. and over can get O. D. Make P. O. orders payable at Station D, New York.

Address, WILLIAM ENGLISH,  
Importer of High Grade Teas  
340 East 16th St., New York.

Very few stores keep these fine Teas; no stockkeeper could possibly sell this quality at these prices. All goods shipped same day order is received, express or postage prepaid. Every box is sealed and bears my trade-mark and signature.

Please state you saw this in the KANSAS FARMER.

D<sup>P</sup> OF H<sup>B</sup>

BROTHER PATRONS:—Now is the time to save money by sending us for your GROCERIES. DRY GOODS, WAGONS, MACHINERY, or ANYTHING you may want. Also, ship us your COTTON, TOBACCO, GRAIN, &c. Best prices obtained and charges least. We are now making a specialty of this business for you.

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A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF  
Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter, Eggs, &c. Particular attention given to Wool,  
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For sale and purchase of Farm Products, family supplies and Farming Implements, No. 304 North 3rd St.,  
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Consignments of GRAIN solicited.

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## Twenty-Five Thousand Sheep For Sale.

10,000 Mexican Ewes, 1 to 5 years old, sound and healthy.

10,000 Imported Ewes, 1 to 4 years old,  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  from full blooded Spanish Merino rams.

2,500 Imported Wethers, same grade as imported Ewes.

Also, this spring Lambs, to be six months old when delivered.

All to be delivered between October 1st and November 1st, 1876.

Correspondence solicited.

F. KELLERMANN,  
Russell, Russell County, Kansas.

## SEED SWEET POTATOES. Eight Hundred Bushels for Sale.

For price and varieties send to  
CARTER & ESTABROOK,  
Growers of Sweet Potatoes and Plants,  
Emporia, Kansas.

## GOOD SEEDS

Grown with care and pains taking from selected stocks ALWAYS PAY. Try mine. See advertisement "All About Gardening."

## A CHEAP LITTLE FARM!

To some man of small means who would rather own a home than work rented land, I offer a little place of 40 acres of choice limestone land, with small log house, good well, few fruit trees, breaking and fencing, close by good school, Grange and regular church service, convenient to stock range and water, timber, P. O., flouring and saw mills, and only 35 miles from Topeka or Lawrence.

Title perfect. PRICE, \$150. Good cows and young cattle taken.

P. D. COBURN,  
Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas.

## Beckwith Double Thread Sewing Machine,

FOR HAND OR TREADLE.  
ONLY \$25. Makes Lock-stitch. Will not rip or ravel. Does all kinds of work. Fully warranted. Address for descriptive circulars,  
W. H. JOHNSON,  
State Agent,  
P. O. Box 765, Topeka, Kansas.

## GRAPE VINES.

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

## HOME



## THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the week ending Feb. 16.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltz, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Cyrus Lowry, Reeder Tp., Jan 21, 1876, one half year old, color white, light ears red, red on the legs near the hoofs. Valued at \$15.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Warren Davis, Marmaton Tp., one 2 yr old red steer, marked with swallow fork and underbit in right ear. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. A. Gemaunius, Oage Tp., one red heifer, supposed to be 3 yrs old, star in forehead, marked with a crop of old teeth, swallow fork and underbit in right ear. (Residence 2 miles south of Barnesville.) Valued at \$15.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Weiss, Walnut Tp., Dec 13, 1875, one light brown heifer, 2 yrs old, medium size, crop of old teeth, swallow fork and underbit in right ear. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Brown, Walnut Tp., Dec 13, 1875, one black mare colt, about 8 months old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Thos Hart, Padonia Tp., Nov 1, 1875, one steer, 1 yr old past, light brindle, common size, smooth crop of left ear, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Also, one deep red steer, 1 yr old, small size, underbit on each ear, slit in each ear, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John A. Fraser, Hiawatha Tp., Jan 15, 1876, one steer, 2 yrs old, white, with red spots on head and right side, branded "B" on left hip, left ear clipped. Valued at \$15.

