

HORSE BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

At a late meeting of the West Riding Chamber of Agriculture, Yorkshire, England, Mr. BRADY NICHOLSON, of Stanton Grange, Garforth, read a paper on this subject, from which we condense the following:

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, if 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 colic, 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 particular time. It is also attended with danger, 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 gently pulled the feet 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 school we had some forty horses on the place. I thought I would commence doctoring 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 got the proper pulse, rather fast from the reaction; so, through ignorance, bled again, and 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 some 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 and feet handled. If they happen to meet with any accident, unless they have been haltered 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 spoiled by ill-treatment. Horses do know the person who behaves ill to them, and most of them when young will, after ill-treatment, 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 ear back, I give a quick glance; I speak to him, which draws off his attention from kicking. If a man walks boldly up to a horse, he will seldom lash out. Rarely's success was due to his nerve and knowing the proper tack 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, getting the horse with a good mouth and manner. 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 down the yard till he gets used to the saddle. By 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 probably find himself in the same position as the young nobleman yesterday, 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 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 come to grief.

I will here make a remark about horses going rovers. 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 horse begins to cough, rub his throat with turpentine and give him linseed and bran mash, with two ounces of 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 breeding of hunters, unless the breeder can either train them himself for the field or have some one to do so in whom he can place the most implicit confidence, as the great success 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 remunerative. 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 place in the town.

COLOR OF SHORT-HORNS.

In some breeds of cattle the color is invariably fixed—as much so as any other characteristic. This is the case with the Galloways and Northfolds, but with the Short-horns it is quite different, and their color seems to vary 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 on 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 heifer 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. 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 roan has been in request—this very color re-

quiring a blending of red and white to produce it. A white bull and a first 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 color that admirers of the Hereford or Devon tribe of cattle taunt the Short-horn as being not only a parvenu, but an artificial product—a made animal, with a constant disposition to run off to some one or other individual type of which it is a compound.

Now, notwithstanding that there is a race, with the "alloy" of the Galloway in its blood yet is the original Short-horn as distinct a tribe as any other of our races, and has, probably, an ancestry as remote; and I am as positive 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, or red. So long as roan, which is a compound color, is determined upon, so long will it be a matter of the greatest possible uncertainty what the actual color of the 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; but still, this variety detracts from its dignity as a tribe, and lessens its effect when viewed as a herd in the stalls or grouped for sale in the market. I say that this uniformity may be effected, because even now, there is a kind of unity amid all this variety, for, if we cannot determine what the color of the future calf will be, we can, at all events, predict what it will not be; we know that it will not be entirely black or have any patch of 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 progeny, 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 keep unsullied; and erroneously unpopular as implying weakness of constitution. It is as hardy as any color. Stick to facts and not to fancies. In what color does nature robe the animals which spend their lives amid the regions of eternal snow? What is the predominant color in the Arctic bear, the Esquimaux dog, and the Polar hare? Of what color are the body-ends of nearly all feathers, especially the feathers of all water-fowl occupying 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 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.

A great many farmers are guilty of neglecting their sheep in the autumn which take good care of them during the other seasons of the year. They do not realize the injury which sheep receive from exposure to the cold 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 prey 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 and vigorous because the sheep were enfeebled by exposure. The wool of unthrifty 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 owners. While some breeds will endure neglect 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 all hope of profit, and hardly allows a man to keep his flock entire. And as all such losses 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 care of sheep, both as a matter of kindness to the animals and of profit to myself.—*Live Stock Journal.*

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 Commerce*:

"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 regarding 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 Texas. I have a knowledge of 20,000, thus 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 many 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 coming-wool 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 business in these two States.

Table with columns: No., Wool Product, Ewes, Increase, Wethers. Rows for First Year, Second Year, Third Year, Fourth Year, Fifth Year.

Table with columns: No., Wool Product, Ewes, Increase, Wethers. Row for Recapitulation.

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It will be seen that the wool proceeds more than pay, not only the cost of keeping, but the first cost of sheep in five years. It will do this in five years' actual business.

AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

We believe many of our readers who are interested 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 was transacted, after which Prof. L. B. Arnold, of Rochester, read a brief paper announcing his emphatic hostility to the manufacture of skim cheese. He attributed the depression in the market during the past season very largely to the sale of that article. It has produced a feeling of uncertainty, he said, among con-

sumers; many dealers are accustomed to palm 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 9½ 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 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 30 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 very 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, 9½ pounds of cream were taken off, and from the shallow pans, 12 pounds. The quantity of butter from the deep cans was 3½ per cent., from the shallow pans, 4½ per cent. The deep cans required 30 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter, and the shallow pans, 23 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 after standing 48 hours, and it was taken to a 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 experiments 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, the most original one of the day, upon butter 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 by his method, which astonished all experts for its meanness and flavor. He scalded his 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 experimenters. He had a set of Empire State 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 stop-cocks. He made first-class butter, and his cheese at the first sold a little better than the ordinary skim cheese. He pursued his plan, 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 that he could make more butter and better cheese. The number of pounds of milk which it required for a pound of butter and cheese varied each month. The largest amount was in the beginning of the season, when he set 16 hours. It then required 38 pounds of milk for a pound of butter, and a little less than 12 pounds for a pound of cheese. The smallest amount was in November, when 25 pounds of

milk were required for a pound of butter, and 8½ pounds for a pound of cheese. The average from six trials made during the season was 34½ pounds of milk for one pound of butter, and 10½ pounds of milk for one pound of cheese. The cheese sold at Worcester, Mass., for an average during the season of 11½ cents, and the butter at forty-five cents throughout the season.

An interesting discussion of the subject of color in butter, followed a paper by L. D. Padlock, 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 palmitine 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 subject 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 diseases 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 endorsement 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.

The centennial committee made a report. It presented 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 be authorized to collect a fund of \$10,000, to defray the necessary expenses.

