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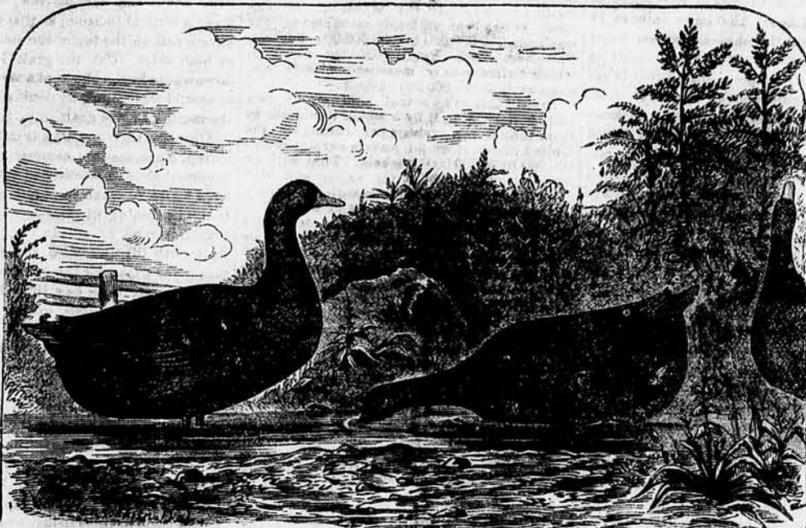
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BLACK CAYUGA DUCKS

weeds. Most of our troublesome weeds are of foreign origin, the seeds being brought here by accident. Perhaps the larger part thus introduced have lived for a season and perished unnoticed, while the hardest become naturalized. If the florist would be satisfied with only the most hardy and prolific flowers, such as would take care of themselves, then he might pursue a careless system of planting and cultivation, and fill his grounds with dandelions and poppies; but he craves flowers that are not natural to our climate—those that flourish in warmer climes and under more genial skies—their dazzling beauty, their delicious fragrance, must be secured at almost any cost of time and labor. This is well; but having made up our minds to possess the treasure, we must pay the price—we must study their habits and treat them accordingly. None need feel alarmed at these remarks, or think themselves incompetent to the charge of such treasures without hot-beds, green-houses and professional gardeners. This is not true. We have known ladies, who, with but little pretensions, equalled the most distinguished florists. There seemed to be magic in their fingers, and everything they touched flourished. I will endeavor to give some hints on the philosophy of vegetation, that I hope will be profitable. It is true that a hot-bed, if properly managed, is of great aid in effecting the germination of seeds, and it is well all should know why this is so. And here I will remark, that I hope every one who has had difficulty in getting their flower seeds to germinate last season, will have a hot bed prepared for spring; or, in the absence of this a cold frame. This makes them almost independent of the weather, and insures, with proper care, the growth of the seeds.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.
 In the first place, however, we will examine the causes of failure. If seeds are planted too deep, they either rot in the damp, cold earth, for the want of warmth necessary to their germination, or after germination, perish before the tender shoots can reach the sun and air; so that what was designed for their support and nourishment proves their grave.

If the soil is a stiff clay, it is often too cold at the time the seeds are planted to effect their germination; for it must be understood that warmth and moisture are necessary to the germination of seeds. Neither of these will do alone. Seeds may be kept in a warm, dry room, in dry sand or earth, and they will not grow. They may be placed in damp earth and kept in a low temperature, and they will most likely rot, though some seeds will remain dormant a long time under these circumstances. But place them in moist earth in a warm room, and they will commence growth at once. Another difficulty with heavy soil is that it becomes hard on the surface, and this prevents the young plants from "coming up;" or if, during showery weather they happen to get above the surface, they become locked in, and make but little advancement, unless the cultivator is careful to keep the crust well broken; and in doing this the young plants are often destroyed. If stiff soil where fine seeds are sown should be made mellow, particularly on the surface, by the addition of sand and light mold.

If seeds are sown in rough, lumpy ground, a portion will be buried under the clods, and will never grow; and many that start, not finding a fit soil for their tender roots, will perish. A few may escape these difficulties and flourish.

All of the foregoing cases show good reason for failure, but there is one cause which is not so apparent. The soil, we will suppose, is well prepared, fine as it can be made, and of that loamy or sandy character best fitted for small seeds. We will suppose, too, that the seeds were sown on the surface, with a little earth sifted over them, and that this was not done until the season was so far advanced as to furnish the warmth necessary to secure vegetation. Under these very favorable circumstances seeds will grow; and if the weather is both warm and showery, very few will fail. But if, as is very common at the season of the year when we sow our seeds, we have a succession of cold rain storms, many of the more tender kinds will perish. A night's frost will ruin many more. If, however, the weather should prove warm and with it showers, the surface will become very dry, and the seeds, having so slight a covering, will be dried up and perish as soon as they germinate, and before the roots attain sufficient size and strength to go down where the soil is more moist. Of course the finer and more delicate seeds, and those natural to a more favorable climate, suffer more than those that are more robust.

THE LINE AND ITS RELATION TO INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

An Abstract of an Address Delivered by Prof. E. Gale of the State Agricultural College, in the Senate Chamber on Friday, February 18th, 1876, under the auspices of Capitol Grange, of Topeka, Kansas.

As a people we have more reason to be interested in our common schools than in any other civil institution. We find it now really the outgrowth of the college system, and a large share of its instruction and influence is toward the college course. While 99—100 of our children must go from the common school at once to the rugged work of life, almost all the appointments of the school are made with reference to the small number who will enjoy the higher course. The college course was not originally designed for the people; the common school system should be planned expressly for them.

Our system from the outset is at fault in discarding the study of the line. The line really underlies all practical culture, and holds the most intimate relation to all industrial pursuits. We have a language of lines with an indefinite power of expression. It is a universal language. It is an essential language of the race. That is, there is a very large class of ideas that can be expressed in no other way.

We find this line also in the measure of human civilization. The history of the world abundantly proves that the culture of the race holds the most exact ratio to the ability of the people to comprehend the force of the lines as a vehicle of expression.

But this subject has a more practical application, for the line enters as an important element into all business pursuits. Go into the workshop of the artisan anywhere, and if he is master of his trade he will unfold to you the process of his work in lines. And very likely compassionate the college-bred dullness that fails to comprehend them. We shall find this true of all departments of mechanical life; indeed, everything outside a strictly professional life. And if we desire to separate the active pursuits of life from the professional, we could not do better than to call them the *linear pursuits*. And this classification would be important as making the outline of an industrial education.

We find that the common school course of study taking its cue from the college course, and as its natural growth discards the study of the line. If the common school exists for the few who are to follow the professions, this is right, but if the common school is the creature of the State, existing for the good of the masses, a new order of things is demanded. Those things which the mass of the people are to use should be pressed to the front. We have seen that the line enters into all the active pursuits of life, and yet drawing is almost totally discarded, as well as those natural sciences which hold the most intimate relation to drawing.

arisen, and it demands a new culture. But we are met with an objection that the theory and practical application of science cannot be taught at the same time. The speaker was assured that there was a conflict between the mental and the physical, which would not permit of their co-education. Either the god-father or these old-time educators must be at fault.

But when we would thus push the practical to the front we are met with still another objection, that is, by this course you virtually demand that the State shall teach our children trade, and this they will tell us they have no right to do. We would only like to know what mean these law schools and medical schools in connection with the State Institutes? We would like to know why a lawyer or physician can be educated in part or wholly at the expense of the State while your sons and mine who want to be farmers have no rights in the way of education unless they will fall into the legal or medical or literary rut and come out with the "best education our country affords." These gentlemen have forgotten perhaps that the State is teaching trades on a grand scale in a certain institution near Leavenworth.

We are now giving our children, all of them, a generous push towards the professions, but a great many select an unprofitable one, and the State is obliged to interfere and teach them a trade after all. Would it not be an act of justice to the industrial classes to teach the trade first, or at least make our education point towards the trades? And if our youth do not take kindly to the trades, as many of them have not to the professions, let the order of things be reversed, and they be compelled to try a profession for a few years under the presidency of Warden Hopkins at the expense of the State.

In this discussion, we only propose in the name of patrons and of the masses to demand that measure and form of culture which is the inherent right of the people.

LOCUST PROPHETCY IN 1876.

Some one has announced the fact that there has been a prodigious number of Locust eggs laid all over the North-West portion of the country lying East of the Rocky Mountains. Some one has asserted that the soil of Wyoming, Montana, and Dakota is generally and thickly charged with these eggs. Who this some one is with such vast experience that he has examined the soil all over such large areas as to enable him to make the statement, nobody knows. But some careless editor has set the gossip's ball in motion, and it has rolled on from paper to paper, with one change and another, until at last *The Boston Journal* includes Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska in its portentous scope. "Observations show," says this journal, "that last year's grasshoppers deposited immense numbers of eggs, and when the warm weather comes and hatches them, devastation, even more than these sections have previously known will be pretty sure to follow." "Observation's show" that some editors are very gullible, and too ready to propagate the sensational, and to disseminate alarming statements on the flimsiest grounds. They publish as fact the veriest *ad lib*, without once inquiring into its probability or caring for the consequences.

GROWING FLOWERS.

From Mr. Jas. Vick's Catalogue for 1873, we extract the following hints upon the culture of flowers:

THE SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION.

The best soil for most flowers, and especially for young plants, and for seed beds, is a mellow loam, containing so much sand that it will not "bake" after hard showers. If we have not such a soil, we must, of course, use the best we have. A stiff clay soil can be much improved by a little sand, or ashes and manure, and by pretty constant working. It must not, however, be handled when too wet. Always drain the flower garden so that no water will be on or near the surface. Don't try to grow good flowers in a poor soil. Always have a little pile of manure in some outer corner. It is as convenient as money in the purse. Those who keep a cow or horse will, of course, have manure enough; but those who have no such opportunity, can get a load of sods from some meadow or the sides of the road, lay them in a pile to rot, and give them a soaking with soap-suds on washing days. When the leaves fall, get all you can handily and throw them upon the pile, and no one will be able to boast of better flower-food.

SOWING SEED.

This is a very important matter, and one in which the young florist is the most likely to fail. Some old and professional florists make sad work here, for knowledge is not only necessary, but care and attention. One "forget" may ruin a whole sowing of the choicest seeds. Of course there are some kinds of seeds that are robust and will grow, no matter how they are treated, just as our weeds grow and thrive under ill treatment; but others require kind and proper treatment, just as almost everything desirable does in the animal as well as in the vegetable kingdom. Many seem to think that seeds will grow anywhere and under any circumstances. They have seen the farmer make a hole and throw in his corn and in a little while it was up and growing vigorously; they have learned that the seeds of our native trees and weeds grow without planting and care; and from these facts they get the idea that it is of little consequence how or where seeds are planted, so that they are in the ground. But these should remember that the seeds planted by the farmer are usually large and produce stronger and more robust plants than those of the florist, and thus are enabled to bear more hardships and to live under more unfavorable circumstances. Still, farmers are fast learning that the better they prepare the ground, the more carefully they sow their seed, and the more they study the nature and wants of the plants they cultivate, the better the crops. Another fact should be remembered—that not one seed in a thousand sown by our forest trees and shrubs, produces a living plant. A forest tree will produce seed enough for an acre of closely set plants. We cannot afford to purchase costly seeds and lose such a large proportion, which we shall do if we plant in the same manner. Our weeds are hardy and prolific, very tenacious of life, and are able to propagate themselves under the most unfavorable circumstances; otherwise they would not be generally known as

When a citizen of Rochester is blown into the dreamy hereafter by a kerosene lamp explosion the gas company officials grimly remark: "Comes o' fighting agin honest monopoly."

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY. THE HOUSE WREN.

Last spring, having a small box which had been discarded, and was lying about, I concluded it would afford a suitable residence for the wrens. A pole was obtained and the box fastened to it, and placed near the hedge row, not many feet from the kitchen.

In the space of half an hour, a couple of bluebirds visited the box, and after examining its dimensions, going in and out of the two little chambers, for we had divided the box into two rooms, they soon began to gather material to build a nest.

After they had industriously employed themselves in this way for a day or two, a couple of house wrens came to visit the box; in a short time a regular guerilla warfare ensued. For a time it seemed to be doubtful which would gain possession of the box. The wrens, however, became victorious, and the bluebirds left to look for other quarters.

The wrens having quiet possession by the right of conquest, immediately began to gather material for a nest. A few days after a martin was seen making an examination of the box. He chirped and strutted about as if he was well pleased with his discovery. The wrens, on the other hand, became excited; they were determined to drive the intruder from their possessions. Every favorable opportunity they would fly at him, always striking the martin from below. Frequently they would drive it from the box, and the wrens would manifest their joy by chirping.

This contest for the right of possession continued at intervals for several days. Sometimes two or three martins would pay a visit to the box at the same time. It looked indeed as if the wrens would be compelled to leave their quarters. At first the holes were large enough for the martins to enter the apartments, but the wrens had effectually stopped one of the holes with small sticks, and the other was too small for the martins to enter. It was evident that the wrens had filled up the entrance to the apartment they had selected for their nest, so that the martins could not enter. The little house wrens at last retained peaceful possession of their quarters.

We hardly appreciate the valuable services of these little pugilistic birds to the farmer. When they were raising their young, we watched their movements, and were surprised at the amount of insects caught and carried to their young. During the day they were constantly busy feeding their young with caterpillars or larva insects. Let us protect the birds.

TAXES VS. UNPROFITABLE LABOR.

The tax gatherer and the undertaker are necessary offices to fill; we cannot get along without them, yet they are unwelcome visitors. What a vast amount of time is consumed in the discussion of taxes. What a quantity of printer's ink is devoted to keeping this subject before the people. Taking up a paper, I find just eight articles specially devoted to the interesting subject of taxation.

Every property holder, when he pays money into the county treasury, knows that he has had to sell some of the products of the farm to raise the amount. This is a plain and tangible fact to him.

Is it not possible that there are other drains on his industry which are yearly as great and which are not recognized at the time, but are no less so, which he bears with perfect resignation because they are voluntary. Labor, judiciously expended, is money. Let us take a case by way of illustration:

Last spring a farmer, one frosty morning, hitched up his team, attaching a sixteen foot pole to his wagon by a log chain and broke down the corn stalks of some twelve acres. This was performed between the hours of breakfast and dinner.

Another neighbor, having a field of like dimensions, put the work off till spring; the stalks were damp, he used a hoe, and after four days' work he succeeded in cutting down his corn stalks.

