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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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Agriculture.

INSECT ENEMIES AND FRIENDS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—In a former article, I gave a few facts why insect enemies to the husbandman, were, by certain causes foreseen by scientists, to become an intolerable burthen to the producer of vegetables, fruits and grains.
 It is useless now to whine over our past ignorance of friendly birds, insects and animals that by nature were the most efficient checks to these enemies of our hard earned substance. We know sufficient from the past, that we have transgressed one of the most sacred laws of our being, in our treatment and wanton destruction of friends to agriculture. Where this has been done through ignorance, there might appear some excuse, but to the leaders of society there certainly remains none now. A man to betray his friend is only to be known, and that man is ever after to be shunned; but to willfully slaughter his friend is much worse, even if done in ignorance. In all such cases there is but one wise, honest course left the guilty. Repent, become wise to know your friends, and ever after to treat them as such.

Human nature is so stubborn that it can scarcely be expected that every one will yield his aid to the other, in accomplishing this desirable change in favor of our natural friends.
 The professional class, doctors, lawyers, etc., make it their business of life, to keep well posted on every advantage ground in their pursuits, and the one who fails to do this is soon found out and left behind. So it is in all vocations in life.

The question under consideration belongs more particularly to the farmer or producer. His occupation in tilling the soil, growing fruits and vegetables, brings him in constant observation of the work of his insect enemies. Whether he takes pains to know the species and life habits of his intruders or not, he is forced to see, and often sorely feel, the effects of their destructive work.
 At nightfall he admires the beautiful leaves and blossoms of some choice fruits; in the morning, he observes an unsightly appearance in the missing foliage of his hopeful tree, carefully examines every leaf, flower or twig left on it, but "no find him;" the intruder is hid away from the light of day.

More than once since in Kansas, have I been taken down by the nocturnal cut-worm, and hours spent in finding where he was hid under ground, to save his skin from bursting by the sun's heat. From 1868 to 1873, this species of insect was numerous and did me much damage. Since then it has in a manner entirely disappeared. I discovered in 1873, that many of them were sick and showed a shriveled appearance, and that they were dying out the same as the tent caterpillar, having been used by some parasitic insect as its breeding and feeding ground. On examination, I found within the dying worm a larva, after the maggot form, and supposed it to be a species of Ichneumon fly. Others seemed to be carrying several larva of smaller size. Had I known then what I have since learned about breeding such friends, I would have certainly acquainted myself with the imago, or perfect insect, from these larva. I am well satisfied,

however, I saw hundreds of them the past summer, but was not troubled with night climbing cut-worms or a tent caterpillar.
 A parasite not so beneficial to the farmer, is commonly known as warbles, in cattle. The eggs are laid along the back in the skin of the animal, by a large black breeze fly, in the fall. The eggs hatch, and the larva continues to feed and grow until the following spring. They are principally now in the pupa state, and can easily be extracted by a little practice. I have taken from twenty to seventy of these warbles from several different cows, and over one hundred from one. Farmers with small herds should relieve their cows and young cattle especially, of these parasites, as they are very annoying to stock, for weeks in the spring, while working out their way to the light of day, to follow the same routine of annoyance and continuance of their species.

In examining the larva of the various leaf rollers during summer and fall, it will be found that many of them will have a wilted, sickly appearance. By placing a pint or more of these clumps in a glass fruit jar, there will issue a number of little parasitic flies from the dying ones, sometime before you see the real mischief clumpers from the healthy ones. These little flies are our genuine friends.
 From the appearance of grape vines and foliage of other fruits, coupled with what I had otherwise observed, I determined the past summer to carefully watch the appearance and work of the leaf and root lice. From June 6th throughout the summer, they could be seen on the leaves of the different vines or fruit trees, being always attended by a drove of black ants; but in every case they were destroyed by cannibal insects, before they did serious damage to the foliage, and strange to say, the most efficient worker in this destruction of aphids, was a larva so small that its presence and good work can only be seen by the aid of the glass.

The different lady birds, and soldier bugs, and various large ground beetles, were very numerous the past summer, the most of which fed on insects, such as snout beetles, chinch bugs, aphids, etc.
 Now no class of men is so much interested to know the habits of the more common insects than the producer, and none so favorably situated to observe their habits of life, because no class lives more among them, or suffers more severely by the work of the noxious one, or should so anxiously seek to enjoy a general knowledge of the beneficial ones. A very little study of the forms of both larva and imago of insects, coupled with one summer season of close observation, will enable any one qualified to teach in our public schools, to incite an interest in our children to gather cabinets of insects, and by comparison and discussion, in a few years become familiar with friend and foe.

The curiosity and sport would be cheerful recreation, and the pleasure through life to enjoy a general knowledge of our common insect friends as well as enemies, would relieve the coming generations from the gross darkness through which I have blundered, at least.
 By this much encouragement there would spring up, here and there all over our State, wide-awake naturalists, that would make their mark for the general good of the husband-

man; and throw out and up reflective lights, to guide us from moon-eyed culture to fruitful fields of more perfect produce and pleasure.
 W. W. TIPTON.
 Burlington, Kansas.
 Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NO. XI.

