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Capital Grange Lecture Course. SOILS.—THEORIES OF THEIR FORMATION AND THEIR ADAPTATION TO STAPLE AGRICULTU -AL PRODUCTS.

An Abstract of an Address Delivered by Dr. James Marvin, Chancellor of the State Uni-versity, in Representative Hall, on Friday, Januory, 21st, 1876, under the auspices of Capital Grange, of Topeka, Kansas.

The purpose in this lecture in not to discuss of its relations to physical geography and passages for water, and bring out the materive the largest par of their support. In this one to the other in a ceaseless round. Anilooser portion of the earth's surface we find mals breathe out the carbon for the trees, divegetable or animal kingdom.

THEORIES.

One theory, most noted for its number of adscientific basis. It rests in a supposed literal man is forced to reject this theory as soon as he opens his eyes to the wonderful changes towards the ocean, the marshes becoming dry seas, and new islands, even whole continental coasts rising above the level of the deep. These palpable facts lead him to separate the "In the beginning" from the Adamic occupancy of "A garden Eastward in Eden" by more than seven natural days. He now has a clearer apprehension of the Creator's work during the "beginning," and a better understanding of the harmonies between the revelations in both nature and religion. A second theory ascribes the observed forms of surface on the earth, to forces acting through the ages of an indefinite past, much as at present. Arithmeticians of this school amuse them. selves over such little "sums" as, if it took s given number of years for Niagara to wear off Table rock, how long since the world renowned cataract poured over the rocks at Lewiston?" or, "if the Mississippi fills a certain ment short of number of cubic yards of delta per day, how long has it been constructing the unrecon-

forms of marine fishes, saurians and serpents are abundant hundreds of miles inland and far above any historic water level. In the soils are the boulders from distant regions, the beach sands and pebbles of shores unvisited by human navigators, and in the vast areas of fossiliferous limestone capping our Western "divides" we have lasting monuments reared from the ocean depths. In these broad bottoms drained by rivers drifting their sands now here, now there, we have in miniature, the operations of floods in which these bluffs were but islands. As we read from the rocks, that the order of highlands on this continent, was, the range running from the Labrador coast to Vancouver; then the Allegheny, in broken ranges from Nova Scotia to Northern Mississippi, and nearly at the same time the Rocky Mountains with earthquake shocks and lighted by volcanic fires, warded off the Western waves then a submarine ridge, from a point near Santa Fe, running East, between the Arkansa and Red as now mapped, formed a barrier over which the "wash" from the North, East and West could not pass. In this great basin gathered the sediment from the elevated regions. Here countless millions of mouths took the disolved rocks and the vegetation from hill and marsh, and mixed the digested mass with tween the inner and outer circles, the fanes rethe coarser grains of sand, ciay, lime and ceive an equal proportion of wind on each granite borne from the mountain peaks. In side of their bearings consequently move equaldue time all this mixture of animal, vegetable ly well in light or heavy winds. All the govthe showers and winds, put on the dress appropriate to its new form of life.

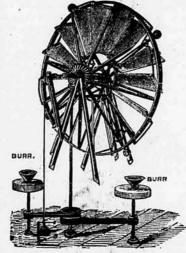
PREPARATION.

The frosts of winter kill the coarse grasses and weeds. The summer suns scorch and the fires burn, leaving the ashes. Trees are grown lation. The shifting rod traverses center of on the higher lands and in firmer soils, or on the banks of streams where they may escape outer rim of the wheel. the great questions of general geology. A the flames. Their roots penetrate thin soils to small part of one of these questions with some rocky foundations, fill the hard subsoil with practical agriculture, will embrace all that the time will allow. Soil, as here used, means crease the scanty deposit. The observed law that outer portion of the earth in which most in nature is no idle soil. It is worked over by terrestial plants root, and from which they de. plants and animals, some portions passed from commingled, in varied proportions, all of the gest quartz for bark and straw, and leave their material ingredients discovered in the mineral, oil and bones to fill the seeds. Plants give back to animals the carbon to warm their inside and out, the quartz for covering, the lime How these materials came to be so distribut. and phosphorous for bones and brains, and the ed, has been the theme of endless speculation. oils to lubricate the joints and fill out the body.

The character of soils differs widely in vocates, would account for what we see on the quantity and quality. Deep sands with very facturer, J. N. Deitz, Kansas City, Missouri. earth with "The Allwise Creator made it so little mixture of other materials cover vast from the beginning." This theory claims no tracts. These are useless for purposes of aginterpretation of Divine revelation. Any same repay for a liberal use of fertilizers. Portions the length of the ears. Again when the varieties will not survive our winters which and unvarying powers. The present the length of the ears. of New Jersey, Virginia, and the Carolinas are good examples. Clay soil, usually rich in out great labor. Portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are specimens of this sort. The hilly sections of all countries furnish examples of thin soils, varing in quality with the character of contiguous rocks, prevalence of water and climatic influences. These furnishers was and climatic influences. observation. He sees the mountains flowing products, are often too wet for cultivation, or thousand tribes of hostile fees turn upon our land, the river mouths protruding into the outgreat labor. Portions of Ohio, Indiana and birds. Next, in our ter of contiguous rocks, prevalence of water lean at city hitching posts, might fatten them and climatic influences. These furnish the purest springs, richest pastures, and finest time, spent in the better cultivation of his quality of dairy products. For grain culture, these "hard pan soils" have no attractions to offer the farmer who has once turned a furrow in the fat bottom lands of Kansas. The man of science finds here the elements of food for the millions, treasured in these mines of agricultural wealth. The only real practical green field has been in possession for three green field has been in possession field has green fi question is, how best to secure in available years. Corn on a portion of this field in 1878 forms what nature has here deposited. Though the elements of the corn wheat and fruits are drawled from the drouth, and the elements of the corn wheat and fruits are the elements of the corn, wheat and fruits are mark on the plow, a clean barn yard, and all here, they will never respond to admirately few fragments left from a heap of bone-dust tion for the soil, the climate, or any enchant.

CULTIVATION.

structed territory below Vicksburg?" Grant session—and the second is even more difficult eases of plants and of domestic animals are structed territory below Vicksburg?" Grant that this world came from the Creator's hands than the first namely, to keep possesion. A much in its present form, medified only by forces now operating, and no lapse of countless ages will account for the variety of deposites and the conditions in which we find even its and the conditions in which we find even the buried sod has decayed, embryo seedlings its and the conditions in which we find even the loose portions of the latter formations. According to a more satisfactory theory, the earth's surface has been the subject of violent ingredients for the future corn, these germs come to find food for enobling thought among the lower large and the subject of violent ingredients for the future corn, these germs come to find food for enobling thought among the large and large the subject of violent ingredients for the future corn, these germs come to find food for enobling thought among the large and large the subject of violent in the future corn, these germs come to find food for enobling thought among the large and large the subject of violent in the large and large the large that which we had removed? Before of concery. But chemistry as a science is just the loose portions of the latter formations. changes in water, area, temperature, elevation have laid buried for ages. Our first efforts luxuries of rural nomes, we shall have less of and depression of land and conditions of manade eless of the "drudgery of farming," and see less of the insane rush from country independence to city pauperism. Then will be multiplied to city pauperism.



J. N. DEITZ'S WIED WHEEL

The above cut illustrates the wheel and atachments for milling purp oses. The wheel is built on the plan of the drive wheel of a marsh harvester.

The fanes are pivoted in their centers be of one fan to the outside corner of the other, by this means we get an almost perfect regumain shaft terminating in the balls at the

The wheel rests on stationary bearings an can be built to obtain any desired amount of power with perfect safety. Rotates with great timely article on berries. It proves the possipower in light wind and with the wind from bility of adapting the small fruits to our cliall directions.

One of the many advantages this wheel has that mill men will appreciate, is by putting a large segment drive wheel (say 10 feet in dilarge segment drive wheel (say 10 teet in di-ameter) on arms of wheel and run on small originate our own varieties instead of sending ameter) on arms of wheel and run on small originate our own varieties instead of sending English speaking is made up of forty-two pinion, the desired motion for burrs is obtained just where it is wanted.

The whole making we think the cheapest, most durable and best power for milling extant. The wheel has taken the first premium at all the fairs where it has been exhibited.

For further information address the Manu-

the tassel will lessen the number and shorten coarser verdure of woods and plains is replaced live and bear well where the mercury freezes. fields Last winter 18 acres of wheat farm in Douglas county was beautiful to the eye—green and even as a lawn. On an adjashowed how the waste of other years had been replaced. Better, not wider cultivation, se-cures both pleasure and profit to the farmer. The successful cultivation of our staples reand the first point to be gained in this pos-session—and the second is even more difficult ture of soils, laws of climate, health and dis-

ought among set me on this. and depression of land and conditions of materials out of which soils have been made. Remains of plants and animals, such as are now found in tropical seas, lie imbedded in have corn, they must die. Nor can we delay, though assured that another slumbering proof heir present homes. Shells of ocean and left to fight its own way may tower above her conditions for a that insane rush from country independence makes the mare go," and the printer toe.

"The Farmer" perhaps has felt, and is though assured that another slumbering proof will spring into life as these are cut off. Corn heir present homes. Shells of ocean and left to fight its own way may tower above her country independence makes the mare go," and the printer toe.

"The Farmer" perhaps has felt, and is feeling the effects of the drouth and grashophis heavy feeling the

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. WINTER GOSSIP ABOUT THE FARM.

NUMBER III.

ONE WORD ON THE DOG QUESTION.

croaker against dogs, and less with the dogs. right, we will praise both man and God.

to killing sheep and why not dumb brutes?

ly stands at the door and impudently stares 43, 56, 65,) sure to tell the mathematician them in the face.

er time) let those who are so mortaly impressfanes, is the friction of the different bearings ask their less dogomamad neighbor to kill his. and this is half over come by a plying the Then let them circulate and send up a potition power diagonaly across from the inside corner to the Legislature in favor of a dog law, taxing the first dog as other property on the valuation the owner puts upon him, said valuation to be the amount he can collect in case it is killed. The second dog should be taxed out of existence.

We were much interested in Mr. Burn's

We have long claimed that the only way to be successful in small fruit growing was to thought. East for them, not one of which is well adapted to our climate.

However we have never known the Doolit-In fact the Raspberry with us is the most reliable of the berries.

True the vines often die down to about where they should be pruned and sometimes it has been a constant strife and puzzle how b er we object to the term "winter kill," for some

Doolittle is never injured and bears well. Here (Kansas City) where the atmosphere is much dryer, it partially kills and bears mod- in a right system, would constitute nineteenerately, while at Manhattan Mr. Burn's reports it worthless. We have no Blackberry as reliable as the Doolittle Raspberry and but little more can be said of Strawberries. We of years, to learn a few. should like to suggest that Mr. Burn's "luscious" Blackberries might prove valuable a little further from the "Great Desert."

> ANON. PHONETICS.

NUMBER II.

DEAR FARMER:-Some time last year I promised you a second article on the above a true method has been developed, cannot be named subject, but time has been fully occu- computed; reckoning it, as we do, a duty to use pied with other matters; and besides, you the best, shortest and cheapest means; and have been promising something on the sub- also a duty to give every child a fair common ject which I hoped would supercede me and school education. lead to better results than my limited time Sycamore Springs, Bucks Co., Penn. Jan. 20th, 1876. The and ability could render.

able you to give us one column only, would cost, but little, and if it is but little, it is all the same to one who has it not. Let every friend of Phonetics inform you how much he or she will pay towards the types, and if the We have no sympathy with the ordinary amount is forth-coming, and the editor all

We have kept house 12 years and have nev- In advocating the claims of Phonetics, in er yet owned a dog, but have never found a preference to the system now in use, let it be man that could say as much. And strange to stated briefly for the benefit of those who say we have never yet been devoured by eith. have never given it any attention, that we are er burglars or varments and no doubt have using, and always have used a set of letters, or had less running after stock to do than though signs, wholly inadequate in number—taken we had had a dog to chase it from the gap.

Now the point seems to be, to get people to letters names as inappropriate, in most cases, from other languages, and have given to those realize the utter worthlessness of dogs; noth. as would be "hat" if you meant "boot." While ing to do but study devilment. Why! Even the Phonetic System is based on a complete intelligent beings with nothing to do soon get analysis of good English speech, which gives forty-two characters, with unvarying powers; Besides I can not see that they help in the which when properly memorized, are just as least to keep the "wolf from the door" we certain to lead to the right speaking of the know "whole families" who have three or four printed words as are the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. dogs and yet the wolf presistently and definit. when differently arranged, (thus, 12, 21, 34,

what is meant. It is a matter of doubt where the dogs get their living and the people ditto. But what shall be done with these worthless curs (we will discuss the status of the people at anothwill discuss the status of th And what is more, every reader of the Phoed with the dog abomation prove their faith netic System would be able to read tolerably by their works, by dispatching their own dogs well all of the ninety or one hundred thousand and mineral matter came up to the sun, felt erning balls have to over come to move the instanter. Then they can more consistently words of our language; while he of the present system will, except in rare instances, and after prolonged and laborious study, hardly attain to good reading of the three or five thousand words in common use.

Why this is so, is perfectly simple and comprehensible, to all average minds. The distinct and easily understood reader must know two things. The elements composing his words, and the meaning of the words; also the thought of the writer. Without knowing the one he will mumble and hesitate, and if the latter is not comprehended he cannot give proper bility of adapting the small fruits to our cli-mate through the propagation of our own in efforts to master the heathenish spelling that there is no time left for sense and

sounds, or parts of voice, and that the letters of a word stand, or should stand, for the tle Raspberry a total failure in this vacinity is the the idea—the only legitimate one—of alphabetic writing and printing; and any thing that comes short of it is bieroglyphical, or worse.

During the life of my day and generation, to make twenty-six characters, with arbitrary and unvarying powers. The present tenden-The fact is they fall kill, the canes are blen- gy towards the "word method" of teaching to twentieths of all the studying required, and give us a generation of good readers, of all books, in fewer months than are now required

By the present method we have the alphabet sound of E represented in over thirty different ways; and the same is true of A and some other vowel sounds; whilst the consonant signs are altogether uncertain and perplexing-being, like the vowels, so often used for sounds entirely different from those ground into us at the a b c lessons.

The immoral and stultifying tendency, since E. K. S.

But an article in last week's number advocating the printing of a column or columns, of "The Farmer" in phonotypes, has driven out —temporarily—thoughts of other duties and set me-on this.

First, in regard to "W's." suggestion, I suppose it is with you as with us—J'Money makes the mare go," and the printer toe.

From Wyandotte County.

Wheat prime. Rve good. Weather dry and warm with frosty nights. Corn 1/2 soft, good for home use, yields abundantly. Potatoes, Peach-blow, 200 to 225 bu. per acre; China, 325 to 450 bu. per acre. Hog crop short. Cattle fatting fast and well on the soft corn. The press of fall work occasioned by the late planting has prevented much fall plowing.

C. H. C.

### HORSE BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

At a late meeting of the West Riding Chamber of Agriculture, Yorkshire, England, Mr. BRADY NICHOLSON, of Stanton Grange, Gar-

Presuming you are anticipating the arrival of your first foal from the favorite mare, the mare is better for exercise—slow work on the farm, it such is her occupation, even up to the time of foaling. Just for that time, if early in the season, she should have bran and linseed mixed. When the foal arrives, should it be costive, either give it a little castor oil or give it an enema. Many foals are lost in the first few days from want of attention at this paraction; so, through gray the horse died. Young horses require, like all other young animals, good keep, and grazing upon pasture land that has been well boned. When I was at Newmarket judging greyhounds in 1845, the late Lord George Bentinck himself spread bone dust on the grass where his young yearling race-horses grazed. Foals are better taught to lead as soon as taken from the mare, and their legs soon as taken from the mare, and their legs and feet handled. If they happen to meet with any accident, unless they have been hal-tered and led, they are very bad to manage. Young horses, like children, require kindness and firmness. The more quietly you move about them the better. Numbers of horses are spoilt by ill-treatment. Horses do know the person who behaves ill to them, and most him, which draws off his attention from kicking. If a man walks boldly up to a horse, he will seldom lash out. Rarey's success was due to his nerve and knowing the proper tackle to put on a horse.

At two years old a young horse had better

be mouthed and carefully handled a few weeks before turning out to pasture. At three years he should be broken—a most critical time. Much depends on the proper treatment, get-ting the herse with a good mouth and man-ner. Should the horse unfortunately throw the breaker and learn wicked ways, he will try to do so again if he has the least opportunity. A man that rides a young horse should always be on his guard. When the horse is first saddled run him up and dewn the yard till he gets used to the saddle. By adonting this method, and keeping your heels: adopting this method, and keeping your heels from touching him when first mounted till he settles down, many a fall and accident may be avoided. Very few men can sit a horse when he arches his back, as he feels as if he were sitting on a grindstone; and if he begins to go up and down like mill-sails, he will most sheep receive from exposure to the cold storms probably find himself in the same position as the young nobleman yosterday, who was showing a young horse in front of a baronet's house to a bevy of admiring and fascinating young ladies. The horse was a magnificent animal. I have this year myself at two shows helped to award him two first-class prizes. He being much above himself did not approve first-class prizes. of the nobleman s handling, and prostrated him on his back, unhurt, in the presence of the admiring fair ones. I, for myself, do not at all envy that nobleman's feelings. Probably, had the horse been run up and down first with the saddle upon him, the rider might not have grief.