The sum of \$1,000 was contributed for the centennial 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 experimental station. 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 insure 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 described. 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, 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-tenths of its weight of salicylic acid added to it, and was kept at a temperature of 64° 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 additions. "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 in cold water, is liable to ball up and dissolve very slowly indeed; hence it is better to add 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 quantity of it will have to be added in order to get in the needed quantity of the acid. The acid is much more soluble in warm water, but the warm water coagulates the milk. The chief objection to the use of this substance is its costliness at present. For every hundred pounds of milk about half an ounce would be required, and dealers charge about \$5 a pound for the acid.

Patrons 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.

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.

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 attendance and behind in dues; advising consolidations of weak Granges, and recommending that less importance be 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.
The Patron's Helper says: What can be 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 they are going to succeed, whether or no.

KANSAS.
EDITOR FARMER:—The following resolution was adopted by Capitol Grange at its meeting of Jan. 23nd.

Resolved, 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.

The following officers were installed at Triumphant Grange No. 386, on Friday the 7th: D. M. Howard, Master; T. W. Meserve, Lecturer; F. M. Cotton, Steward; Will Meserve, Ass't; S. F. McMahon, 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.

EDITOR FARMER:—The following persons were elected officers of Pleasant Valley Grange No. 1338, Great Bend, Kansas, for the ensuing year: Master S. P. Coan, O. W. McKel, L. J. Hines, S. Wm. Blank, Ass't. S. J. H. Burnham, C. F. A. Speece, Treas. E. C. Speece, Sec'y. O. Beistle, G. K. Mr. Kuhn, 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 Treweek. Ceres, Mrs. E. Hadley, Flora, Mrs. Kite.

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. B. F. Humbarger, A. S. S. N. Canfield, S. B. S. Bean, C. R. H. Lesley, Treas. Mrs. Sarah M. Bean, Sec'y. S. Humbarger, G. K. Mrs. E. F. Moon, Ceres. Miss. Mettie 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 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 commenced 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 crystallized 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 two-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 flourishing 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 themselves.

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 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 co-operative 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 away 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 year of needless expenses. Now if Bro. Tyner works head work and mixes common sense with it, the order in the State, so far as the 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 establishment, to give his attention to looking up the wants and needs of the different counties and sections of the State, and arranging for direct trade between the manufacturers and producers. In other words he ceases now to be a middleman himself.—Hoosier Patron.

Bro. Geo. A. Merrill, Master of Riverdale 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 thirteen colonies in the whole of the United States. Now, if the Patrons should choose thirteen forest trees to represent the thirteen colonies, and plant one or more of each in honor of those colonies—for instance a Cottonwood from Georgia, and so on—it would be a life-long remembrance, and one we could 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 Lorenzo Crouse, at Washington; to the Secretary of the State Grange, and leading Grange papers, asking its publication.

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 Husbandry and the great Agricultural People of the West, and working an injury to the Postal

Service. (All this was done for the sole benefit of wealthy Express Companies).

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 Lorenzo Crouse, 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 ask 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.

The law enabled the pioneers 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, cuttings 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 benefited 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, Rod Willow Co., Neb., Jan. 10, 1876.

LABETTE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

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 meeting with his very instructive and entertaining experience in the culture of fruit in Kansas, and thought that with even a perpetual shower of grasshoppers and continued drought, 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 gratifying. With nearly the fertility of Aaron's rod, they bloom and fruit twice each year and hibernates by being well healed. After the remarks of these gentlemen, there followed rather a promiscuous fire, in which Messrs. Childs, Brockway, Sanford, Newton, Bevins, Maxwell, Undergruff and Houck took quite an active part.

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:

Knife—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 eat—and for that purpose had found nothing better than millet. May be fed to all kinds of stock, if fed judiciously. Blue-grass pasture would shorten up the feeding season a month at both ends. The man who attempts to winter over a herd of fat cattle on hay alone will lose his beef, and have only the hide and horns and 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 a 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 exemplified in the Texan or grass feeder, and the Durham or grain feeder. Thought the Jerseys a small breed, because they had been sparsely 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 digest, ten or fifteen ears twice a day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

100. Centennial Clubs! \$50.
For 1876 THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME will pay CASH: For 50 subscribers at \$1.00 each (including postage), \$25.00. For 100 subscribers, same rate, \$50.00, (retain commission when you remit. Small orders in liberal proportion. First-class, Square Rural Weekly. Send for specimen, and full particulars (free). Address The Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y.

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A First-Class Newspaper.

The Leading Republican Paper IN THE NORTHWEST.
It Aims at the Highest Excellence in all Departments.
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Now is your time with the ADJUSTABLE THRESHOLD and Weather Guards. Send for Circular. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 182 Clark St. Chicago.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,
Manufacturers of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions,
At Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill.,
ON WEDNESDAY, 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 France in 1871. Ages from 3 to 5 years. Weight from 1600 to 1900 lbs. These stallions have all proved themselves to be sure footed geldings. 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.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED Draft Stallions!
AT DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO,
ON 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 time made ANOTHER IMPORTATION of Belgian and Norman Stallions, which they will offer at public sale at DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1876. They will offer 14 imported Norman Stallions and 1 imported Belgian Stallion of desirable colors, weighing from 1,600 to 2,125 lbs.; being the largest lot of imported Normans ever offered at auction in this country.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED FRENCH PERCHERON STALLIONS!
WE will offer at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1876, at our Stable in Seven Head of Draft Stallions, as follows:
St. Benoit, 5 years old, dark iron grey, 17 1/2 hands high, fine style and action, weight about 1,900 lbs.
Bolbee, 6 years old, a beautiful bay, 16 1/2 hands high, fine style and action, weight about 1,800 lbs.
Luffeyette, 5 1/2 years old, a beautiful dappled grey, 16 1/2 hands high, fine style and action, weight about 1,700 lbs.
Preference, 4 years old, very dark dappled grey, 17 hands high, fine style and action, weight about 1,700 lbs.
Sawney, 3 years old, dark iron grey, 17 hands high, with as fine a set of limbs as can be found, and a fine traveler. Weight about 1,800 lbs.
Cupid, 11 years old, black, 17 hands high, weight about 1,800 lbs.
A superior real-getter.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED BRIGHTON, MAGOUPIN CO., ILLS.,
Seven Head of Draft Stallions, as follows:
St. Benoit, 5 years old, dark iron grey, 17 1/2 hands high, fine style and action, weight about 1,900 lbs.
Bolbee, 6 years old, a beautiful bay, 16 1/2 hands high, fine style and action, weight about 1,800 lbs.
Luffeyette, 5 1/2 years old, a beautiful dappled grey, 16 1/2 hands high, fine style and action, weight about 1,700 lbs.
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Cupid, 11 years old, black, 17 hands high, weight about 1,800 lbs.
A superior real-getter.