Here was certainly a slight difference in an economical view of this transaction. One farmer did the work in one hour that his neighbor took ten hours to do—to say nothing about the extra hard work.

This may be said to be rather an extreme case; perhaps it is, yet it illustrates most forcibly the position we have assumed—that we lose annually a large amount of money, from the simple fact that we do not use more brain power in following out the details of farm life.

No man labors for the sake of labor; it is done to supply our wants, and increase the ways whereby we may gratify our desire. We can, by thought, economize our labor as we do our expenditures when we find we have been spending more than our income.

MARKING TOOLS.

Much bother can be saved by marking tools with the owners' names, especially in neighborhoods where communistic ideas prevail upon the subject of ownership of implements, and where constant lending and borrowing are among the chief burdens of life. An easy way to do this, is to coat over the tools with a thin layer of wax or hard tallow, by first warming the steel and rubbing on the wax, warm, until in flows and let cool. When hard mark your name through the wax with a graver and apply squaforis (nitric acid); after a few moments, wash off thoroughly with water, warm the metal enough to melt the wax, and wipe off with a soft rag. The letters will be found etched into the steel.

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

WINTER GOSSIP FROM THE FARM.

Mr. Hanway's remarks in the FARMER of January 5th, is quite pertinent, only he don't claim for the farmer all that he deserves. Compare the polished steel plow of to-day with the plow of seven centuries ago, and the harvesting appliances of to-day with the sickle, and a thousand and one other conveniences now in use, for speeding and lightening farm labor and we see but slight traces of the "old rut" left. And it is quite probable that the old "classic curriculum" would have prevailed for seven centuries to come had not the farmers, who are accustomed to lifting heavy loads, put their shoulders to the wheel and raised them out of the "old ruts." But there is another "old rut" the "learned faculty" must be raised out of, and we hope some farmer of talent and influence like Mr. Hanway will champion the reform. We mean our heathenish, redundant, time squandering, child puzzling, unsystematic mode of spelling. The more we see of the children's struggles to master the useless intricacies of our senseless system of orthography, the more intense is our conviction that the phonetic system must be adopted. Why compel a child to spell its age, e-i-g-h-t when simple a-t is all that is required? Why should a young lady be tortured with such a long gaunt uncouth looking b-e-a-u, when a short well proportioned b-o, would be much more handsome. Why not cut a f-o-r-t-h off the r-a-l-r-o-d and still have it connect the s-a-m points. It could be run with a fifth less s-t-e-m and would require a f-r-a-t-d-e-p-o only two thirds as long. However it is useless to multiply examples, as we can give but a very inadequate idea of the matter without phonetic letters.

Since writing the above the FARMER of February 2nd comes to hand containing a valuable article on the subject from E. K. S.

This little agitation touches a cord in our heart which had almost ceased to vibrate, as we despaired of seeing the day when the Nation would be prepared for the change. We think however the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS is the proper place for phonetics though it might not be objectionable in the FARMER. "The young are slaves to novelties, and the old to custom," and it is not likely that many of the old would care to unlearn the old system for the sake of the task of learning the new, but the young will receive the lessons more kindly, and through them—our future legislators—we may hope to firmly establish the system. But we hardly think Mr. Smith's suggestion to "give our cash" will meet with much favor. We want to make the editor earn his money, and think the same end may be accomplished in another way more beneficial to him than to buy him a font of Phonotypes. That is, to increase his subscription list. To this end we will agree to be one out of one hundred to pledge five dollars worth of subscriptions to the two papers. If one hundred can not be found, we will be one of the fifty to pledge ten dollars worth of subscriptions, this to be the germ of a Western Phonetic Association. So send up your pledges, ladies and gentlemen, and the cash may accompany these if you prefer, and let us set the ball a rolling.

ANON.

P. S. The stalk fields are alive with chinch bugs, and the sooner farmers get to burning stalks and plowing the ground the better.

WHEAT OF THE WORLD.

Very few persons, comparatively speaking, we suppose, have even an approximate idea of the number of bushels of grain raised in their own country, to say nothing of that produced in the civilized countries of the earth; and yet, this information is of essential value to the farmers, and indispensable to those who make the buying and selling of grain the business of their life.

Why this information will be of inestimable value to farmers from our standpoint, is, as showing the fallacy of that myth—which so many still hug delusively to their breasts—that the export of wheat to foreign countries adds largely to the wealth of the nation.

In the very best years the export of wheat is an insignificant sum in comparison with the worth of any other important agricultural export products, beef, pork and cheese.

Why, then, will so many farmers deplete their revenues and wear out their farms, in vain hope of getting rich raising wheat, when facts are patent and potent to show that no man never did make money in the long run by depending upon this sickle and fatal crop as a source of wealth?

If farmers would inform themselves more fully in statistical facts pertaining to their calling—which although dry are not dull—the information thus gained would be of incalculable benefit. It would enable them to act understandingly in their profession, just as particular information pertaining to any other business enables those who possess themselves of it, to compete successfully with, and at last win in the race for fortune with those who do not believe in print.

Mr. Alexander Delmar, of Philadelphia, Pa., has lately given to the world a mass of vital statistics of the wealth of Germany, and also full tables showing the most complete estimate we have ever seen, of the wealth of the world. Next year he hopes to have the average ready by or before the first of September.

He has shown that the population of the six principal wheat countries of Europe is about 293,000,000; that their average requirement of wheat is 858,000,000 bushels, or about 37 bushels per capita per annum; that their average home supply of wheat is from 830,000,000 to 858,000,000 bushels, and that their combined average deficit is from nothing to 38,000,000 bushels.

CASH PER CAPITA.

The difference between nothing and 38,000,000 bushels is 10,000,000. We leave the farmer to figure up how much 10,000,000 bushels of wheat @ 75 cents, a large average price for the great wheat districts of the West

would add per capita in cash. It will be found to be a sum so insignificant as to create a smile among that class of farmers who, getting no protection themselves, yet have to help foot the bills of others.

THE HARVEST AND DEFICIT OF 1875. Mr. Delmar then shows that the requirement estimated for the current year is 848,000,000 to 858,000,000 bushels; that the United Kingdom of France being placed below their average requirement on account of the observed fact that, in years of less than an average yield of wheat, these countries (particularly France) consume less than usual. The crop to meet this requirement is estimated at 794,000,000 to 818,000,000 bushels, leaving a deficit to be made good by importation from America of 85,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels.

This estimate, the result he says of an infinite number of observations and calculations, may be modified to a slight extent by the circumstances of countries not considered in the tables, but only to a slight extent; the other countries, except perhaps Italy and Spain, whence we have the general assurance of no unusual crops, being unimportant in this connection.

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Upon this question Mr. Delmar gives no tabular figures, his attention having been directed exclusively to the wheat crop of Europe. It has been variously estimated all the way from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels. The New York Produce Review Exchange which claims to have measured closely announces it at 265,000,000 bushels.

Taking this as an actual sum of our own crop, and dividing it by 5 which would not be more than a fair average per capita for the United States, it would leave a surplus of 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels. This will be found an ample amount for export and still leave a surplus fully large enough to supply all extraordinary contingencies at home.

Taking the foregoing as facts there would seem to be no reason to suppose there will be any general rise or fall in wheat other than that occasioned by local circumstances, or the course of money or credits. To rush wheat forward would cause a decline, to hold until pressure was brought upon European markets would cause an advance. The first would be suicidal, the other would defeat the end sought, for in all seasons of scarcity the want of any given article of consumption induces the want to be made good in other articles of food.—Farm Journal.

Horticulture.

ORCHARDS.

CHAPTER V. GRAFTING.

Every nurseryman knows how to graft; it is therefore useless to say much about it, but while a few amateurs of fruit trees like some time to graft a new variety on a tree of not much value, they will surely be glad to know how to do it.

I have seen several times, that some individuals go around in the spring and persuade people to have their trees grafted with new and good varieties of fruit; well, you have been waiting so long to see fruit on that tree that you are tired of it, and you think you may as well risk it, and the gardener talks so well that you decide at last to let him try. The tree is topped off and he puts his grafts on it; you pay him and you wait patiently for their growing. After a few months you are aware that your tree is spoiled and the grafts dead; now if you had known how it had to be done you could have done it yourself, or you could have judged for yourself that the gardener did it right or not. This is the only consideration that induces me to write on the subject; for it is always better to buy the trees ready grafted by reliable nurserymen.

Grafting is the way of growing a part of a living plant called graft, on another plant named subject. This junction can only be made with varieties or species of the same gender; for instance, apple on apple, pear on pear, although there are some plants that may be grafted on different species, like pear on quince and on thorn, etc., because they are of the same gender but not of the same family. The graft can only grow when the albumen of the subject and the fiber of the graft coincide perfectly, and not as some people think the external parts of the bark; the fiber and the albumen must be adapted carefully, so that they meet on both the graft and the subject. In this instance the sap of the stem ascends to the point where the graft is placed, penetrates and feeds it, comes to the eyes that are developing, prepares the descending sap which makes the joining or soldering. The graft cannot live if not nourished by the sap of the stem whereon it is grafted.

There are three classes of grafts: a. Those that are formed by a piece of the bark with one or more eyes. b. Those formed by a part of a branch with one or more eyes. c. Those formed by a branch or by a limb. In the first class we have the graft called the scutcheon graft, or bud graft; the second comprise the slit graft and crown graft, and the third is formed by the marriage graft or joining graft.

In Belgium and in France most of the fruit trees are grafted in the nurseries on apples, pears, peaches and prunes, with the scutcheon or bud graft; in this country apples and pears are mostly grafted with the English or straddle graft, or by grafting on the root, which is called the root graft. It may be a good practice here, for the reason that it can be done in winter when there is no other work to do in the nursery. It gives thrifty plants, but I think that this is the cause why so many fruit trees are so late at bearing, the graft sometimes taking root itself becomes free. A graft should be two or three inches above the soil. It makes the tree bear fruit sooner, and after many years when you see that the tree declines, it is sometimes possible to give it new growth, by making a few cuts where it

has been grafted, and keeping the soil all around the tree still above the cuttings.

In budding or scutcheon grafting, great care should be taken in the peeling of the graft from the branch. Right under the eye is a little piece of wood that must not be taken out, for it is the soul of the eye and the graft cannot grow if that has been destroyed. The graft should only be made ready after the incision has been made in the stem; it is for this reason that it is a good practice to graft with two persons, one making the incisions and the other preparing the grafts.

In slit grafting the stem or limb should be sawed off a little slanting, and then split the stem to receive the graft. If the grafting is to be done on the limbs, they should be cut as near the stem as possible; the graft must have two eyes and should be taken off a branch with good eyes, never should sprouts growing under or on the trees of those thrifty growing branches, called gormand or greedy branches be used. The graft must have two eyes as said before, the one on the top is on the inside, and the other lower on the outside. A little above the eye on the opposite side, make a vertical incision, so that the graft will have a rest on the top of the stem rather than on both sides. Cut the graft longitudinally downwards in the shape of a wedge, but never should the cutting be done so as to reach the marrow of the graft.

Although this grafting is only done in the spring, when the tree commences to grow, it is nevertheless necessary to cut the branch from which to make the graft in February or in the beginning of March, and to put this branch in sand or soil in the cellar, to retard its growth till the time the tree has commenced to grow, for the growing or starting of the graft must be a little later than that of the tree. The graft having to be nourished by the sap of the stem, it will be easier when the latter is ready with its sap, for the graft must have food right away or it will suffer and die.

The greatest care must be taken to have the fiber and albumen of the graft in good connection with those of the tree; for that reason it is good to set the graft in such a way that the top of the graft will be a little to the inside or middle of the stem, and the under part a little to the outside, so that there will surely be a place where the fiber and albumen of both will meet. After that it is necessary that the wound should be covered with a mixture of pitch six parts, mutton or other tallow three parts, and wax one part, melted together. The great points are not to use it too warm, and to see that it don't become soft in the sun, the cause of which may be a too great quantity of wax and tallow.

If the grafting is to be done on a thin limb, it is a good way to put a ligature around the slit so as to keep the graft tight in it.

Although several grafts may be put on the stem, it is necessary when they commence to grow to let only one grow on each limb or on each tree; for sooner or later one will outgrow the others and make a deformed tree. G. B.

BREEDING, REARING AND CULTURE OF THE SILK WORMS.

BY S. CROZIER, SILKVILLE, KANSAS.

The following extract is taken from a pamphlet having the above title and is published by permission of the author who cannot at this season find leisure to finish the series of articles begun in issue Dec. 29th, 1875.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST NUMBER.]

GATHERING THE COCOONS.

Six days after the last Silk-worms have come up, the collecting of the cocoons may be commenced. Still if the weather had been cold, it would be safer to wait a day or two more, that all the worms be transformed into chrysalis. Nevertheless, it is easy to ascertain it by shaking a few cocoons taken at random. If they emit a dim sound, it is a pretty sure sign that the metamorphosis is completed. You may commence.

The first thing is to take apart the bushy cabins where the worms first climbed up. With precaution the wood is taken off, and carried to and laid down by the persons whose duty it is to gather the cocoons, care being taken not to crush any. The women in charge of them, have to examine them first to see if there are any spotted or stained; if so they must remove them at once, being careful not to soil the other ones. Then the clean ones are taken one by one neatly, the good on one side, and the weak or soft ones on the other side. The sound ones are easy to tell by their firmness and solidity. The soft ones, if mixed with the others, would be crushed, and would stain them. One cannot be too careful in that respect, particularly when the cocoons have to be shipped.

When the baskets are full, they are carefully weighed, and spread on the same well cleaned trays or cases, where they spent their lives. They need to be handled with precaution, and not be heaped too thick; still at six or seven inches in thickness, there is no danger.

That operation being done, the finest cocoons are picked out for seed next year. Select the strongest, most elegantly shaped, and those whose tissue or thread is the finest. If white, take them of pure white, neither soft nor satin like; if yellow, give the preference to the straw-colored, which are the most sought after; and last if they are the green of Japan, the greener they are of a dark and sharp color, very glossy, the better is the quality of the thread. Discard the pale shades in the last breed.

Some breeders think that cocoons well rounded on both ends, broad in the middle, contain females, while the more slender, point-

ed in the ends are males. I do not believe it correct, and think it is next to impossible, for the smartest connoisseur, not to be mistaken. Besides, whether you pick them out at random, or select them carefully, there will always be a number nearly equal of both sexes.