I will here make a remark about horses I will here make a remark about horees going roarers. I consider one cause to be having them kept in too hot stables, continually breathing vitiated air, which weakens the respiratory organs, and when they go out into the cold east wind they are always liable to catch cold. When a horee begins to cough, rub his throat with turpentine and give him linseed and bran mashes, with two ounces of sulphur and half an ounce of nitra in, which sulphur and half an ounce of nitre in, which treatment I have found successful. I like a cold, dry ventilated stable, with plenty of clothes on the horse. I should not advise the in breeding depends on the handling and proper training for the field. Suppose you have no one on whom you can rely; in this case turn your attention to the breeding of powerful cart horses, as you will find them much more renumerative. Do not forget that cart horses should have plenty of action; a good mover will cover so many more acres a day on the land, and go quicker from place to

## COLOR OF SHORT-HORNS.

In some breeds of cattle the color is invaria In some breeds of cattle the color is invaria-bly fixed—as much so as any other character-istic. This is the case with the Galloways and Norfolks, but with the Short-horns it is quite different, and their color seems to vary somewhat as fashion requires. It is as true of somewhat as fashion requires. It is as true of horned stock as of horses that a really good animal cannot be of a bad color; but it is equally true that the color has very much to do in determining the price. It has been held that the richness of the milk is indicated by the color of the cow, and the general testimony to this effect, based as it is en experience, cannot be gainsayed, though we know the milk of Short-horns may be very rich even when the color is white. And a white steer or helfer does not fall behind one of any other color in early fattening or in the quality of the beef when fattened. However, they who purchase Short-horns at fancy prices are not influenced by their milking and fattening qualities. These points indicate the best qualities they must have, but the purchasers require something more. They must also be of the fashionable color if they are to bring the highest prices. On this subject, "The Color of Short-horns," Dr. Hickman, President of the Derbyshire Agricultural Society, read at their meeting the following remarks:

Color is at times uncertain in the offspring of the Short-horn, because no one color has ever been sought for continuously for a long time.

been sought for continuously for a long time White, or red and white, is, perhaps, the primitive color of this tribe, but fashion in 1815 demanded white, and subsequently red, and now for the past fifteen or twenty years the animals a roan has been in request—this very color re-

quiring a blending of red and white to produce it. A white bull and a red cow will produce a number of roans, in the first instance, but the progeny will produce red or white, or patchy mixtures of the two, according as either parent may have left the stronger bias in this particular. It is because of this variation in forth, read a paper on this subject, from particular. It is because of this variation in color that admirers of the Hereford or Devon tribe of cattle taunt the Short-horn as being

distending the mare when foaling, if the presentation is natural. Thirty-five years ago I thought I would be clever, and assist a favorite mare of my father's Although I only gentry of the foal, my interference hurried the mare, and she died a quarter of an hour after the arrival of the little stranger—she flooded away. When I came home from I thought I would I would be seen that a uniform, as I am of my own existence, that a uniformity of color, as unvaried as any other class of animals, could be secured in process of time if breeders were unanimous in determining upon one of three colors, namely, red and white, white, or red. So long as roan, which is a compound color, is determined upon, so long will it be a matter of the greater she flooded away. When I came home from I thought I would be secured in process of time if breeders were unanimous in determining white, white, or red. So long as roan, which is a compound color, is determined upon, so long will it be a matter of the greater. progeny may be. Certainly roan is a very beautiful color, and the variety which leads to make a herd of Short horns a most picturesque object in the parks or meadows of a nobleman; school we had some a solution of them, and began to experiment on my father's horses when ill. I think I killed three. One was attacked with inflammation. I bled him till I as a tribe, and lessens its effect when viewed got the proper pulse, rather fast from the reaction; so, through ignorance, bled again, and the horse died. Young horses require, like horse died. Young horses require, like of unity amid all this variety, for, if we cannot determine what the color of the future call well ging will be, we can, at all events, predict what it will not be; we know that it will not be entitled black or have any patch of that color—black—or anything approaching black, which would taint the fair fame of the Short-horn as assuredly as would a woolly scalp, a flat nose, a protuberant lip, and a dark skin in her prog-

eny, sully the honor of a Virginia lady.

Perhaps there have been more good
Short-horns of a white than of any other color; although it is now very unpopular—unpopular because it betrays dirt and is difficult to to keep unsullied; and erroneously unpopular as implying weakness of constitution. of them when young will, after ill-treatment, as hardy as any color. Stick to facts and not give a parting salute when they have an opportunity. I also look straight at the eye of a horse when I go up to him. If he drop his regions of eternal sow? What is the precar back, I give a quick glance; I speak to maux dog, and the Polar bear? Of what color are the body ends of nearly all feathers, especially the feathers of all water fowl occu-pying cold latitudes?

Again and again have I known a white boar produce all white pigs from a black sow, and vice versa; but let it be ever remembered and vice versa; but let it be ever remembered that for such results to follow, the bias, or hereditary transmission of the special color, must be equal on both sides. A white boar, e.g., descended from a black sow by a white boar, when placed with a black sow, would not make so decided an impression upon the color as one which had for many generations descended from a white strain.

### PROTECTING SHEEP FROM STORMS.

of November and the scanty food which they too often receive during that month. As the sheep have considerable wool, the owner is likely to think it not only a natural but also a sufficient protection. And as sheep are supposed to be hardy animals, it is thought they can take care of themselves in the summer pastures until snow comes. Consequently they receive no attention until very late in the season and are exposed to all the cold rains of autumn. By this neglect a great many sheep are permanently injured. They do not die at once, but they cough, grow poor, and either fall an easy prev to some disease, or die apparently without cause, but really as the result of exposure in the autumn. While it does not produce instant death, it diminishes the vital force and breaks down the constitution. Especially is this the case when there is any tendency to disease of any kind. And many sheep which do not perish as the result of such neglect keep thin and poor all winter. Lambs are not strong clothes on the horse. I should not have can breeding of hunters, unless the breeder can and vigorous because the sheep were enfectither train them himself for the field or have bled by exposure. The wool of unthrifty some one to do so in whom he can place the sheep it is well known, is uneven, of poor quality and deficient in quantity, so that exposure not only causes the direct loss of many sheep but makes many others less profitable. causes a small clip of wool, and that of poor quality, makes lambs poor, and gives a miserable appearance to the whole flock. The idea that the wool is a sufficient protection against the storms of our Northern Novembers is entirely disproved by the experience of sheep wners. While some breeds will endure negect better than others, there are none generally kept in this country which are not seriously injured by it. In a dry atmosphere the wool would doubtless be a sufficient protection, but our heavy rains, added to the cold make too severe demands upon the vitality of the animals which are constantly exposed. The wool holds quite a quantity of water and when it passes off by evaporation it carries of a great deal of the animal heat. Colds, coughs, chills. and lung complaints are among the maladies induced by exposure to cold storms. And this exposure maintains a constant course of losses and disappointments. In some cases it cuts off color in early fattening or in the quality of the beef when fattened. However, they who all hope of profit, and hardly allows a man to can be readily avoided, there is not the slightest need of having them occur. For many years my practice has been to get the sheep into a lot near the barn early in October, shut them up every night, and during cold rains keep them sheltered from the storms. I have kept the South-Down, Cotswold, and grades in each breed, and since adopting the plan of sheltering from the autumn rains, I have had no trouble from the diseases which exposure causes or aggravates. I believe in taking good

WOOL GROWING IN THE WEST. We give the following facts and figures written by Samuel Archer, a successful breeder of Merino sheep, for the Journal of Com-

merce: "I have carefully watched the sheep and wool-growing business in the States of Missouri and Kansas the past four years. For years past there has existed a prejudice in the minds of the agricultural community regardng sheep, and yet there were some who kept steadily on in the business, and each year added to their income. This has been during a period when farming and stock-raising generally has not been profitable. This success of a few is having its influence in attracting the attention of the many, until inquiries concerning the business are general, and a disposition to engage in it is increased.

All classes and grades of sheep that have been properly managed, and well fed have yielded a profit, and it is worthy of note that the higher grades of sheep have been the most profitable. In the region of Missouri visited by grasshoppers this season there are now but few sheep. They were largely sold at very low prices during that plague; now that they are needed in this same region to consume the abundant crops. Thousands of sheep have been bought this season and driven from the State, mostly into Kansas and taken in large droves. Of course, this is only a portion of the drive. Their places have been filled by better sheep from the East, but not largely. In Kansas the business has increased rapidly. I have no doubt but there are three times as manp sheep in Kansas today as there was one year ago. The middle portion of the State has received the most. All grades, from the poorest Mexican up to what we may call first-class Merinos and combingwool or mutton sheep, have been purchased. so that their relative values for this region will be thoroughly tested. The farmers of Missouri and Kansas are only beginning to be aware of the profits to be derived from keeping a flock of sheep as a part of their farm stock and producing some wool and mutton for sale with their other farm products.

I herewith give you a tabular statement of keeping a flock, taking as a basis 1.000 grade Merino ewes worth \$5 per head, for a period of five years. I have estimated 75 per cent. increase after keeping up the original flock. The annual yield of wool given is below rather than above that actually taken from this class of sheep unwashed, and the price given is 5 cents per pound less than it has actually been sold for the past five years. I am aware that the statement is made for what we may term a pastoral region instead of the general farming country. But the estimate is a fair one for a less number, say 100 head kept on a farm with other stock in either Kansas or Missouri. The cost of keeping will likely be more than 75 cents per head, say \$1.25, but if it does it is only a sure return for farm products consumed at a better price than is generally realized in the market. The scab prevails in some regions, and is a hindrance, but it is easily overcome. There is no other disease that prevails extensively. The interminable dog is the greatest hindrance to the after standing 48 hours, and it was taken to a business in these two States.

## FIRST YEAR.

No.	Wool Product.	Ewes.	easc Wethers
Stock ewes1000			
	SECOND YEAR.		
Stock ewes1000   Lambs 750	5 lbs each 5000 5 lbs each 3750	375	870
	THIRD YEAR.		N. Carlotte
Yearling 750	5 lbs each5000 6 lbs each4500 5 lbs each3750	875	375
	FOURTH YEAR		
Yearling1125	5½ lbs each.6956 6 lbs each.6750 5 lbs each.3750	612	515
	FIFTH YEAR.		
Ewes	5% lbs each .9187 6 lbs each .9000 5 lbs each .5120	656	650
Total5886	67,763		2298
Wool, 67,763 lbs, at Original 1000 ewes Young ewes, 2293, Wethers, 2293, at	ECAPITULATIO 25c per lb at \$2.50 each at \$5.00 each 3.00 each	Ν. 	*\$16,941 2,800 11,465 6,879
Wool, 67,763 lbs, at Original 1000 ewes Young ewes, 2293, Wethers, 2293, at (	ECAPITULATION 25c per lb at \$2.60 each at \$5.00 each 5.00 each	N.	*\$16,941 . 2,500 . 11,465 . 6,879
Wool, 67,763 lbs, at Original 1000 ewes Young ewes, 2293, Wethers, 2293, at 9 Total	ECAPITULATION 25c per lb at \$2.60 each at \$5.00 each 5.00 each	N.	*\$16,941 . 2,500 . 11,465 . 6,879
Wool, 67,763 lbs, at Original 1000 ewes Young ewes, 2293, Wethers, 2293, at 9 Total	ECAPITULATIO:  25c per lb, at \$2.50 each at \$5.00 each \$3.00 each COST. each 0 sheep lst year	at 75 cents	*\$16,941 . 2,800 . 11,465 . 6,879 .\$867,785
Wool, 67,763 lbs, at Original 1000 ewes, 2293, Wethers, 2293, at 9 Total	ECAPITULATIO: 25c per lb. at \$2.50 each. at \$5.00 each. \$3.00 each. COST. each. 0 sheep lst year 750 sheep 2d year	at 75 centu at 75 centu at 75 centu	*\$16,941 . 2,800 . 11,465 . 6,879 .\$867,785 . \$5,000 . 700 . 1,812
Wool, 67,763 lbs, at Original 1000 ewes, 2393, Wethers, 2393, at 9 Total	ECAPITULATIO: 25c per lb. at \$2.50 each at \$5.00 each \$3.00 each. COST. each. 0 sheep lst year 750 sheep 2d year	at 75 cents at 75 cents at 75 cents at 75 cents	*\$16,941 2,800 11,465 6,879 \$867,785 \$5,900 1,312
Wool, 67,763 lbs, at Original 1000 ewes, 2293, Wethers, 2293, at 9 Total	ECAPITULATIO: 25c per lb. at \$2.60 each. at \$2.60 each. 3.00 each. 3.00 each. 00 sheep lst year 300 sheep lst year 300 sheep 3d year 350 sheep 4th year	at 75 cents	*\$16,941 2,500 11,465 6,879 \$867,786 \$5,000 1,312 1,875 2,426
Wool, 67,763 lbs, at Original 1000 ewes, 2393, Wethers, 2393, at 9 Total	ECAPITULATIO: 25c per lb. at \$2.50 each. at \$2.50 each. 3.00 each. 3.00 each. 0 sheep lst year	at 75 cents at 75 cents at 75 cents at 75 cents at 75 cents	*\$16,941 2,500 11,465 6,879 .\$857,785 .\$5,900 1,312 1,875 2,486 3,205
Wool, 67,763 lbs, at Original 1000 ewes, 2293, Wethers, 2293, at s Total	ECAPITULATIO:  25c per 1b. 25c	at 75 centu at 75 centu at 75 centu at 75 centu at 75 centu	*\$16,941 2,500 11,450 . 6,879 \$867,780 . \$5,000 . 1,312 . 1,875 . 2,486 . 3,205
Wool, 67,763 lbs, at Original 1000 ewes, 2293, Wethers, 2293, at a Total	ECAPITULATIO: 25c per lb. at \$2.50 each. at \$5.00 each. 25.00 each. 26.00 each. 27.00 sheep let year 27.00 sheep let year 28.00 each. 29.00 sheep let year	nt 75 cents at 75 cents at 75 cents at 75 cents at 75 cents	*\$16,941 2,800 11,465 6,879 \$867,780 \$5,000 1,312 1,875 2,486 3,205 \$14,478
Wool, 67,763 lbs, at Original 1000 ewes, 2393, Young ewes, 2393, at 9 Total	ECAPITULATION  25c per lb. at \$2.50 each. at \$5.00 each. 25.00 each. 26.00 each. 27.00 each. 28.00 each. 29.00 each. 29.00 each. 29.00 each. 200 sheep lst year 200 sheep lst year 200 sheep lth year	at 75 cents	*\$16,941 2,800 11,465 6,879 \$867,780 \$5,900 1,312 1,875 2,486 3,205 \$14,478 \$17,785 14,678

AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. We believe many of our readers who are inerested in the dairy will thank us for giving space to the following condensed report which we take from the Country Gentleman: According to announcement the eleventh annual convention of the American Dairymen's Association began at Rome, N. Y., Tuesday morning January 11. The usual routine business of Rochester, read a brief paper announcing the animals and of profit to myself .- Line ly to the sale of that article: It has produced a feeling of uncertainty, he said, among con- amount was in November, when 25 pounds of for the acid.

off skim cheese for whole milk cheese, and this tendency has served to paralyze the market. Although Canadian cheese is inferior to good American factory, it is safe to assume that Canadian cheese is made from whole milk; hence it is that there has been a brisk demand at New York for this cheese, and our own make has been crowded out. In the discussion which followed these remarks, the expression of a feeling of opposition to the manufacture of skim milk cheese was quite unanimous. Indeed this was more generally the attitude of the convention, than of any preceding convention for the past five years. Among the most valuable papers of the first day was a paper by Seth Bonfoy, of Herkimer county. Mr. Bonfoy is known as "the prize cheese maker," and his recipe for making a perfect article was heard with close attention. It was as follows : A premium cheese is made when the milk has been secreted by the cows in a pure atmosphere, and has been secured in a cleanly manner; when everything about the factory is in apple-pie order, and when 9 or 91/2 pounds of milk will make a pound of cured cheese. The milk must be set at 82°, with perfectly sweet rennet, that has been prepared with pure soft water, that is pungent, yet without odor, and that will coagulate the milk in 30 minutes to a consistency not too firm, but Texas. I have a knowledge of 20,000, thus of a brittle texture, that will require careful handling and cutting.

> If the curd is correctly handled, the whey will be of a clear, bright straw color. The curd should be matured in a temperature of about 92°, finished at 94° to 98°. The time of finishing should not exceed the limit of from 80 to 60 minutes. The heating must be slow and quiet, and from the sides of the vat The curd should be handled with the hand in a light and rather lively manner, yet yery carefully, while warming. Thus is condensed the method of a successful maker.