While we generally agree with Prof. Shelton, in his late lecture delivered before the Capital Grange, at Topeka, there is one portion of his address on which we think it would not be amiss to make a few comments, as it must be evident to the general reader, he has left the impression that, there may be a doubt whether the expense or labor of hauling out manure on the fields, will pay for the necessary labor performed.

Prof. S. remarks: "The question to be considered by the farmer is, will this extra crop compensate for the cost of hauling the manure to the field * * *. The farmer need not be told that his fields are becoming poorer, but he will be very thankful for any information that will enable him profitably to maintain their fertility." Then follows certain extracts, showing that land after many years' cultivation has not become exhausted.

We take it to be self-evident, that the farmers who have neglected hauling out their barn-yard manure for many years, letting it run to waste, will feel thankful to the Professor for this part of his address—because it will strengthen them in their notions, that "it don't pay."

We see no need or necessity to encourage this species of laziness. Farmers as a class are not over industrious. They will readily take up with a notion which seems to justify them from performing any extra labor in this department of farming.

The question is, "will it pay?" This is the practical question which concerns the agriculturist of Kansas. The mineral theory of Baron Liebig, we may leave to the older countries of Europe, and the Eastern States, where the land has been cultivated for centuries. They have better opportunities than we have, to test the practical results of his theory.

The great drawback to agricultural progress is, that we frequently take a few isolated cases and endeavor to build a theory upon it.

When we first came to the Western country, some forty-five years ago, we frequently came across farmers who had cultivated their fields in corn for twenty or twenty-five years in succession.

The mere mention of the fact we regarded with suspicion, but the universal testimony of farmers on the Miami, Scioto, and Wabash bottoms, supported it. The extraordinary fertility of these river bottoms, are no test for the millions of acres of land, lying within the area of those States, through which these rivers flow. We may here remark, that these fields which produced such surprising crops of corn, year after year, without the aid of manure, have at last become exhausted, and will only produce one-half of the amount of their former yield.

In Kansas our soil is naturally rich, but in fields which have been cultivated from 15 to

20 years, without receiving any manure, they now yield about one-half the amount they did when they were first brought under cultivation. This may not apply to some favored localities, but it will hold good with nine-tenths of the lands under cultivation at this time.

The Professor says: "The subject of the exhaustion of the soils, has long been a favorite theme with speculative writers," and he might have added with all practical farmers who live with their eyes open.

"It is true, says Prof. S., that with every bushel of grain that leaves our fields they are to a certain extent weakened. But the agricultural question is will it pay to check this waste? Shall we do this by applying superphosphates or nitrates at \$75.00 per ton? The sum of every agricultural question is will it pay?"

So long as we have so many farmers, who do not recognize the real value of the fertilizing properties of barn-yard manure, there is no reason to suppose that they will purchase superphosphates at \$75.00 per ton, they need no admonition of this kind.

Let us now come to the practicable question as stated by Prof. S. "The question to be considered by the farmer is, will this extra crop compensate for the cost of hauling the manure to the field?"

On this head we have had some practical experience, and have no hesitation in stating that "it will pay," and will be found "profitable."

It perhaps may be proper to remark that, our soil, especially upland prairie, retains the fertilizing properties of manure for a longer period, than most persons would suppose from the general loose porous character of our soil.

About twelve years ago, a good coat of barn-yard manure was scattered on a strip of poor light colored land which ran through a portion of one of my fields.

After it received this coating of manure, it produced the best corn in the field, after a lapse of twelve years, it yields equal to the other portions of the fields which has not been manured.

A field of about fifteen acres, skirting the timber of a heavy clay soil, produced for several years, an average of twenty-five bushels of wheat, one year it yielded thirty-two bushels. For the last few years eight or nine bushels of wheat is an average crop. Hundreds of cases might be adduced to demonstrate the fact, that within the last few years, the soil is not as productive as it was 16 to 20 years ago; and we might refer to some cases where the enterprising husbandman has been liberal in providing manure on poor barren spots of ground, known as "buffalo wallows," which have produced crops of corn equal to the more favored portions of the soil.

A friend living on the Neosho River informs me, that on his tract of land, in a field of some forty acres, there was about ten acres of "buffalo wallow." The first year after plowing it up, he did not raise half a crop of corn; since then he has been, during the winter months hauling several hundred loads of barn-yard manure on this natural barren spot of ground, and that it has paid him handsomely for all the labor he has bestowed upon it. Yet the

question is asked, will it pay to haul manure on soil which is naturally rich, but has become exhausted.