Florida! Florida!
Maitland Grange assures all Patrons wishing to locate in Orange County, that they may be kindly cared for, and amply assisted in selecting a home in our midst. Their members are scattered over a large area of the best part of the country, which is now rapidly settling up, and their object is to protect immigrants to our section from imposition. Address V. E. LUCAS, Maitland, Orange County, Florida.

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

CHAS. B. MOORE
GLEN DALE FARM
CHRISTIANIA, ILL.
JERSEY Cattle.
Berkshires and small breed Yorkshires, bred from imported and prize stock a specialty. Correspondence and orders solicited.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
4 Ton Hay or Stock Scales - \$80.
All other sizes at great reductions. All scales warranted. Full particulars upon application. 30 days trial allowed parties who can give good references.

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And Chronic Diseases.
PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

It gives a continuous current of electricity around the body (no shocks) and cures all the aches arising from Loss of Vital Force, NERVOUS DEBILITY, FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, CONSTIPATION, SPRAINS, BRUISES, INFLAMMATION, and CENTRAL DEBARRANGEMENTS; also Epilepsy, Neuralgia and Female Complaints, and exhausted Vital Energy arising from over-taxed brain, and other infirmities.
It effects a PERMANENT CURE when other remedies fail.
THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS in Europe and America endorse it. It is a safe, superintending the use of drugs, and worth it, and give their testimony to its great curative powers.
Pamphlets and testimonials forwarded on application.
Send for paper, and address:
PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York.
* Price from \$2.00 and upwards.
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Topeka, Kansas.

A General Banking Business Transacted,
Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards.
Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance and a title perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please send for a blank form of application.
We pay the highest rates for SCHOOL BONDS.
Districts and Townships about to issue Bonds will save time and obtain the best rates by writing direct to us. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Real Estate Loans are completed without unnecessary delay and waiting.
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The best, only complete, and reliable instrument for the treatment of Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and diseases of the lungs and air passages generally.
Price, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.
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Best and Cheapest SEEDS in America or Money Refunded.
Buy direct from the Grower, postage or express paid, and get fresh, true and reliable seeds. I can and shall beat any firm in America in quality and low prices. Beautiful Illustrated Seed Catalogue and Garden Guide free. Special prices to Gardeners. Address, R. H. SHUMWAY, Seed Grower, Rockford, Ill.

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grown with care and painstaking from selected stocks always pay. Try mine. See advertisement "All About Gardening."
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A SPECIALTY
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.
Address, JOHN M. JAMISON, Roxabell, Ross Co., Ohio.

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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Over 2000 columns of reading matter, o Postage Paid for \$1.25. We offer nei- o ther bulls, jack-knives, washing ma- o chines, cheap jewelry or dabs, called o chromos, for premiums. THE FARMER o is given for the lowest possible cash o price and every subscriber can keep o the money, he would upon the premium o plan, give to buy somebody else a pres- o ent. We pay the agent getting up the o club ourselves. o THE FARMER 1 year (52 numbers) o postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for o \$1.25 per copy, WITH AN EXTRA COPY o TO THE PERSON GETTING UP THE CLUB. o Address, J. K. HUDSON, o Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas. o

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 employed furnishing themselves in every particular. 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 replot 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 following June the grain is ready for harvesting, which can be done with headers at the cost of two dollars per acre, including the stacking. Threshing costs eight cents per bushel, and the expense of marketing depends, of course, upon the distance hauled. If the 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 dollars 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 acre, aside from seed, the mere cost of drilling the grain upon the ground without the necessity of reploting, 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 here before; it afterwards, during the following winter, advanced to \$1.15 per bushel. I have just finished threshing 26,800 bushels as the yield of 1,200 acres an entire average of 22 1/2 bushels to the acre, which I have sold at \$1.05 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 never before seen things look as hopeful as now. The average 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.

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. Senator 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 says: "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 in regard to the land bill, which was discussed at length and passed."

From Neosho County.

January 21.—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 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.

"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 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 plover, finch, quail or Virginia partridge, grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken or California quail, or any bird of the feathered tribe; and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not more than twenty-five dollars, for each and every 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, 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, transporting 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 violating, the provisions of this act, shall be fined in any sum not more than twenty-five (25) dollars, or 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 dollars, to be paid over to the attorney prosecuting said action, and no appeal shall be allowed from any judgment rendered for the violation of this act; 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 farmers 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 idle 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 annoyances 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 the highest degree aggravating. We believe Mr. Glick's bill will practically assist the farmers 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 experiment.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

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

Maj. 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. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption, 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 Catarrh of the Headache.

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

FARM TOPICS.

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 a little extra work do for our comfort, and the comfort of our families? One-half hour's extra work a day, 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 creditor wait. And let me say right here, that I do not think farmers, as a class, or their families, 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 improvements. In periods of general depression like the present, some people seem to

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 resources 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 together so much statistical information, and presenting a report which is credit to the Board and honor to the State.

Minor Mention.

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

With national, comes individual progress. The business 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 Floral 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 useful 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 Dutchesses, Perls, Louans or Mrs. Mottes. Still, I think my animals and pedigrees will compare very favorably with any herd in the West, the most useful as 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 follows:

"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 trotting 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 trotters."

Messrs. Storrs, Harrison and Co., of Palmsville, 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-houses and Bedding Plants.

No. 3.—A Circular of Chestnuts, Evergreens, etc.

No. 4.—Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, issued semi-monthly.