On Wednesday morning, the president of the association, ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, addressed the convention, urging farmers to study the habits of insects, and geology. He believed they should gain a wider general knowledge. A very interesting and valuable paper was presented by Eastburn Reeder, of Pennsylvania. He gave the results of a series of experiments in deep and shallow setting. One of his experiments was as follows: One hundred pans of milk were set in three cans 16 inches deep. The temperature of the air in the dairy room was from 58 to 60°. The milk was all skimmed after standing 48 hours From the deep cans, 9% pounds of cream were taken off, and from the shallow pans, 12 pounds. The quantity of butter from the deep cans was 314 per cent., from the shallow pans, 41/2 per cent. The deep cans required 80 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter, and the shallow pans, 22 pounds. In shallow setting, Mr. Reeder had made an elaborate experiment. He has set 100 pounds of milk in 15 pans, three inches deep. The pans were not set in water, but upon a table in a room without fire, where the temperature was 50°. Sour milk was added to each pan to hasten souring, but the milk was not ready to skim room where there was a fire, and a temperature of 60°. After standing 12 hours longer it was skimmed, and yielded 17 pounds of cream, making 6 pounds, 10 ounces of butter. This indicates a loss of two ounces for the shallow pans, when compared with the trial of deep setting, when the milk stood 96 hours at 49° before skimming; and a gain of 14 ounces over the results of a trial, according to the Swedish system, when the milk stood in ice water 48 hours at a temperature of 34° to 38°. Mr. Reeder concluded from his experi-

ments that a depth of three or four inches, and a temperature of 55° to 60° is the best method. His experience with deep setting at low temperatures was that a great bulk of cream was obtained, but that it was thin, and would not churn over 20 to 25 per cent. of butter; while the cream obtained by shallow setting at a higher temperature is thick, and will churn from 45 to 50 per cent. of butter.

A paper not regularly upon the programme was read on Wednesday, which was, perhaps, and cheese making. Its author was Mr. John T. Ellsworth, of Barre, Mass., who had tested the theory of scalding milk to produce good skim cheese. He exhibited skim cheese made milk as soon as possible after milking, heating it to 120°. He made this trial on suggestion of Prof. L. B. Arnold. Mr. Ellsworth had made his experiments independent of other pans for 25 cows, arranged for setting and cooling milk. He had a vat fitted with a copper coil for heating with large pipes and stopcheese at the first sold a little better than the making improvements. He set his milk from 12 to 24 hours for butter, and made cheese without the buttermilk. His butter was firm and sweet. He afterwards set the milk from 36 to 48 hours, churned sweet, and added the buttermilk to the whey. In this way he found

sumers; many dealers are accustomed to palm | milk were required for a pound of butter, and 8% pounds for a pound of cheese. The average from six trials made during the season was 841/2 pounds of milk for one pound of butter, and 101/2 pounds of milk for one pound of cheese. The cheese sold at Worcester, Mass., for an average during the season of 111/2 cents, and the butter at forty-five cents throughout

> An interesting discussion of the subject of color in butter. followed a paper by L. D. Paddock, of Malone, Franklin County, upon factory butter. Prof. Arnold said the cause of color in butter was not well understood. The coloring matter is not a necessary element. The coloring matter is found in the palmatine of the butter. The amount of coloring matter depends upon the sort of food eaten, and it is secreted during the passage of the food through the cow. By feeding grass, 60 per cent. of yellow fat is produced; while by feeding grass which has passed the flowering stage, 60 per cent. of white fat is yielded. It has been asked, he said, why cream churned warm will make yellow butter, while the same cream churned cold will produce white butter. In each case the amount of coloring matter is the same, but it is more apparent in one case than the other. When we churn the cream warm, the membranes covering the globules are made more delicate, and are easily broken. The coloring matter then spreads over other globules. In churning cold, the globules are not broken, and the coloring matter remains hidden. Color may sometimes be brought out by working white butter.

Prof. E. W. Stewart, of Buffalo, read a paper upon the sublect of "An Experimental Dairy Station for the State of New York." He suggested a course to be pursued after the station shall have been established. It should conduct a system of experiments in breeding, in feeding, in the manufacture of dairy products, and it should be "provided with experts in every branch of knowledge which dairymen bring into use-to which every dairyman contributing to its support may send his question for solution, may find the best food ration for his cows, prescriptions for disease in his herd, and explanation of taint in his milk." He strongly recommended the establishment of such a station, and suggested that it be organized at the Cornell University farm. He presented a plan for the support of such a station, which received the informal indorsement of the convention. There are now 1,000 cheese factories in this State, (N. Y.) representing 400.-000 cows. He proposed that each patron of a factory pay over to the owner or manager of the factory the sum of three cents per annum for each cow he milks, and that for this sum he shall share in all the benefits of the institution, which shall include the right for himself or any member of his family to receive personal instruction at the station, and prescriptions for diseases in his herd.

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The centennial committee made a report. It resented resolutions recommending that a model cheese and butter factory be erected upon the ground at Philadelphia for the display of dairy products, and that the committee he authorized to collect a fund of \$10,000. to defray the necessary expenses.

The sum of \$1,000 was contributed for the entennial fund. A committee was appointed to consult with the authorities of Cornell University, and to take into consideration the plan of Mr. Stewart, respecting the experimentalfstation. On motion of Mr. L. Wetherell, of Boston, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the convention heartily approve such an appropriation by Congress to the Centennial Board of Finance as shall in-

sure the success of that grand national event. A paper by Prof. G. C. Caldwell, of Cornell was read by the Secretary, in the absence of its author. Its subject was the "Preservation of Milk" Two methods of keeping milk were escribed. One of these consists in the use of borax, a substance readily soluble in water, and quite harmless when taken internally. It is, however, singularly destructive to animal and vegetable life, and in this way it prevents the production of the germs in milk. The other preservative agent is salicylic acid, a new disinfectant prepared from carbolic acid, the most original one of the day, upon butter but unlike carbolic acid, it is destitute of odor or taste, and it is not poisonous. It will preserve meat. The professor had tried an experiment: When fresh milk had four tenthousandths of its weight of salicylic added by his method, which astonished all experts to it, and was kept at a temperature of 64° for its meatiness and flavor. He scalded his Fahrenheit, it coagulated 36 hours later than milk that had not the same proportion of acid kept sweet 26 hours, and with twice as much acid kept sweet 44 hours. No perceptible taste was communicated to the milk by these addiexperimenters. He had a set of Empire State tions. "It is recommended to sift a suitable quantity of the acid over the milk while stirring it. It is usually sold in the form of a fine powder, which, as it is not readily soluble cocks. He made first-class butter, and his in cold water, is liable to ball up and dissolve very slowly indeed; hence it is better to add ordinary skim cheese. He pursued his plan, it very gradually, and with constant stirring. After the milk has been delivered at the factory, and it will do no harm to dilute it somewhat, the acid may be added in the form of a cold saturated solution. Such a solution may not contain more than one part of acid in one thousand parts of water, so that a large quanthat he could make more butter and better tity of it will have to be added in order to get cheese. The number of pounds of milk which in the needed quantity of the acid. The acid was transacted, after which Prof. L. B. Arnold, it required for a pound of butter and cheese is much more soluble in warm water, but the varied each month. The largest amount was warm water coagulates the milk. The chief his emphatic hostility to the manufacture of in the beginning of the season, when he set objection to the use of this substance is its skim cheese. He attributed the depression in 16 hours. It then required 38 pounds of milk costliness at present. For every hundred care of sheep, both as a matter of kindness to the market during the past season very large- for a pound of butter, and a little less than 12 pounds of milk about half an ounce would be pounds for a pound of cheese. The smallest required, and dealers charge about \$5. a pound

## Entrons of Husbandry.

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

The use in subordinate granges of the sett of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent con-fusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Master-John T. Jones, of Arkansas. Overseer—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Lecturer—A. B. Smedley, of Iowa. Steward—Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey.
Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New

Brunswick, N. J.
Chaplain-S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, N. Y.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Ky.
Gate-Keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove,
Lake county, Indiana.
Ceres—Mrs. J. T. Jones, Arkanass.

Pomona-Sister Harvey Goddard, Connecti-

Flora—Sister S. E. Adams, Minnesota. Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Carrie A. Hall, Louisville, Ky.

### NEW YORK.

The third annual session of the New York State Grange closed at Auburn N. Y. January 14th.

G. W. Hinkley, was re-elected Master; W. A. Armstrong, was re-elected Secretary; The Secretary's salary was fixed at \$1,000. and the Treasurer's at \$100.

### CALIFORNIA.

The new State Master of California has issued a proclamation calling upon the subordinate Granges to expel members lukewarm in the faith, irregular in attendence and behind in dues; advising consolidations of weak Granges, and recommending that less importance he attached to conferring degrees and more to the thorough discussions of questions vital to the Order.

### NEW JERSEY.

The Patron's of Husbandry of New Jersey and Pennsylvania have made arrangements with coal transportation companies of Pennsylvania, by which they will save \$2. per ton in the purchase of coal.

### IOWA.

said to encourage the despondent and rouse up the laggards in our order? Perhaps this: That all organizations, as all men, must have their trials; that nothing is worth having that costs nothing; that this is the first time farmers as a class have attempted any great matter on their own account; that doubtless and as a natural consequence of want of experience, unwise things have been done; but that the farmers as a class are more numerous than any other class of men in the country, and equal to all others combined; that they are cooler in the head, stronger in the back, and really more independent, financially and every other way, than any other class of men, and, finally that year of needless expenses. Now if Bro. Tythey are going to succeed, whether or no.

## KANSAS.

EDITOR FARMER :- The following resolution was adopted by Capitol Grange at its meeting of Jan. 22nd.

Rsolved. That a vote of thanks be extend-Resired, That a vote of thanks be extended by Capitol Grange to the Legislature for the use of the Hall of Representatives for the Course of Lectures, given under the auspices of our Grange. ELLA SPENCER, Sec'y.

M. Howard, Master: T. W. Meserve, Lecturer: middleman himself.-Hoosier Patron. F. M. Cotton, Steward; Will Meserve, Ass't; S. F. McMahan, Chaplin; Martin Smith, Treasurer; Mrs. C. A. Howard, Secretary; L. Patterson, G. K.; Mrs. J. Walkley, Ceres; Mrs. A. Gabbey, Pomona; Mrs. J. Gilbert, Flora; Mrs. Alice Smith, Stewardess.

J. H. Burnham, C. F. A. Speece, Treas. E. C. Speece, Sec'y. O. Beistle, G. K. Mr. Kauhn, life-long remembrance, and one we could beef, and have only the hide and horns and Ceres. M. E. Speece, Flora. L. Burnham, Pomona. A. Myers, M. J. Coan, Ass't. S.

EDITOR FARMER :- The following is a list of officers of Willow Grange No. 857, for the coming year: Master, D. Creik. Thos. Tyers Lecturer. W. R. Burrough, Sec'y.

EDITOR FARMER :- The following persons were installed as officers of Augusta Grange No. 1042, Butler county, Kansas, for the ensuing year: D. B. Hite, M. J. B. Houghton, O. Joseph Hadley, Lec't, Holmes Fookes, S. T. J. Dedrick, Treas. N. J. Rhoads, G. K. Mr. Adams, Ass't St. L. Ass't St. Hattie Treeweek. Ceres, Mrs. E. Hadley. Flora, Mrs.

EDITOR FARMER:-The following were elected officers of Pleasant Hill Grange, No. 1051, Saline county, Kan., for the coming year: Isaac Strode, M. Rowland Lewis, O. Grange, and leading Grange papers, asking B. F. Humbarger, A. S. S. N. Canfield, S. B. its publication. S. Bean, C. R. H. Lesley, Treas. Mrs. Sarah M. Bean, Sec'y. S. Humbarger, G. K. Mrs. E. F. Moon, Ceres. Miss. Mettle Morrison. Pomona. Miss. Mollie Thompson, Flora. Mrs. M. B. Lewis, L. A. S.

## . VERMONT

What the Grange has done, Address of Master of State Grange E. P. Colton. It has established agents for the sale of pro-

ducts and for the purchase of goods, so that there is but one commission between producer if to f wealthy Express Companies). and consumer. It has inaugurated a system of economy in all business matters, which is gradually coming on to a cash basis. It has created a spirit of inquiry among farmers, so that they endeavor to ascertain the amount of surplus products they have to sell, and compare them with the probable demand. It has brought farmers nearer to each other, socially and for business purposes. It has opened the eyes of the public the fact that, States through their Legislatures have the right to regulate by statute the rates of transportation and fares over railroads and canals; that railroads are public highways, whether owned by the State, by corporations, or by private individuals. It has inaugurated a reform which will take years to complete, but the revolution has com menced and millions have been saved to the people. It has set the great mass of agriculturists to thinking, and in some sections their thoughts have crystalized into great and beneficial results. Away over on the Pacific slope the Patrons have built railroads, chartered ships to take their products to foreign ports, established a bank with a capital of five million dollars, with half that amount paid in, and are now loaning money to farmers for wo-thirds the per cent. per annum formerly charged there; they have reduced the price of agricultural implements over one half; established fire and life insurance companies upon just and mutual principles, and placed themselves upon a firm and independent basis. In the great States of the West the order has established manufactories for agricultural implements, built elevators and fiourishing mills, opened communication and direct trade with consumers, and, to a great extent, controls its own product. In the South, the planters have perfected arrangements for direct trade with manufacturers of New England and Europe, taking sufficient manufactured goods to supply their wants, in part payment for their cotton,

### thereby saving all commissions to th/mselves. TEXAS.

The Texas Examiner and Chronicle says that politicians are extremely solicitous to know what the politics of the Grange are to be. It endeavors to relieve their wants thus; "Now, the extent of Grange politics may be summed up in a few words, and no lover of his country, no patriot of either of the great political parties, need, or indeed can object to the principles. They are—good honest men for public position, fair and economical handling of The Patron's Heiper says: What can by the public funds, just and evenly distributed burdens, warfare upon monopolies, and eternal hostility to class legislation."

> The N. Y. World says: "There are now probably more than five hundred grange cooperative stores in the country, organized in accordance with the plan recommended by the national body. Many of them have paid in their stock and are beginning in earnest determination to thoroughly test the system."

The action of the State Grange in doing way with last year's system at the State Agency, was eminently wise and business like. It will save the State Grange at least \$6,000 a ner works head work and mixes common sense with it, the order in the State, so far as the and Houck took quite an active part. business interests are concerned, will receive a vast impetus forward. There is a chance for him now, instead of devoting his time and the money of the State Grange to the building up of a huge central mercantile establish ment, to give his attention to looking up the wants and needs of the different counties and sections of the State, and arranging for direct The following officers were installed at Tri- trade between the manufacturers and proucers. In other words he cesses now to

Bro. Geo. A. Merrill, Master of Riverside Grange, No. 128, of West Virginia, proposes that in commemoration of the great Centennial year, we should do something that would be a lifetime remembrance of the great event. He says, "one hundred years ago there were EDITOR FARMER :- The following persons thirteen colonies in the whole of the United and for that purpose had found nothing better were elected officers of Pleasant Valley States. Now, if the Patrons should choose Grange No. 1338, Great Bend, Kansas, for the thirteen forest trees to represent the thirteen if fed judiciously. Blue-gras pasture would ensuing year: Master S. P. Coan. O. W. Mc- colonies, and plant one or more of each in Key, L. J. Hines, S. Wm. Blank, Ass't. S. honor of those colonies—for instance a Cotton-ends. The man who attempts to winter over wood from Georgia, and so on-it would be a point to with pride. The trees would necessarily have to be of such a nature that they could be grown in any climate from Texas to Maine, and from Virginia to California."

> EDITOR FARMER :- At the session of Hesperian Grange, held January 8th, 1876, on motion, Hiram S. Randall, was instructed to draft a petition for the repeal of the amendment to the postal law passed at the last session of Congress, increasing postage on third class mail matter from 8 to 16 cents per pound; and that, he address an appeal to sister Granges, asking their co-operation in demanding the repeal of this abominable monopoly Express act of Senators Ramsey and Hamlin; to transmit copies of the same to Hons. P.W. Hitchcock, A. E. Paddock and Loranzo Crounse, at Washington; to the Secretary of the State

> The annexed is the petition and appeal. will Grange and all other papers friendly to the clause please copy?

WHEREAS. The act of Congress, doubling the rates of postage on the third class mail matter from 8 to 16 cents per pound,—passed in the closing hours at its last session in the interest of opulent Express Companies and directly antagonistic to the Patrons of Hubbandry and the great Agricultural People of the West, and working an injury to the Postal

THEREFORE, We, Patrons of Hesperian Grange, No. 588, Nebraska, do condemn the acts of those "Mighty Statesmen" who knowingly were voting for so gross a monopoly

and,
We earnestly and respectfully petition
Hons. P. W. Hitchcock, A. S. Paddock and
Loranzo Crounse, our members in Congress,
to use their best efforts at its present session
for the repeal of the same; reducing postage
on third class matter to at least eight cents
per pound and that the same be not limited to
parcels less than four pounds.
We sak the fraternal® co-operation of good
Patrons everywhere in the Union in petitioning Congress to repeal this odious law so unworthy the statute books of the Great American Nation and a Republican Government.

can Nation and a Republican Government.