Coffee County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. P. Thornberry, Avon Tp., Dec 20, 1875, one light brown steer, 2 yrs old, branded on right hip, brand unknown. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Philip Corst, Star Tp., one white heifer, red on end of ears, 7 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by M. E. Grimes, Burlington Tp., one yearling steer, red on end of ears, 1 yr old, star in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Also, one yearling steer, light roan, red ears, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Also, one pale red yearling heifer, some white, small star on forehead, white on the belly, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Newland, Liberty Tp., one blue roan cow, 3 yrs old, red on right ear, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by John P. Line, Jan 8, 1876, in Leroy Tp., one bay mare, 6 yrs old, 14 hds high, hind legs white, collar marked, blind in one eye, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

Davis County—P. V. Trowling, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Christensen, Jackson Tp., Jan 15, 1876, one 2 yr old heifer, part white, with some red, red neck and ears, no marks or brands discovered. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Dustin Davis, Milford Tp., Jan 7, 1876, one bay mare, 6 yrs old, about 14 hds high, hind legs white, collar marked. Valued at \$75.

Elk County—Thos. Hawkins, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. W. Rogers, six miles west of Longton, Elk County, Jan 7, 1876, one bay mare, 14 hds high, black mane and tail, some white on left hind foot, 2 yrs old last spring.

Greenwood County—W. S. Reece, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H. M. Shepard, Spring Creek Tp., Nov 15, 1875, one sorrel mare, 3 yrs old, white strip in the face, one white hind foot, about 14 hds high, no marks or brands.

Lyons County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John R. Maddock, Emporia Tp., Nov 1875, one 2 yr old heifer, white roan neck, branded "C" on the left hip, slit in left ear. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by David T. Lewis, of Emporia Tp., Nov 8, 1875, one red steer, branded "M" on right hip, and "C" on right horn, a little white about the head. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Also, one red brindle steer, branded "M" on right hip and "C" on right horn, a little white about the head, and a little white about the forehead. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by A. E. Hodges, Fremont Tp., Dec 30, 1875, one dark brown mare, 8 yrs old, 14 hds high, white hairs made by the collar, branded "S" on left shoulder. Valued at \$45.

COLT—Also, one black mare colt, 3 yrs old last spring, star in forehead. Valued at \$45.

COLT—Also, one black mare colt, 1 yr old last spring, star in forehead. Valued at \$25.

COW—Also, one dark brown horse colt, 7 or 8 months old, branded "C" on left hip, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Nell Campbell, Pike Tp., Jan 5, 1876, one black cow, 3 yrs old, red on left ear, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by M. H. Cully, Center Tp., Dec 28, 1875, one bay mare colt, 3 yrs old last spring, small star in face, slit on nose. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Also, one bay mare colt, 2 yrs old last spring, left hind foot white. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Also, one roan yearling steer, branded with figure "10" on crop of each ear. Valued at \$15.

Miami County—G. H. Giller, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Francis Hastings, Wea Tp., Jan 5, one white yearling steer, some red on head and underbit in right ear, piece of left horn broken off. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Dave Morgan, Wea Tp., Jan 5, one deep red yearling steer, underbit in right ear, some white on the head and body, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

HORN—Taken up by Clark Johnston, Sugar Creek Tp., Nov 31, one dark brown horse, 2 yrs old, black mane and tail, black stripe on back, branded "C" on left hip, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by J. M. Coffman, Stanton Tp., one bay yearling filly, black in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by John Fort, Middle Creek Tp., Nov 1, one gray mare, 8 yrs old, 8 yrs old, gray mane and tail, left hind foot white, the other feet black, saddle and collar marked. Valued at \$25.

Nemaha County—Walter J. Ingram, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Jack Hessler, Rock Creek Tp., one bay mare colt, about 8 months old, 2 white hind feet, little white on fore feet in front just above the hoofs. Valued at \$15.