Jno. Kern, Seedsman, St. Louis, Mo. Our readers 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 reputation throughout the west for genuineness and reliability. Send for his price list.

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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 month, and the year. There are 365 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 rumus 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, butter, cheese, beef, mutton, pork, poultry, eggs, 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 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 subject. But I think that at this time farmers 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.

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 superintendence 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 about the house, in the wood-shed, and in the 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 county. He keeps a thorough-bred Short-horn bull, 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 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 yet when he is piling manure in the yard, his cows give a perceptible increase in their milk.

Why? One of his handsome grade Short-horns 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 lick 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 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, but they drink a little just to please him. And so it goes on all day. No wonder the cows give more milk at night.—Jas. Harris, in American Agriculturist.

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," should 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 destroying the young locusts during the first fifteen days after they hatch out. Fourth, Let

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, till 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 the entire State, I think it nothing but right that the State should foot the bill. Respectfully, J. N. INSLEY. Oskaloosa, Kan., January 20th, 1876.

FOOD AND PERCENTAGE OF BUTTER.

In expressing the opinion that but very little, if anything, can be done in changing the percentage of butter in milk by feed, I am sustained, 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 it is that quite as much butter can be made from the milk of a fresh cow in June, when she is in good pasture, 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, 10 1/2 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 cows' milk made during winter, when the cows were fed corn meal—I have found the percentage of butter no greater than in summer, when the cows were on pasture. I 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 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 diminishing 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 increases it.—E. Reeder, in Practical Farmer.

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

It Follows No Beaten Track

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.

Written 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 the ground like the branches on the crown.

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.

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 fully 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 a 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 any other way, or to pull the branches down

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 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 nurseries, surely for their own benefit, but it is also a benefit for the nurserymen.

Now I will say also a few words to 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 as possible to the kind of fruit he wants to draft on it. There must always be as much analogy as possible between the seedling and the draft, a kind of apple 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 prunings, to make it bear good fruit and to keep it in the best healthy growth and shape.

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 500,000 acres donated to the State, the amounts received for the same, and the number of acres remaining unsold. Rules suspended and the resolution passed. By Mr. Wood, House concurrent resolution No. 31, requesting the Governor to remove each and every officer of all the public institutions of this State who are in the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, or interested in any way in their manufacture or sale. Laid over.

Introduction of Bills.—By Mr. Long, for the protection of sheep from contagious diseases. By Mr. Rager, supplemental to an act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation of the running at large of animals," approved February 21, 1871. By Mr. Davis, of Brown, to amend chapter 31 of G. S. of 1858, in relation to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. JANUARY 23.—Senate.—S. C. R. to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of making provision for publication of the agricultural report, which provides for a joint committee of seven from the senate and fourteen from the house to see how much it would cost to have the report printed, was adopted by a vote of 15 to 11. Senator Parkinson introduced a bill to prevent cruelty to animals. A large number of petitions were offered, both for and against a general herd law. Senator Bridger offered a resolution that no further legislation be necessary on the subject of a general herd law, and he moved its adoption. Senator Robinson was opposed to the resolution, he did not believe in the Senate pleading itself to do any such thing. Senator Bridges withdrew his motion. By consent Senator Bauserman offered S. C. R. No. 23, asking Congress to pay losses sustained by citizens in the territory of Kansas in 1855 and 1856. The resolution was adopted. The following bills were offered. By Senator St. Clair relating to organization of new counties. By Senator Peffer, to amend section 29 of chapter 29 of the session laws of 1875. Also to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to the state printer." By Senator Critchfield to amend the act relating to mechanics' liens. H. C. R. tendering thanks to Gen. Miles, McKimie and Davidson for the successful result of the campaign of 1875 against hostile Indians, was read, and on motion of Senator Halderman was concurred in. The Governor today sent to the Senate the names of Maj. Hopkins for re-appointment as Warden of the Penitentiary, and he was unanimously confirmed.

STANDING COMMITTEES. Judiciary—Cook, of Wyandotte; Stillings, of Leavenworth; Halliwell, of Cherokee; Johnson, of Ottawa; Clark, of Rice; Sneed, of Saline; Biddle, of Linn. Ways and Means—Elder, of Franklin; Bonebrake, of Shawnee; Berry, of Chautauque; Nichols of Miami; Stone of Leavenworth; Kelly, of Sedgewick; Crawford, of State Affairs—Taylor, of Reno; Page of McPherson; Huff, 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 Miami; Smith, of Cherokee; Taylor, of Reno; Wood, of Cherokee; Davis, of Brown; Long, of Ellsworth; Duncan, of Leavenworth; Randall, of Washington; Perrill, of Osage. Railroads—Aldrich, of Smith; Stephens, of Allen; Hastings, of Atchison; Ekridge, of Lyon; Rogers, of Johnson; Hackney of Cowley. Printing—Duncan, of Harvey; Reynolds, of Labette; Kirk, of Anderson. Fees and Salaries—Critchfield, of Jefferson; Warning, of Mitchell; Campbell, of Johnson; Silvers, of Shawnee; Davis, of Brown. Assessment and Taxation—Morse, of Linn; Bonebrake, of Shawnee; Glick, of Atchison; Halderman, of Douglas; Waters, of Bourbon. Retrenchment and Reform—Wood, of Chase; Silvers of Shawnee; Williams, of Jackson; Burdick, of Osage. Federal Relations—Watts, of Labette; Glick, of Atchison; Kellogg, of Clay; Mowery, of Comanche; Magill, of Nemaha. Banks and Banking—Stevens, of Allen; Stone, of Leavenworth; Bouton, 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 Billis; Dennis, of Barton; Dickson, of Woodson; Nichols, of Miami. 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. Mills—Mowery, of Doniphan; Saxon, of Pottawatomie; W. of Republic; Heddens, of Montgomery; Aldrich, of Smith. Elections—Johnson, of Ottawa; Baldwin, of Wabunsee; Baer, of Chautauque; White, of Pawnee, Education—Hastings, of Atchison; Crawford, of Richardson; Woodson, of Douglas; Rogers, of Johnson. Public Lands—Foster, of Shawnee; Bates of Jefferson; Magill, of Nemaha; Pierce, of Lincoln; Benedict of Wilson. Roads and Highways—Baldwin, of Wabunsee; 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 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; Melville, of Douglas. Agriculture and Manufactures—Baer, of Coffey; Wilson, of Jewell; Loy, of Lyon; Barnes, of Linn, Long, of Billiworth. Claims—Hackney, of Cowley; Danneck, 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. State Library—Rager, of Neosho; Waters, of Bourbon; Nichols, of Miami; Pierce, of Lincoln; Campbell, of Johnson. 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; Charlet, of Douglas; Wilson, of Jewell, and Moser, of Douglas.