Last year was a good year to test the profits resulting from lands which were liberally manured. In the locust sections of country, most of the corn was planted from the 10th, to the 25th, of June. We had a field of upland which was planted the 20th, of June, a portion of the field had been manured a few years ago, the corn in the manured portions of the field grew more vigorously and yielded over one hundred per cent. over that which was not manured. Corn had a short season to mature, the manure aided it in its growth, and it all ripened before the frost came.

I feel almost ashamed to be arguing a question, as I have before remarked, every practical farmer will admit—that it does pay "to haul manure on the field." I know a nurseryman who has paid out several hundred dollars for well decomposed stable manure. He pays \$1.00 for a two horse load. Surely a farmer can find it profitable to haul his manure on his own fields, when it costs him nothing but the labor.

Yes, the question is asked "will it pay?" A strange question to be disputing about in the 19th, century.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

KANSAS FARMER NOTES AND ITEMS.

THE FARMER'S PAPER.
 It is very strange that so many farmers, and farmers too who wish to be considered intelligent, can content themselves without the pleasure and enjoyments of some such paper as the KANSAS FARMER. Their enjoyments are not of an elevated one. No wonder there is so much grumbling among the farmers. And that farmers are always longing to enter upon some other occupation.

THE WEATHER.
 The winter in this section has certainly been a remarkable one. Never have we experienced so open and mild a winter as the present one. Plowing could be done nearly all winter. Not snow enough to track a rabbit.

THE CROPS.
 The winter grain looks remarkably well at this time. The ground is getting pretty dry again, and the high winds of March may injure it yet. This makes me think how desirable it is that we should have,

TIMBER BELTS.

stretching over our prairies to break the force of the wind. On our prairies we cannot repeat the Eastern plea "spare the trees" but we can and do most emphatically say plant trees! Plant trees!! Clothe the steep banks of your ravines with trees. Plant trees by your highways and in every spare nook and corner. Shelter your little streams with trees. The trees will exhale fertility day and night. They will shelter the little roots and vines at their feet, and these will hold the soil together. They will hide multitudes of tiny reservoirs of water, and brooks, and shade them from the fierceness of the sun, and prevent their evaporation. And they will toss "into the heated air from every lifting leaf a vaporous coolness, to be redistilled into life giving rain." Then grain fields, orchards, and vineyards, will luxuriate, and ripen their crops profusely, and gladden the husbandman and make him prosperous and glad.

But this is not the only point of value to the tree planter. While the tree planting holds out promising inducements to the agriculturist, in the way of a attracting rain, and retaining moisture in the already moistened soil, there will be ample returns to pay the cost and care of planting and culture, in modifying the force of the driving winds, as they sweep over the vast prairies of the State, and in furnishing fuel for warming and culinary purposes. Then let us willize and beautify our farms by planting trees.

S. B. KOKANOUR.
 Clay Center, Kansas.

CO-OPERATION IN STOCK BREEDING.

The principle of farmers co-operating in the purchase and breeding of improved stock is being adopted in many places in the West, and is proving to be practical and profitable. But the co-operative efforts of the Granges have not as yet been applied to this fine stock interest, as we think the benefits to be derived seem to demand. We should be glad to have the experience of any of our Western Granges if any there be that have applied the co-operative principles of the Grange to this subject of fine stock breeding.—Western Agriculturist.

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

PATRONS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

What are the Patrons and farmers in your Legislature doing towards reform? Are they making themselves heard and felt in the only way they can accomplish anything...

"How long, oh, Lord! how long?" How long will a people, blessed with every blessing a kind Providence could bestow, submit to be victimized by the sharpers and schemers of society?

I am sorry to say that our Patrons in the Legislature of this State make rather a sorry figure. You would scarce believe that there was a brother there, while the lawyers are plotting how they can secure the interests of their clients that sent them there...

During the war our circulation got up as high as \$40 per capita. At present it is less than \$15. France has about \$26; England a little more. But give us the interchangeable bond, and we can carry on our enterprises with a less circulating medium...

I get a few letters from parties in Kansas on the financial question, but I don't see much in your columns on this all important question. I find so many that are loth to investigate as they suppose this deep problem...

Now mark the result. The first act of Gen. Grant as President was to repay those noble men for their fealty (supposing I say loyalty, for loyalty and royalty are like the Siamese Twins, indissolubly united, together)...

A lot of German Jews, English Bankers, and Wall Street Shylocks!

The pretext offered for this unwarrantable act was, that it would strengthen our credit abroad. Our credit at the time was good and needed no such strengthening; but I have not time or space enough to enlarge upon this topic as I would wish, but will pass to this all important question.

The people are satisfied with the present greenback currency; it has well fulfilled its mission. It alone carried us through the late

civil war. It costs us but very little to issue it, and the people put confidence in it. Now, confidence is the true basis of money. Government is at present banking on the combined property of the Nation, in the whole sale, for the benefit of capitalists.

All the Shylocks and money shavers would have to shut up shop. The banks could loan to their legitimate customers at the same rate of interest as the Government. Extra risks would require extra interest, but that is not the point we are considering.