Twelve or thirteen ounces of cocoons will produce one ounce of seed or eggs, unless the males be too many in proportion to the females, or the moths are not very robust—stout. Finally a hundred females can give 40,000 eggs, which if they all come out well would produce 130 pounds of silk, and more for some breeds, in which 200 cocoons make a pound, it would then be 200 pounds. It is to be understood that these figures can only be approximate, still they often prove to be correct in small breeding, and I have myself bought and brought to seed in Asia Minor, whole lots of cocoons, out of which I obtained one pound of seed from 12½ pounds cocoons.

When you have selected the cocoons for seed, there remains nothing for you to do but to carry the rest of them to the spinning factory, or to the agent of the spinner. It is customary for extensive spinners to have agents in remote districts, who receive and ship forward the goods. There are such in all silk growing regions. If there is neither factory nor agent at hand, the cocoons are to be smothered and dried, after which they may be shipped to any distance, and sell on sample in all and every market of the world. To ship cocoons or to send gold is just the same; you never meet with refusal. As for the sericulturists of Kansas (that is to be), you will enjoy the rare advantage of having spinning factories before you have cocoons to sell. Hurry up then to produce them.

STIFFING THE CHRYSALIDS.

If you cannot sell your cocoons as soon as you have gathered them, you must stifle the chrysalis, so as to reel or set them at any time after. Our farmers in the Cevennes Mountains use ovens to kill them. They put their cocoons in bug baskets, cover them with old cloths, making an oven full or two after the bread is drawn, (a brick oven contains twelve long baskets covering twelve square yards.) After half an hour in the oven, they remove the hot cocoons from the baskets on the floor all together, and cover them all with blankets to stifle them completely, and then after a few hours they dry them up on the shelves, where they are examined for the mite, a little insect which eats them. Every bored cocoon is good for nothing.

The surest and best mode of stifling the chrysalis, is to do it by steam. Every flour mill can do it easily, having for that purpose a kind of wardrobe, containing eight or ten bases or shelves in rows one above the other, and shutting hermetically. When the boxes are full of cocoons, steam is turned in during ten minutes; the wardrobe being well shut up, let the steam do its deadly work for ten minutes more, then dry them in the sun.

Here the cocoons need only to be fully exposed to the rays of the sun from nine o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon. Two or three days of such exposure are sufficient. But as sometimes strong wind can annihilate the effect of the sun's warmth, it is good to have for that purpose, long boxes four feet wide, sides six inches high, to be covered with glass frames. This will increase the heat, and by absorbing the air of the box, stifle your chrysalis most surely. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

SUCCESSFUL BEE-KEEPING.

Adam Grimm, of Jefferson county, Wisconsin, is one of the largest and most successful honey producers in this country. This year he began operations with 700 swarms which he has increased to 1,200, which are kept in fifteen apiaries, with not over 100 in one apiary. These apiaries are scattered over an area of fifteen by ten miles. They are located with farmers. Mr. Grimm gives a quarter of the honey and a quarter of the increase, he taking charge of the bees so far as practicable.

Mr. Grimm's crop for this year has been sold to go to New York City. It consists of 14,000 pounds, net, of box honey, in five pound boxes, sold at twenty cents, and 10,000 pounds extracted honey, in barrels, sold at ten cents. He has shipped one car load, of his own and neighbor's honey, and will soon ship another. These figures would give \$3,800 as the net receipts for this crop.

These facts we learn from M. M. Baldrige, of St. Charles, Illinois, well known as a bee-keeper, honey-producer, and dealer in hives, &c., from whom we have had a pleasant call.—Western Farmer.

The rules in regard to peach culture, generally adopted by the orchardists of the Delaware and Maryland districts, are given at length in The Rural Southland. Any soil capable of producing annually good crops of corn will do for the peach, and even very light land will answer, provided it has a good subsoil at a convenient depth, and is well "tamed." Plow and harrow thoroughly, and draw furrows seventeen or eighteen feet apart each way. Where the furrows intersect, dig the holes. Trim the bruised roots carefully, dip them in thick mud, and as you fill in the earth tramp it firm. Throw two furrows toward the tree on each side. Plow the land and raise cultivated crops between the trees the first three years, and as soon as they begin to bear give a spring plowing for two years more, and an occasional harrowing to keep down weed, after which allow it to come in with grass, which promotes fruit bearing and prevents an overplus of useless wood.

Farm Stock.

TROTTER STALLIONS.

CHAPTER I. In the February No. of the National Live Stock Journal, we find the beginning of a series of papers upon trotting stallions, which we shall largely transfer to our columns, believing that many of our readers, who, whether they breed draft or trotting stock desire an intelligent view of this question which contains in this case a treatment of general principles valuable to all breeders.

7. In the breeding of animals, the one object aimed at is to produce superiority or excellence in the animal for the purpose for which he is produced or kept. The value of a trotting stallion is dependant on his ability to reproduce, in the highest degree, the qualities of speed and endurance, with plenty of game, courage, style and tractability, in his offspring. It makes no difference how excellent, or how indifferent, he may be in all these qualities in himself, his value as a stallion depends on his ability to transmit these qualities. He may never have shown any excellence as a trotter himself, of which the world at large has any reliable information—as in the case of two notable members of the two prominent trotting families now living—yet his value becomes established when it is known that he is a producer of trotters of superiority.

On the other hand, a stallion may be a trotter of the first quality; he may come of the royal lines of blood all commingling; his pedigree may be as rich as that of the race-horse that stands at the head of the list for four-miles record; but when, after due trial, he and his family, bred in similar manner, have been found universally to fail to reproduce the great qualities for which he is himself distinguished, he practically ceases to be of any value as a stallion, and as a gelding he would earn or sell for more money.

2. Furthermore, experience and observation teach us that in breeding a horse for a great performer on the track or road, we breed him in some respects unlike what we should if we desired a reproducer of the qualities which constitute a great trotter. The quality and breeding of the sire and the dam enter largely into either case. The sire should have the trotting qualities desired in high degree, and they should be derived from both inheritance and instruction. The dam, if possessed of endurance and pluck, and enough of what we call blood, may be lacking in the inherited trotting quality, yet be capable of producing a trotter of the highest excellence. The dam of Lady Thorn was by Gano, a thoroughbred and a race-horse, and her 2d dam was by a son of a thoroughbred and race-horse, yet there are some veteran horsemen who believe that there has been none greater than Lady Thorn. The ready trotting action and habit, in her case, was derived from the sire. That her brother Mambrino Patchen, possesses in large degree the power to transmit the trotting quality, proves nothing, as Mambrino Chief gave that faculty to his sons more successfully and more universally than any other of his day. That was his forte. In breeding trotters, we must have regard to the ready trotting action, as well as to the lasting and improving capacity. A trotting family must not require that their first elements of the trotting gait shall be taught them; they must have it already by Nature and inheritance; but, in addition to this, they must, in order that they attain unto excellence as trotting sires, have a capacity for long continued training and a high degree of advancement; hence the two great requisites in a family are, first, the natural and ready trotting gait; and, secondly, the lasting and improving capacity. While a trotter and his dam may possess originally only the latter, the sire, if really a great one, should have, by right of inheritance, both. He will not transmit with certainty that which he does derive from his blood.

3. Moreover, it has been also ascertained that some of the most valuable qualities of the trotter are transmitted by either sex with varying degrees of success in different families—in some cases excellent, and in some failing in the male line, and in others exactly the reverse. In some of these cases the fact has only been established by repeated experience, and can with difficulty be traced to any satisfactory cause: in others it is the result of well-known and clearly understood principles. This fact very greatly affects the value of a stallion. The most notable example of this has been of the American Star mares. These were many of them, superior trotters—as fast as the thirties themselves—and as the dams of great ones, from Hambletonian as the sire, their fame is as imperishable as his own, while that of the sons is so far eclipsed as to leave their names in comparative obscurity.

It has been claimed that of the offspring of imp. Glencoe the chief value of breeding purposes was in the daughters, and in the case of Hambletonian it has gained some currency that the breeding excellence is

only on the male side—but of this more hereafter. The stallions Almont and Administrator are assuming great prominence as trotting sires, and it begins to attract some attention that their dams were both by Mambrino Chief, and also that the most sign-1 success of the former has been with mares by the same sire; and gradually the opinion is gaining ground, that the fame of the Mambrino Chief blood is yet to rest in the superiority of the female side as the dams of trotters and trotting sires—but of this more hereafter.

When we come to treat of the value of racing blood, or that of the thoroughbred, as infused or to be infused into the trotter or the trotting sire, it will be also seen that the question of sex greatly affects the subject.

4. Another important fact should also be kept in mind as one of the incidents to this matter of breeding, which might be said to amount to a law or rule, if its limits and operations could at all times be defined or even understood. Its effects are often seen, and this fact is sometimes only known by its visible results, when the causes or principles from which it springs cannot clearly be traced. It is what is termed nicking, or the readiness with which certain strains of blood unite and produce valuable results; or the certainty with which certain crosses almost invariably either succeed or fail. This is an incident of breeding in all its departments.

5. In the breeding of trotters there often occurs what may justly be termed a phenomenon—apparent in its results, but often difficult to account for in principle—the case where, in a union of two families of known and positive qualities, the produce totally fails in that one particular in which the sire and dam both excel. The case is similar to that of two powerful acids or chemicals that, separately, each proves destructive to many material substances with which they may come in contact, but united, the joint product is totally harmless—the one entirely neutralizing the other; thus two very powerful agents, by a union, forming an inert and worthless substance. Such is often the case in breeding trotters from families of fixed type, each having in themselves fixed and valuable characteristics.

The case of the Bellfounder and Abdallah blood in some respects furnishes an illustration of this fact, although this may strike some of my readers as a rather rash announcement. Hambletonian himself, great as he deservedly stands, and will continue to stand, in a fame and a reputation that eclipses all others, contemporary or anterior, was limited in the range of his successes, beyond doubt, by the very combination of that Bellfounder and Abdallah blood which made him great. The union of these two elements operated to withhold his great excellence in many instances, owing to the fitness of the component parts for the particular cross not being then, and perhaps not now understood—the one refusing to impart its own or to receive the good qualities of the other. In this respect, there is no doubt that the Bellfounder blood, as has been charged, did often work against the blood of Abdallah. And this was further exemplified in the immediate crossing of Hambletonian with mares of Bellfounder blood; in such cases the lock was still more complete. The results of such re-crossing have not been worth recording (except in the lesson taught), notwithstanding the Bellfounder stock, as trotting stock, were of an ordinary reputation for grand and powerful trotting action, not equalled perhaps by that of any other then existing. The real value an effect of this Bellfounder cross in Hambletonian is, perhaps, so imperfectly understood in all its relations and tendencies, as to cause many to regard it as worthless and positively hurtful, while another class esteem it the really valuable cross in these now great and popular families.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HORSE SHOEING—Never touch the bars, frog, sole or outer surface with a knife or rasp. Shoe with light, thin shoes that allow the sole bars and frog to be brought in contact with the ground, and thus bear their due proportion of the horse's weight. Use small nails and not over five of them. Never allow the points to be driven high up the walls of the hoof, for ordinary service in the country during the summer months, use only tips which protect the toe, but leave the entire ground surface of the foot unprotected.—Murray.

Horace Greeley once said in the columns of his inimitable Tribune that, "There is nothing easier in this wicked world than to edit a blackguard paper, and nothing more difficult than to get up a newspaper free from foulness and blackguardism. Fish-women and bar-room loafers are skilled in the art of bandying epithets and bespattering each other with dirty words—it requires no brains to do this; but it does require both heart and brains to print a newspaper that a decent man or woman can read without a blush."

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POLITICS AND THE GRANGE.

The Grange is not a political institution, is not a political party, nor is it an adjunct to any present political party. Yet it has its own great purposes to carry out, its own ends to subserve, and its aims to accomplish, and in order to do these it must, when it becomes necessary, act upon the sources of power, in order to effect legislation favorable to its ideas. In this country the source of all power is the people. The Grange is an American institution, is of American origin, and its members are the bone and sinew of the American people, and it now contains one-fifth of all the voters of the United States, and is rapidly increasing its ranks. In spite of the fears of its pretended friends, and the anxiety of some of its real friends, it may be necessary that it should at the right time influence legislation by its vote, and shape statutes, National, State and Municipal, so as to conserve its own interests. This is the only American method of correcting abuses, righting grievances, and promoting necessary good.—Rural Carolinian

THE ORDER IN MISSOURI.

The Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange is making every effort to strengthen the business arm of the order in that State. There are now established in St. Louis an agent for the sale of produce, one for the sale of live stock, and one for the sale of fruits. The State master thinks no other State has a business system that will compare at all favorably with the new one now developed in that State.

The master writes a very interesting account of the efforts to build up the order and establish a business agency in St. Louis. We give the account in his own words:

The first executive committee of the State Grange met in this city in July, 1873. Well do I remember how we tramped these streets to try to find a manufacturer or commission merchant who would talk business to us. A few gentlemen received us courteously, but it seemed to be an effort on their parts to do so. It was very evident to us that they thought us quite wild and visionary, and some of them did not hesitate to tell us so. We probably tried the patience of some of them, by pressing for concessions in consideration of large concentration of business. Our patience and faith was also put to a severe test, but our motto was perseverance. We did persevere, and for a time almost without hope, but not quite. We encouraged hope and accompanied it with perseverance, and there was dim indication of success in the distant horizon. We at length told some of these gentlemen that if they would make no concessions to us, we would put an agent here to transact business for us. This merely excited their mirth. We did it, and incurred the anathemas of some of them in less than three months.

Our progress has been the most remarkable. Some very strong and powerful combinations were made against us in order to break us down, but instead of that we have succeeded in breaking the combinations. Now our committee is so besieged by manufacturers at all its sessions that it is almost impossible to proceed with business without continual interruption. Merchants in every line of business are more than willing to make large concessions in consideration of large concentration of business.—Courier Journal

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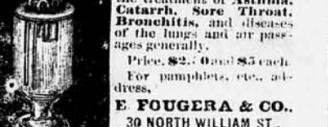
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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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OUR GREAT HARD PAN CLUB OFFER.

Over 2000 columns of reading matter. Postage Paid for \$1.25. We offer silver, brass, nickel, wash, washing machines, cheap jewelry or dabs, called chromos, for premiums. The FARMER is given for the lowest possible cash price and every subscriber can keep the money, he would upon the premium plan, give to buy something else a present. We pay the agent getting up the club ourselves. THE FARMER 1 year (52 numbers) postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for \$1.25 per copy, with an EXTRA COPY TO THE PERSON GETTING UP THE CLUB. Address, J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas.