From Ellsworth County. 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 a slight fall of snow. Spring wheat 53c, eggs 10@12 1/2 c 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. R. C. DOWDEN.

REPORTS FROM MILLS. January 15.—We are selling XXXX Fall at \$3.40, XXX flour at \$3.75. 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@81. 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. Elk City, Kansas, Jan. 27, 1876.

Market Review.

Table with columns for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Flour, etc. and their prices. Includes sub-sections for 'Topeka Grain Market' and 'Topeka Produce Market'.

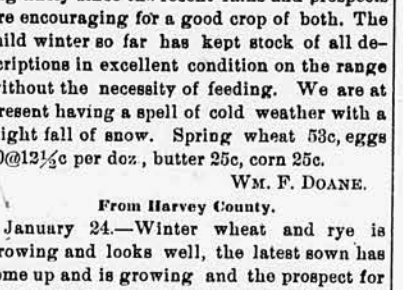
From Dickinson County. January 24.—Fall wheat on new ground looks good, a very large amount sown, most farmers averaging from 250 to 300 acres, some 75 to 80 acres; good quality generally. A good prospect for a large immigration here in the spring. JEFFERSON.

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 22 1/2 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 60 corn 15@20c, pork 6c, flour XXXX \$3.50, XXX \$3. XX \$2.50, buckwheat flour \$3. No insect pests except a few house flies 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, one-fourth 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@25 per cent. Land from 2.50 to \$10.00, the latter for improved bottom land. T. A. BLANCHARD.

TOPKA CARRIAGE FACTORY.

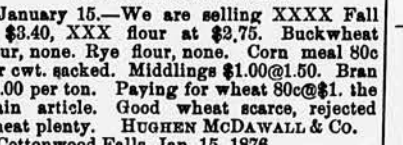


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Market Gardeners

Send for Special Price List on GARDEN SEEDS

John Kern, 211 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.



Allen's Planet Jr. SILVER MEDAL

PUBLIC SALE SHORT-HORNS OTHER PROPERTY

Oak Hill Farm, Kellogg, Jasper County, Iowa.

On Thursday, 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 FRIDAY, 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.

M. BRIGGS, Newton, Jasper County, Iowa.

SEEDS SEEDS

Brother Patrons—Now is the time to save money by sending us for your GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, WAGONS, MACHINERY, or ANYTHING you may want. Also, ship us your COTTON, TOBACCO, GRAIN, &c. Best prices obtained and charges least. We are now making a specialty of this business for you. DOLTON BROTHERS, 214 N. Fifth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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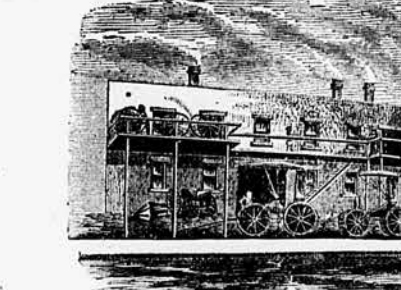
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SEEDS

Market Gardeners and all wanting Fresh and Reliable HORSE WARS OF TWO CATALOGUES now ready, German and English. USEFUL BULLS CHEAP! I WILL SELL, cheap, two young SHORT-HORN BULLS, for which I am sure to give correct pedigree. One is a rich red roan, growthy and vigorous, coming 2 years old April 1st. The other is a red and white, large and likely, coming one year old June 1st. These Bulls are all right, and useful animals to cross upon common cows. PRICE: \$50 and \$35. D. COBURN, Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas.

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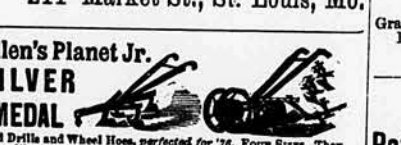


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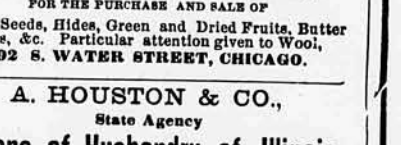


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Raw Furs Wanted. Wanted. Men of Gentle Appearance and business acumen, with a capital of \$30, \$50, or \$100, for a permanent and remunerative business, suitable for either sex. We guarantee a profit of \$70 a week, and will send 10 samples and full particulars to any person that means business. Street-talkers, peddlers, and boys need not apply. Address, with stamp, N. A. RAY & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Domestic Sewing Machines. Liberal terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description. 'DOMESTIC' PAPER PATTERNS. The Best Patterns made. Send 5c. for Catalogue. Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., 67 AGENTS WANTED. 23 NEW YORK.

Literary and Domestic.

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...

Sometimes happening along I had heard the semi song, And I often used to smile, More in sympathy than galle...

Not in sorrow nor in glee Working all day long she, A her children, three or four, Played around her on the floor...

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...

Just a trifle lonesome she, Just as poor as poor could be, But her spirit always rose, Like the bubbles in the clover...

I have seen her rub and rub, On the washboard in the tub, While the baby sopped in suds, Rolled and tumbled in the suds...

Human hopes and human creeds Have their root in human needs, And I would not wish to strip From that washerwoman's lip...

From that washerwoman's lip, Any song that she can sing, Any hope that songs can bring...

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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.

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. "A"

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 Angeles, that one sunny morning we arrived at the Anaheim depot.