Now, this is no new thing. Belgium regulates the railroads in a similar manner; the French Government always stands ready to assist the merchants and agriculturists by similar loans, hence they never have panics in France.

During the war our circulation got up as high as \$40 per capita. At present it is less than \$15. France has about \$26; England a little more. But give us the interchangeable bond, and we can carry on our enterprises with a less circulating medium.

Now for a simple illustration, so that every farmer in the land can understand it. Suppose farmer A. sells \$500 worth of produce to merchant B. B. tenders A. five one-hundred dollar bonds, bearing interest at 1 per cent per day, or the amount in currency, at his option.

He prefers the bonds, as he draws his interest on them, (is this inflation?) has confidence in the nation, and is fully aware that when he wants to part with them, he can always find parties as willing as he is to take them. Then the counting of the interest is so simple; one bond has been out 60 days, 60 cents; another 90 days, 90 cents.

Muscataine, Iowa.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

BY REV. L. STERNBURG, D. D.

Our public school system is on trial. While some demand its modification, others are persistently laboring for its subversion and the substitution therefore of the parochial school system supported by the State and by voluntary contribution.

The writer proposes in a series of articles in the KANSAS FARMER, to vindicate our existing policy in this matter—to show that the rights of conscience of those who demand a change are not encroached upon, and that to yield to the clamor they are raising would be digging the grave of our free institutions.

In the first place, it is pertinent to inquire into the extent of the dissatisfaction with our public schools as now conducted. The attack has come from many quarters. Ecclesiastical dignitaries have given their sanction and their active support. Eloquent preachers

have earnestly plead for the absolute secularization of the public schools, while those desiring to maintain the status quo have for the most part kept silent. Under these circumstances it would not be strange if the extent of the dissatisfaction should be greatly over estimated.

We believe that the bulk of our population are satisfied with the existing policy of our school system and that all the change they ask, or would consent to, is one of progress—of development.

In proof of this we observe that the public school system of our country is not an arbitrary arrangement, but a spontaneous outgrowth from the character of our people and the genius of our institutions.

That element in the "Pilgrim Fathers" which prompted them to plant the church and rear the college simultaneously with planting their fields; rearing their dwellings and established regular forms of government, was the germ out of which our public school system has grown.

Another fact showing the substantial agreement of our people on the school question lies in the comparative smoothness with which the system works. There is little friction. The question of the Bible in the school seldom proves a disturbing element.

There schools are the pride and glory of our people. They pay no tax more cheerfully than the school tax. Few more stately edifices adorn our cities and towns than our public school buildings. There the children of the rich and poor meet together on an equality as perfect as that on which all must finally meet in the grave.

EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW POTATOES.

Mr. Reuben P. Reed, Polo, Ill., contributes the following:

Since the close of the War, I have made a specialty of growing potatoes for market. I grew the early Rose, importing the first seed that came to Polo, at a cost of \$15 for 10 pounds.

I saw a wide field for improvement in all the details of cutting, planting and cultivating of potatoes, and I tried different methods, observing results in each case and adopting the best. I soon abandoned the custom of planting 8 or 10 bushels of whole tubers on an acre of ground, as practiced by our fathers.

It requires some strategic skill to cut tubers to single sprouts, for you may cut to single eyes and get from two to eight stalks in a hill. One can divide better after the potatoes have sprouted, the sprouts say half an inch long.

I have experimented with the new varieties that have the best record. I grew 8 bushels from 3 pounds Extra early Vermont; 3 bushels from 1 pound Compton's Surprise; and 2 bushels from 1 pound Brownell's Beauty.

I planted 18 pounds of Snowflake April 22 with Early Rose, Extra Early Vermont, Lapstone Kidney, Eureka, and Peerless, to compare yield, earliness, etc. Gave all good clean culture. Tried some Snowflakes when half grown. They proved dry and rich in flavor.

I am well aware that this report will be received by some with astonishment and incredulity. I am not aware that so large a yield has ever been reported in the United States. There may be reports as large, or even larger ones, though I do not recollect ever to have seen them.

what I could do. The tops covered all the ground. I dug 160 bushels of the prettiest, whitest, smoothest potatoes I ever saw. I do not hesitate to say that the Snowflakes are the finest potatoes I have grown, and I think they will not be excelled in the next thirty years.

Of Extra Early Vermont I planted 4 bushels and dug 400. They were planted twenty-five days after the Rose, and ripened some few days before them. They grew the largest of any with which I experimented. Of Compton's Surprise I planted 3 bushels and dug 125.

Of Lapstone Kidney (of English origin) I planted 15 pounds and dug 20 bushels. Of Eureka I planted 7 1/2 pounds and dug 15 bushels; of Excelsior, I planted 7 pounds and dug 18 bushels. The Peerless is my standard for winter.