The law enabled the ploneers on our frontiers, who are doing so much to open up the wilderness and make the Great American Desert blossoms to obtain books, seeds, scions outtings and any little articles needed in their business or for the comfort of their families at a small cost over that paid by people of the cities and larger villages, and thus did much to lighten the hardships of pioneer life. It brought remote corners of our land and the commercial centers into close connections.

Thousands of places never visited by an Express agent were weekly receiving articles of necessity. The hardy farmers of the Western prairies and the Postal Department were both benefitted thereby.

Will officers of Granges and others under whose notice this may fall, bring it before the Grange at their next meeting, move in the matters and send to their Congressmen a petition for the reduction of third class Postage? Patrons turn out! Ye are a power in the land that can be felt.

H. S. Randall, Sec'y No. 588. Valley Grange, Red Willow Co., Neb., Jan. 10, 1876.

### LABETTE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL AS SOCIATION.

Prominent citizens of Labette County interested in fruit growing, organized the County Horticultural Society January 18th, at Parsons. We take the following from their proceedings as published in the Sun.

At request Mr. Williams favored the meet ing with his very instructive and entertaining experience in the culture of fruit in Kansas, and thought that with even a perpetual show er of grasshoppers and continued drouth, Kansas could produce a better apple than the knotty little limbertwig rolled in by the wagon load from Arkansas.

Mr. Wickersham who has a fine nursery and fruit farm near Parsons, followed Mr. Mr. Williams with all the ease and enthusiasm of one familiar with his subject. He struck out with his pruning knife the first motion, and started the branches of a peach tree 20 to 30 inches above the ground, and in two years, ahead of the old system of pruning, had beautiful vase-shaped trees loaded with fruit. His description of the culture of his fig trees was peculiarly novel and gratif; ing. With nearly the fertility of Aaron's rod, they bloom and fruit twice each year and hibernate by being well healed. After the remarks of these gen tlemen, there followed rather a promiscuous fire, in which Messrs. Childs, Brockway, Sanford, Mewton, Bevins, Maxwell, Updergruff

## BLUEMONT FARMERS' CLUB.

The discussions of Bluemont Farmers' Club are frequently of interest and value. The Nationalist reports a late meeting from which we take the following:

Knipe-Thought prairie hay not as good for stock as the tame; two and three year old steers can be wintered on prairie hay in tolerable condition : cows not so well, and calves still less so. Thought corn good for all stock; five ears twice a day is good for a horse but ten ears is better. Grain fed stock do better than those fed on hay alone. Straw is good if there is enough wheat left in it at threshing, and generally speaking, the more wheat the better. Would feed stock all they could eatthan millet. May be fed to all kinds of stock, shorten up the feeding season a month at both a herd of fat cattle on hay alone will lose his hoofs left, the frame of the animal, in fine, to be built up again on grass the next season. The simple question is, shall he withhold his corn and lose so many pounds of beef? Or by feeding his corn, not only save but add to s given amount of beef?

White-Food of stock differs in summer and winter. While grass will build up and fatten in summer, what can be made to answer the same end in winter? Considered the grinding and cooking of feed a useless expense. Would feed grain in its natural state, feeding cattle and hogs together. Thought of all the tame grasses blue grass to be our only reliance. In Kentucky stock kept fat on it, both winter and summer When it had a chance it would slowly but surely take the place of our native grasses. Should be sown in the fall, or as soon as ripened. Was moving westward in Kansas by natural migration, at the rate of half a mile a

year. C. W. Kimball-The merits as between grain and hay as food for stock was exempli-fied in the Texan or grass feeder, and the Dur-

ham or grain feeder. Thought the Jerseys a small breed, because they had been sparely fed. To have large cattle feed largely. Campbell—Experience taught him that corn fed whole was better than in a ground state. Fed his cow all that she could possibly direct then of fitten are trice a day.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

100. Centennial Clubs! \$50. For 1876 THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME will pay CASH: For 50 subscribers at \$1.60 cach (including postage). \$25.00. For 100 subscribers, same rate, \$50.00. Retain commission when you remit. Smaller clubs in liberal proportion. First-class, 8-page Rural Weekly, Send for specime, and full particulars (free). Address The Rural Home, Rochester, N.Y. 100. Centennial Clubs! \$50.

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### PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions,

At Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill-,

NESDAY, FEB. 16, 1876, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M I will sell at Public Auction, Four Clydesdale Stallions, imported from Scotland in 1874, and One Percheron Norman Stallion, imported from Franco in 1871. Ages from 3 to 8 years. Weight from 1600 to 1900 lbs. These stallions have all proved themselves to be sure loal getters, Pedigrees given on day of sale. Stallions all in fine condition, Terms of sale, one-third cash in hand, balance in one and two years in equal payments, purchaser giving notes with approved security, drawing interest from date. A discount of ten per cent, will be allowed for all cash.

SALF POSITUVE SALE POSITIVE,

Washington is on the T. P. & W. R. R., 12 miles East of Peoria. For further particulars, address H. W. GOVE.

## **PUBLIC SALE**

## Draft Stallions

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9th, 1876.

ENCOURAGED by their public sale of imported draft horses at Ottawa, on the third of last March, the subscribers announce that they have this year made

## ANOTHER IMPORTATION

Belgian and Norman Stallions, which they will offer at public sale at DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO,

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO,
on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 18:6. They will offert it imported
Norman Stalitons and 8 imported Belgian Stalilons,
of desirable colors, weighing from 1,620 to 2,125 bis; being the largest lot of imported Normans ever offered
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TERMS.—A credit of 15 months will be given on satisfactory notes, hearing interest at the rate of ten
per cent, per annum. A deduction of six per cent.
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## PUBLIC SALE IMPORTED FRENCH PERCHERON STALLIONS

## WE will offer at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1876, at our Stable in BRIGHTON, MACOUPIN CO., ILLS.,

BRIGHTON, MAGOUPIN GU., ILLS.,
Seven Head of Draft Stallions, as follows:

St. Benoit, 5 years old, dark from grey, 1715 hands
high, fine style and setton, weight about 1.80 lbs.
Boibec, 6 years old, a brautiful dappled black, 693,
hands high, me style and action, if the dappled strey,
16t hands high, Moves well, Weight about 1.00 lbs.
Preferie, 4 years old, very dark dappled grey, 17
hands high, eartstyle and action. Wit about 1.00 lbs.
Sunpurell, 1 years old, dappled grey, 17 hands
high, with as sine a set of limbs so can be found, and
a 8 ne traveller. Weight about 1.10 lbs.
Culvidon, 11 years old, dappled grey, 17 hands
hout 1.80 lbs.
Cupidion, 11 years old, belge, 17 hands high, weight
about 1.80 lbs. A superior feal-getter.

1. The above horses have been selected by ourselves, in France, from note-fire-deres of the celebratde Percheron horse, so well known as the Onmbus
horse of Paris, drawing an enormous load at a fast
pace. We have selected these horses as the best specmens of the breed, and can furnish a history of the
stock if desired.
Commence at 1 o'clock P. M.
Breferen as the crossing of the Chicago. Alton &

stock if desired.
Sale positive. Commence at 1 o'clock P. M.
Brighton is at the crossing of the Chicago, Alton &
St. Louis R. R., and the Reckford, Rock Island & St.
Louis R. R., twelve miles north of Alton.
Trans.—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two and
three years, with interest and approved security. A
ilberal discount for all cash. HUME & LANDRETH, Brighton, Ills.

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IMPORTED

NORMAN-PERCHERON HORSES,

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## PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

Gives a continuous current of electricity around the hody (no shocks) and cures all dise asse, arising from Luss or Vital. Force, Neuvous Debildy, Firs, Dyspersia, Rusematiss, Iduningo, Sciatica, Kinsky Containts, Sprandonenta, Ivorensor, and Fonctional. Derangements: also Epilepsy, Spinal and Fermiae Complaints, and eshanisted Vital Energy arising from over-taxed brain and other improdence.

IT EFFECTS A PERMANENT CURE when other remedies fall. This most Evincant Physicians in Europe and America indicase it. It is fact supersedies the use of drugs, and Thousands have new Restrongs for Health, who have over it, and give their testimony to its great cirrative powers. Pumphlets and testimonials forwarded on application.

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## GOOD SEEDS

grown with care and painstaking from selected stocks always pay. Try mine. See advertisement "All About Gardeniug."

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At Oak Grove Farm Bred from the most approved strains of Imported Stock, selected from the best Herds of England and Canada. PIGS for sale at reasonable prices.

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MAITLAND GRANGE asures all Patrons wishing to locate in Orange Courty, that they may be kindly cared for, and amply assisted in eelecting a home in our midst. Her members are scatteren over a large area of the best part of the county, which is now rapidly setting up, and their object is to protect immigrants to our section from imposition. Address V.E. LUCAS,
Maitland, Orange County, Florida.

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THE WEEKLY CHAMPION, \$2 per year, and THE KANSAS FARMER, \$2 per year. Both papers sent postage paid one year for \$2.75. Address, "CLAMPION." Atchison, Kansas, or, "KANSAS FARMER," Topeka, Kan.



JERSEY Cattle. Berkshires and small breed Yorkshires, bred from Im-ported and prize stocks spe-cialty. ESP Correspondence and orders solicited.

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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper
will be the short letters from farmers and breeders,
fult-growers and others it terested in the various
branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon
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## °OUR GREAT HARD PAN CLUB OFFER

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THE FARMER 1 year (52 numbers) postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for \$1.25 per copy, WITH AN EXTRA COPY TO THE PERSON GETTING UP THE CLUB.

TO THE PERSON GETTING UP THE CLUB.

Address. J. K. HUDSON,

Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas.

ABOUT WHEAT GROWING IN KANSAS. Mr. T. C. Henry, whose large crops of wheat last year has been frequently mentioned in these columns, writes to the Abilene Chronicle as follows: I do not reside on my farm, neither do I claim to be a farmer in the ordinary sense of the word. I make wheat raising a specialty upon my farm. Every operation connected therewith, from the time the prairie is first broken until the grain is in market, is done wholly by contract, those employket, is done wholly by contract, those employ-ed furnishing themselves in every particular. The method of operation is as follows. The The method of operation is as follows. The prairie is broken during the months of May and June, but may be prolonged till the middle of July. By the 20th of August the sod is once thoroughly harrowed over, it being wholly unnecessary to replow the ground. Then the seed, at the rate of one bushel to the acre is scattered broadcast, and the seeding is completed by two more harrowings, making a total cost, so far, including the seed, of five dollars per acre. By the 20th of the follow-ing June the grain is ready for harvesting, which can be hired done with headers at the cost of two dollars per acre, including the stacking. Threshing costs eight cents per hushel and the expense of marketing depends. bushel, and the expense of marketing depends, of course, upon the distance hauled. If the grain yields twenty bushels per acre, which is grain yields twenty bushels per acre, which is a low average, and the distance from town not more than three miles, the total cost, four dol-lars more being added to the cost of seeding, aggregates nine dollars per acre. The wheat averages rather above one dollar per bushel, so that a clear profit of eleven dollars per acre remains, and every thing hired done. The straw to a farmer is worth two dollars per acre for stock feed. A second crop can be grown at an outlay of not more than fifty cents per at an outlay of not more than fifty cents per acre, aside from seed, the mere cost of drilling the grain upon the ground without the necessity of replowing, having taken the precaution to clear the land of all the litter by burning off its stubble. The ground is so fertile that even three crops of wheat may be grown in succession on one plowing, and that the first one. Two years ago I put in 500 acres pursuing the foregoing method. My yield was nineteen bushels to the acre, and it sold at ninety cents per bushel, wheat in 1875 having borne lower price than was ever known having borne lower price than was ever known here before; it afterwards, during the follow-ing winter, advanced to \$1.15 per buskel. I have just flinshed threshing 26,800 bushels as have just flinshed threshing 20,800 bushels as the yield of 1,200 acres an entire average of 22½ bushels to the acre, which it have sold at \$1.05½ per bushel, making a total net profit of \$18,974. My straw is worth fully \$1,500 more, and the land is increased in value at least five dollars per acre from being placed under cultivation. By this you will see the results of my own experience are decidedly satisfactory and as to the others around, I have payer before seen things look as boneful as never before seen things look as hopeful as now. The acreage of winter wheat is nearly now. The acreage of winter wheat is nearly double that of any previous year, and twenty-five per cent. better, and the same may be said of nearly all other crops the result of all which is that a general spirit of satisfaction and contentment prevails, and many a home will have cause to bless the grasshopper year for having instilled a lesson of economy and determined industry.

## From Neosho County.

January 31 .- Weather fine, have had no snow as yet, but plenty of rain. Corn all gathered, will average 45 or 50 bushels to the acre. Wheat looks well. Live stock could not look better. No losses by prairie fires. Wheat 80c, oats 23c, corn 18@19c, hogs from 5@6c gross. No Immigration into this county at present. Plenty of chinch bugs in the fields in regard to the land bill, which was discussed waiting for spring. SAMUEL STEWART.

A BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

The following is the text of a bill introduced into the lower house by Hon. Geo. Glick of Atchison county. After a prolonged discussion the bill passed the House, and is now in hands of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, where we sincerely hope it may receive a favorable report. vorable report.

"SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for

any person at any time to catch, kill or injure, or to pursue with such intent on the premises or to pursue with such intent on the premises of another, or on the public highways, streets, alleys or public common, any sparrow, English sparrow, robin, blue-bird, martin, thrush, mocking-bird, pewee or phoebe, snipe, swallow, oriole, redbird, catbird, chewing or ground robin, king bird, bobolink, yellow bird, wren, cuckoo, indigo bird nuthatch, creeper, yellow hammer or flicker, woodpecker, warbler ployer, finch, quail or Virginia er, warbler plover, finch, quail or Virginia patridge, grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken or California quail, or any bird of the feathered tribe; and any person violating the pro-visions of this act shall be fined in any sun not more than twenty-five dollars, for each and every bird caught, killed or injured, to be reevery bird caught, killed or injured, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction
in the proper county: Provided it shall not be
necessary on the trial of any prosecution to
allege or prove the true name of the bird
caught, killed or injured; it being sufficient
to show that a bird was caught, killed, injured or pursued by the defendant.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any
railroad company, any express company.

railroad company, any express company, or employee, or agent to carry or receive any of the birds mentioned in the first section of this act, for the purpose of shipping, trans-porting or carrying the same from one place to any other, whether in or out of the State of Kansas; and any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, that shall by its agent or employees, receive, carry, or transport any such bird or birds mentioned in the first section of this act, shall be liable for a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every offense, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction—one-half of said sum to be paid into the treasury of the proper county for the benefit of the school fund, and the other half to be paid to the informer; and the possession of any such birds, by the agents or otherwise of any such companies herein mentioned, shall be evidence of a violation of this act; and any agent or employee of any company herein mentioned or referred to who shall violate, or aid in any manner in violat-ing, the provisions of this act, shall be fined in any sum not more than twenty-five (25) dollars, nor less than five dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any

person to keep for sale, or expose to sale, any of the birds mentioned in this act. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum not more than twenty-five dollars nor less than ten dollars.

SEC. 4. The court before whom any action is prosecuted under the provisions of this act, shall tax as attorney's fees the sum of ten dol lars, to be paid over to the attorney prosecu-ting said action, and no appeal shall be allowed from any judgment rendered for the violation of this act, and one half of the violation of this sot; and one half of the fines, when collected, shall be paid to the treasurer of the county for the use of the common school fund, and the other half to the informer.

SEC. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas Farmer.

It is a well known fact among the farmer of the West, that injurious insects are rapidly on the increase. These are not only destructive to the fruit interests, but every crop of the farm is a prey to some one or more insect enemy, It is a further well known fact to all observers that the birds are active consumers of all kinds of insects, and will, if permitted to increase, assist in combatting these insect pests that in a very large degree destroy the profits of the farm. It is not unexpected that this bill should receive from the sporting fraternity and their friends' most determined opposition. But believing the good sense of our legislature will recognize that the interests of the farmer are paramount to the sportsman and the ddle vicious boys that patrol the country killing every bird they can find, that they will make this bill a law. Every farmer who has lived near a city or town of any size will agree with us in the statement that one of the serious anovance of such a location is the hunters-gentlemen as well as loafers who ramble at will through crops and orchards with a careless indifference that are in mers in subduing their insect enemies as well as the hunter nuisance; at least we believe the farmers will thank the Legislature of Kansas for the opportunity of trying the experi-

GOOD FOR SENATOR HARVEY.

A Correspondent describing a debate in U. S. Senate not long since, gives the following interesting description of a scene in which Senator Harvey made a good point in the interest of the homestead settlers of the west. Senaator Harvey can do himself no greater honor than to be a fearless champion of the rights of the people who in the midst of special and class legislation demanded by the capitalists of the country are too often forgotten. The writer savs :

"Just at this point, and as the Senators were becoming highly interested in the discussion, Harvey, of Kansas, called attention to the fact that the morning hour had expired, and that the land bill was the order of the Senate. The Senators all around him tried to cry him down. Conkling got up and stated that the interest on these bonds would come due on the 1st, and therefore the matter should be decided at once. Harvey turned to Conkling and flatly told that statesman that thousands of western men had been and were being thrown out of homes, owing to the present condition of the pre-emption law, and that their claim was far more important than the payment of interest to a lot of capitalists. With this he demanded that the land bill be taken up, which was done, leaving the 3.65 bond question in the first stage of a long and hot debate, which will probably be continued to-day. Thurman was the principal speaker THE REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURAL.