Neosho County—C. F. Stanier, Clerk.

HORN—Taken up by Wm Buchanan, Shiloh Tp., Jan 5, 1876, one bay horse, 2 yrs old, blind in left eye and right eye weak, corks in right fore foot, little lame, both hind feet white, saddle mark on back, small star in forehead and face, about 15 hds high. Valued at \$25.

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. D. Giltell, Mill Creek Tp., Dec 10, 1875, one dark red heifer, 3 yrs old past, small white spots all over the head and body, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Geo. Ladner, Clear Creek Tp., Dec 1, 1875, one mare colt, 3 yrs old past, light bay, no marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

HORN—Taken up by Joseph Wyckoff, Center Tp., Dec 7, 1875, one sorrel horse, bald face, about 14 hds high, branded "J. C." about 3 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by Samuel Cooper, Louisville Tp., one dark bay filly, supposed to be 2 yrs old last spring. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. Lowder, Blue Tp., one red steer, 1 yr old, slit in right ear, tip of left horn broken off, white stripe on both flanks, some white on back of head. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Alex. Scott, Pottawatomie Tp., Dec 10, 1875, one yearling steer, red and white, red predominating, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J. O'Daniels, Pottawatomie Tp., Nov 27, 1875, one 2 yr old brown filly, a few white hairs on forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Patrick Joyce, Emmet Tp., Dec 23, 1875, one white steer, all over, crop and underbit of right ear. Valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Also, one yearling red heifer, star in face, white underbit, white feet, switch off tail white. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by F. B. Schlemmer, Blue Tp., one white h-f, red neck, some red about head, red spots on body, no marks or brands, about 3 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Michael Tondorff, Mill Creek Tp., Jan 11, 1876, one yearling steer, dark red, white spots on the rump, steady head, no marks. Valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Noah Jones, Green Tp., Dec 9, 1875, one steer, 2 yrs old, red, some white on back, belly and legs. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. C. Johnson, Shannon Tp., Jan 27, 1876, one 2 yr old heifer, light brown, white spots on hind legs, underbit of right ear. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Adam Wiler, Bellevue Tp., Jan 30, 1876, one bay mare pony, 9 yrs old, no marks. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Also, one 3 yr old sorrel horse pony, a little white on both hind feet, small spot in forehead, branded "H C" on left hind foot. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Also, one 3 yr old, left hind foot white, white strip in face, left hind foot white. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Also, one yearling bay pony mare, right hind foot white, no brands. Valued at \$15.

Russell County—H. D. Palmer, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Cramer, one bay horse pony, three white feet, star in forehead, no marks. Valued at \$25.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Frederick Dauber, Soldier Tp., one small red yearling steer, red on end of ears, some white spots on belly and legs, swallow fork in the left ear, bush of tail. Valued at \$11.

HEIFER—Taken up by B. Imberger, Auburn Tp., one dark bay pony mare, supposed to be 3 yrs old, left hind foot white, a few white hairs on left fore leg, and in forehead, some white on the head or right hind foot. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Samuel Sproat, Williamsport Tp., one bay horse colt, 3 yrs old past, white feet, about 14 hds high. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by E. G. Nadeau, Roseville Tp., one sorrel mare pony, 3 yrs old, both hind feet white, white strip in face, left hind foot white. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Also, one dark bay Texas pony, about 12 yrs old, small star in forehead, branded on left shoulder, black mane and tail. Valued at \$20.

Strays for the Week Ending Feb. 9, 1876.