The varieties of potatoes mentioned by Mr. Reed are the ones now prominently before the people, and we shall give, in due time, the experiments of other with these and other varieties. It would be interesting to have as careful a record as the above of experiments with some of the old varieties, Peachblows for example.

Horticulture.

MY STRAWBERRY CROP.

One year ago last May I selected a piece of light, sandy loam, with a yellow, sandy subsoil, for my strawberry beds. Ten years since the land was poor, it had been cultivated, or rather skimmed, until it was scarcely worth anything.

One year ago last May, a heavy coat of manure was plowed under, and a dressing of fine compost put upon the top of the ground, after it was plowed, and raked in. It was then set out with the Wilson's Albany strawberry. The plants are set in rows, leaving alternate spaces of twenty and twenty-eight inches, the average distance being two feet.

Just before the winter set in they were covered, about one inch in depth with leaves, principally of pine. The covering was left over them until after all danger of the freezing and thawing in the spring had passed. When it was taken off the plants were just as fresh and green as when they were covered.

I soon saw that the crop would be no common one, and before the picking commenced I began to think that if I failed to reach my mark of 400 bushels per acre, upon at least a part of the ground, I never should reach it; for they lay literally in heaps, and I hardly knew how I could much exceed some parts of these beds.

Shortly before we commenced picking, I selected and measured off one-fourth of an acre from the best part of the plot. The selected part was a portion of two beds that lay side by side, so that it was in reality a single plot, with only an alley two feet wide running through it.

This, it will be seen, is 111 bushels and 19 quarts, or at the rate of 446 bushels and 12 quarts per acre. The amount is correct. It has been kept with great care by one of my sons, who is the foreman in the garden; and he can, and will in due time, make his affidavit to its correctness.

I am well aware that this report will be received by some with astonishment and incredulity. I am not aware that so large a yield has ever been reported in the United States. There may be reports as large, or even larger ones, though I do not recollect ever to have seen them.

upon an acre, but that other crops can be grown in like proportion; and that but very few of us have any idea of the capabilities of an acre of land, when it is put to its best and made to do all that it is capable of doing.—J. M. Smith, of Wisconsin, in Western Rural.

Farm Stock.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Hambletonian has been lately spoken of by a very popular writer as the key that unlocked the excellence of the Star mares. The real fact is, that the Star mares were the key that unlocked the veteran old horse, and liberated the treasures that the Bellfounder blood had shut up in him.

The Mambrino and Pilot cross is one noted for bold and free trotting action, yet I have great doubt whether stallions of this cross will not totally fail when bred to mares of the Hambletonian families, although the reverse may be looked to for very valuable results.

When it is borne in mind that the Hambletonian family is one of a very fixed type, and very strong and positive in blood; and that a female of such character does not readily yield her individuality in an out cross with one of inferior blood, we will readily understand why these mares are not successful when crossed with Mambrino and Pilot, or other stallions of a lower grade of blood.

Again, the strictly thoroughbred mares, from the rigid and fixed cast of their blood, refused to yield to the Bellfounder element in Hambletonian, and do not cross well with any of his sons, except when an intermediate cross has intervened that serves as an alchemy to dissolve and assimilate that otherwise obstinate element.

As closely connected with the last proposition, it is highly proper also to advert to the fact that it very frequently occurs that one gait is materially modified by crossing with another family possessing a good but different style of action. It is reasonable to suppose that the colt would possess a gait somewhat different from each of his parents, but sometimes it results that the way of going is highly defective.

A trotter should go level and steady before and behind, and he should not be a sprawler, although such defect can be overcome by skillful treatment; but there is a great loss of motion and power in all such cases. Economy is the great law of life in all departments—economy of force, of resources, and also in results.

In close connection with the proposition last advanced, and as a sequel properly following it, must be kept in mind, at all times, that it often occurs in breeding various kinds of domestic animals that certain qualities develop or disappear, strengthen or weaken when they encounter certain crosses.

The results of such crossing are apparent already in some very notable quarters, and will in time detract greatly from one of the most popular families now before the public. In the Hambletonian comes from the Bellfounder cross; it is entirely foreign to the Abdallah family; yet its development in the case of Hambletonian and Post's Hambletonian, and other ones, far surpasses the same development in Brown's Bellfounder or any of his stock.

Table listing various agricultural products and their prices, including items like Dry Salt, Alfalfa, Sheep, and various types of wool.

Table titled 'Topeka Produce Market' listing prices for various commodities such as Beans, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, and Flour.

Table titled 'Kansas City Market' listing prices for various goods including Wheat, Corn, Oats, and various types of flour.

Text regarding the appropriation of funds for the State of Kansas, mentioning the Secretary of State and the date of the act.

Section 1 of an act regarding the appropriation of funds for the State of Kansas, detailing the amounts for various departments.

Section 2 of an act regarding the appropriation of funds for the State of Kansas, detailing the amounts for various departments.

Advertisement for 'THE MAPLE HILL HERD' public auction, listing the date and location.