The State Board of Agriculture of Kansas have issued their Annual volume of Transactions for 1875. To say that this superb volume is the most complete, accurate and valuable as an exhibition of the people, lands, products of manufacturers &c., yet issued in Kansas is to raise in the minds of citizens who saw and read the report of last year a very worthy wish to possess this report. It is a compendium of the resourses of the State illustrated by colored sectional maps, diagrams views of principal cities and supported by voluminous statistics. The Board has surpassed the expectation of the people in presenting a centennial volume that for style and contents exceeds any like report issued in the country. To Hon. Alfred Grav, the Secretary, belongs great credit for his untiring industry in bringing to gether so much statistical information, and presenting a report which is credit to the Board and honor to the State.

## Minor Mention.

Brigg. Bro's Catalogue for 1876.-From the Catalogue we take the following:

With national, comes individual progress. The busi-

ness of this house, being national in its extent, must be brought to meet the requirements of the times. It is therefore necessary that a new programme for the future be adopted. We shall, during May, 1876, commence the printing of a Fioral work-not a Quarterly. but a substantially bound treatise upon everything of importance in the flower and vegetable kingdom. It will not be a catalogue, but a book of from three to four hundred pages, containing succinct articles upon the care and culture of such flowers and vegetables as are desirable to be grown in this country, illustrated with Engravings and Chromatic-plates, and gotten up in a manner that will entitle it to preservation as a use ful ornament for every parlor table in the land.

J. S. Latimer's Second Annual Catalogue of Short-Horns. Mr. Latimer, of Abingdon, has issued an elegant Catalogue from the press of the National Live Stock Journal, from which we take the following: "Believing that a good animal without a velvet-fringed pedigree is worth more to the farmers of the West than a fancy pedigree with no animal, I shall continue the policy of breeding to good animals, whether they are Duchesses, Peris, Louans or Mrs. Mottes. Still, I think my animals and pedigrees will compare very favorably with any herd in the West, the most useful s well as fashionable families being represented."

Wm. T. Withers of Lexington, Ky., issues his Second Annual Catalogue of Trotting Stock. Mr. Withers gives his theory and practice of breeding as

"No mares, except aged ones, that have produced trotters, and a few fast pacers, will be retained in the Fairlawn Breeding Stud, unless, in addition to being well bred and well formed, they can actually show a three minute, or under, trotting gait: thus introducing the additional element of actual trotting speed, in both sire and dam, as one of the leading factors to solve the problem of "how to breed trotters." The axiom in breeding, "that like produces like," is accepted as the true basis to build on, and hence it is confidently expected that by using stout and vigorous stallions, with a remarkable concentration of tretting blood, and that are not only fast trotters themselves, but have actually sired fast trotters, on mares possessing the same qualities, that the produce will be stout and fast

Messrs. Storrs, Harrison and Co., of Painesville, Ohio, one of the most thoroughly responsible and reliable firms in the country, issue the following Catalogues, which are sent gratis to all applicants Stamps to prepay postage always acceptable No. 1—A descriptive Catalogue of Fruits and Hardy Ornamentals, including Evergreens.

No. 2. - New and Rare Plants, Green-house and Bed-

No. 3-A Circular of Chestnuts, Evergreens, etc. No. 4-Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, issued

emi-monthly. Jno. Kern, Scedsman, St. Louis, Mo. Our read ers will not forget that Mr. Jno. Kern made our needy people princely gifts of Seeds during their hardships a year ago. Besides this, Mr Kern's seeds have a repntation throught the west for genuineness and reliability. Send for his price list.

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

L. Gerstel & Co. 165 Kansas Avenue, one door south of Dudler's Bank are paying the highest price for game of all kinds, poultry but they drink a little just to please him. And live and dressed, butter, egge &c. Also pur- so it goes on all day. No wonder the cows the highest degree aggravating. We believe chasing hides, furs and polts. Price list sent give more milk at night.—Jas. Harris, in Mr. Glick's bill will practically assist the far. on application. Address L. Gerstel & Co. Topeka Kansas.

> Useful Bulls cheap .- You that need them read Maj. Coburn's advertisement.

Msj. Coburn's offers a little farm cheap to some man who wishes to pay cash or good young cattle : write him.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste, or hearing, eyes watery or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the Catarrh. Thousaids are the statement of the cold taster in the taster is the taster of the cold taster. sands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consump-tion, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, or less understood by physicians. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect Specific for Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," or Catarrhal Headache.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Half our troubles are imaginary. The remedy for these is hope; and the remedy for the other half is work. Work will give us hope, and hope makes labor easy: What will not s FARM TOPICS and hope makes labor easy. What will not a little extra work do for our comfort, and the comfort of our families? One-half hour's exconfort of our families? One-half hour's ex-tra work a dzy, would make all the difference between a dispirited household and a home of comfort. Let a poor discouraged man try it. Brooding over our troubles does no good. It will pay no debts. Work will make a credi-tor wait. And let me say right here, that I do not think farmers, as a class, or their fami-lies, are given to extravagance in dress or in lies, are given to extravagance in dress or in their style of living. Just now the tendency is all the other way; they are spending less than usual; and it is a capital time to make

think that the world is coming to an end. Be think that the world is coming to an end. Be that as it may, it is wise in us to continue plowing and sowing. It is a great thing to feed and clothe the world. We have had a good breakfast, and shall soon want a good dinner, and will not want to go to bed without supper, and to morrow we shall want another breakfast, dinner, and supper, and so on during all the days of the week and the other breakfast, dinner, and supper, and so on during all the days of the week, and the month, and the year. There are  $365\frac{1}{2}$  days in the year. Suppose that we should forget that one quarter of a day, and the world on the first of January next, should wake up and find no breakfast. There would be a fine rumpus when the world found that it had to wait six hours for dinner on an empty stomach. Why, then need a farmer fear! His products will never go out of fashion. Bread, milk, never go out of fashion. Bread, milk, butter, cheese, beef, mutton, pork, poultry, egge, fruit, and potatoes, will be wanted every day, until the end of time. And it is our duty and our interest, to see that the world does

ty and our interest, to see that the world does not come to an end for the want of food?
"I don't see" said the deacon, "what all this has to do with the extravagance of the age. You may say what you will, but I tell you farmers can't stand it. We are spending more money than we can earn," and the old gentleman pushed up his hat and left, without giving me a chance to say more. I sometimes feel just as the Deacon does on this sub. times feel just as the Deacon does on this sub-ject. But I think that at this time tarmers need to take a more hopeful view of the future. Our products will certainly be needed. and good farming will pay in the future as well as it has paid in the past—and I think a good deal better. We should be more economical in time and labor, rather than in food, fuel, light, and clothes. We should live well, and work to the best advantage.

and work to the best advantage.

I do not mean to say that farmers do not work hard enough. They often work too hard. I know intelligent, well-to-do farmers who do all their own work in the winter. And they boast of it. Nine-tenths of the work they do could be done, with a little superindence and direction, by a man who would be willing to work for little more than his board. Surely this is false economy. There are many things on a farm that you cannot hire done, you must do them yourself—or see that they are done. I am sure it would pay such a farmer as I have in my mind, to get a man to help him this winter to do most of the hard work. And let the farmer himself spend his time in seeing that everything is convenient time in seeing that everything is convenient about the house, in the wood-shed, and in the cellar. Let him look to the stock. He can cellar. Let him look to the stock. He can save fodder and grain enough to more than pay for the board and wages of the man. The stock will receive more care, and all their little wants will be supplied. Said a farmer to me last spring, "When we were drawing out manure, I let the boys drive to the lot and I stayed in the yard, because I could put on better loads. And the cows commenced to give more milk right off." Now this man is one of the best farmers in the courty. He one of the best farmers in the county. He keeps a thorough bred Short-horn bull, and keeps a thorough-bred Short-horn buil, and raises capital grades. He has a splendid barn, that I have several times thought ought to be figured in the American Agriculturist. He threshes by steam; cuts his straw and hay, and corn-fodder, with a big feed cutter, having an elevator attached, and is one of our model farmers. But there is no nonsense about him. He is no fancy farmer. He is no hy four He is no fancy farmer. He is up by four o'clock, (which is the worst thing I know about him), and looks after his stock. During the day he is in the field or in the woods. He reads the American Agriculturist, and I believe gets up a club for it. In short, he is an active, industrious, intelligent farmer, and at the he is allied to the state of the state

lieve gets up a club for it. In short, he is an active, industrious, intelligent farmer, and yet when he is piling manure in the yards, his cows give a perceptive increase in their milk. Why? One of his handsome grade Shorthorns that he is so proud of, seeing him around, goes up to him and says, as plain as a cow can say. "give me a lock of hay," and he gives it to her. Another says, "Mr. Stephens, don't you think that rack needs cleaning out," and on looking, he finds to his surprise that there is a lot of dirt, and wet hay seeds, and rubbish at the bottom. He scrapes it all out and rubs it clean with some straw, and as soon as his load is filled, and while he is waiting for the next wagon, he gets a little feed and puts it in the rack, and the cows eat it and feel grateful. Between the next loads he takes the curry-comb and brush, and gives one of the curry-comb and brush, and gives one of the cows a good cleaning. The other cows come curry-comb and brush, and gives one of the cows a good cleaning. The other cows come round him, and he has a gentle word and friendly pat for each of them. He is a good looking man, and the cows like to look at him. He is a gentleman, and his presence has a soothing effect. They chew the cud of contentment and peace. As he goes past the pump, he asks the cows if they want a little fresh water. They had not thought about it.

GRASSHOPPER BOUNTY. SENATOR HALDERMAN'S BILL.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- I see the Legislature is already considering the provisions of a bill, contemplating the payment of a bounty by counties, for the destruction of locusts in their unfledged state, and also of their eggs. Now while I am glad that the matter is receiving the attention of the members so early in the session, I desire to say, that I consider destruction "the key to success," in solving the grasshopper problem. In my judgment however, Mr. Halderman's Bill is lacking in some very essential features, that should be incorporated into the act, before it becomes a law. in order that it may be productive of good. In regard to collecting grasshopper eggs by measurement, at Five dollars per bushel, I think Senator Robinson's Amendment calling out "those owing road tax to kill Grasshoppers," shuold be changed to having the labor applied in destroying their eggs. This could be accomplished by plowing them very deep, and also several other methods. I think this is about all that could be done in the way of destroying eggs, however, some persons might be induced to dig the ground over, where the eggs were deposited, and pick them out from among the dirt, in order to avail themselves of the bounty. I think however, that the eggs so collected would be very few. My plan would be this. First, Let a bounty of fifty cents per bushel be paid for the destruction of winged locusts, whenever they appear in any county in the State. Second, Let Road overseers apply labor in destroying eggs. Third, Let a bounty of two dollars per bushel be paid for improvements. In periods of general depres. destroying the young locusts during the first ed, it is not necessary to lean it Southward or sion like the present, some people seem to fifteen days after they hatch out. Fourth, Let any other way, or to pull the branches down destroying the young locusts during the first

a bounty of one dollar per bushel be paid for the next fifteen days. Fifth, Let a bounty of fifty cents per bushel be paid for their destruction during the remainder of their stay in any locality. I have captured and destroyed grasshoppers in every stage of their growth from the time they first came out of the ground. tifi they "took wings and flew away." They can be driven like quails, and an offer of such bounties as are herein named, would insure the destruction of countless millions. I think counties should give the bounties, and the State should reimburse. If Western counties could check the raids of grasshoppers before they swept over he entire State, I think it nothing but right that the State should foot the bill. Respectfully, J. N. INSLEY.

FOOD AND PERCENTAGE OF BUTTER.

In expressing the opinion that but very lit-tle, if anything, can be done in changing the percentage of butter in milk by feed, I am sus-tained, first, by the authorities, and, second by tained, first, by the authorities, and, second, by the results of my own experiments. If we can increase the percentage of butter in a certain cow's milk by feeding largely with corn meal, I would inquire how is it that quite as much butter can be made from the milk of a fresh cow in June, when she as in good pasture, as as can be done in January, when the feed is hay and corn meal? I tried the experiment in June, and the cow gave 32 pounds of milk per day, 224 pounds in seven days, 10½ pounds of butter on pasture alone. When this cow was fed two quarts of corn meal, morning and evening, in addition to the pasture, the quantity was increased to 36 pounds per day, or 252 pounds in seven days, and making 12 pounds of butter. The quantity of milk and butter were both increased, but the percentage of butter in the milk was not.

Again, in trials to ascertain the percentage of butter, or comparative richness of different cow's milk made during winter, when the cows were fed corn meal—I have found the percentage of butter no greater than in summar when the cows were on pasture. I have the results of my own experiments. If we can increase the percentage of butter in a certain

percentage of butter no greater than in summer, when the cows were on pasture. I have have obtained from 4 to 6.4 per. cent of butter from 100 pounds of milk from the same cows during summer when their feed was nothing but grass, and during the winter when they had all the good hay they would eat, and eight quarts of corn meal per day. I do not think corn meal will increase the percentage of butter in will cover good grass (all conditions of ter in milk over good grass (all conditions of the cow to be equal), and if that will not do it, what will? Coarse, refuse food will make the quantity of butter less; and the quality less good. What has the quality of butter to do with the percentage? Increasing or diminish-ing the quantity does not necessarily a fact the ing the quantity does not necessarily affect the quality, as I understand it. Good feed, no doubt, increases the quantity, and improves the quality, while poor food diminishes the quantity and injures the quality, Still I do not see what quality of butter has to do with its percentage or how special feeding uncrease. its percentage, or how special feeding increases it.—E. Reeder, in Practical Farmer.

One of the young men employed in a Danbury hat factory discovered a brass collar-but-ton in a plece of mince pie he was masticating the other day. He is looking for a new board-ing place. He says what he wants are the comforts of a home, and not the excitement and confusion of a dollar store.

While the best contributed matter that can be procured for the pages of the FARMER will continue to give it a high place as an original journal, we shall not hesitate to copy from the Agricultural press of the whole country, the best articles we may find upon the various topics related to Agriculture, thus presenting the best contributions to all the departments of Agricultural Knowledge.

Writter expressly for the Kansas Farmer. ORCHARDS. NUMBER III.

SPECIAL CARE. Trees which have suffered on the road, by frost or drouth, must in the first case be thawed slowly in a place cool and dark; in the second case cover the roots and branches with mud and cow's dung and let them soak for a little while. Let me repeat, that great care must be taken in planting the trees, by separating the roots well; they must be packed on the top of each other, but they must lay in

TIME OF PLANTING. The best time for planting trees is in October and November, and as long as we don't expect too heavy frost or too much rain.

the ground like the branches on the crown.

Planting after the winter is recommended and some time preferably, specially for some trees whose budding or starting is very late, such as grapes, mulberry, walnuts etc. As a regular rule, planting must be done before winter, because the soil is generally too cold and too wet in the spring; and by planting before winter the soil has more time to settle, but then the soil must be tramped around the tree early in the spring; the soil having possibly been loosened by frost. Although fall planting is a rule, we must nevertheless do it according to the soil and climate; because it is, in some soils and climate, better to plant in the spring. This can easily be tried, and it is much safer to try which is the time, before planting the orchard.

The trees having been planted with all the care recommended heretofore, our work is not all done yet; we must keep the young trees from being shaken by the wind; which is awfully prejudicial to the growth of the tree. The best way to secure a tree against the wind, is to take a straight stick and make it fast to the tree, not putting it in the ground for fear of injuring the roots; some rags or hay must always be put between the tree and the stick, so that the bark is not shaved off; this done, put three sticks about a foot and a half long in the ground some distance from the stem, in a triangular shape and then fasten wire or rope to the stick at the top and the other end to the stick in the ground; this will keep the tree from shaking.

To prevent a tree from becoming sun scalded, it is not necessary to lean it Southward or 43

on that side for shading the stem; this method will make a deformed tree and destroy the equilibrium in the branches of the crown; by keeping the tree in a perpendicular position by the support of the stick, it will grow straight and nice, and by applying around

that has a natural thrifty growth can not do well on a seedling of slow and poor growing habits and vice versa.

He must also take great care and pride in raising the young trees. He must give them room enough to extend their branches, and he must see that it has good limbs for the forming of the frame branches or crown; this is the main point; the labor bestowed on it will repay him; it will always be easier to tell a well formed tree; it is easier also to attend to a tree that has been raised with care for a little work in the spring and a little in the summer will save the trouble of having to cut heavy limbs in the future.

He must be a true and reliable man, so as to give the purchaser the young trees he wishes for; a great many nurserymen will attach to the tree the name of the kind of fruit the purchaser wants to have, true or not, for they know that by the time of the bearing of the tree, the parties will not remember any more what they have asked for.

I think to have given all the information and explanation to the planting of fruit trees. I will try in the next number to give a description of the anatomy of plants, for it is not possible to prune or attend to a tree without this knowledge; like a surgeon who must know the anatomy of men before he can amputate a leg or an arm or make any other surgical operation.