I wish I could adequately describe our first impressions, our sore disappointment and our vain attempt to see the beauty for which we had longed and travelled miles to find.

Accustomed as we had been to the mountains of New England, those bare peaks that fronted the view, snow crowned though they were, failed to impress us with their grandeur.

The first day we decended to the dining room 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.

We were waited upon by a handsome old Frenchman who looked like an ancient noble 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.

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.

Another method of using meat scraps, often employed in this vicinity, both by housekeepers and meat dealers, is making SCRAPPY.

DIR—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.

len the night before and brought them in, their golden beauty all soiled with mud, we could not repress our astonishment, but were told that they had been irrigating the previous day and the ground was wet.

The Women Suffragists of New Haven are discussing the question, "Are women of the country more responsible than the men for the extravagance of the times?"

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Clarks' Anti-Bilious Compound

Never fails to give a good appetite. It purifies the blood, and restores to the liver its primitive health and vigor.

WAS, for three years, offered for any case of the above illness which could not be cured by Clarks' Anti-Bilious Compound.

SEEDS. Blue Grass Seed, \$1.50 bu. Extra Clean Blue Grass Seed, 2.00 Orchard Grass, 3.00

For 25 Cts. I will send a packet of 100 seeds of Sugar Trough Gourd, Verbena, Pansy and Blotch Petunee Seed.

FINE TEAS

Get your Tea direct from the Importer at first cost and free from adulteration.

English's Pure Teas.

All kinds, put up in airtight lined patent boxes, 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb., 5 lb., all first grade Teas, perfectly pure and free from adulteration.

ROSES

Plants, etc., sent safely by mail 2000 miles, postage free; 12 roses, \$1.00, 20 Verbena, \$1.00, 15 Basil, or Bedding plants, \$1.00, 10 Geraniums, \$1.00.

1876. A National Family Paper. 1876.

The Star Spangled Banner

Is a large, eight page, 40-column paper. Ledger size, overflowing with charming stories, tales, sketches, poetry, wit, humor, and fun.

Humburgs

Quack, swindler, and "Bee". Every number has five columns of truthful, reliable statements. No sawdust, lottery gift, bond, or "but and call" game can ever "catch" you if you read this great paper.

It Costs

But 75 cents a year, and is sent prepaid everywhere. It is just the paper for every home, Southern or Northern.

Elegant Chromos.

We have imported 12 Splendid French Chromos, (worth \$1 each), size 12x14 inches, finely mounted, and we offer ANY FOUR of these gems and BANNER a whole year, all free, for \$1.

A Last Word

Reader, remember 1876 is our country's centennial. During this year do take a NATIONAL, patriotic, wide awake paper, one that is for right and against wrong; one that knows no party, no sect, no class or west; one that is intended for every reader, one that saves money to its readers by exposing the "tricks and traps" of swindlers; and now is the time. You have put it off too long. Send to-day. Now is the accepted time.

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 wish.

The Women Suffragists of New Haven are discussing the question, "Are women of the country more responsible than the men for the extravagance of the times?"

"How araye, Smith," said Jones. Smith pretended not to know him, and answered hesitatingly: "Sir, you have the advantage of me."

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SAVE YOUR EYES!

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Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 987.) No. 81 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

ORANGE COUNTY STUD BOOK.



GIVES THE HISTORY OF ALL STALLIONS OF note raised in Orange Co., N. Y.; the system of breeding colts by the best breeders; the author, a native breeder of Orange county of over twenty years' veterinary practice, gives his great secret of locating disease or lameness with as much certainty as if the horse could speak.

For HOME use and for MARKET in ROOT'S GARDEN MANUAL—practical, pointed and thorough—containing one-half as much matter as \$1.50 books on the subject.

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS

FIFTY ELEGANT STYLES, with Valuable Improvements; New and Beautiful Solo OVER ONE THOUSAND Organs and Musicians endorse these Organs and recommend them as Strictly First-Class in Tone, Mechanism and Durability.

POCKET INHALER

A sure Cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—even Consumption if taken in season. Physicians endorse it as the most perfect and efficient Inhaler ever introduced.

Beckwith Double Thread Sewing Machine,

FOR HAND OR TREADLE. ONLY \$25. Makes Lock-stitch. Fully warranted. Address: WM. H. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 765, Topeka, Kansas.

To Stock Breeders, Merchants, Millers, Bankers, etc., etc.

Do you want Engravings of Stock? Do you want Engravings of your Business Houses? In the Engraving Department of the KANSAS FARMER we are now executing, in the best of style, from Photographs, all kinds of work at reasonable prices.

ANIMAL PICTURE

made, or the front of your building Engraved, for use in Advertising, on your Letter Heads, Cards or Envelopes, write the size you want the Engraving, and prices will be forwarded you by return mail, with specimens of Work.

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Largest Stock, Best Seed, Lowest Prices. For particulars, address: PLANT SEED COMPANY, Saint Louis, Mo.

GRAPE VINES.

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

HOME-GROWN GARDEN SEEDS

I OFFER FOR SALE a limited quantity of pure, fresh, Kansas Grown Tomato Seed, Canada Victor, Hubbard's Curled Leaf, Hathaway's Excelsior, and Trophy. Ten Cents single packet, or Twenty-five Cents for three packets, to one address, post-paid. Plants of same varieties will be for sale after April 1st.

C. G. FOSTER, Journalist & Special Advertiser, Agt

409 West Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the week ending Feb. 2. Davis County—P. V. Trolinger, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm D. Pool, of Jackson Tp., Dec 18, 1875, one brown mare, about 15 hands high 5 yrs old...

FILLY—Taken up by Wm H Platt, Powhattan Tp., Nov 1, 1875, one black filly 2 yrs old, white spot in forehead... STEER—Taken up by G M Weaver, Robinson Tp., Nov 23, 1875, one steer, 1 yr old, red head and neck, red extending back on sides to near the flanks...

Chautauqua County—E. B. Hibbard, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Wm McClure, Jefferson Tp., one white cow, some roan hairs on her side in right ear, and underbelly in each ear... MARE—Taken up by Elizabeth Walton, Liberty Tp., Dec 27, 1875, one roan mare supposed to be 17 yrs old...