Advertisement for 'APPLE SEED' and 'A Fine Short-Horn Bull for Sale'.

Advertisement for 'APPLE TREES' and 'STRAWBERRY PLANTS'.

Advertisement for 'WANTED' regarding a number one WOOLEN MILL.

Advertisement for 'Death' regarding a high priced and poor seed.

Advertisement for 'Eggs for Hatching'.

Advertisement for 'Magic' magical puzzle box.

Advertisement for 'WIMBLETON' long range breech loading practice pistol.

Advertisement for 'AGENTS WANTED' for Centennial Medallions.

Advertisement for 'SOLID SILVER OR GOLD' medallions.

Advertisement for 'THE JONES SYSTEM' direct sales.

Advertisement for 'HARD-WOOD FINISH' for furniture.

Advertisement for 'To The Trade' regarding a choice collection of plants.

Advertisement for 'NURSERY STOCK' including various trees and shrubs.

Advertisement for 'The Fruitland Nursery'.

Advertisement for 'Bunnell Beauty Sweet Potatoes'.

Advertisement for 'Reliable Investment' regarding a stock of goods.

Advertisement for 'Early Golden Cane'.

Advertisement for 'Sweet Potatoes'.

Advertisement for 'Clydesdale Stallions'.

Advertisement for 'JOINT SALE' of Short-Horn Cattle.

Advertisement for 'W. L. McCroskey' and 'SHORT HORNS!'.

Advertisement for 'Wonderful Success' regarding a product.

Advertisement for 'Sweet Potatoes'.

Advertisement for 'E. C. Chase' and 'GREAT PUBLIC SALE'.

Advertisement for 'Clydesdale Stallions'.

Advertisement for 'JOINT SALE' of Short-Horn Cattle.

Advertisement for 'W. L. McCroskey' and 'SHORT HORNS!'.

Advertisement for 'Wonderful Success' regarding a product.

Advertisement for 'Trees! Flowers! Bulbs!'.

Advertisement for 'HEDGE PLANTS!'.

Advertisement for 'DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES'.

Advertisement for 'DOMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS'.

Advertisement for 'Immense Success' regarding a product.

Advertisement for 'Fou' regarding a product.

Advertisement for 'Reliable Investment' regarding a stock of goods.

Advertisement for 'Early Golden Cane'.

Advertisement for 'Sweet Potatoes'.

Advertisement for 'Clydesdale Stallions'.

Advertisement for 'JOINT SALE' of Short-Horn Cattle.

Advertisement for 'W. L. McCroskey' and 'SHORT HORNS!'.

Advertisement for 'Wonderful Success' regarding a product.

Advertisement for 'Trees! Flowers! Bulbs!'.

Advertisement for 'HEDGE PLANTS!'.

Advertisement for 'DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES'.

Advertisement for 'DOMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS'.

Advertisement for 'Sweet Potatoes'.

Advertisement for 'E. C. Chase' and 'GREAT PUBLIC SALE'.

Advertisement for 'Clydesdale Stallions'.

Advertisement for 'JOINT SALE' of Short-Horn Cattle.

Advertisement for 'W. L. McCroskey' and 'SHORT HORNS!'.

Advertisement for 'Wonderful Success' regarding a product.

Advertisement for 'Trees! Flowers! Bulbs!'.

Advertisement for 'HEDGE PLANTS!'.

Advertisement for 'DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES'.

Advertisement for 'DOMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS'.

Advertisement for 'Immense Success' regarding a product.

Advertisement for 'Fou' regarding a product.

Advertisement for 'Reliable Investment' regarding a stock of goods.

Advertisement for 'Early Golden Cane'.

Advertisement for 'Sweet Potatoes'.

Advertisement for 'Clydesdale Stallions'.

Advertisement for 'JOINT SALE' of Short-Horn Cattle.

Advertisement for 'W. L. McCroskey' and 'SHORT HORNS!'.

Advertisement for 'Wonderful Success' regarding a product.

Advertisement for 'Trees! Flowers! Bulbs!'.

Advertisement for 'HEDGE PLANTS!'.

Advertisement for 'DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES'.

Advertisement for 'DOMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS'.

Advertisement for 'UNLIMITED REMEDIAL RESOURCES' by Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines.

Advertisement for 'The State of Oregon' highlighting its agricultural and industrial resources.

Section header 'OFFICIAL'.

Section header 'AN ACT' regarding the appropriation of funds for the State of Kansas.

Text regarding the appropriation of funds for the State of Kansas, detailing the amounts for various departments.

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THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the week ending March 1.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. G. Johnson, Grasshopper Tp., Muscotah P. O., Nov. 15, 1875, one light gray mare pony, about 18 lbs., 2 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

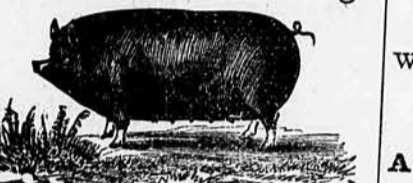
CHEAPEST JOB PRINTING HOUSE IN KANSAS.