It is also a great deal more agreeable when you stand before a tree with your pruning knife, to know for what reason you shall cut this or that branch, or pinch that young twig to make it bear fruit.

It is surely one of the most attractive labors on the farm or in the garden, and when you have once commenced it you will say that you didn't know there was such a great deal of science to be applied on a tree. The smallest growing plant is a wonder of creation only revealed to those who want to investigate it. After giving the description of all the organs of a tree, their use and formations, I will say a few words on grafting, but I will not extend that subject too much because its understanding is very difficult when not illustrated by the

necessary engravings.

After that we will have to look over the diseases on the trees, their cause and remedy, the formation of a good tree by the different prun ings, to make it bear good fruit and to keep it in the best healthy growth and shape. G. B.

### Prepared expressly for the Kansas Farmer. KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Summary of Proceedings from Monday, January 24, to Saturday, January 29, inclusive.

wing are some of the important bills and re JANUARY 24—Senate—By Senator St. Clair, a bill to regulate the times of holding court in the 13th judicial district. On motion of Senator St. Clair, S B No 103, just read a first time, was ordered to be read a second and third time, engrossed and passed. Adopted by a vote of 22 to 0. lutions acted upon during the week :

Moses—Bills introduced—By Mr Nichols of Miami, Exempting of farm implements from taxation. By Mr Conrad, to amend article 8, chapter 106, of the general statutes
of 1868, entitled "An act relating to stock," approved
March 2, 1858. By Mr Bonebrake, to amend section 15,
chapter 55, of the seasion laws of 1872, relating to taxes for
school purposes. On motion of Mr. Brumbaugh, H B No.
52, was substituted for H B No. 33,
enumerates about all the birds known to this State, and
fixes penaltics for their unlawful destruction.

ment for internal improvements.

House—The bill changing the time of holding courts in Sedgwick, Butler and counties in that judicial district, passed. It passed the Senate the day hefore. A resolution of the senate the day hefore. A resolution of the senate the senate the senate the senate the senate the senate the salt funds paled to Lappin, late State Treasurer. Treasurer all funds paled to Lappin, late State Treasurer, resolution was passed thanking the Republican members of Congress for defeating the bill which was to give Jeff Davis the right to hold office.

congress for defeating the bill which was to give Jeff Davis the right to hold office.

JANUARY 27—Senate—Senator Halderman's bill, limiting the right of appeal and review, passed by a vote of 19 to 14. The bill provides:

Section I. No case shall be taken on appeal from a justice of the peace to the district court where the amount in controversy does not exceed fifty dollars.

Sec. S. In all cases in the taken on error to the suprement of the controversy does not exceed fifty dollars.

Sec. S. In all cases in which the amount in controversy does not exceed two hundred dollars.

Sec. S. In all cases in which the amount in controversy does not otherwise appear, the judge or justice before which the case is tried, shall, mon application of either party and proper evidence of the value, make a certificate in writing thereof, which certificate hall be conclusive in respect to the other of appeal or review. He was a certificate in writing thereof, which certificate hall be conclusive in respect to the other of appeal or review. He was a certificate in the providing for the giving of official bonds by county commissioners, approved March 6, 1875.

House-mr Wood offered a list of resolutions of the Kansas State Grange ... Bill by Mr Duncan, of Harvey, requiring the Secretary of the State Board of Agricultural report and to ascertain the cost of 50,000 additional copies... The following visiting committees were appointed—Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum: Smith, Snead, Reynolds: Agricultural College: Arnold, Root, Holley, Wood... H. C.R., memorializing Congress to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory, two certain lines of railway, by Mr Hackney, passed by a nearly unanimous vote... III U.R., in relation to the indian Territory. This resolution asks Congress to establish a Territory.

It was, on motion of Mr Aldrich, adopted by a unanimous vote.

By Mr. Reynolds, a resolution requiring the Secretary of State to furnish to the House the names of parties who have purchased lands of the 550,00 acres donated to the have purchased lands of the 560,00 acres donated to the State, the amounts received for the same, and the number of acres remaining unsold. Rules suspended and the resolution adopted... By Mr. Wood, House concurrent resolution adopted... By Mr. Wood, House concurrent resolution with the state of t

straight and nice, and by applying around and along the stem a mulch of clay and cow's dung, covering it with a big rope made from hay well twisted; turning it around the stem and putting a little mulch over it; this will prevent the trees from sun scalding and protect them against borers.

The trees in Kansas should not be very high stemmed on account of the wind.

I have tried to induce those who are willing to plant fruit trees; to purchase them in their neighboring nurserys, surely for their own benefit, but it is also a benefit for the nurseryman for his own interest:

The nurseryman for his own interest:

The nurseryman must see that his seedlings have a good thrifty quality and they must be adapted as much an possible between the seedling and the draft, a kind of apple thas a natural thrifty growth can not do

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Cook, of Wyandotte Stillings, of Leavenworth; Hallowell, of Cherokee; Johnson, of Ottawa; Clark, of Rice; Snead, of Saline; Biddle of Linn.
Ways and Means—Elder, of Franklin; Bonebrake, of Shawnee; Berry, of Chautauqua; Nichole of Miami; Bione of Leavenworth; Kelly, of Sedgwick.
State Affairs—Taylor, of Reno; Page of McPherson; Haff, of Wyandotte; Brumbaugh, of Marshall; Kelly, of Clay.

Haff, of Wyandotte; Brumbaugh, of Marshall; Kelly, of Clay,
Apportionment—Benedict, of Wilson; Little of Riley; Arnold, of Allen; Driscoll, of Elk; Farwell of Osborn; White, of Pawnee; Davis of Mismi; Smith, of Cherokee; Taylor, of Reno; Wood, of Cherokee; Davis, of Brown; Long, of Ellsworth; Duncan, of Leavenworth; Randall, of Washington; Perrill, of Osage.

Davis, of Brown; Long, of Ellsworth; Duncan, of Leavenworth; Randall, of Washington; Perrill, of Osage.

Raliroads—Aldrich, of Smith; Stephens, of Allen; Hastings, of Atchison; Eskridge, of Lyon; Rogers, of Johnson; Hackney of Cowley.

Printing—Duncan, of Harvey; Reynolds, of Labette; Kirk, of Anderson;
Fees and Salaries—Critchfield, of Jofferson! Warning, of Mitchell: Campbell, of Johnson; Slivers, of Shawnes; Davis, of Brown.

Assessment and Taxation—Morse, of Linn; Bonebrake, of Shawnes; Glick, of Atchison; Halderman, of Douglas; Waters, of Bourbon.

Retrenchment and Reform—Wood, of Chase; Slivers of Shawnes; Williams, of Jackson; Burdick, of Osage, Federal Relations—Webb, of Labette; Glick, of Atchison; Kellogg, of Clay; Mowery, of Comanche; Magill, of Nomaha.

Banks and Banking—Stevens, of Allen; Stone, of Leavenworth; Houton, of Morris; Stewart, of Bourbon; Charles, of Douglas.

Corporations—Taylor, of Leavenworth; Clark, of Rice; Stewart, of Montgomery; Reville, of Doniphan; Ballaine, of Crawford.

Internal Improvements—Little, of Riley; Moses, of Bilis; Dennis, of Barton; Dickson, of Woodsen; Nichols, of Mami.

Public Institutions—Kirk, of Anderson; Wright, of Davis; Ballaine, of Crawford; Benton, of Pottawatomie; Morse, of Linn.

Insurance—Conrad, of Nemaha; Marvin, of Leavenworth; Toothaker, of Johnson.

Public Buildings—Randall, of Washington; Melville of Douglas; Fenn, of Leavenworth.

Mines and Mining—Smith, of Cherokee; Perrill, of Osage.

Texas Cattle—Dixon, of Russell; Wright, of Davis.

Mines and Mining—Smith, of Cherokee, I can obegge.
Texas Cattle—Dixon, of Russell; Wright, of Davis.
Milltia—Mowery, of Doniphan; Saxon, of Pottawatomie; West, of Republic; Heddens, of Montgomery; Aldrich, of Smith.
Elections—Johnson, of Ottawa; Baldwin, of Wabaunsee; Baer, of Chautauqua; White, of Pawnee,
Education—Hastings, of Atchison; Hoyt, of Crawford; Dickson, of Woodson; Halderman, of Douglas;
Rogers, of Johnson.
Public Lands—Foster, of Shawnee; Bates of Jefferson;
Magill, of Nemaha; Pierce, of Lincoin; Benedict of
Wilson.

Magill, of Nemana; Flerce, of Emecin; Benedict of Wilson.
Roads and Highways—Baldwin, of Wabaunsee; Arnold, of Allen; Houton, of Morris; Toothaker, of Johnson; Bissell, of Phillips. Counties—Farwell, of Osborn; Ferguson, of Butler; Richardson, of Greenwood; Bates, of Jefferson; Barnes

Richardson, of Greenwood; Bates, of Jefferson; Barnes of Linn.
County Seats and County Lines—Root, of Dickinson; Benton, of Pottawatomie; Webb, of Labette: Campbell, of Marion, Conrad, of Nemaha, Ferguson, of Butler, Mellville, of Douglas.
Agriculture and Mannfactures—Baer, of Coffey, Wilson, of Jewell, Loy, of Lyon, Barnes, of Linn, Long, of Bilsworth.
Claims—Hackney, of Cowley, Dunnuck, of Franklin, Davis, of Bourbon, Howell, of Leavenworth, and Guest, of Jefferson.
Accounts—Stahl, of Neosho, Williams, of Jackson, Campbell, of Johnson, Driscoll, of Elk, Hubbard of Sumner.

umner. State Library—Rager, of Neosho. Waters, of Bour on, Nichols, of Miami, Pierce, of Lincoln, Campbell bon, Nichols, of Miami, Pierce, of Lincoln, Campbell, of Doniphan.
Immigration—Reynolds, of Labette, Hubbard, of Sumner, Loy, of Lyon, Stahl, of Neosho, and Reville, of Doniphan.
Enrolled Bills—Bissell, of Phillips, Warning, of Mitchell, Hoyt, of Crawford, Page, of McPherson.
Engrossed Bills—Campbell, of Doniphan, Duncan, of Leavenworth, Charles, of Douglas, Wilson, of Jewell, and Moser, of Douglas.

From Dickinson County.

January 24.—Fall wheat on new ground looks good, a very large amount sown, most farmers averaging from 250 to 300 acres, some 75 to 80 acres; good quality generally. A good prospect for a large immigration here in the spring. JEFFERSON.

From Chase County.

January 25 .- We have had but very little rain here this winter, and but little cold weather, the ground has not frozen two inches deep up to date. Stock of all kinds are low Corn 221/c, wheat 60c@\$1.05, oats 20c, potatoes 25@35c, butter 20c, eggs 10c. Everything is very low and money scarce. Fall wheat generally looks well. Unimproved land from \$2. to \$10. per acre, improved from \$10. to \$20. per acre. This is a fine sheep county. WM. H. REYNOLDS.

From Cowley County.

January 15.—The condition of crops is good as there has been no winter yet the fall crop is still growing. Stock is also in fine condition for it has been very nice time for feeding in this locality. Some rain the first of the month, no snow or ice at present. Wheat from 50 to 9 corn 15@20c, pork 5c, flour XXXX \$3.50, XXX \$3. XX \$2.50, buckwheat flour \$3. No insect pests except a few house files and mosquitoes, no floods nor tornadoes, but rain enough to keep the crops in a nice growing condition. JAMES RENFRO.

January 24 .- Wheat and rye looking well, better than at this time last year, onefourth to one-third more sown. Plenty of rain. Weather warm and spring like. Stock in fine condition. Wheat 65c@\$1.00, corn 13@-20c, rye 40@50c, cows common stock 25@\$35. Hogs live weight 5@6c, dressed hogs 7@8c, hay \$2.50 per ton. Rate of interest on money 20@35 per cent. Land from 2.50 to \$10.00, the latter for improved bottom land.

T. A. BLANCHARD.

January 26. -Late sown wheat and rye doing finely since the recent rains and prospects are encouraging for a good crop of both. The mild winter so far has kept stock of all descriptions in excellent condition on the range without the necessity of feeding. We are at present having a spell of cold weather with s slight fall of snow. Spring wheat 53c, eggs 10@121/2c per doz, butter 25c, corn 25c. WM. F. DOANE

From Harvey County.

January 24.-Winter wheat and rye is growing and looks well, the latest sown has come up and is growing and the prospect for a crop is good. At present corn and oats are dull. Corn 18@22c, oats 20@22c. Stock looks well. Hay and straw plenty.

F. W. KELLOGG.

From Ottawa County. January 24.—Crops are in good condition. Farmers have been sowing some wheat this winter. Snow storm from the North on the 18 of January, which lasted until the evening of January 21. Frost flying on January 23, quite cold. Winter wheat 90c@\$1.10, spring wheat 50@60c per bushel, eggs 10c, butter 15c, chickens 20@25c, turkeys \$2. per pair. No insect pests, no tornadoes, no floods.

REPORTS FROM MILLS.

ABPORTS FROM MILLS.

January 15.—We are selling XXXX Fall at \$3.40, XXX flour at \$2.75. Buckwheat flour, none. Rye flour, none. Corn meal 80c per cwt. sacked. Middlings \$1.00@1.50. Bran \$8.00 per ton. Paying for wheat 80c@\$1. the main article. Good wheat scarce, rejected wheat plenty. Hughen McDawall & Co. Cottonwood Falls, Jan. 15, 1876.

We are selling our best flour at \$3. whole-sale, XXXX at \$2.75, XXX at 2.50, XX at 2.25. Buckwheat flour \$3.25 per cwt. Corn meal 80c per cwt. Middlings \$1.50. Bran 50c per cwt. The supply of wheat is rapidly decreasing in our county; prospects good for coming season. WM. WRIGHT.

## Market Review.

Topeka Grain Market Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.
Wholesale cash prices from commission men, of ed weekly by Keever & Foucht.
WHEAT—Per bu: Spring,
Fall, No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
No. 4
CORN—Per bu, Mixed
White, No 1
Yellow.
OATS—Per bu, No. 1
RYE—Per bu
BARLEY—Per bu
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1
Fall, No. 2
No. 3
Buckwheat
Low Grades.
CORN MRAL—Per 100 lbs
Corn Chop weekly by Keever & Foucht. HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY. ted weekly by Bisckoff & Krauss, Dealers in Wild Cat
Skunk, Black
"Short Striped
"Long Striped
Opessum
Deer, dry, per lb
Beaver dry and clean, per lb
Muskrats Topeka Produce Market.

| Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices. APPLES—Per bu. 2.60a2.25
| BRANS—Per bu—White Navy 2.60
| Medium 1.50
| Common 4 1.29
| Common 9.129
| BERS X—Per b. 95
| BITTOTHE APPLICATION 9.55 2,60a2,25 2,00 1,50 1,29 .90 .25

BERSWAX—Per lb.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.
Medium
CHEESE—Per lo.
RGGS—Per doz—Fresh
HOMINY—Per bbl.
VINEGAR—Per gal.
POTATOES—Per bu.
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.
Chickens, Dressed, per lb.
Turkeys, "
BACON—Ter lb—Shoulders.
Clear Sides.
Hams, Sugar Cured.
Ureakfast.
LARD—Per lb.
CABBAGE—Per doz
ONIONS—Per bu.
SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp
Millet.
Blue Grass.
Timothy, prime
Corn.
Oats.
Corn.
Oats.
Corn.
Oats.
Rutabagas—Per bu.
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Kanasa City Market. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....

Kansas City Market. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1, 1876. GRAIN. The fellowing are wholesale cash prices from commis-

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The reliciving are wholesale cash pieces so men.
WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red.
Fall, No. 3.
Fall, No. 3.
Fall, No. 2.
CORN—Per bu—New White.
Shelled.
OATS—New per bu
RYE—New per bu—No. 2
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 8
No. 2 BUCKWHEAT-Per bu.....

PRODUCE. PRODUCE.

POTATOES—Per bu

APPLES—Per bu

APPLES—Per bbl.

BEBSSWAX—Per lb

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice

BROOM CORN—Per tan

CHEESE—Per lb

CIDER—Per bbl.

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh

LALLOW

FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed

Primo Live Geese FRATHERS—Fer ID—Mixed.
Prime Live Geese

PLOUR—Per cwt—Rye.

XX

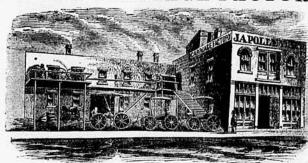
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OTHER PROPERTY

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On Thursday, March 23d, 1876. Un I fillistary, March 23d, 1876.

I will sell my entire herd consisting of 100 head of Short-Horns and over 100 head of Berkshire breeding sows. And on Fridax, March 24th, I will sell about 200 more of breeding and stock hogs, 40 head of grade cattle, 11 head work horses and mules with all machinery and tools on farm.

Terms of Sale: Twelve months time with interest. Five per cent. off for cash.

My farm is offered for sale, and will be rented by the first of March if not before that time.

The sale of one hundred head of Short-Horns by M. L. Devin and others at Des Moines, Jowa, will be held on Wednesday, March 22.