Where no club agent is already acting subscribers are urged to see that some one takes his place. Additions to clubs can always be made at the same rates, and a club, like a tree, should keep growing. Those accustomed to subscribing in clubs should look up the club agent, and not leave him to search for them. Every Farmer, Fruit-Grower and Breeder should take the KANSAS FARMER, and feel a direct interest in extending its circulation. If your own subscription has already been sent in, please see if there are not others who would be glad to have you order the paper for them. Sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER sent postpaid to any applicant who will circulate them among his friends for the purpose of obtaining subscribers.

We would suggest to the farmers to procure an early seed corn and plant at least ten acres each. Early corn may not yield as many bushels per acre, but will ripen and be safe for a moderate crop, even if we should be blessed with a dry hot summer and an abundance of grasshoppers. We would also earnestly recommend that you sow a few acres of Hungarian and Millet, as early as possible. It can be cut before your other harvest and secure you an abundance of hay in case of a failure of our native grasses.

Mutual Protection Society.—A society was formed in Soldier Township, Shawnee county on Saturday, February 12, under the above name for the purpose of mutual protection against horse thieves. The brand of the society is "S. T." on right fore foot. Officers are Dr. M. A. Campdore, Pres., J. T. McLaughlin, Secretary. The Society solicits correspondence and cooperation of kindred societies. Post Office address of secretary, North Topeka, Kansas.

In calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Gibbs & Sterrett Mfg. Co. in another part of this paper, we cannot say too much by way of commendation of this firm who have done so much for the Grange organization. The Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange last year bought 300 of this firm's Climax Mowers and Reapers, and as proof of their merits have again contracted for them for this year. In our own State we understand that this firm have entered into an arrangement with the Executive Committee to carry a stock of machines and duplicate parts in this city, under the control of the State Agent. This is a very liberal move on their part and should have the cooperation of every patron in Kansas.

Gregory Seed Catalogue.—The annual illustrated catalogue of Jas. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., has been received. Mr. Gregory has, by fair dealing and selling good and reliable seeds for years past, secured for himself an enviable reputation. We have grown crops from Mr. Gregory's seed and always find them pure, fresh and reliable.

THE TOPEKA LIBRARY AID ASSOCIATION. A Gift Edged Lottery Humbug.

There is no weaker spot in human nature than the hope of getting something for nothing. The moral sentiment of every community has so clearly placed its ban of disapprobation upon the species of gambling, known as lotteries, that in almost every State they are compelled, by public sentiment and by statutory law, to resort to subterfuge and expedients to escape the law and the just indignation of the people. In Kansas the misfortune is, that while there is a constitutional provision against swindling known as lotteries, there is not as yet a statute law strong enough to carry into effect the constitutional provision. It is most sincerely to be hoped that the present legislature before it adjourns, will give the people a stringent law by which lottery gambling may be effectually stopped.

Frequent letters are received at this office, inquiring as to the responsibility of the Lottery Concern, now in operation here in the city of Topeka, known as the Topeka Library Aid Association. In answer to "whom it may concern," we would state that so far as we can learn, the facts are as follows:

First, the association has taken out articles of incorporation as a Bank, with a capital based upon notes of Stockholders. By using the name of the old Capitol Bank, with the prefix "State," making it read "State Capitol Bank," and reviving their former place of business, the impression is created that the Capitol Bank, which was carried forward without the aid of a lottery swindle, is yet in existence, or that the new Association is doing a banking business, which is not the fact. The use of the name of the Topeka Library was at first, without the sanction of the directors of that very excellent association. The officers of the State Capitol Bank Lottery, we are informed by the President, are on salary, and do not consider themselves liable peculiarly, in any manner, for the carrying out of the promises made in their advertisements. The drawing is advertised to come off February 29th, 1876, when, as a matter of fact, the contracts for advertisements are made for six months. In other words the usual postponement will take place instead of the drawing. This Bank proposes to give \$275,000 in cash premiums among 500,000 ticket holders, who are to pay \$1.00 for each ticket. As to the responsibility behind this concern, our readers must draw their own inferences. We believe all lotteries upon general principles, to be swindles. It is very much to be regretted that so noble an undertaking as the Topeka Library Association, should lend its name and character for so unworthy an object as a lottery. It is stated that after a portion of the directors had resigned, that \$3,000 was the price agreed to be paid for the virtue of the Library Association, for the use of its good name. It would be better for the youth of this community, and good reputation of the Association, as well as the city, if every book should be burned and the Association be wiped out of existence, than to become a party to a gambling, swindling concern, hidden behind some stolen bank name and legal subterfuges, that may permit them to laugh at the deluded fools who invest in their tickets.

We are informed that this concern is receiving from all parts of the country as much as a thousand dollars per day. Every mail leaving Topeka is burthened with thousands of their circulars, offering a fortune for a dollar and special prize tickets to agents. That the postoffice department is imposed on and being made a party to this swindling concern is a patent fact. A pertinent question is, how long will the postoffice department permit itself to be used in aiding and abetting so plain and unvarnished a lottery fraud as this Aid Association?

That the moral sentiment of this community does not support this lottery any more than it does the common gambling, whiskey saloons, that have not the advantage of respectable endorsement, there can be no question. That Topeka, the Capital city of Kansas, with her splendid educational institutions and a moral, intelligent community, should be advertised from one end of the country to the other, as giving aid, support, and commendation to such swindling concerns as this Aid Association Lottery, is a misfortune to our city and people of no slight magnitude.

BRISTOW AND THE WHISKY RING.

No more refreshing example of fearless courage has been exhibited for years, in the civil service of our government, than the energetic prosecution of the Whisky Ring by Secretary Bristow. The menaces of powerful combinations have not for a moment deterred the Secretary from hewing square to the line. Every trial has brought down a criminal, and now the country watches with no little concern the trial of General Babcock, the private secretary of General Grant. The people are with Secretary Bristow in his earnest efforts for reform, and as one after another of these government thieves tumble under the fearless investigations of the courts, the people of the country gain new faith in the power of the government to cleanse itself of rogues and rings. The good work is only just begun, and the earnest wish of every good citizen is, without regard to party, that the Bristows may drive the thieves and corruptors to keep company with the McDonalds and Juices.

An Opportunity to Exchange Kansas Lands for Chicago, Ill., property is offered by Mr. Cooper, of Chicago. See his advertisement in another column.

THE SAME OLD GOBBLE.

A bill has been introduced to consolidate the Agricultural College with the University. Many of the friends of the latter institution will regret the revival of this attempted fraud; and some of them will, we doubt not, earnestly oppose it. But as the University is to reap the benefit of this movement, if successful, everybody will of course and rightfully hold it responsible therefor.

The Agricultural College, through the wisdom of its former management, has an annual income of \$10,000, in the shape of interest on the principal obtained by the sale of a part of its land endowment. The University is wholly dependent on the State, with the exception of the small revenue from contingent fees and the \$10,000 given by Anna Lawrence. Hence, zealous citizens of Lawrence desire to gobble the income granted by Congress for the education of the industrial classes, and use it in the support of an institution endowed by Congress for Lawrence. They think it would be a good thing for Lawrence. The fact that every institution in the United States which has attempted to displace lawyers and farmers together has been and is a complete failure so far as the farmer is concerned, makes no difference to them. What they want is this income, and if Kansas farmers are to suffer in consequence, that is their own look out.

We have no war to make on the University, or on Lawrence, so long as it attends to its own legitimate business; but we don't propose to submit to this attempt to cheat the industrial classes of Kansas by palming off on students who want an education valuable to a farmer, the classical article supposed to be valuable to the professional man, and which is relatively valueless to the industrialist—especially when it is for the benefit of Lawrence house-keepers, merchants or politicians.

Farmers, even if they are grimed with dust, and mechanics, even if they are greasy, have just as much right to the advantages of an education out of which they can make money, as has Charles Augustus a right to an education out of which he can't make a living. The working classes of Kansas are rapidly learning that this institution is squarely conducted for their benefit; and they may slightly object to this attempt to gobble the only school they have in the State. Besides, not to put too fine a point on it, there are other portions of Kansas in which people live than Lawrence—Industrialist.

We cannot but hope that the Industrialist may be wrong. It would certainly be a matter of grave surprise, that in a purely agricultural State, with one of the best agricultural schools in the country in successful operation, that men, legislating for the people, could seriously entertain a proposition as once so adverse to the interests of agriculture, and so supremely selfish as to destroy the State Agricultural College for the benefit of the State University. Should the calamity of attaching the Agricultural College to the University as a sort of agricultural tail to the classical kite ever become a reality, the usefulness of the Agricultural College will be gone—a sacrifice to professional and classical education. As statistics clearly show, that the tax-payers have long sustained professional and classical education, when only three per cent received the benefits, we believe it time to begin to legislate in the interest of the ninety seven, and let the three take care of themselves. The farmers of Kansas have too deep an interest in the Agricultural College and the ideas it represents, to see it smothered to death by the University, and we fully believe they will repudiate men and measures intended for that purpose.

THE ANNUAL USELESS APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR BY THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It has become something of a fashion in Kansas in view of the service done by the State Horticultural Society some years ago in exhibiting fruits at Philadelphia, and Richmond, to come before the Legislature each year asking for an appropriation. Last year this Society was given a thousand dollars. What practical benefit, the people of Kansas have derived from this appropriation, it is very difficult to see. It is true that it promptly drew the money soon after the Legislature adjourned and it is further true, that it has issued a small edition of gilt edged books containing the annual discussions of the few who comprise the Society. This may be very satisfactory to those whose names are conspicuous and their particular friends, but the books and the discussions so far as the practical farmers of Kansas are concerned, are of but little use or utility. The few copies issued do no practical good. This Journal is the most earnest friend of horticulture and every department of agricultural progress in the State, but it is simply a common sense fact that an association of short-horn breeders, sheep or swine breeders, growers of wheat or corn have as much right to come before the Legislature asking a special appropriation as has the Horticultural Society. Horticulture like all other interests of the farm belong to the State Board of Agriculture, of which its reports and transactions should form a part. To ask at this time for an appropriation of \$2,000 or \$3,000 with which to send a half dozen men to the Centennial would be very delightful to those who go, but it will occur to most taxpayers as it does to us, that if Kansas is to make a display of products at the Centennial that it should be done by the Board of Managers who are appointed for that purpose. An additional and special appropriation for Horticulture is uncalled for and should not be made. Another fact exists that should have some weight, viz: that the present unfortunate condition of orchards, vineyards and nurseries throughout the State, are not subjects for an unusual display or bunccombe noise.

An Article of True Merit—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Disease and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.

THE STRAY LAW.

Senate Bill 140, introduced by Senator Bridges, placing the advertising of strays, in the county paper, as was stated last week, passed the Senate, by the same kind of jugglery that characterized the reference of the bill in the Senate to the committee on printing, the bill was engineered into the same committee in the House, a committee known to be favorable to its passage. The bill in both Houses belongs to the committee on agriculture to whom it should have been referred. A number of papers have stated that the bill had become a law. This is not the fact. The farmers of the House do not propose to subsidize the county papers, at their own expense, and the bill upon its merits cannot receive forty votes in the House. The only hope its friends can have of passing it, is to do it by some trickery or under a title which may not show its true character. The bill of Senator Bridges is a splendid one for horse and cattle thieves, but a very poor one for farmers.

Minor Mention.

Co. Grange Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Shawnee Co. Diet. Grange, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Topeka, on the 1st Saturday in March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Business of importance will be transacted, and all Granges are requested to attend.

G. W. Stone, Master. Deitz' Wind Wheel.—The progress of inventions in providing machines to utilize wind power is not recognized in the number of wind mills we see every where. Wind mills used to be curiosities, but within the next ten years every progressive farmer will use them. The wind will pump and carry the water and cut the wood, churn the butter, thresh and clean the grain, cut the fodder, mow the hay, grind the grain for cattle, shell the corn, and do many other things. A mill will be as indispensable to the farmer as a mower now is. It will not need to be fed or housed. It is cheap and trustworthy. All the owner will have to do will be to put on the belt, touch a lever, and the servant wind will do his work while he looks on. We are not dreaming, and the progressive farmers now realize these facts and use them. Among the best wind wheels of the country, that of Mr. J. N. Deitz, of Kansas City, Mo., is proving a practical and valuable invention.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant," Cathartic or Mullen in Parvo Physic. Modern Chemical Science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little pellets or granules, scarcely larger than mustard seed readers each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect. Dr. Ira A. Thayer, of Baconsburgh, Ohio, writes: "regard your pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines." Lyon & Macomber, druggists, Vermillion, D. T. says: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as the people get acquainted with them and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them think them much better than large pills."

Prepared expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Summary of Proceedings from Monday, February 14 to Saturday, February 19, inclusive. FEB. 14.—Senate.—S. B. No. 140, an act to amend section 3 of chapter 105 of the general statutes, in relation to stock, was read. This bill provides that all notices of strays shall be published in some paper printed in the county in which such stray is taken up. The bill was amended so as to make the price of such publication 50 cents for each animal, with the following vote: Yeas—Bainum, Bartlett, Bauserman, Davis, Dowe, Finney, Halderman, Maltby, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinison, Robinson, Schaeffer, Sims, Stephens, Wood—16. Nays—Bridges, Cooper, Crichton, Gillespie, Griffin, Hopkins, Horton, Johnson, Judd, Miller, Simons, St. Clair, Williams—13. Senator Schaeffer offered an amendment requiring the publisher of such paper to furnish each County Clerk in the State with a copy of the paper in which such stray notice is published. The amendment was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Bartlett, Dow, Maltby, Martindale, McMillan, Schaeffer, Wood—7. Nays—Bainum, Bauserman, Bridges, Cooper, Crichton, Davis, Finney, Gillespie, Griffin, Halderman, Hopkins, Horton, Johnson, Judd, Miller, Parkinison, Robinson, Simons, St. Clair, Stephens, Williams—23. The bill was then put on its passage as amended, and passed by the following vote: Yeas—Bainum, Bauserman, Bridges, Cooper, Crichton, Davis, Finney, Gillespie, Griffin, Halderman, Hopkins, Horton, Johnson, Judd, Miller, Parkinison, Robinson, Simons, St. Clair, Williams—19. Nays—Bartlett, Dow, Maltby, Martindale, McMillan, Schaeffer, Stephens, Wood—9.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

S. B. No. 24, an act to amend section two of chapter 195, laws of 1872, being an act to amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of stock from disease," was read a third time. This is the Texas cattle bill. The roll was called and the bill passed by a vote of 24 to 1. S. B. No. 70, an act to regulate taxation on the change of boundary lines, was read a third time. The bill provides that all bonds heretofore or hereafter authorized and issued by a vote of the electors of any county or township, shall become and be a lien upon all property, (both real and personal), in such county or township, for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds. The bill passed by a vote of 23 to 3.