The old KANSAS MAGAZINE JOB OFFICE, for the past year under the management of the undersigned at the Kansas Farm Office, has been removed to the old location, 175 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

PENSIONS To whom Pensions are PAID.

TO WHOM PENSIONS ARE PAID. BY THE GOVERNMENT. TO THE WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS AND DISCHARGED OFFICERS.

Pure Bred Berkshire Pigs.



It is to the interest of the people of Kansas to know that the undersigned has the

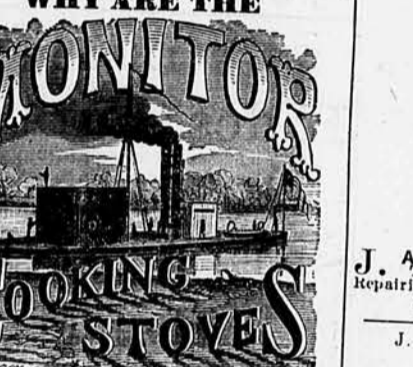
MONEY TO LOAN!

MONEY always on hand for loans in amounts of \$250 to \$10,000, from one to five years on first State of Kansas.

WANTED

The address of every Grange Secretary in the West, that we may send them our SPECIAL TERMS and PRICES of Nursery Stock and Hedge Plants for Spring planting.

WHY ARE THE MONITOR COOKING STOVES



The Best Coal Cook Stoves? THEY ARE THE QUICKEST BAKERS.

WHITMER & SMITH, TOPEKA KANSAS.

DM FERRY & CO. NEW ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE

Will be mailed free to all applicants. This is one of the largest and most complete Catalogues published.

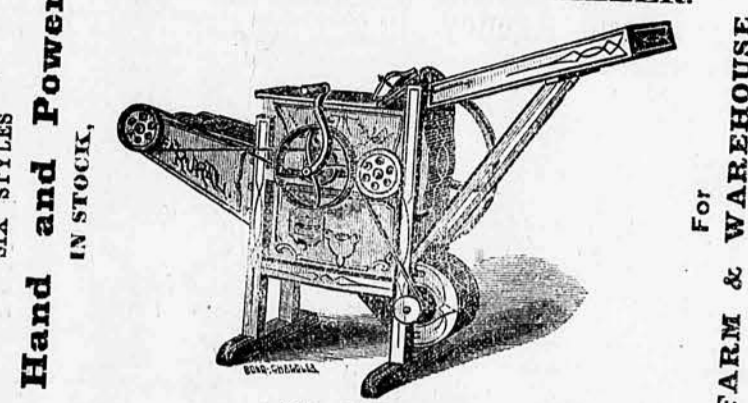
COLMAN & CO., Commission Merchants

RECEIVE and sell all kinds of Produce, including Beans, Potatoes, Onions, Broom Corn, Country Game, etc.

THOS. L. ROSS, Land & Insurance Agent

RECEIVES and negotiates sales of Lands and City Property in any part of Kansas.

THE "RURAL" CORN SHELLER.



Prairie State Corn Shellers.

Points of Excellence. First—These machines shell clean, each or elevate the corn at one operation, the whole being performed in the most perfect possible manner.

Dickey Fanning Mills.

Brown's Corn Planter.

Buffalo Pitts Thresher.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Missouri.

TOPEKA CARRIAGE FACTORY.



J. A. POLLEY & CO., Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Skeleton Track Wagons, Repairing promptly attended to.

Shough, Reynolds & Cusey, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.



Also will receive consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce.

THE JOHN DEERE PLOWS

"ADVANCE" AND "PEERLESS" CULTIVATORS, CLIMAX CORN PLANTER, HOOSIER CORN DRILL

FARM MACHINERY.

Deere, Mansur and Company, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Breeders' Directory.

J. S. McCREARY, Jacksonville, Ill., Breeder and shipper of the celebrated POLAND-CHINA HOGS of the best quality.

Nurserymen's Directory.

J. JENKINS, Grapo and Seedling Nursery, Box 45, Winona, Col., Co. Obispo, Specifier of Forest tree seedlings and trees, Evergreens, Concord Grape Vines, etc.

Seedsmen's Directory.

JOHN KERN, Seedsmen, 211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

Beekeeper's Directory.

BEES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND Apian supplies. Sent for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Standard Work!

Standard Stock! Standard Prices! KANSAS PUBLISHING HOUSE

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY!

Of every description, and for every possible use, promptly and satisfactorily manufactured.

MACAZINES.

Law, Music and Miscellaneous Books Bound and Re-Bound.

TOWNSHIP BOOKS,

Poor Records, Estray Records, Justice's Records, Legal Blanks, Scales, Stamps, &c.