M. BRIGGS.

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EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE WASHERWOMAN'S SONG

BY EUGENE WARE In a very humble cot, In a rather quiet spot. In the suds and in the soap Worked a woman full of hope Working, singing, all alone, In a sort of under tone. With a Savior for a friend He will keep me to the end."

Sometimes happening along And I often used to smile, More in sympathy than quile. But I never said a word, In regard to what I heard; As she sung about her friend Who would keep her to the end.

Not in sorrow nor in glee Working all day long was she,

A her children, three or four,
Played around her on the floor;
But in monotones the song
She was humming all day long,
"With a Savior for a friend
Hawill here reached." With a Savior for a friend He will keep me to the end."

It's a song I do not sing, For I scarce believe a thing Of the stories that are told Of the miracles of old ; But I know that her belief Is the anodyne of grief, And will always be a friend That will keep her to the end.

Just a trifle lonesome she,
Just as poor as poor could be. But her spirit always rose, Like the bubbles in the clother, And though widowed and alone Cheered her with the monotone Of a Savior and a friend
Who would keep her to the end.

I have seen her rub and rub On the washboard in the tub, While the baby sopped in suds Rolled and tumbled in the duds, Or was paddling in the pools,
With old scissors stuck in spools,
She still humming of her friend
Who would keep her to the end.

Human hopes and human creeds Have their root in human needs, And I would not wish to strip And I would not wish to strip
From that washerwoman's lip,
Any song that she can sing,
Any hope that songs can bring,
For the woman has a friend
That will keep her to the end.
Ft. Scott Monitor.

### A LETTER FROM THE KITCHEN.

Soup is a little warming, you know, if you ever had it in harvest time. And every one knows how to make it. No, perhaps away out on the prairie some poor girl is wondering "what she will get for dinner," and don't know that she can make soup without a regular "soup-bone." But any bony, scrappy piece, whether it comes from the neck or the shin, is suitable. And the bones and scraps left of a roast are easily used in this way, and add color and flavor to the soup. If you are fond of broth, free from other flavors, pour it over some dry bread and you will have a simple and enjoyable dish. If there is any left, set it away, and let the fat harden over the top, and it will keep a week in cold weather; and then you can warm and add vegetables according to your taste. Potatoes, turnips, cabbage, carrots, tomatoes, beans, onions, rice, or dumplings, any or all of these are good. If you happen to be baking, a few dumplings not quite as rich as pie dough may easily be rolled out, but if not, it is much less trouble to make

DROP DUMPLINGS-Best 1 egg, add 1/2 cup of milk, 1 cup of flour, but no sods or tartar, drop in spoonfuls into the boiling soup.

POTATO SOUP-Take 6 medium si toes, pare, and cut into pieces half an inch equare; boil until soft in 1 quart of water, add square; boil until soft in 1 quart of water, add We were waited upon by a handsome old a small lump of butter, season with pepper Frenchman who looked like an ancient noble and salt and thicken with 1 tablespoonful of flour, mixed with half a tea cup of milk.

OYSTER Sour-1 1/2 pints of water, 1 tea cup of milk, and the juice off of 1 quart can, or 50 oysters, butter the size of an egg; let this come to a boil and add the oysters and let it just boil again, season with pepper and salt as you take it from the stove, or season at first and stir the milk and three rolled crackers in with the oysters as the milk is very apt to curdle, if it and salt are both put in at

I wish some one would tell us how to make good bean soup.

Another method of using meat scraps, often employed in this vicinity, both by house keepers and meat dealers, is making

SCRAPPEL-Boil the bits, or at butchering time, the heads, feet, skins, and all the scrape which are not used in sausage, in a quantity of water; when quite tender, skim them out, remove all bone and chop, return them to the water and season with pepper, salt and sage, thicken with corn meal; dip out in a vessel which you will not need and when cool slice and fry like mush. I have often seen grandma make half a wash boiler full, as it will keep all winter and is an excellent breakfast dish. Indeed, with buck wheat cakes and dip, it cannot be beaten.

DIP-Boil a pint of milk, the richer the better, add a little butter and salt, and thicken with one tablespoonful of flour, mixed with milk. This is a Pennsylvania dish, capital when butter is scarce, and excellent on hot cakes, fried scrapple or hash.

SAUSAGE-That will keep till sausage comes again. 40 lbs of meat, 1 lb salt, 14 lb pepper, teaspoonfulls of salt peter, 1/2 teacupful ed from the tree, was, with a sigh, dispelled. brown sugar, I teacupful pulverized sage And when a few days later, our little boy ran leaves; stuff into strong muslin bags about out to gather up some oranges that had fal-

three inches across and 15 or 18 inches long partially dry these and then hang them in the cellar where they will become covered with mould. This will make no difference to the taste at least, though those who ought to know say that the mould we see is only the blossom of the mould plant, and that it is never visible until the substance on which it appears is completely ramified by its roots and branches. I wonder if this is true, and if it is, why these substances do not have the mould pass all through. However, when you want to use the the sausage, remove and burn the bag, boil the sausage an hour, and when cold cut it in thin slices, as you want to use it This makes a good relish for tea or lunch in harvest time, but I do not recommend it as very digestible.

Our Pennsylvania winter is very moderate but the longed for sleighing may yet come, and Kansas may have use for the many improvised sleighs of last winter.

January 1876.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

A MONTH IN ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA.

It was after a stormy trip of two days down the coast and a few days rest in Los Angelos, that one sunny morning we arrived at the Anaheim depot. The air was fresh and cool and our fur wrappings were comfortable, it being the first of April and we were not yet accustomed to the climate of "Sub Tropical" California. We had heard of the beautiful little village of Anaheim, and upon coming out of the cars, looked in every direction for the sight we expected to gladden our eyes, but were told the village was at some distance. We were shown into an old lumbering stage coach that whirled us along a sandy road past vineyards of stumps crowded with green leaves and at last unloaded us at the door of a hotel where an obsequious sable porter took our baggage and conducted us to a little corner room overlooking the kitchen yard. But the room was so small and filthy we protested, and after some parlay, obtained, through the mediation of the chambermaid, another sleeping apartment not much larger and only a trifle neater, but opening upon an upper piazza, from which we had a full view of the town, a place of two thousand souls of every nationallity as we soon discovered, for the

two principal streets intersected beneath us. I wish I could adequately describe our first impressions, our sore disappointment and our vain attempt to see the beauty for which we

had donged and travelled miles to find. Accustomed as we had been to the moun tains of New England, those bare peaks that fronted the view, snow crowned though they were, failed to impress us with their grandeur and the low foot hills devoid of trees, their green fast changing to a lifeless brown look. ed anything but pleasing to eyes, aching after a long winter for the green of spring. The inferior houses with which the town was filled were much unlike our neat New England dwellings. The streets were inches deep with sand and strewn with the refuse of stores, shops, chinese houses and saloons, old boots, cast away hosiery, worn out tin ware and a motley litter enough to supply a corp of rag pickers met our sight at every turn. Ladies carried their skirts in their hands as sidewalks were unknown; and during our entire stay we wore only old clothes, which became so filled with sand it required a skillful and careful

disrobing at night to prevent suffocation. The first day we decended to the dining oom with the appetite of a traveller and found the dinner much better than we feared after our glimpse into the cooking room which was presided over by two Chinamen. The vegetables were fine, the meat tender and the orange pie delicious, possessing for us an additional flavor from being eaten in its native climate. and he was deftly assisted by his colored page. The illusion of dining in an old chateau would have been complete if we had kept our eyes on our plate, but on glancing up to, the ceiling, discovered, to our amazement, the gas rods covered with insects whose identity we could not mistake; and upon looking around we saw the windows needed no curtains of silk to keep out the glaring sunlight, for here we had found the paradise of flies, where life was one continual summer, their Eden shared with the sprightly flea who kept us company through the night as did their comrades through the day. An eastern lady who had lived here some time, afterwards told us the country had three disadvantages; flies, fleas and sand, which offset the three advantages presented by her husband, of scenery, climate and fruitful soil.

We visited many places in and around the town. The first that attracted us was the little cottage of a retired minister who had come here to spend his few declining years and who was an enthusiast in regard to the climate. It warmed his blood and renewed his youth as could no colder clime, and he took a childs pleasure in walking under his orange and lemon trees, and among roses, verbenas and geraniums, with scarcely a days interruption throughout the year. He gave us a very large fair looking lemon that we took back to the hotel anticipating a rare treat as we began slicing it for a glass of lemonade, but as we continued cutting and found only the hard white rind for an inch and more, and when we did finally come to the juicy part and discovered it was more bitter than sour, the romance and charm of eating lemons just pick-

len the night before and brought them in their golden beauty all soiled with mud, we could not repress onr astonishment, but were told that they had been irrigating the previous day and the ground was wet. We went out and saw an orchard far different from our orchards in the States. where we tread on velvety green carpets as we gather the tempting fruit o'er head. Here was not a spear of grass, nothing but sand, while down each row of trees were diches through which the water had coursed from the large Zanga, as the ditch is called, along the street. In the flower gardens too, we missed the soft green sward that forms such a bright rich background for more gorg eous hues. Here the yellow sand detracted from the beauty of the flowers it bere, the con trast was too great, and much to the disgust of our friends we said we would rather see grassy lawn dotted with dandelicus than these artifical plats of tropical flowers that looked in vain to the clear skies above them for refreshing showers. We saw scarlet geraniums that climbed up and over fences, rose geraniums that run in lawless profusion across the paths and into neighbors yards, rose bushes that had grown to little trees and bore bright senseless roses. Helietropes that clamber up piazzas and aspired to the house top. Trees of rosemary we did not recognize, they were so large, and Calla lillies that met our eye growing coarse and tall in out-of-the-way nooks and places. We were delighted with the rich vermillion hue of the Pomegranate blossom. Some of the yards are surrounded with hedges of this shrub, and we know o nothing handsomer than those beautiful flow ers with their background of dark gloss; leaves. For the first time we saw the mrytle tree of Europe. It was not yet in bloom, but the pleasant voiced German lady told us it was sweeter than any other flower, and she had petted her home tree, but it pined for its native soil and languished under Pacific skies. There was one garden we often visited. The owner was in Europe and the grounds were in charge of an old German gardener who invited us to enter and assured us of a welcome any time, with permission to gather a bouquet whenever we wished. Many an hourdid we spend sitting on the edge of the fountain, list ning to the tinkling drops of water as they fell in the basin, and inhaling the delicious perfume of the orange blossoms whose sweets the humming bees were busily extracting. These flowers are absolutely perfect and just ly famous. It is estacy to behold and enjoy them. There, too, we saw the olive tree, straight and symmerical, its dark green narrow leaves alternating with little green olives no larger than a pea. Along one side of the yard were several English Wainut trees, their smooth white trunks fairly glistning in the sun, and a few fig trees were scattered here and there, spreading out their awkward leaves and thrusting into notice, obtrusively it seemed, their hard green figs about the size of plums.

But most refreshing to us were the small plats of grass that were kept green by frequent watering from a large tank over the well, into which the water is found and from thence carried by a hose to any part of the garden. The water was cool and pleasant to the taste, but when just drawn is warm and sweet, with a smooth, oily peculiarity, common to all the wells, even to the flowing Artesian, and every family has either a large reservoir capable of holding five or six hundred gallons, and elevated ten or a dozen feet, or a stone jar, similar in shape to ancient water jugs, with a capacity of several gallons, which is planted in a box of earth that is raised two or three feet from the ground and placed in the shade. Into this is put the water every night, and the surrounding earth well

soaked; in the morning it is fit to drink. We were not surprised at the universal taste for wine and beer among the people. We did not have a good drink till we got back in the mountains where water flows cold and pure from mountain springs fed by eternal snows. The climate was delightful, that, at least had not been exaggerated, and after recovering from our surprise at the very cool mornings that obliged us to wrap up at the breakfast table, we were prepared to enjoy the constantly changing temperature. The nights were uniformly cool; we would have been glad to sit around a fire, but the people seemed not to notice it, and many houses had only the kitchen stove. Mornings we crept from our blankets and rapidly dressed, shivering and wishing for the grate at home. After breakfast donned cloaks and started for brisk walk, returning by the middle of the forenoon, sweltering from the suitry heat and glad to throw off all outer coverings and dress in thin garments for dinner. Then after eating, we were content to sit under sheltering vines and fan ourselves most lazily for three or four hours when sacques and capes were needed to make the out door air less chill-

Upon the whole, we enjoyed our months ay in Anaheim and brought away with us many pleasant recollections. Sub-Tropical California is well worth visiting, and with plenty of money, one could spend several weeks most pleasantly in the enjoyment of its

EVERGREEN.

Dracker pudding — One pound of butter or oyster crackers, rolled fine, cover with milk and let stand until soft, from thre pints to one half gallon will be sufficient, one half dozen half gailon will be sufficient, one half dozen eggs well beaten, three quarters of a pound of raicins, sweeten and flavor to taste: bake in a moderate oven; to be eaten new with butter and sugar beaten to a cream and flavored.

Raised Cake,-Two cups of light dough, one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three eggs, beaten light, mix all well together; add fruit and spice as you wisk. It is good without ei-ther, but better with pretty plenty of both, Put in a pan and let it stand until light, bake as any other cake.

The Women Suffragists of New Haven are discussing the question, "Are woman of the country more responsible than the men for discussing the question, extravagence of the times? But by thoughtful minds it would seem that as long as men don't wear eighteen yards of cloth in their pantaloons there's not much need of considering the matter seriously.-

"How are ye, Smith," said Jones. Smith pretended not to know him, and answered hestatingly; "Sir, you have the advantage of me. Yes I suppose so. Everybody has that's got common sense."

An original neighbor of Rip Van Winkle was said to be so lazy that when he went to hoe corn he worked so slow that the shade of his broad brimmed hat killed the plants.

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These prices use for the Tot delivered to you without cost of carriage. Remit mon-y with the order. 10 lbs. and over can gr. C. O. D. Make P. O. orders payable at Station D, Now York.

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

Very few stores keep these fine Teas: no storekeeper 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.

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The Star Spangled Banner list a large 40 column paper, Ledger size, overflowing with charming Stories, Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit, Humor, and Fun. It gives all new Rechies, Rights, Secreta, Arts. &c., &.; has a Children's Department, a Medical Department, Puzzler's Corner, etc., etc., and is a perfect Family Paper.

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W. D. GOSSETT.

Topeks, Kansas,

C. G. FOSTER, Journalist & Special Advertising Agt 409 West Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the week ending Feb. 2

Davis County-P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm D Pool, of Jackson Tp, Det 15, 1875, one brown mare, about 15 hands high 5 yrs old ext spring, the left car lopped down, no marks or brands valued at \$55,

Greenwood County-L. N. Fancher, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by CD Smith, Pleasant Grove Tp, Jan 1876, one black mare coll, 2 yrs old past, white spot in rechead. Vatured at \$23. COLT—Also, one black yearling mare colt, white spot forchead, split in right ear. Valued at \$18. COLT—Also, one brown vearing horse colt, white spot COLT—Also, one brown vearing horse colt, white spot Corchead, few white halvs on right hind foot. Valued at 5. COW—Taken up by G W Donart, Salt Springs Tp, Dec 1875, one dark red cow, 6 yrs old, smooth crop off each r. Valued at \$15.

Jackson County-J. G. Porterfield, Clerk. JACKSON COUNTY—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.
FTERIR—Taken up by Michael Charles, Washington Tp.
one 2 yr old white steer, red spots on neck, both ears red,
branded on left blip with letter "O," left ear split, right
sar cropped off. Valued at \$250
MARE—Taken up by Michael Gaytt, Washington Tp.
one 2 yr old dark bay mare, small star in face, small white
spot on left hind foot. Valued at \$20
PONY—Taken up by D C Nance, Whiting Tp. one 2 yr
old black mare, white spot in forehead, saddle marks.
Valued at \$270
Valued at

T—Taken up by J Banks. Whiting Tp, one black colt, 1 yr old, a few white hairs in forchead. Valued horse colt, 1 yr old, a few ware many at \$15.

BULL—Taken up by James Carroll, Washington Tp, one s yr old black bull, white spot on each side. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by J R Thompson, Straight Creek Tp, one sorrel horse colt, white spot in forchead, 1 yr old.

40.

FERR—Taken up Nov 6, 1875, by Thos N Newton, ng Hill City, one red steer, supposed to be 1 yr old, the belly, brush of tail white, no marks or brands visitivalued at \$12.

EER—Taken up Nov 6, 1875, by N B Morgan, Aubrey one roan steer, 2 yrs old, underbit in right ear, swainerk in the left ear, branded "O" on right side in front in, and brand resembling "V H Q" in front of left hip, and at \$20.

ow fork in the left ear, brainded "O" on right side in front of hip, and brand resembling "V H Q" in froat of left hip. Valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up Dec 17, 1875, by Jeremiah King, Monti-cello Tp, one red cow, 4 yrs old, underbit in left ear, Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up Dec 23, 1875, by iteuben Morton, Lexagton Tp, one bay pony mare, right feet white, branded in left shoulder and hip with the letter "O," 10 yrs old. MIRE—Lake, one soret pony horse, etar in forchead vanded on left shoulder and hip with the letter "O," bott 10 yrs old. Valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by IR K Bogs, Olathe Tp, Dec 11, 1875, one light sorrel mare, while in the face, harness marks, 6 or 7 yrs old, 15 hds high. Valued at \$35.