House.—The following is the vote on the resolution to increase the salary of the State Treasurer to \$3,000: Yeas—Arnold, Baldwin, Billaine, Barnes, Bates, Benedict, Berry, Biddle, Burdick, Campbell, of Johnson, Clark, Cochran, Conrad, Cook, Critchfield, Dennis, Dixon, of Russell, Dunnuck, Fenn, Frost, Glick, Hackney, Halderman, Hoyt, Kelly, Kirk, Little, Marvin, Morse, Moser, Nichols, of Miami, Perrill, Randall, Richardson, Rogers, Root, Saxon, Smith, Stewart, of Burbon, Toothaker, Webb, White, Williams, Wilson—44. Nays—Aldrich, B-n-ton, Biddle, Bonebrake, Brumbaugh, Campbell, of D-min-i-an, Campbell, of Marion, Davis, of Brown, Duncan, of Harvey, Duncan, of Leavenworth, Elder, Ek-kr-idge, Foster, Ferguson, Green, Hallowell, Hastings, Hawell, Hubbard, Johnson, Kellogg, Long, L. y. Magill, Melville, Nichols of Cloud, Pierce, Rager, Reville, R-y-nolds, Snead, Stillings, Stone, Taylor, of Reno, Tomlinson, Waters, Warning, West, Waignt, Mr. Speaker—43.

FEBRUARY 15th.—Senate.—S. B. No. 151, an act to amend section 43 of article 4 of chapter 93 of the general statutes of 1868 being an act for the regulation and support of common schools, read a third time. This bill allows the school board to have exclusive control of the school houses, and they may let them to any organization, society, meeting, or amusement they may see fit. The bill passed by a vote of 17 to 14. S. B. No. 93, an act relating to fires set out or caused by railroad companies or corporations, was read a third time and passed by a vote of 22 to 8. S. B. No. 85, an act relating to and amending sections 91, 102 and 108 of chapter 107 of the statutes of 1863, being an act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes, was read a third time. The bill provides that all amounts paid for the redemption of land sold for taxes shall be paid in money, instead of county warrants as at present. The bill passed by a vote of 23 to 7.

House.—The following is the vote on S. J. R. No. 1. (constitutional amendment): A. Yeas—Aldrich, Arnold, Baer, Ballaine, Bissell, Brumbaugh, Campbell of Doniphan, Campbell, of Johnson, Campbell of Marion, Clark, Cochran, Cook, Davis of Miami, Dennis, Dickson of Woodson, Dixon of Russell, Duncan of Harvey, Duncan of Leavenworth, Elder, Ek-kr-idge, Farnell, Fenn, Frost, Ferguson, Green, Hackney, Hoff, Hooton, Howell, Hoyt, Hubbard, Johnson, Kelly, Kellogg, Long, Loy, Marvin, Melville, Moser, Nichols of Cloud, Page, Pierce, Reville, Reynolds, Richardson, Root, Smith, Snead, Stewart of Burbon, Stone, Taylor of Reno, Waters, Warning, Webb, West, White, Wilson and Wright—57. Nays—Baldwin, Barnes, B-a-t-a-Benedict, Benton, Berry, Biddle, Bonebrake, Burdick, Charles, Conrad, Critchfield, Davis of Brown, Dunnuck, Elder, Foster, Gest, Glick, Halderman, Hallowell, Hastings, Heddens, Kirk, Little, Magill, Morse, Mowry, Nichols of Miami, Perrill, Rager, Randall, Rogers, Saxon, Silvers, Stall, Stevens, Stillings, Taylor of Leavenworth, Tomlinson, Toothaker, Williams, Wood and Mr. Speaker—43.

Two-thirds of the vote having failed to be cast for the resolution it was lost.

FEBRUARY 16th.—Senate.—The Senate tabled the House resolution relating to the repeal of the resumption act, by a vote of 13 to 14. The bill to provide for three persons to have charge of the public institutions of the State passed.

The bill making an appropriation to pay for publishing the constitutional amendments was amended, making the amount \$6,351, and passed.

A bill appropriating \$1,500 to pay the expenses in ferrying out the school bond funds, was up, and after some discussion was laid over to have the items put in print.

House.—The proposed amendment to the constitution allowing appropriations to be made for two years, received the necessary two-thirds vote as also did one to allow county commissioners to be elected for one or two years. This is to enable the Bard to be so arranged, that one of them goes out of office each year, to always leave a majority with some experience. This is an excellent move. An amendment to allow women to vote received 41 votes.

The following is the vote on the woman suffrage proposition: AYES.—Baer, Bates, Berry, Bissell, Campbell of Marion, Charles, Conrad, Cook, Dennis, Dickson of Woodson, Dixon of Russell, Duncan of Leavenworth, Farnell, Foster, Farnsworth, Glick, Hallowell, Howell, Johnson, Kellogg, Little, Loy, Morse, Moser, Mowry, Rager, Reville, R-y-nolds, Root, Smith, Stevens, Stillings, Stone, Taylor of Leavenworth, Taylor of Reno, Tomlinson, Toothaker, Warning, Webb, Wood, Wright, Yeas—41. NAYS.—Arnold, Baldwin, Billaine, Barnes, Benedict, Benton, Biddle, Bonebrake, Brumbaugh, Burdick, Campbell of Doniphan, Campbell of Johnson, Clark, Cochran, Critchfield, Davis of Brown, Davis of Miami, Duncan of Harvey, Dunnuck, Elder, Ekkr-idge, Fenn, Frost, Glick, Green, Hackney, Hoff, Halderman, Hooton, Hoyt, Hubbard, Kelly, Kirk, Long, Magill, Marvin, Nichols of Cloud, Nichols of Miami, Page, Perrill, Pierce, Randall, Richardson, Rogers, Saxon, Silvers, Snead, Stall, Stewart of Burbon, Stewart of Montgomery, Waters, West, White, Williams, Wilson, Mr. SPEAKER—59.

FEBRUARY 17th.—Senate.—S. C. R. No. 30, instructing the Secretary of State to publish the proposed constitutional amendments in only one paper in each county. Senator Robinson offered an amendment that the prices should be those fixed by the State printer law of 1875. Senator Peffer moved to add that they be published in the official county paper. The resolution was so amended and then adopted.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: Senate bill No. 179, an act to provide for the State land office and register therefor. House bill No. 137, an act making an appropriation to pay for the publication of amendments to the constitution in the year 1875. Senate bill No. 8, an act to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of lands for taxes due and unpaid thereon," approved February 27, 1872.

House.—Mr. Elder moved that House bill No. 428, being the new calendar bill, be placed at the head of the new calendar. Mr. Elder said he was satisfied that the new bill would meet the objections of those who opposed the other bill. Colorado had appropriated \$10,000 for Centennial purposes and was wanting to know what Kansas was going to do. The Centennial Board was being reorganized and the State Horticultural Society would be represented in the new board.

Mr. Hackney moved the tabling of the motion of Mr. Elder, which was lost—yeas 20, nays 66.

The motion of Mr Elder prevailed. Mr. Reville, sent to the Chief Clerk's desk a letter from Mr Mowry, which was read.

Mr. Mowry, denies most emphatically of having any knowledge of who made the fraudulent school bonds, and of having received any benefits from the sale of said bonds. He claimed that in receiving the money from the sale of the school bonds, he was acting simply as the agent of Alexander Mills, to whom he paid all the money.

The Hon. W. C. Webb, was allowed to speak in behalf of Mr. Mowry, and occupied about 30 minutes. The most of the afternoon was taken up with the discussion of the resolution to expel Mr. Mowry. The roll was finally called with the following result. Ayes 66 Nays 31.

The following is the resolution of expulsion as adopted:

WHEREAS, Andrew J. Mowry, a representative in the Legislature from the third district, in Doniphan county, pending the discussion of a resolution inquiring into his connection with a fraudulent issue and sale of school bonds in the county of Comanche, made certain statements on the floor of this house in his defense which have been shown by testimony elicited by the Committee on State Affairs to be false; and

WHEREAS, the said Andrew J. Mowry, in certain sworn statements, made before said committee in the course of said inquiry, which have been shown by abundant competent testimony to be false; and

WHEREAS, The said Andrew J. Mowry, pending said inquiry, left his seat on this floor without leave of this house and became a fugitive from justice as a consequence of this inquiry; and

WHEREAS, also the said Andrew J. Mowry has committed the crime of perjury in his testimony before the Committee on State Affairs of this house; therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, that the seat of said Andrew J. Mowry, as a Representative from the third district of the State, be and the same is hereby declared vacant.

FEBRUARY 18th—Senate—The State Printer's fee bill passed on third reading. Two bills to increase the fees of District Clerks were killed in the committee of the whole a bill to raise the salary of the State Treasurer to \$2,500 was agreed to.

S. B. No. 101, an act entitled "An act in relation to roads and highways," approved March 7, 1874, was taken up and read.

This provides that overseers shall be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day for all services actually performed in their respective districts, exclusive of his own road or poll tax to be paid by the township treasurer on the order of the trustee: Provided, however, that no overseer shall receive pay for more than twenty-five days in any one year in addition to his own road tax.

The passage of the bill was recommended House—A great number of petitions for and against a general herd law continue to pour in upon the House. Third reading of bills.

Substitute for H. B. No. 393, to apportion the state for senators and representatives was read a third time and passed. About a dozen local bills were read a third time and passed.

FEBRUARY 19th—Senate—The Senate was informed that Col. E. W. Dennis, A. J. North and D. J. Evans, had resigned their positions on the Centennial Board of Managers.

In the committee of the whole, Senate Bill No. 79 providing for the removal of public officers who get drunk was recommended for passage—So also was S. B. No. 119 providing that stray hogs shall become the property of the taker up after two months possession.

House—In committee of the whole the following bills were recommended for passage: H. B. No. 168 to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. H. B. No. 165 providing that County Commissioners may order a herd law on the petition of a majority of its voters, was amended so that voters in cities of the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes shall not be allowed to petition.

WOOL.

The market as a whole remains steady, and in some instances a decidedly firm tone prevails, but there are few manufacturers in the city, and they are purchasing very sparingly. The many failures among the manufacturers have made wool dealers very cautious, and sales are not pressed indiscriminately as in former times. With the reduced stock of both Foreign and Domestic wool in the market dealers have little cause for any anxiety that prices will be any lower. The market however for woolen goods is still unsatisfactory and it is doubtful if more than present prices will be obtained, and some holders seem to realize this to be the true condition of the market, and for wool would not stand out for extreme prices. Recent sales embrace 10,000 lbs X Ohio at 47 1/2c; 45,000 X and XX, 47 1/2c; 48 1/2c; 30,000 X and XX 48c; 4,000 1/2 blood 50c; 5,000 de-laine, 53c; 4,000 Wisconsin combing 60c; 5,000 Michigan fleece, 44c; 2,000 fine Wisconsin, 44 1/2c; 4,000 unwashed de-laine, 40c; 1,000 Ohio combing, 68c; 10,000 scoured, 56c; 1,500 black unwashed, 32c; 2,000 tub washed 55c. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

From Ottawa County.

Feb. 14—Fall wheat and rye are growing nicely; horses, cattle and hogs are in good condition. Sheep are not doing well; they have not been climated yet. Weather very dry; February 5, whirl wind from the South; several buildings caught fire from stove pipes and burned hay, corn and a team, Chinch bugs are alive in the wheat fields. Markets are good but money is very scarce.

R. C. DOWDEN.

From Barton County.

Feb. 16—Weather beautiful; stock in good condition; winter wheat looking finely, and growing rapidly; grass and early plants already coming up. Meadow larks (sternella neglecta) are beginning to arrive—at all events I saw one healthy specimen to-day. The new iron bridge across the Arkansas at this point is being pushed rapidly. It will be a credit to the people here. Immigrants are coming in more rapidly than ever, and many new houses are being built in all directions. Prospects fair; courage good; but cash very scarce. B. B. SMITH.

From Doniphan County.

Feb. 18—Weather fine; farmers plowing;

roads excellent; but two light snows this winter; very little mud; stock looking well; feed (soft corn) plenty; hard corn 30 cents, wheat, 85@1 10, barley 60, oats 30; people in good health and good spirits. M. C.

From Kansas City, Mo.

F-b 21—Cattle; Prime extra steers, 1200 up, 4 1/2 @ 5 00. Fair steers, 10 to 1200 up 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2. Native stockers, 1000 up 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4. Medium stockers 875 to 950, 3 1/4 @ 3 1/2. Light Native and Texan 2 @ 3 1/4. Native cows, fat, 3 @ 2 1/2. Medium 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4. Quiet and firm.

Hogs—Packers, average, 300 up 7 50 @ 7 65. Light packers 7 25 @ 7 45. Stockers 6 75 @ 7 40. Grain—Wheat, No 3, red fall, 1 23 @ 1 30. Wheat No. 4 red fall, 1 04 @ 1 07. Corn, No. 2, mixed, 20 @ 31. Oats, 28 @ 30 Hay, 5 @ 5 50. SMOUGH, REYNOLDS & CUSEY, Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Market Review.

Kansas City Markets.

FLOUR—Per sack; B-wat family, \$3 25 @ 3 35; XXXX, \$2 90 @ 3 20; XXX, \$3 40 @ 3 80; XX, \$1 90 @ 2 20. Buckwheat flour, \$2 50 per cwt. Rye, \$2 60 per cwt. WHEAT—No 2 red fall, nominal at \$1 30; No. 3, red fall \$1 25 @ 1 30; No. 4, red fall \$1 05 @ 1 09; rejected, 75 @ 90c. No 2 spring 85 @ 90c. CORN—No. 2 shelled, 30 to 31; No. 2 in the Ear, 25 to 29c. OATS—No. 2, 28 @ 30; rejected, 25 @ 28c; no grade, 15 @ 20. RYE—No. 2 53 @ 50c; rejected, 50 @ 52 1/2c. BUCK WHEAT—40 @ 45c. MILL STUFFS—Corn meal 3 cwt., 80 @ 85c; corn meal, kiln dried, 3 cwt., \$2 00 @ 2 15; corn chop 3 cwt., 50 @ 60c; hominy, net 200 lbs., \$4 00; bran, 30 @ 35c per cwt.

SEEDS.

Red clover, \$8 80 per bushel. Alfalfa or Lucerna clover, 35c per lb. Alaska clover, 25c per lb. White clover, 35c per lb. Timothy, \$2 50 @ 2 65 per bushel. Kentucky blue grass, \$1 00 @ 1 20 per bushel. Red top, \$1 10 per bushel. Orchard grass, \$2 85 per bushel. Hungarian, 70c per bushel.