DEERE PLOWS

BROTHER PATRONS!—Now is the time to save money by sending us for your GROCCERIES, DRY GOODS, WAGONS, MACHINERY, or ANYTHING you may want.

WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS AND BLACK CAYUGA DUCKS.

WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS AND BLACK CAYUGA DUCKS, Choice, pure birds, \$1 per pair, \$5 per trio.

The Journal of Commerce, Kansas City, Missouri. THE oldest established paper in Western Missouri.

ROTATING HORSES. Of Fashionable Breeding. HAMBLETONIAN, STARS AND CLAYS, etc.

ROTATING HORSES. Of Fashionable Breeding. HAMBLETONIAN, STARS AND CLAYS, etc.

Let us Smile.

The best kind of a school-tax—syn-tax.
Diet for lovesick maidens—tender-lines.
A boarding establishment—a carpenter's shop.

Land Advertisements.

Kansas Land Agency.
DOWNS & MERRILL.
WE place on sale, WILD LAND AND IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas.

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

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.
350,000 ACRES
IN
Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.
Grand Real Estate Distribution
AT ATCHISON, KANSAS, MARCH 29, 1876.

Farm Stock Advertisements

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

NORMAN HORSES
E. DILLON & CO.
McLain Co., Ill. dist.
NORMAN.
Have made the Breeding and importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 20 years.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.
ATCHISON, KANSAS
Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.
Importers and Breeders of Norman Horses.
Office with Aaron Livingston, Bloomington, Ill.

Norman Horses.
D. A. ROUNER.
Eight miles west of Newark, Missouri, Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Berkshire Hogs, and Long-Wool Sheep.

THE PREMIUM HAY PRESS
OF
THE UNITED STATES.
This Press is warranted to compress Hay so tight that TEN tons can be shipped in a railroad box car.

POLAND CHINA PIGS.
S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo.
Offers for sale at reasonable rates a large and fine stock of pure bred Poland-China Pigs of all ages.

GARDEN PESTS
WANTED. MEN OF GENTLE APPEARANCE and business tact, and a cash capital of \$30, \$50, or \$100, for a permanent, and remunerative business.

SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS.

Farmers, Keep an Eye on this Space!
Look out for Items of Interest offered you during the Season.

ALFALFA CLOVER, the great Clover which does not freeze or dry out, per lb., post paid, 50c; per bu., by express, 35c; per bushel, by freight or express, \$30.

Send for our New Catalogue for 1876
Containing description and prices of our Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, etc., and replete with useful information.

AND FARM MACHINERY.
In Our Agricultural Department
We will be found nothing but the best and latest improved Farm Machinery.

BROWN'S HOG AND PIG RINGER AND RINGS.
THE ONLY SINGLE RING THAT CLOSURES ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE NOSE.
Try the Triple Groove Ringer with a center groove for Pigs.

Skinner Sulky Plow. The Quincy Corn Planter.
We sell our goods on their merits and warrant them equal, in every respect, to any in the market.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.
Skinner's Improved Plows, Fish Bros. Wagons, Vandiver and Quincy Corn Planters, Adams and French Harvesters, Ohio Sulky Rake.

Hides, Furs, Tallow & Wool.
FOR WHICH THEY PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES, IN CASH.
Also, Manufacturers of Harness, Saddles, Whips and Collars.

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.
H. M ABBETT,
[Successor to GRANT, MABBETT & CO.]
526 & 528 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kansas.

Seeds & Agricultural Implements
Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds,
Osgood Seed, and all kinds of Tree Seeds, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, etc., Sweet Potatoes

REMOVAL!
The Original Wholesale
GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE
CHICAGO.
MONTGOMERY WARD AND COMPANY DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

JOBBER'S IN
DRY GOODS,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps,
Trunks,
Valises,
Notions,
Etc., etc.

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO.,
Opposite the Matteson House 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue.
Having removed to our New House, 227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

BUCK'S
BRILLIANT
STOVES
Bake better, burn less fuel, give better satisfaction, and are the standard Stoves of the day.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.
BUCK'S
Guarantee,
For Coal or Wood, are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction.

FREE
to all who wish their Seed distributed to the grocer, my large, neatly illustrated Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue.

THE TRIUMPH
TRUSS CO., 234 Bowery, N. Y.
to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the Best Elastic Truss and Supporter.

The Best Gate on Earth!
Simple, durable, cheap. Can open and close it without leaving your horse, carriage or load. Cannot snow or freeze it up. Works easy. No weights, pulleys or ropes.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 234 Bowery, N. Y.
to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the Best Elastic Truss and Supporter.

\$25 A DAY
We warrant a man \$25 a day using our WELL AUGER AND DRILLS in good territory. Descriptive book sent free. Add. J. H. Auger Co., St. Louis, Mo.

\$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female. NOTHING TO TRY IT. FURNISHED BY P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

WANTED. MEN OF GENTLE APPEARANCE and business tact, and a cash capital of \$30, \$50, or \$100, for a permanent, and remunerative business.