STEERI—Taken up by Wm Frain, Gardner Tp, one red earling steer, forehead, belly and lower half of tail MELF EL—Taken up by Wm Frain, Gardner Tp, one red earling steer, forehead, belly and lower half of tail MELF EL—Taken up has Valued at \$35.

Linn County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk.

Linn County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Wooton, Liberty Tp, Nov 25, 1875, one red cow, white back, white face, crop and slit in right ear, slit in left ear, large bell on when faken up, 70 r8 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Fill.1—Taken up by E. D. Valued 14, 25, lacelol Tp, one red roan steer, 2 yrs old past, swallow fork in left ear, little white along its back, no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Daniel Augur, Scott Tp, one small red and white spotted 3 yr old cow marked with a hole and underbit in right ear, crumpled horns. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thomas Stevens, Scott Tp, one small 2 yr old helfer, dark red, with white specks on fanks and hips, crop off each ear. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Sweell, Centerville Tp, one dark red helfer, supposed to be 2 yrs old, branded 'N' on left 1p, no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Sweell, Centerville Tp, one dark red helfer, supposed to be 2 yrs old, branded 'N' on left 1p, no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$12.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk, d. (ZALF—Also, one calf, nearly same color as cow, rope cond its neck. Valued at \$20. COLT—Taken up by David T Morris, Emporia Tp, Dec 1, 15:5, one dark bay horse colt, with black mane and li, 1 yr old. Valued at \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by N Lockerman, Pike Tp, Dec 19, 5, one pale red helfer, white face, no marks or brands ablot, supposed to be 3 yrs old last spring. Valued at 6. 616. COW—Taken up by Leah Detrick, Pike Tp, one white sow, roan neck, red ears, branded ".]" on right hip, supposed to be 4 yrs old, Valued at \$1,000 on right hip, supposed to be 4 yrs old, Valued at \$1,000 on right hip, supposed to be a red by John Nichols, Center Tp, Dec 28, 575, one yearling steer, with white stripes on both hind \$155, one yearling steer, with white stripes on both hind that the stripes of the stripes o

COW-Taken up by Mary Herly, Kickapoo Tp, Dec 6, 1876, one white cow, about 7 yrs old, blind in left eye, a split in left ear. Valued at \$15.

COLT-Taken up by C A Davidson, Stranger Tp, Jan 7, 1876, one sorrel mare colt, with white spots on her torchead, and hind foot white to fetlock joint. Valued at \$15. at \$15. COLT—Also, one black horse colt, no marks, Valued at \$15. Both supposed to be 1 yr old.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. STEER.—Taken up by C J Swenson, Valley Tp, Jan, 75, before J T Stevenson J F, one white yearling steer, deers, no marks or brands. Valued at \$14. PEREM.—Also, one red steer, ly r old, with white back d beily, no marks or brands. Valued at \$14. Nemaha County Walter J. Ingram, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up Dec 15, 1875, by John Keeler, Washington Tp, one bright bay filly, 3 yrs old next spring, sqr. star in forehead, sulp on nose, white on under lip, both hind feet white to pastern joint. Valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by Edwin Capay, Red Vermillion Tp, one brown mare, supposed to be 4 yrs old, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$50.

Osage County-E, Spaulding, Clerk. Osage County—E, Spaulding, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Issac B. Masters, Ridgeway Tp,
about Nov. 4, 1878, one Syear old sorrel peopy mare, branded with "B" on left shoulder, small white strace,
white spot on left side, white feet, Valued at 200.

COLT—Taken up by John Supple, Burlingame Tp,
about Dec, 18, 1875, one 2 year old bay coit, white strip
in forehead, some white on both hind feet, Value 255.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jas, Bay, Agency Tp, Dec, 2,
1875, one deep red yearling helfer with white in forehead,
on beilty and tip of tail, drop horns. Value \$10.

HEIFER—Also, one pale red yearling helfer, with
white on forehead, fiank and beily. Value \$8.

CALF—Also, one lest spring buil caif, pale red color
with white in forehead, belly, fiank, and tip of tail, Valued at \$8.

with white in forehead, belly, flank, and up of tail, Valued at \$5.

MULE—Taken up by W. A, Melton, Burlingame Tp, on Jan. 4, 1876, one dark bay or brown mare mule, 2 years old, medium size, no marks. Valued at \$35.

Riley County—Wm. Benyypu, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. Allen, Zeandale Tp, Jan. 8, 1876, one yearling heller, color dark brindle, white spot in forehead, legs, belly, and tail nearly white. No marks or brands. Value \$10. Wyandotte County—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.

Wyandotte Coanty—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by George Thiret, of Wyandotte Tp,
Dec. 31, 1675, one muley steer about 3 years old, red color, ellp off or ight ear and white belly. Had a yoke on
What the Taken up by Peter Burgard, on Jan. 3, 187.
Quinda: o Tp, one bay mare, 4 years old and about 15 hands
high, with saddle marks. No other mark or brands visible. Valued at \$45.

STEER—Taken up by S. A. Carroll of Prairle Tp, one
red steer 30 months old, white face, white on the right
thigh, marked with a corp off the left ear, half crop off
the top of the right ear. Valued at \$12. Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MARE COLT.—Taken up by W S Griswold, Wabaunsee Tp, Dec. 24, 1875, one two year old bay mare celt, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$20.

MARE COLT.—Taken up by P A Grees, Wilmington Tp Dec. 25, 1875, one small bay mare colt, with a few white hairs in forehead, no marks or brands, Value \$25, MARE—Taken up by Gee Sanner, Wilmington Tp, Jan. 20, 1875, one pony mare supposed to be 3 years old, dark bay, hind feet white, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Wilson County-G. E. Butin, Clerk. Wilson Conney—4. E. Bullin, Clora.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Smith Cheeopa Tp. Dec. 13

1875, one red and white spotted cow, medium size, four years old, unknown brand on left sip. Valued at \$12.

COW—Also, one speckled roan cow, medium size, 4 years old, unknown brand on left sip, lower slop in left ear. Valued at \$12.

BTERE—Taken up by Michael House, Verdigris Tp. Dec. 29, 1875, one reddsh roan steer, two years old, under HEIFER—Taken up by Win Leach, Verdigris Tp. Dec. 20, 1875, one white helfer, dark ears, 2 years old past. Valued at \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Leach, Verdigris Tp, Dec. 20, 1875, one white helfer, dark ears, 2 years old past. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by G L. Polson, Prairie Tp. Dec. 15, 1875, one bay horse colt, small white spot in forehead, rather small, supposed to be 1 year old, had, when it came into the neighborhood, a small brass bell on neck.

Strays for the Week Ending Jan. 26, 1876.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by T D Ransom, Irving Tp, Nov 1, 1875, one red and white pied steer, underbit in each ear, supposed to be 2 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by C Long, Hiawatha Tp, Dec 18, 1875, one bay horse ceft, about 10 months old, both hind feet and right fore foot white, biazo face. Valued at \$12, MULE—Taken up by Gustav Steiner, Wainut Tp, Dec 18, 1875, one mare mule colt, 1 yr old, brown color, no marks or brands describeble. Historia \$2, 1875, one waite 3 yr old steer, large size. Valued at \$12, 1875, one white 3 yr old steer, large size. Valued at \$18.

FILLY—Taken up by Win H Platt, Powhattan Tp, Nov. 1875, one black filly 2 yrs old past, white spot in foregad shape of clay pipe, about 14 hds high. Valued at \$29.
STEER—Taken up by G M Weaver, Robinson Tp, Nov 29, 1875, one steer, 1 yr old, red head and neck, red extending back on sides to near the fanks, legs red to near the body, back, belly and hinder parts mostly white, short thick horns, ends blunt, staggy appearance. Valued at \$12.

thick horps, ends blunt, staggy appearance. Valued at \$22. EER—Also, one steer, 1 yr old, red and white mixed, sead and neck red, white spot in forehead, large red spot as the red spot extended with the stage red spot back, right side mostly roan, kneed the red spot has been shared and the red spot has been shared and the red spot has been shared as the red spot has been shared out and up. Valued at \$12. In EIFEER—Taken up by Class Cowley, Robinson Tp. Dec 5, 1875, one helier, 2 yrs old, red, with white spot in forehead, white spot on sides and belly, slit in right ear, underbit in left ear, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12. IIEIFEER—Taken up by H J Baughn, of Powhattan Tp. Dec 12, 1875, one 2 yr old helfer, red and white spot en left ear, one 2 yr old helfer, red and white spot en leict hip. Valued at \$12.

Clow-Taken up by Wm McClury, Jefferson The wilte cow, some roan hairs on her, silt in right ear, and underbit in left ear, branded with a four square on the hip, has call by her side. Cow-Also, one cow, brown sided, lined back, same marks as on the other cow, is a "muley," has a call by her side. Valued at \$39.

Doniphan County—Charles Rappelye, Clerk. HEIFER.—Taken up and posted Nov 30, 1875, before P S Soper, J P, by S L Mix, one white helfer, some red on neck and head, point off the left horn, about 3 yrs old. Valued at \$17.

HEIFER.—Taken up and posted Dec 9, 1875, before P S Soper, J P, by Henry Mann, one red and white spotted helfer, small white spot in the face, neck mostly red, point of right horn broken off, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

MARR—Taken up by Elizabeth Walton, Liberty Tp. Dec 27, 1875, one roan mare supposed to be 17 yrs old, about 14 habs high, branded "T C" on left shoulder. Valed at \$15.

COLT—Also, one sucking roan colt, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J D Bodily, Harrison Tp. Dec 1, 1875, one sorrel mare pony, white strip in face, white specks all over the body, about 10 years old. Valued at OLT-Also, one gray horse colt, 1 yr old. Valued at #15. STEER—Taken up by E Dickerson, Richmond Tp, Nov 20, 1875, one red and white spotted steer, 2 yrs old. Val-

"STEER-Taken up by E Dickerson, Richmond Tp., Nov 20, 1875, one red and white spotted steer, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

GOW—Taken up by O G Akley, Peoria Tp., Nov 25, 1875, one brindle cow, white belly, small white spot in forchesd, small ring in right car, the letters "J C O" on left horn. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Stacy H Stephens, ol Williamsburg Tp., Nov 7, 1875, one 3 yr old white cow, brindle neck, branded with letter "II" on left hip, letters "F" and "C" on left horn, short tail. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by It It litley, Greenwood, Tp., one dark bay pony mare, \$198 old, unknown brand on right \$10.00 milliant should be shown brand on right \$10.00 milliant should be shown brand on right \$10.00 milliant should be shown brand on right should be shown brand on right should be shown brand on left shoulder with letters "J R," a few white hairs on forchead. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by J S Trollop, one cow, mostly red, supposed to be 3 yrs old, branded on left shoulder with letters "J R," a few white hairs on forchead. Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by J S Trollop, one cow, mostly red, supposed to be 3 yrs old, branded on left shoulder with letters "J R," a few white hairs on forchead. Valued at \$25.

Jofferson Counts—D. B, Haker, Clerk.

Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk. Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up Dec 20, 1815, by A T. Murray, Jefferson Tp., one bay mare, star in forenead, black mane and tail, about 15 hds high, about 5 yrs old, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$50.

HEIFERI—Taken up Dec 10, 1875, by Reuben Rogers, Jefferson Tp., one 2 yr old red helier, some white on the belly, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$15.

HEIFERI—Taken up Dec 16, 1875, by Bred Morrella, of Start and Start an

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E M Hoit, Center Tp, Dec 28, 1875, one cream colored mare, 4 or 5 yr 5 old, white mane and tail, white face, right hind foot white, white specks on the sides, a pacer. Cash value, \$40.

STEER!—Taken up by R H Chittenden, Center Tp, Nov 27, 1875, one red roan yearling steer. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J W Robinson, living in Jackson 7 to 10, crop of right as there, or dinary size, red neck, 2 to 10 to 1

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by F M Starnes and posted before 2. Holman, J P in Delaware Tp, Dec 13, 1875, one dark ed heifer, 2 yrs old oast, white spot in forehead, slit in eft ear, two underbits in right ear, tip of tail white. Valed at \$11. ieft ear, two underbits in right ear, tip of tail white. Valued at \$11.

PONY—Taken up by Michael Clancy, and posted before John Divelbess, JP Reno Tp, Oct 11, 1875, one cream colored mare pony, about 18 floshigh, supposed to be 8 or 9 yrs old, branded on the left hip with letter "W, 'has the poll evil. Yalued at \$15.

HOMSE—Taken up by C C Duncan, posted before John Divelbess, JF Reno Tp, Dec 15, 1875, one bay horse colt, 1 yr Old as Theen or Divelbess, JF Reno Tp, Dec 15, 1876, one does not promote the property of the service of of the roan neiter, 2 yrs oid, no marks or brancs. Valued at STEER—Taken up by R F Hill, posted before H C Patterson, J P in Tonganoxie Tp, Jan 4, 1876, one red steer, 2 yrs old, white under the belly, some white in face. Valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by Wm McGraw, posted before L G Sholes, J P Kickapoo Tp, one large white cow, almost 6 yrs old, marked with clip off left car, branded on left side of back but not distinct. Valued at \$18.

CALF—Also, one red and white calf, with the cow.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by E. J. Marks, Eim Creek Tp. Dec. 19, 1875, one dark brown marc colt, 1 yr old next spring, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Duncan, Valley, Tp. Dec. 1875, one dark bay horse colt, 2 yrs old past, branded "H" on left hip, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$35.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Geo Robinson, Stanton Tp. Dec 4, 1878, one red steer, 2 yrs old, crop off each ear, also up-lerbit in each ear. Valued at §14. COW—Taken up by Thos B Cone, Elchland Tp. Nov 22, 875, one roan cow, 8 yrs old, branded on left horn, with he letters "G C J," no other marks or brands. Valued at

105.

COW—Taken up by Daniel Payton, Miami Tp, Jan 1, 1875, one brindle cow, 5 yrs old, with crop in right ear, and smooth crop in left ear. Vidued at \$50 costellyon, Middle Creek Tp, Dec 18, 1875, one red rop, before 1, 9 rold, medians size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$1, 9 rold, medians size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$1, 9 rold, medians is, no marks or brands. Valued at \$1, 9 rold, medians is, no marks or brands. Valued at \$1, 9 rold, white in face, some white on belly, allt in each ear, underbit in right ear. Valued at \$14.

Nemaha County-Walter J. Ingram, Clerk. COW-Taken up by E D Ensign, Valley Tp. Dec 18, 1875, ne red and white 5 yr old cow, with bell on. Valued at COW-Land Syrold cow, with bell on. Yaucu average of the common and an white Syrold cow, with roan head, 1 yr old past. Yalued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm A Oldseld, Richmond Tp. Jan 1, 1876, one 2 yr old heifer, white and red spotted, slit in right ear near the middle, little under medium size. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken urby John Banks, Rock Creek Tp. one red and white 2 yr old heifer, horns broken off, crop off right ear. Valued at \$10.

HE Description of the common structure of the car, bush of tall white. Yalued at \$10.

Riley County-Wm. Rurgoyne, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Edwin Pilisbury, Zeandale an 1,1876, one sorrel herse pony, 13 hds high, supp o be 16 yrs old, hind legs white to gambrel joints, v trip in face, no marks or brands. Valued at \$18.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John D Wood, Tecumseh Tp, Dec 1876, one brown horse, 3 yrs old past, about 15 Ads high. a lued at 24 alued at 25 100 AT—Taken up by Thomas W Hiller, Soldier Tp, Jan 107, 1776, one bay horse colt, 1 yr old, medium size, some white hairs on forehead, legs black from the knee down no marks or brands. Valued at \$25. COLT—Taken up by Hiram Keyes, Wabaunsee Tp. Jan, 1876, one sorrel yearling mare colt, with white strip in me face, left hind foot white, small size, with no marks or rands visible. Valued at \$12.

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ONE BAY MARE, with colt by her side. Mare 10 years old, 15 hands high, scar on both knees. Colt, bay, with three or four white feet. Strayed about the month of June, 1875, from the GOV'T RESERVATION, FT. LEAVENWORTH. Any information of said stock will be amply re-warded at U. S. MARSHALL'S OFFICE, Leavenworth, Kansas.

NOTICE.

STRAYED—From D. B. Hines, on the Hepublican and the FA river, near Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co., Kanens, on the 1st of October, 1875, one small sized bay mare now the 1st of October, 1875, one small sized bay mare now the 1st of October, 1875, one small sized bay mare now the 1st of October, 1875, one small sized bay mare now the 1st of October, 1876, one small sized bay mare now the 1st of October, 1876, and when last heard of was going casterly in the direction of Atchison, Kaneas. A liberal reward will be paid for any information of such mule.

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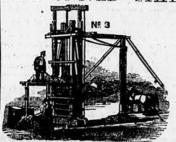


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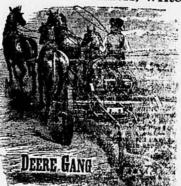
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