Allen County—T. S. Stover, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T. H. Martin, Oage Tp., one sorrel mare, about 3 yrs old, 15 hds high, with black face, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

HORN—Taken up by C. Volkner, Shannon Tp., (Atchison P. O.) Dec 27, 1875, one sorrel horse, light mane and tail, white hind feet, about 8 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Bowser, 2 miles S. of Atchison P. O., Dec 28, 1875, one red steer, white on back and hind legs, white spot on hips, about 18 months old. Valued at \$15.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltz, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Alice Glendon, Jan 20, 1876, one 2 yr old red heifer, white spot on forehead, two white spots on left side, white under belly, no other marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$15.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Jan 4, 1876, by W. M. Harper, Baker Tp., one dun horse colt, 3 yrs old, star in forehead, hind foot white. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Also, one bay horse colt, 1 year old. Valued at \$15.

HORN—Taken up by Dec 28, 1875, by J. T. Louthier, Lincoln Tp., one bay horse, 15 hds high, 12 yrs old. Valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by Dec 28, 1875, by Francis Clutter, Crawford Tp., one sorrel mare, 1 yr old, 2 yrs old, branded on left hip and left shoulder with the letters "O. T.", white face, white hind legs. Valued at \$20.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Nov 24, 1875, by Wm. Blevins, Okaloosa Tp., one white yearling steer, crop of right ear, other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Also, one white yearling steer, spotted yearling steer, underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Nov 28, 1875, by L. A. Eshom, Jefferson Tp., one white cow, with red ears, branded on left hip with some round instrument, about 8 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. W. Fisher, Stranger Tp., Jan 15, 1876, one steer, 2 yrs old, blue and white, underbit in right ear. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Also, one red and white yearling steer, bob-tail. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by L. A. Ramsey, Delaware Tp., Jan 1, 1876, one dun mare pony, star in forehead, on right side, black mane and tail, 8 yrs old, 5 yrs old, branded on both sides "O. O. O." Valued at \$15.

Lincoln County—John W. Flora, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. M. Sutton, Paris Tp., Jan 11, 1876, one yellow sorrel horse mule, about 14 hds high. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Amos Pool, Liberty Tp., Nov 1875, one red steer, 3 yrs old, slit in both ears, star in forehead, branded "7777", no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Also, one blackish Texas steer, 4 yrs old with uper slope in each ear, branded "7777", no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Also, one 4 yr old Texas steer, white with yellow neck, crop of both ears, branded with figures "12" on right hip. Valued at \$20 each.

Montgomery County—E. T. Meers, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Felix McGinnis, Independence Tp., Jan 15, 1876, one dun mare pony, about 10 yrs old, some slight saddle mark. Valued at \$15.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. N. Hall, Connel Grove Tp., Jan 20, 1876, one red heifer, about 1 yr old, crop of left ear, branded at \$8.

HORN—Taken up by H. C. Keeler, Valley Tp., Jan 10, 1876, one bay horse, about 4 yrs old, 14 hds high, star in forehead, branded "H" on right shoulder. Valued at \$20.

Wabash County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Robert Banks, Wabash Tp., Jan 20, 1876, one bay mare colt, black mane and tail, medium size, supposed to be 3 yrs old, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$30.

Woodson County—F. N. Holloway, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by August Lathier, Center Tp., Jan 15, 1876, one black cow, 3 yrs old last spring, white under belly, white forehead, small white spot near the nose and on each of the hind legs, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Daniel M. Neeson, Falls Tp., Jan 6, 1876, one brown mare colt, supposed to be 5 yrs old, right hind foot white, small star in forehead. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Also, one roan gray horse colt, supposed to be 3 yrs old, no marks or brands visible (on either). Valued at \$30.

Wilson County—G. E. Butts, Clerk.

HOG—Taken up by John McLaren, Guilford Tp., Dec 24, 1875, one large white and black sow, black behind the shoulders, right hind black, supposed to be 18 months old. Appraised at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by George Reed, Pleasant Valley Tp., Jan 10, 1876, one black Texas steer, 3 yrs old, left ear, branded with the letter "A" on left hip, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Also, one roan gray horse colt, supposed to be 3 yrs old, no marks or brands visible (on either). Valued at \$30.

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