Topeka Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht. WHEAT—Per bu; Spring, 1.10; Fall, No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, .90; No. 3, .80; No. 4, .75. CORN—Per bu; Mixed, .55; White, No. 1, .50; Yellow, .45. OATS—Per bu. No. 1, .30 @ .35. RYE—Per bu, .40. BARLEY—Per bu, .30. FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1, 3.75; No. 2, 3.50; No. 3, 3.25. Buckwheat, 4.40 @ 2.75. Low Grade, 2.40 @ 2.75. CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs., .85. Corn Chop, .85. Rye Chop, .85. HAY—Per ton, 1.75. MILLET SEED—per bu., .35. HUNGARIAN—per bu., .35.

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Corrected weekly by Siskoff & Kraus, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. HIDES—Green, .05 @ .07 1/2; Dry Flint, .15 @ .17; Dry Salt, .11; Calf, Green, .03; Kip, Green, .03; Sheep, Pelts green, .50. Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 of the price. TALLOW in Cakes, .07. SKINS—Timber Wolf, 1.50 @ 1.75; Prairie Wolf, .50 @ .75; Otter, 2.50 @ 3.00; Mink, 8.00 @ 1.00; Raccoon, 1.25 @ .30; Badger, .15 @ .20; Wild Cat, .35; Skunk, Black, 1.00; Short Striped, .25; Long Striped, .10; Pole Cats, .65; Opossum, .65; Deer, dry, per lb, .25; Beaver, dry and clean, per lb., 75 @ 1.00; Mackerel, .10.

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices. APPLES—Per bu., 2.00 @ 2.25. BEANS—Per bu—White Navy, 2.00; Common, 1.25; Castor, .50. BEESWAX—Per lb., .25. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice, .15; Medium, .12. CHEESE—Per lb., .11 @ .15. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh, 10; HONEY—Per gal., 5.25 @ 5.50. VINEGAR—Per gal., 30 @ 35. POTATOES—Per bu., 2.00 @ 2.25. POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz., 2.00 @ 3.00; Chickens, Dressed, per lb., 15; Turkeys, .85; Geese, .10. BACON—Per lb—Shoulders, .09; Clear Sides, .13; Hams, Sugar Cured, .15. LARD—Per lb, 13 1/2. CABBAGE—Per doz., 1.00 @ 1.25. ONIONS—Per bu., .75. SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp, 1.40; Millet, .50; Blue Grass, 1.40 @ 1.50; Timothy, prime, 2.50; Corn, .25; Oats, .20; Onion Seed, per bu., 3.00. Turnips—Per bu., .15. Rutabagas—Per bu., .25. Hubbard Squash, .05.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Roses. Eight beautiful Monthly Roses, our selection, sent safely by mail post-paid, on receipt of \$1.00. Bedding Plants. Eighteen choice Bedding Plants sent post-paid for \$1.00. Our Illustrated Catalogue of Plants for 1876 sent free to our Customers and all others on receipt of one cent stamp. Wholesale Catalogue Free. PAUL BUTZ, CROTON FLORAL GARDENS, Established 1851. New Castle, Pa.

To The Trade.

A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the Spring sale of 1876. Send for price list. L. B. CASE, Richmond, Ind.

Seed Sweet Potatoes, Large Stock, Extra Quality, Catalogue Free. E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Ill.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF Short-Horn Cattle!

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL., ON Friday, May 5th, 1876.

On the above day and place the undersigned will sell his entire stock of Short-Horn Cattle, of about 65 head, embracing such breeds as MAZURKAS, MISS WILLEYS, FILLIGREES, YOUNG PHYLISES, YOUNG MALYS, etc.

The get of such well known and popular bulls as 4th DUKE OF THORNDALE, 2d DUKE OF GENEVA, 1st DUKE OF THE REALM, etc.

This herd is not a large one, nor is there an extra large number of females represented, but as it has been seen by the above, they are of the choicest of milch as well as of the best sires known to the Short-Horn world. It includes the whole of its circumstances beyond my control, rendering it necessary that I should dispose of the entire herd in the present week, in order to join the grand sale at Vinton, Iowa, of that of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Knapp & Co., and Judge W. B. Felt's herd, in about 250 head of excellent cattle of the three days, namely, March 29th, 30th, and 31st.

Excursion rates have been kindly tendered to all who attend these series of sales, on the Burlington, C. & N. Road & Missouri Railway. Catalogues of this sale ready to due time, and will be sent to all applicants. C. M. NICCOLLS, Le Roy, Mo., Can. Co., Ill.

JOINT SALE

G. S. BURLEIGH, MOSES BUNKER

W. L. McCroskey,

Will be held on the Mechanicsville Fair Grounds, Mechanicsville, Cedar Co., Iowa,

Wednesday, April 26th.

A choice lot of finely bred and first-class

SHORT HORNS!

Consisting of La bellas, Imp. Marquises, Young Phylises, Bulls, Arab-Dus, Annabellas, Panz and other families with the crosses of the 13th Duke of Sibiria and other pure States and Princesses of the breed. This will be one of the best sales of the season, to secure some really good cattle. They are not collected together for the purpose of making a sale, but the honorable proprietors of the herds that make the sale. All are good and reliable in every respect and contain some of the very best of each of the parties' herds.

Catalogues on application after March 15th. TERMS OF SALE.—Six months credit with 6 per cent. per annum interest, or 5 per cent off for cash. G. S. BURLEIGH, C. M. NICCOLLS, W. L. McCroskey, Tipton, Iowa.

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Now attracting universal attention by its astonishing performance and its great practical value for every day family use. It knits almost every possible variety of plain or fancy work. With Almost Magical Speed, and gives perfect shape and finish to all garments. IT WILL KNIT A PAIR OF SOCKS IN FIFTEEN MINUTES! Every machine warranted perfect, and to do just what is represented. A complete instruction book accompanies each machine. No. 1 Family Machine, 2 cylinder, 61 & 74 needles, \$20 No. 3 " " " " 61, 72 & 100 " \$30 A sample machine will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada, (where we have no agents), express charges pre paid, on receipt of the price. AGENTS wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made. Address, BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE MFG CO., Sole Manufacturers, BRATTLEBORO, Vt.

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FOR SALE—Is in good condition. Is a double cut 12" Mill, and has a capacity to cut from 1800 to 30 feet per day. Also, a SAWMILL of 200 acres of the finest land in the rock belt of the Valley of the West, and about 2 acres in cultivation, and a young orchard of various kinds, or long time on most of it, with satisfactory security and interest. Address, E. H. HAWKINS, Quincy, Greenwood Co., Kan.

Skinner Sulky Plow. The Quincy Corn Planter.



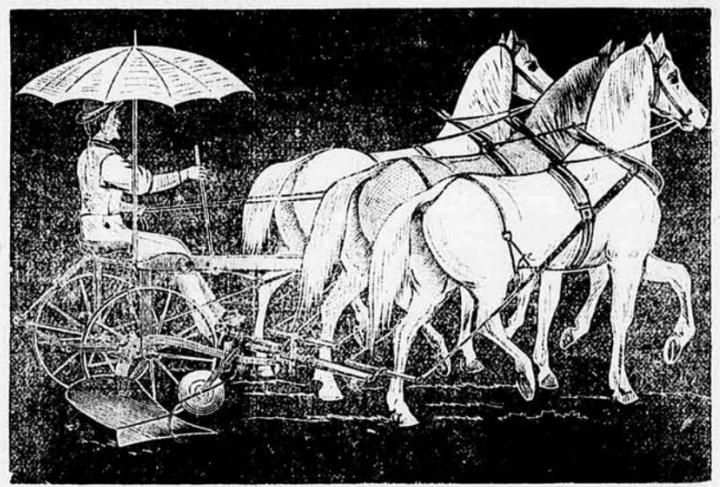
We sell our goods on their merits and warrant them equal in every respect to any in the market.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR—

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Hughes' Iron Frame Plow.

The above cut represents the plow when being started. The driver has his hand on the lever, throwing it forward, to permit the point to enter the ground, while the right is at the stirrup ready to force the point to enter—and plow four acres per day. For full particulars address, HUGHES RIDING PLOW CO., 501 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

WOOLRIDGE'S PATENT Adjustable Land Roller,



MANUFACTURED BY Brown & Van Arsdale Mfg. Co., CHICAGO.

Every Farmer should have one. The attention of Agricultural Implement Dealers respectfully solicited. Send for Circular.

Seeds! \$125 in Cash Premiums.

For Particulars see my Illustrated Catalogue for 1876, containing all the NEW and BEST varieties of Striped Fine Garden Seeds, etc. fully grown from selected stocks. Try them, Save Money and labor on Seed. Also the largest and best collection of new and choice Seed Potatoes ever offered. Catalogue sent free to all applicants. Do not fail to see it. J. K. V. HAWKINS, Goshen, New York.

Plants of Mulberry Trees for Sale

AT SILKVILLE, WILLIAMSBURG P. O., KANSAS. White kind—cuttings selected among the best varieties, \$1 per 100; \$30 per 10,000; Rooted ones, 2 or 3 years old, 10 cents a piece \$5 per 100. Seedlings, from 1 to 2 feet tall, \$4 per 100. Sample of 50 to 100 eggs sent postage paid for 50 cents. Eggs of Silkworms, \$6 an ounce. A Treatise on Mulberry and Silk Culture, 10 cents, sent in advance. Cuttings of Lion Mulberry, 1 cent apiece; 60 cents per 100. But a few for sale, just now. We will have plenty next year. Address, S. CROZIER, Williamsburg, Franklin Co., Kansas.

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WANTED—50,000 acres of good Kansas land, in exchange for improved Chicago property, moderately encumbered. Must be cheap, title perfect and taxes paid. Send legal and general description, which must be well verified for Address, H. S. COOPER, Land Agent, 49 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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Plants—Choice kinds MAILED, PREPAID, to all parts of the West. PRICES LOW. Send for Circular and Price List of SMALL FRUITS. Address, E. F. ROE, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Orange Co., N. Y.

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Choice, pure birds, \$4 per pair, \$5 per trio. E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Ill.

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OUR NEW CATALOGUE, 150 pages, containing the greatest variety of Garden and Flower Seeds, and the best strains of home grown seeds for Market Gardeners, Family Gardens, Amateurs and Florists, sent free to all who apply. HOVY & CO., 53 No. Market St. Boston, Mass.

Hedge Plants.

400,000 Osage Orange Plants, extra fine. Also, Box Elder, White Ash and Maple seedlings, and Sweet Potatoes. For Prices address, WM D. JONES, Berclay, Osage Co., Kan.



In the manufacture of Butter and Cheese in the United States, The Best Cheese and Butter Making Apparatus is made by H. H. ROY & CO., Send for Circular. Madison Lake Co., O.

100 FARMERS WANTED

During the winter, to engage with us in business, paying 100 DOLLARS per month. For full particulars, address J. U. McCurdy & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

TO FARMERS' WIVES.

Cash paid for Fresh Eggs, at MRS. E. C. METCALF'S, 211 Kansas-Ave., Topeka, Kan. Bring all you have immediately.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

A BUNDLE OF RAGS.

In a city, one autumn night—
'Twas early autumn, warm and bright—
Silvery moonbeams filtered down
Into the streets of the shadowed town;

A thousand lights a-twinkle gleam,
A thousand people onward stream
Up and down, forward and back,
Following fast in each other's track;

Lay where the soft light drifted down
In a quiet street of the noisy town,
A little wanderer, big eyed and worn,
A marvel of patched rage, filthy and torn.

A beautiful lady, dressed for a ball,
Gayly stepped from the lighted hall
And almost stumbled over the heap
That lay on the pavement at her feet.

The purse-proud mayor chanced to pass
And eyed the ragged-looking mass;
He raised his shapely foot from the brick
And gave it a contemptuous kick;

An apple-woman, crusty and sour,
Hurried home at this late hour,
Many people hastily passed,
Many glances were quickly cast.

Now when the morning's early gray
Had ushered in the new-born day,
A noisy crowd stood closely round
The little bundle on the ground;

No one spoke until another
Bundle of rags—perhaps his brother—
Said: "I know—he's Bill—Bill Bow!"
"Starved?" "Deed he did—did so!"

A SAD NIGHT.

It is a sad thing to see a young girl
Dressed in fashionable and becoming garments,
If they have to be purchased at the expense
Of a shabby appearance on the part of her mother.

The woman looked at him and said gently,
"Come, come, dear Pierrot, do not leave me here."
She lightened the load by taking out
A basket of broken bottles. "Come, now,"
she said, as if talking to a child; "you can get
along nicely now."

It is contended by some that there are mothers
so blinded by parental love, that such
slights from children, for which they themselves
are in a great measure responsible, are
not felt, that pride in their sons and daughters
overshadow all other feelings, but we do not
believe that; it seems impossible to us that a
mother who has devoted her whole life to her
children should be imprudent to their ingratitude,

ance above all other things, and daughters
we entreat you for your loving mothers sake,
to love, honor and be proud of her, and for
your own sake, if you would cultivate a
beautiful and lovable character, show your
appreciation of her life long sacrifice for you
by remembering her comfort and her happiness
on every occasion and in every way.

RECIPES.

MARBLE CAKE.—Two cups white
sugar, one cup butter, one-half cup sour milk,
whites of four eggs, two teaspoons cream of
tartar, one teaspoon soda, two cups flour.

BLACK.—One cup brown sugar, one-half cup
molasses, one cup butter, one-fourth of a cup
of sour milk, half a nutmeg, one spoonful of
cinnamon, one-half spoonful of allspice,
six cloves, one-half teaspoonful soda and the
yolks of four eggs. Pour in the pan first the
dark, then the light, and so on till all is in
the pan; then bake.

STEAMED APPLE SAUCE. In making apple
sauce my steamer is a great help. I stopped
stewing apples just as soon as I found I
could steam them, and so have no annoyance
on account of stewing dry and burning on the
bottom. I prepare the fruit as for stewing;
place in an earthen dish, because I think apple
sauce should never be made in tin; put
into the steamer and steam slowly until cooked
through. There is no occasion to stir it,
so the quarters are kept whole. About fifteen
minutes before taking off, I sprinkle on sugar
to suit the taste, but do not stir it in. Another
method of making good apple sauce I have
just discovered, which dispenses with the
steamer. I place the prepared fruit in the
oven and bake it, keeping the dish covered
and putting sugar in when partly done, as
before. Either one of these ways gives me
sauce with much better flavor than can be had
from stewing.