SHOUGH & REYNOLDS, LIVE STOCK, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, KANSAS CITY, MO. Also will receive consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce.

Bischoff & Krauss, DEALERS IN Hides, Furs, Tallow & Wool. FOR WHICH THEY PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES IN CASH.

Strayed! Strayed! ONE BAY MARE, with colt by her side. Mare 10 years old, with 15 hands high, scar on both knees. Colt, bay, with three or four white feet.

NOTICE. STRAYED—From D. B. Hines, on the Republican River, near Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co., Kansas, on the 1st of October, 1875, one small sized bay mare...

STOLEN! FROM the premises of the undersigned, five miles South of Ottawa, Franklin county, on Friday night, January 14th, 1876, one small sized bay mare...

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

MONEY TO LOAN! GAVITT & SCOTT, TOPEKA, KANSAS. MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of \$250 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage upon farms and good city property...

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW ALL ABOUT KANSAS? SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PARSONS SUN, Published at Parsons, Kan., at \$2 a Year.

Don't Read This! But send stamp at once for a sample copy of THE WAMAGO BLADE, published at Wamego, Pottawatomie Co., Kan. It is the leading local paper of the county...

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

MONEY TO LOAN. On WELL improved farms on five years time or less at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State.

INVENTORS. If you want a Patent, send us a model, sketch and a full description of your invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice...

The Warsaw Times, Published in Warsaw, Mo., by SEWALL W. SMITH, a large and new dealer, in book and newspaper.

Breeders' Directory.

GLICK & KNAPP, Atchison, Kan., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable blood pedigree, and pure bred Berkshire Pigs. Correspondence solicited.

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.—We wish to say to our young friends who may read the FARMER that the January number of the YOUNG FOLKS is in preparation. It will be as great an improvement over the Christmas number as it was better than the first number issued.

Nurserymen's Directory. J. W. KINGS, Grape and Seedling Nursery, Box 15, Winona, Ohio. Specialties—Forest tree seedlings and trees, Evergreen, Coniferous, Fruit trees, etc.

Seedsman's Directory. JOHN KERN, SEEDMAN, 211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

Beekeeper's Directory. BEE, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND APPLIANCES, sent for Circulars and Price List to ROSE CUMBERSON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

PROTECTING HORSES. Of Fashionable Breeding. HAMBLETONIAN'S, STARS AND CLAYS, etc., for Sale at Prairie Dell Farm, SHAWNEE COUNTY, (near TOPEKA, KAN.)

COLMAN & CO., Commission Merchants, 612 N. 5th St., ST. LOUIS, Mo. We are also the Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of THE OREGON SMOOTHING HARROW.

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TOWNSHIP BOOKS, Poor Records, Estray Records, Justices' Records, Legal Blanks, Seals, Stamps, &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN. No Huckstering—Uniform and Legitimate Prices.

Blackberry Plants FOR SALE. 10,000 KITTATINNY, \$7.00 per 1,000. 10,000 BLACK IMPROVED, 8.00 per 1,000. Plants boxed and delivered in April at depot, free of charge.

EVERGREEN AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

We take the following from the catalogue of Robert Douglas & Son: The Scotch Pine, is the most rapid grower of all our hardy Evergreens...

The Austrian Pine. The Black Pine of Austria was introduced into Britain in 1885, and into this country a few years later...

It is also becoming a favorite for forest planting. Grigor says: "It is of robust growth, particularly in soft soil of any quality..."

Mountain Pine (Pinus Montana), is a beautiful little tree or bush, foliage very dense, and of rich dark green, valuable for ornamental purposes...

The European or Tyroler Larch (Larix Europaea) is the great timber tree of Europe, combining rapid growth with great durability...

It is also very desirable as an ornamental tree. Its conical shape, regular, delicate branches and soft light green leaves, make a striking contrast to the different varieties of European and ornamental trees...

Most European planters prefer mixing Pines with Larches, as this adds to the appearance of the plantation, and gives a choice in thinning...

We would advise planting a few rows of the admixture on the margin of the plantation, at least, and in all cases where the plantations are placed along the outer boundaries of the farm, we would recommend a free admixture of Evergreens...

A clean corn stubble, from which the corn stalks have been removed, would be a suitable place for planting a Larch forest in the fall, planting a tree close up to the north side of each cornhill, the stubble (which should be about two feet high) making a good protection through the winter...

When spring planting is practiced the land should be plowed in the fall, as the Larch ought to be planted early in the spring. Tree planting being still in its infancy in this country, many persons wishing to plant are at loss to know the kinds best adapted to their soil, and how and when to plant...

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil will make old leather soft and pliable as when new, and prevent the ripping of the stitches. Try it.



Better; burn less fuel; give better satisfaction, are the standard Stoves of the day.

Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

BUCK'S Guarantee,

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

Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir, We also manufacture Exchange Work of all kinds, Cullinary and Plumbers' Goods &c.

Buck & Wright, 720 and 722 Main Street, St. Louis. Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves. Sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.

TRIUMPH RUPTURE CURE, 384 BOWERY, N. Y.

The Triumph Truss Co. ask no advance payment for curing Rupture, and offer \$1000 Reward for any Case they cannot cure.

They employ a first-class lady Surgeon. Their chief Surgeon has had 30 years' unflinching success. Examination and advice confidential and free. Orders filled by mail or express. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet to Dr. C. W. H. BURNHAM, General Superintendent.

Special Offer to Subscribers of the Farmer. We will send the FARMER and YOUNG FOLKS one year to any address, if ordered during January, for \$4, thus giving the Young Folks free to single subscribers.

Farm Stock Advertisements

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

NORMAN HORSES



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

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

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

POLAND CHINA PIGS.



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

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.,

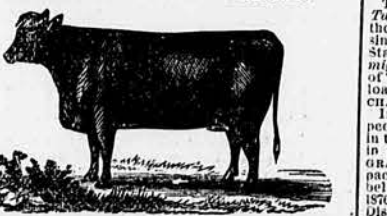


Importers and Breeders of Norman Horses. Office with Aaron Livingston, Bloomington, Ill.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Missouri.

BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Thoroughbred Berkshires.

Bourbon Park.



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

THE PREMIUM HAY PRESS

THE UNITED STATES. ESTABLISHED IN 1867. NEARLY 1,000 IN USE.



The Premium Press in the United States. This Press is warranted to compress Hay so tight that ten tons can be shipped in a railroad box car.

GEORGE ETEL, Quincy, Ill. Send for circular.

CATARRH FREE

FREE trial bottle of Dr. LANZ'S Catarrh Cure GIVEN away with testimony to wonderful CURES performed. Send to Henry Reed & Co., 643 Broadway, New York.

Land Advertisements.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad LANDS,

In Kansas. 3,000,000 ACRES. Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West...

Kansas Land Agency.

Downs & Merrill. WE have on sale, WILD LAND and IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas.

Land! Land! Land!

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

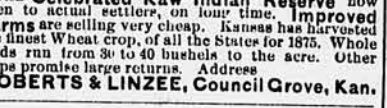
Ho! For Central Kansas.

The Celebrated Kaw Indian Reserve now open to actual settlers, on four time improved farms are selling very cheap.

KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.

Grand Real Estate Distribution AT ATCHISON, KANSAS, MARCH 28, 1876.

2,664 Pieces of Property, Valued at \$770,800.00



IS an association composed of Capitalists and Business Men, residing in Kansas, and incorporated by the authority of the State...

Every share, wherever and by whomsoever held, will be equally represented in the Distribution, and will be entitled to one piece of said property...

Table with 2 columns: NO. OF PIECES and VALUE. Includes items like 'PRICE VILLA', 'CLICK'S BLACK RESIDENCES', etc.

The price of a single share is FIVE DOLLARS, but to insure a speedy sale of all the shares and the Distribution of our Real Estate on March 28th, 1876, WITHOUT POSTPONEMENT...

Active and reliable agents wanted. References required. Liberal commission allowed. Circulars and terms sent on application.

Remittances can be made by Express, Draft, or Post Office Money Order.

All orders for shares concerning the manner of Distribution, for endorsements and references, circulars will be sent on application.

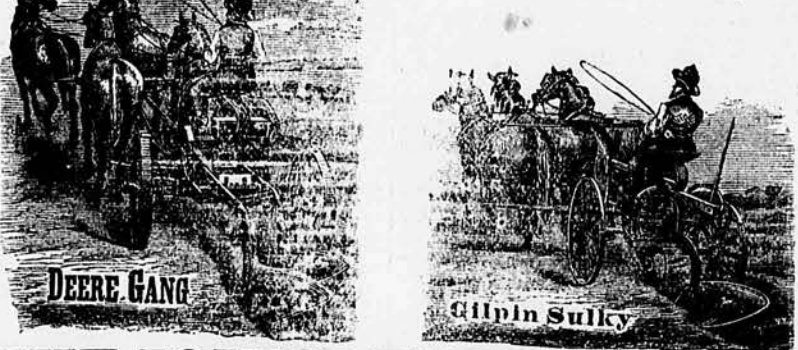
JOHN M. PRICE, General Manager, Atchison, Kansas.

Shares for sale by Jno. M. Elliott, Topeka, Kas.

FOSS, ELLIOTT & CO., Atchison, Kansas.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ROOM 15, 16 & 17 WASHINGTON ST., Chicago, Ill.

Farmers, Write to Us for Circulars.



THE JOHN DEERE PLOWS

"ADVANCE" AND "PEERLESS" CULTIVATORS, Manufactured by DEERE & CO., Moline, Ill.

CLIMAX CORN PLANTER, HOOSIER CORN DRILL, Woolridge Field Rollers, Scotch Harrows, Coate's Rake, Vibrator Thresher, and a full line of FARM MACHINERY.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED. DEERE, MANSUR & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS.

Farmers, Keep an Eye on this Space! Look out for items of interest offered you during the season.

Osage Orange, (new crop) 1 to 5 bu., \$7.50. Ky. Blue Grass, extra clean (fresh), 1 to 5 bu., \$2.00.

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



SANDWICH Corn Shellers. WE ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR: The Champion Reaper and Mower, Autman & Taylor (Vibrator) Thresher, Studebaker Wagons, Superior Grain Drill, Taylor Hay Rakes, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Fan Mills.

Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers, Challenge Feed Mills, Cutting Boxes, Harrows, Road Scrapers, etc., etc. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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H. MABBETT,

[Successor to GRANT, MABBETT & CO.] 526 & 528 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kansas, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Seeds & Agricultural Implements

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds, Osage Seed, and all kinds of Tree Seeds, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, etc., Sweet Potatoes Top Onions, Potato, Cabbage and Tomato Plants.

Garden City, Chicago and Moline Plows and Cultivators, Champion and Excelsior Reapers and Mowers, Sweepstakes and Massillon Threshers.

A full line of Repairs of above Machines on hand from Factories, Kansas Wagons, Buckeye Grain Drills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Fan Mills.

NEW HISTORY OF KANSAS. Now Ready for Agents. Complete and reliable from its first exploration. Positively the most magnificent state history ever published. 800 pages! 150 Elegant Engravings! We want 100 energetic men to canvass for this work upon the most liberal terms. Apply at once to R. S. PEALE & CO., Leavenworth, Kan.

REMOVAL!

The Original Wholesale GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE CHICAGO.



Having removed to our New House, 227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, With a floor surface equal to about 1 1/2 acres, we are now better than ever PREPARED TO SUSTAIN ON WIDESPREAD reputation as the ORIGINATORS of the system of DIRECT DEALING with the CONSUMER at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WINE, MOLASSES or Sorghum, without using drugs. Address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Springfield, Mass.

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE IN 10 HOURS, from Older Wine, Molasses or Sorghum, without using drugs. Address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Springfield, Mass. \$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents in their locality. COST NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.