LIFE IN PARIS.

And now, my dear readers, let me tell you
a story of another friend of mine, who was
an ass, but not a savant. His name was
Pierrot.

The froat was silencing the trees of the Park
Monceau with dull white powder, like the
head of a marquis of the old regime. It was
in front of the rotunda, and 9 o'clock in the
morning. The sun hung in the fog like a
globe of fire but cast forth no beams. The
wind was cruel to the poor world. People
walked rapidly along the Boulevard de Courcelles;
women veiled their faces and men
drew their heads inside their collars. It was
a day when a lover's sighs would have frozen
in the air.

I was hurrying along like everybody else.
A female raggicker, pale and famished, led
by the bridle a poor little donkey, which seemed
a hundred years old, and which dragged a
poor little cart, full of the rubbish of the street;
broken bottles, torn papers, worn out skillets,
crusts of bread, the thousand nothings, which
are the fortunes of raggickers. The woman
had done good work since midnight, but the
ass was ready to drop. He stopped short, as
if he had made up his mind to go no further.
His legs trembled and threatened a fall. He
hung his head with resignation, as if awaiting
the stroke.

The sight touched and arrested me. A
man would have cursed and beaten the poor
beast to rouse him; the woman looked at him
with an eye of motherly pity. The donkey
returned her look, as if saying, "You see it is
all over. I have done my best for you, night
after night, because I saw your misery was
greater than mine. You have treated me
well, sharing your bread with me, and your
neighbor's oats when you could steal any;
but I am dying at last."

The woman looked at him and said gently,
"Come, come, dear Pierrot, do not leave me here."
She lightened the load by taking out
a basket of broken bottles. "Come, now,"
she said, as if talking to a child; "you can get
along nicely now."

The raggicker soon returned, bringing a
piece of bread and a piece of sugar. The ass
turned and showed his teeth, like old piano
keys. But although it was his breakfast time,
he had no more strength in his mouth than
in his legs. She gave him the sugar. He
took it as if to oblige her, but dropped it
again, and the same with the bread.

"Ah, Moo Dieu! What shall I do?" said
the raggicker. She thought no more of her
cart. She was full of anxiety over her friend
Pierrot. "Pierrot!" she cried again. Two
great tears came to her eyes. She took his
head in her arms and kissed him like a child.
The carter did what nothing else could do.
The ass aroused himself and brayed as in his
best days. I feared it was only his swan-song.
I approached and said to the woman, "You
seem to be in trouble."

and never beat me, and I never beat him.
Did I, Pierrot?"
The poor little beast appeared to share in
the conversation. He half raised his ears and
assented. One of my friends passed by and
asked me what I was doing. "I am making a
new friend." "He may be witty, but he is
not handsome." "I find him admirable, and
I would like to see you in his place. He has
been out since midnight. Here, you want to
help me in a work of charity?" "With all
my heart."

"Very well. Let us buy this ass and put
him on the retired list. This good woman
will take care of him." The raggicker looked
at us severely, fearing we were laughing at
her. But when she saw the shine of the
Louis-d'or, she smiled. "How much did
Pierrot cost?" "Ten francs." "Well, you
go back to the abattoir and buy another ass,
and take good care of this one." I gave my
card to the woman and said good-by to her
and the donkey. The miracle was complete.
The ass started off in high spirits, the woman
pushing the cart from behind.

That evening the poor woman came to me
in tears. I understood at once. "Oh, sir, he
is gone!" "Poor Pierrot." "Yes, sir, we got
to St. Owen one way or another. But when
he came in sight of our hut he fell on his
knees. I tried to raise him, but this time it
was all over. My children came running and
crying. They talked to him and kissed him.
He looked at them so sadly as to break our
hearts. I tell you there are lots of people in
the world not worth half so much as poor
Pierrot. Think of it, he wanted to die at
home after finishing his day's work." Like
a soldier who dies after firing his last cartridge.

The raggicker opened her hand, and I saw
the money I had given her in the morning.
"Here are your hundred francs, sir."
I do not know whether I most admired her
or the donkey—the ass who did his duty to
death, or the woman more delicate than our
charity.—Letter from Arsene Houssaye.

YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Treat your mother-in-law as you would
your own mother; do not let her feel that she
is a stranger in her son's house. You ought
to love her for the good husband she has
given you. Don't be jealous of the affectionate
attention he shows her; remember
how well she has earned it. Your husband's
heart would be a poor, contracted one, if it
could not find room for wife and mother.
Help him to love and cherish her. Think of
the vacant chairs around her hearth stone—
of the voices she misses that used to make
melody in the heart. It will be but for a
little while, and when her work is accomplished,
when her work is over, and the shrieved
hands are folded meekly upon that bosom on
which your husband has wept out his child-
ish sorrows comforted by those now
silent lips, it will be the sweetest joy to your
heart if you can say, "She was to me as Naomi
—I was to her as Ruth."

BE TRUE TO THE LITTLE ONES.

Parents sometimes set very bad examples to
their little ones in the way of not keeping
their promises. Little Sallie asks you to bring
her some candy when you come from your
walk, and you, to please her, say "Yes." You
have shopping to do, or you meet a friend;
you pay visits, and the time passes. Before
you notice it, you have left the candy store
several blocks behind you, or you are on the
car on your way home. The thought of Sallie's
disappointed little face gives you a momentary pang; but you console yourself by
saying, "Oh, I'll run out and get her some to-morrow. That will do just as well!"

It will do just as well! Your lightest promise,
made to your youngest child, involves
your honor quite as much as any promise you
make to anybody in business or society. It
would be better to go back a mile, or even
two miles, even though you should be tired
completely by the additional fatigue, than to
break the most casual word spoken to a little
child, to whom you are the representative in
the world, and for whose training you are
responsible to God. Be careful how you make
promises or threats—but, having made, keep them.

Some people wickedly teach their little ones
to tell lies, by imposing upon their infantile
ignorance by talk of mythical black men, rats,
dark holes, and terrific things generally, that
will happen or come to them if they do or
do not certain things. This, it seems to us, falls
very plainly under what Jesus calls offending
the little ones, and there can be no censure
too severe for anything so cruel, so mean and
so false. To sum up the whole matter: If
you want your children to be true, be utterly
true, as in God's sight, yourselves.—Christian at Work.

The remedy for political corruption is in a
system that will drive out bad men by ceasing
to offer inducements to them to seek office,
and that will at the same time offer inducements
to honest, patriotic and philanthropic
persons to accept offices of trust and duty. A
strictly conscientious man cannot consent to
be assessed to pay whisky bills and lying
newspapers, but would be willing to do what
he could for the public good for a workman's
wages at any time. The unscrupulous
politician seeks office for the pay it promises,
and the more pay there is in it, really and
prospectively, the more corruption funds he
will dispense to obtain office. If our premises
are correct, then, to reduce the salaries of public
servants to the standard of wages earned
by the industrious farmer and mechanic will
be expedient. One temptation to use corrupt
means to obtain office will be destroyed. Monopolists
may still endeavor to elect men to
further their ends, but even their Sampson will
be shorn of his strongest locks.—California Agriculturist.

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.

500,000 GRAPE VINES.

CHEAPER than anywhere else. CONCORD—1 yr
\$25 per 1,000; extra \$40; 2 years, and extra
1 yr, \$45 per 1,000. NO ONE DARE UNDER-
SELL ME. Delaware, Martha, Iowa, Diana, Emme-
lan, Norton, Herbeumont, Catawba, Croton, Hartford,
and all other varieties, cheaper than anywhere. Also,
all small fruit plants. Address Dr. H. SCHROEDER,
Bloomington, Ill.

Plants of Mulberry Trees for Sale

AT SILKVILLE, WILLIAMSBURG P. O., KANSAS.
White kind—cuttings selected among the best var-
ieties, \$4 per 1,000; \$30 per 10,000; Rooted ones, 2 or
3 years old, 10 cents a piece \$25 per 100.
Seedlings, from 1 to 3 feet hi. \$4 per 100.
Layers, 1 year old, from 8 to 15 feet high, 8 cents
apiece; \$6 per 100.
Cuttings of Mulberry Lyon, 1 cent apiece; 80 cents
per 100. But a few for sale, just now. We will have
plenty next year. Address,
S. L. CROZIER,
Williamsburg, Franklin Co., Kansas.

Clark's Anti-Bilious Compound

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

A REWARD
Was, for three years, offered for any case of the above
diseases which could not be cured by Clark's Anti-
bilious Compound. It is sold by nearly every druggist in the United
States. Price \$1.00 per bottle.
R. C. & C. S. CLARK,
Cleveland, Ohio.

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS

FIFTY ELEGANT STYLES, with Valuable Im-
provements; New and Beautiful Solo St. ps
OVER ONE HUNDRED Organs and Organists
indorse these Organs and recommend them as the
best. First-Class in Tone, Mechanism and Durability.
Warranted five years. Send for price lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., Quincy, Ill.

SEEDS

Blue Grass Seed.....\$1 50 bu.
Extra Clean Blue Grass Seed..... 2 00 "
Orchard Grass..... 3 00 "
No charge for packing or delivery at
Railroad or Express Office here.
My Illustrated Seed Catalogue with
handsome colored plate will be mailed on
receipt of 6 cents to post office.
Address: JOHN KERN,
311 Market-St., St. Louis, Mo.
"State where you saw this advertisement."

FINE TEAS

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

English's Pure Teas,

All kinds, put up in airtight lined patent boxes, 1 lb.,
2 lb., 3 lb., 5 lb., all first quality at these prices. All
Teas now extends to every village and town in the
Union. I will supply families direct at the following
prices—all first quality—express or postage prepaid:
1 lb. box.....\$0 80 5 lb. box.....\$4 00
2 " ".....1 25 8 " ".....4 75
3 " ".....2 00 12 " ".....6 75
These prices are for the Teas delivered to you without
cost of carriage. Remit money with the order. 10
lbs. and over can be C. O. D. Make P. O. orders pay-
able at Station D, New York.
Address, WILLIAM ENGLISH,
Importer of High Grade Teas,
340 East 16th St., New York.
Very few stores keep these fine Teas; no storekeep-
er could possibly sell this quality at these prices. All
goods shipped same day order is received, express or
postage prepaid. Every box is sealed and bears my
trade-mark and signature.
Please state you saw this in the KANSAS FARMER.



"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES.
Liberal terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.
"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
The Best Patterns made. Send 5 cts. for Catalogue.
Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.,
65 AGENTS WANTED FOR NEW YORK.

SWEET POTATOES.
Best varieties, lowest rates, by the grower.
ABNER ALLEN,
St. George, Kansas.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,
GENERAL Commission Merchants,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter
Eggs, &c. Particular attention given to Wool,
192 S. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

A. HOUSTON & CO.,
State Agency
Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois,
For the sale and purchase of Farm Products, Fertilizer
supplies, and Farming Implements, No. 304 North
Commercial St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Consignments of GRAIN solicited.

Hedge Plants.

IF YOU WANT assorted one year old Hedge Plants,
I strictly first-class, at the following prices:
1 to 10 M.....\$3 50 per M
10 to 25 M..... 2 25 "
25 to 50 M..... 2 00 "
100 to 500 M..... 1 75 "
Send your orders to the subscriber.
Second quality plants at about one-half of the above
figures.
Samples of Plants sent on receipt of 10 cents.
GEO. P. ALLEN,
Salt Creek Nursery,
Leavenworth, Kan.

Twenty-Five Thousand Sheep For Sale.

10,000 Mexican Ewes, 1 to 5 years old, sound
and healthy.
10,000 Imported Ewes, 1 to 4 years old, 3/4
and 3/8 from full blooded Spanish Mer-
ino ram.
2,500 Imported Wethers, same grade as Import-
ed Ewes.
Also, this spring Lambs, to be six months old when
delivered.
All to be delivered between October 1st and Novem-
ber 1st, 1876.
Correspondence solicited.
P. KELLERMANN,
Russell, Russell County, Kansas.

SEED SWEET POTATOES. Eight Hundred Bushels for Sale.

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

GOOD SEEDS

Grown with care and pains taking from selected stocks
ALWAYS PAY. Try mine. See advertisement "All
About Gardening."
THE AMATEUR TRAPPER, and TRAPMAKER'S
GUIDE, containing Secrets for attracting and
trapping all kinds of animals. Price, 50 cents.
Sent free of postage, on receipt of the price, by DICK
& FITZGERALD, 18 Ann Street, New York.

A CHEAP LITTLE FARM!

TO some man of small means who would rather own
his home than work rented land, I offer a little
place of 40 acres of choice limestone land, with small
log house, good well, few fruit trees, breaking and
fencing, close by good school, Grange and regular
church service, convenient to stock range and water,
timber, P. O., stouring and saw mills, and only 35
miles from Topeka or Lawrence.
Title perfect. PRICE, \$450. Good cows and
young cattle taken.
P. O. BOX 765, Topeka, Kansas.
W. D. COBURN,
Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas.

Beckwith Double Thread Sewing Machine,

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

HOME-GROWN GARDEN SEEDS

I OFFER FOR SALE a limited quantity of pure,
fresh, Kansas Garden Tomato Seed. Canada Victor,
Hubbard's Curled Leaf, Haysway'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
30th.
W. D. GOSETT,
Topeka, Kansas.

TRIUMPH RUPTURE CURE,

334 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.

Seeds, Implements, HARDWARE.

—AND—
WILLIAM DAVIS,
Leavenworth, Kansas.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds. All
kinds of Field and Flower Seeds. Can-
ton Clipper Plow and Cultivators.
Illinois Combined Cultivators.
Crosby's Gang and Sulky
Plows. Studebaker
Wagons.

Reapers, Mowers and Threshers,

And a full line of
Hardware
and
Steel Goods.



THE PARAGON TOMATO, now so popu-
lar, I introduced six years ago. I now in-
troduce the ACME. It is ten days earlier than
the Paragon. It is a large, solid, few seeds, rip-
ens all over at same time; rich color and delicious flavor;
very productive, producing until frost kills the
vines, and none imperfect. Forty seeds, 25c; 100
seeds, 50c. Livingston's Premium Cabbage—
95 to 100 will produce large, solid heads. Package, 25c.
New White Globe Onions—Very fine; pkg, 25c.
Bernuda Onion—Will grow 15 inches in circum-
ference; pkg, 25c; oz, 50c; both grow from seed in
one season, mild and good keepers. Golden Head
Lettuce—Large and tender; 10c. GY FAVORITE
Cucumber—Early; 10c; sent postpaid; or the
above six for \$1. Livingston, Topeka, Kas.

CERTIFICATE OF REG.—OHIO STATE
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—Mr. A. W. Livingston,
Topeka, Kas., has no objection in saying that the
Acme Tomato is, in my estimation, the best Tomato that I
ever saw. The pleasure of having on my table, this variety,
of estimate with me. Four years, J. H. Livingston, Co-
lumbus, O., Oct. 20, 1875. The Ohio Farmer (Sept.
25, 1875) says: "Mr. Livingston, we sell your Acme
Tomatoes, which I have long known and greatly
admired, and I have no hesitation in saying that I have
never seen a better one. The Acme and Paragon are the best Tomatoes on
exhibition. Signed by M. J. Kelly, J. W. Latta, B. Johnson, Award-
ing Committee."
(From Columbus, O.) A. W. LIVINGSTON,
Reynoldsburg, O.

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

THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the week ending Feb. 18.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltz, Clerk.

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

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Warren Davis, Marmaton Tp., one 3 yr old red steer, marked with swallow fork and underbit in right ear. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. A. Gemaullus, Oange Tp., one year old red heifer, supposed to be 3 yrs old, size and underbit marked with a crop of the left ear, swallow fork and underbit in right ear. (Residence 2 miles South of Barnesville.) Valued at \$15.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Wais, Walnut Tp., Dec 13, 1875, one light roan heifer, 2 yrs old, medium size, half under crop of neck ear, no marks. Valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Goltz, Baker Tp., Dec 15, 1875, one black mare cow, about 8 months old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Thos Hart, Padonia Tp., Nov 1, 1875, one 1 yr old past, light brindle, common size, smooth crop, 1 yr old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Also, one deep red steer, 1 yr old, small size, underbit in right ear, slit in ear, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by John A. Fraser, Hiawath Tp., Jan 3, 1876, one steer, 2 yrs old, white, with red spots on head and right side, branded "8" on left hip, left ear clipped. Valued at \$12.

Coffey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W F Thornberry, Avon Tp., Dec 29, 1875, one light roan steer, 3 yrs old, branded on right hip, no marks. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. H. Goltz, Star Tp., one white heifer, red on end of ears, 1 yr old. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. Goltz, Burlington Tp., one yearling steer, pale red, like black, white tail, star in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Also, one pale red steer, light roan, red ears, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Also, one pale red yearling heifer, some white, small, one white on the belly, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Newland, Liberty Tp., one blue roan cow, 3 yrs old, in right ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. Goltz, Liberty Tp., Nov 1, 1875, one bay mare, medium size, 2 yrs old, no marks on breast, blind in one eye, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

Davis County—P. V. Frothinger, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Christenson, Jackson Tp., Jan 15, 1876, one 2 yr old heifer, no marks or brands discovered. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Dustin Davis, Milford Tp., Jan 7, 1876, one bay mare, 6 yrs old, about 14 hds high, hind feet white, collar marks. Valued at \$12.

Eik County—Thos. Hawkins, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D W Rogers, 3 1/2 miles west of Longton, Eik county, Kan., Jan 27, 1876, one bay mare, hind feet white, collar marks and tail, some white on left hind foot, 2 yrs old last spring. Valued at \$12.

Greenwood County—W. S. Reece, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H M Shepard, Spring Creek Tp., Nov 18, 1875, one white hind foot, about 14 hds high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

Lyons County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John K Maddock, Emporia Tp., Nov 1875, one 3 yr old white roan heifer, branded "C" on the left hip, slit in left ear. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by David T Lewis, of Emporia Tp., Dec 1, 1875, one red steer, branded "M" on right hip, and "C M" on right horn, a little white about the head. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Also, one red brindle steer, branded "M" on right hip and "C M" on right horn, a little white about the head. Valued at \$12.

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Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. Volker, Shannon Tp., (Atchison P. O.) Dec 27, 1875, one sorrel horse, light mane and tail, white hind feet, about 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by G W Bower, Kapiama Tp., (Atchison P. O.) Dec 27, 1875, one red steer, white on back and belly, white spot on hips, about 18 months old. Valued at \$10.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltz, Clerk.

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

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. H. Waterman, Baker Tp., one 2 yr old red heifer, white spot on forehead, hind feet white. Valued at \$15.

COW—Also, one bay horse cow, 1 year old. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. L. Louthier, Lincoln Tp., one 2 yr old red heifer, 15 yrs old. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Louthier, Lincoln Tp., one 2 yr old red mare, about 3 yrs old, branded on left hip, white under belly, white letters "O T", white face, white hind legs. Valued at \$15.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up Nov 24, 1875, by Wm Bierlas, Okaloosa Tp., one white yearling steer, crop of right ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

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

COW—Taken up Nov 28, 1875, by L A Eshom, Jefferson Tp., one white cow, with red ears, branded on left hip with some round instrument, about 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Chas W Fisher, Stranger Tp., Jan 23, 1876, one white steer, 3 yrs old, blue and white, underbit in right ear. Valued at \$15.

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

PONY—Taken up by L A Ramsey, Delaware Tp., Jan 12, 1876, one dun mare pony, star in forehead, slip on nose, black mane and tail, 6 yrs old, branded on right shoulder thus "000". Valued at \$15.

Linn County—John W. Flora, Clerk.

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

STEER—Taken up by Amos Pool, Liberty Tp., Nov 1, 1875, one bay mare cow, 3 yrs old, red, spotted yearling underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands.

STEER—Also, one bluish Texas steer, 4 yrs old with up per slope in each ear, branded "D" on left hip.

STEER—Also, one 4 yr old Texas steer, white with yellow neck, crop of both ears, branded with figures "19" on right hip. Valued at \$20 each.

Montgomery County—E. T. Mears, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Felix McGinnis, Independence Tp., Jan 12, 1876, one dun mare pony, about 10 yrs old, some slight saddle marks, no brands. Valued at \$15.

Morris County—H. W. Gilmeister, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C N Head, Council Grove Tp., Jan 20, 1876, one red heifer, about 1 yr old, crop of left ear. Valued at \$15.

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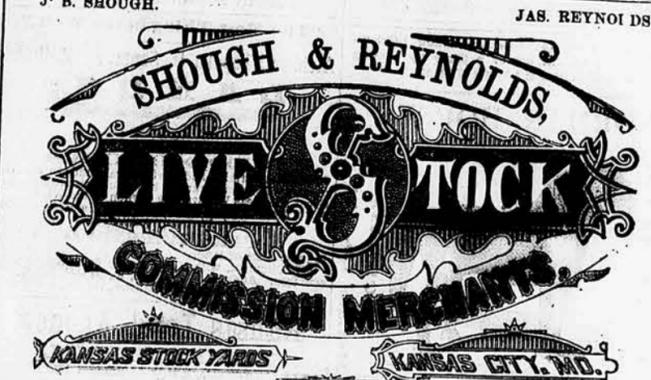
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J. B. SHOUGH. JAS. REYNOLDS.



Let us Smile.

Noah's dove brought the first "green-back." A dead hen is better than a live one; she will lay wherever you put her. "All is vanity," remarked a tinware-peddler, the other day. "What's life to me, anyhow, but holler and tin sell?"

"I never set my mind to writin' poetry till two years ago," said a young ruralist, tilting back in a grocery chair; "but the minute I took to goin' with that Johnson girl, by gosh! I couldn't help it."

An Indiana gentleman buried one wife on Tuesday, married another on Thursday, and was divorced on Saturday, and he wants to know if a bigger week's work was ever performed by any one man before the picnic.

The following epitaph, copied from a Pennsylvania tombstone, has been sent to the Historical Society of that State: "Here lies the body of Margret Fay her would if her could but her couldn't stay, her had bad legs and a baddish cough, it were her legs as carried her off."

Two white boys and a negro in Gerard went possum hunting, the negro furnishing the dogs. Next day the darkey was asked how they came out. "Kocht four possums," "Well, what did you get?" "Dunno Massa, yer see we's gwine in cahoot, and kocht four possums." "Dunno, Massa, yer see we's gwine in cahoot, and kocht four possums. Mars Jim tuck two, and Mars Mack two, and as we's gwine in cahoot, I recon I gits de cahoot."

While some boys were skating on one of the slips up the river, a gentleman noticed one on the bank who looked longingly, but who had no means of enjoying the sport. "Well, bub, haven't you any skates?" asked the man. "No, s'r." "Why not?" "Cause mother says I ain't prepared to die, and father says he needs the money to buy him some undershirts." was the lonesome reply.

A country gentleman was strolling out with a cockney, a genue cockney, when they finally approached a meadow in which was standing a glorious crop of hay. The cockney gazed at it wonderingly. It wasn't grass, in wasn't wheat, it wasn't turnip tops. "Vy, vavever does you call this stuff?" said he to his companion. "That? why hay, to be sure," was the reply. "Hay!" exclaimed he, "Come, that's cutting it a lit'le too thick. If that's hay, just show me the hay-corns-come, now."

At the breakfast table, the other morning, a Detroit landlady gave Mr. Jones a severe look and said: "Mr. Jones, I understand you have been circulating injurious reports about my house." "How, madam?" "I understand that you said you had used better butter than I have here to grease wagons with." "I did say so, madam, but not to injure your house. I have used better butter, madam, to grease wagons, but I wouldn't do it again. I'd sell it to you!" She accepted the apology.

It would seem from the following that there is much need of a School Board at Weardale. A doctor there was lately summoned to a cottage in Teasdale, and found a boy patient in need of his services. "Put out your tongue," said the doctor. The boy stared like an owl. "My good boy," requested the medical man, "let me see your tongue." "Talk English, doctor," put in the mother; and then, turning to her son, she said: "Hoppen thy gobble and push out the lolliker." The boy rolled out his tongue in a moment.

Farmers, livery men and harness makers, who have once used Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, will never use any other, as it is the best to be had.

BUCK'S BRILLIANT STOVES. See better, burn less fuel, give better satisfaction, and are the standard stoves of the day. Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir. EVERY STOVE WARRANTED. BUCK'S Guarantee.

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. GARDEN PESTS. Annually cause the loss of millions in our fields and gardens. In Root's Garden Manual are given practical methods by which to eradicate or avert them. See adv. All About Gardening.

WANTED! Men to travel and sell our goods to DEALERS. No money paid. Address: ROBB & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Farm Stock Advertisements

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

NORMAN HORSES. E. DILLON & CO. Normal, Mo. In 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. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM. ATCHISON, KANSAS. Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale. ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin. Address: GLICK & KNAPP.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO., Importers and Breeders of Norman Horses. Office with Aaron Livingston, Bloomington, Ill. Imported stock for sale on reasonable terms. Address, Shirley, McLean Co., Illinois.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Missouri. BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Thoroughbred Berkshires. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. Bourbon Park.

D. A. ROUNER, Eight miles west of Newark, Missouri, Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Berkshire Hogs, and Long-Wool Sheep. The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phylis, Galatea, Rose Hogs, Rose Mary's, Lady Caroline, Dendemonia, and other good families. RED DUKE 4219 s. H. R. at head of the herd. Correspondence solicited.

THE PREMIUM HAY PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. The Premium Press in the United States, ESTABLISHED IN 1867. NEARLY 1,000 IN USE. This Press is warranted to compress Hay so tight that TEN TONS can be shipped in a railroad box car. Manufactured and for sale by GEORGE ERTEL, Quincy, Ill. Send for circular.

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. Choice Pigs, \$15 to \$25 each. Also, a number of SHORT-HORN BULLS, of good Herd Book Pedigree. The above stock is offered at prices farmers can pay in these hard times. For further particulars write to S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Knox Co., Missouri.

Special offer to Subscribers of the Farmer - We will send the Farmer and Young Pigs for one year to any address. If ordered during January for \$2, thus giving the YOUNG PIGS free to single subscribers.

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, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements. FARE REFUNDED to purchasers of land. Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address: A. S. JOHNSON, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Kansas Land Agency. DOWNS & MERRILL. WE place on sale, WILD LAND AND IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas. Parties desirous of selling, renting, or exchanging property, will do well to place their property on our records. We invite the attention of parties who desire to purchase, to the advantages of our agency for the purchase of Land or Improved Farms in all Parts of Kansas. To parties in the Eastern States who design coming to Kansas, we offer the advantages of full information about Wild Land, or Improved Farms, as also about Government and Railroad Lands. Address: DOWNS & MERRILL, Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES IN Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company. On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest. 20 Per cent DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE. For further information address, John A. Clark, LAND COMMISSIONER, Fort Scott, Kan.

Ho! For Central Kansas. The Celebrated Kaw Indian Reserve now open for actual settlement, on long time Improved Farms are selling very cheap. Kansas has harvested the finest wheat crop of all the States for 1875. Whole fields run from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. Other crops promise large returns. Address: ROBERTS & LINZEE, Council Grove, Kan.

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.

THE KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION. IS an association composed of Capitalists and Business Men, residing in Kansas, duly incorporated by the authority of the State, with a Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided into TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH. The Charter of said Association is for the Term of Twenty-One Years, and confers upon its corporators and their successors full power and authority to transact business in any of the States and Territories of the United States for the following purposes: the promotion of immigration; the organization and maintenance of Boards of Trade and business exchanges; the accumulation and loan of funds; the erection of buildings, and the purchase and sale of real estate.

PRICES OF SHARES. 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, we offer the following liberal rates to clubs when ordered directly from our office: 11 Shares for \$50.00, 22 do 100.00, 33 do 150.00, 44 do 200.00, 55 do 250.00, 66 do 300.00, 77 do 350.00, 88 do 400.00, 99 do 450.00, 100 do 500.00, 110 do 550.00, 120 do 600.00, 130 do 650.00, 140 do 700.00, 150 do 750.00, 160 do 800.00, 170 do 850.00, 180 do 900.00, 190 do 950.00, 200 do 1,000.00.

JOHN M. PRICE, General Manager, Atchison, Kansas. Shares for sale by Jno. M. Claborn, Topeka, Kan. E. FOSS, T. ELLIOTT, F. C. TILTON, G. G. BAILEY. FOSS, ELLIOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ROOM 15, 164 & 166 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, DEERE, MANSUR AND COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS.

Farmers, Keep an Eye on this Space! Look out for Items of Interest offered you during the Season. Osgoe Orange, (new crop) 1 to 5 bu., \$7.50; Ky. Blue Grass, extra clean (fresh), 1 to 5 bu., \$2.00; Alfalfa Clover, the great Clover which does not freeze or dry out, per bu., 40c; per hn., \$20. Also, Timothy Red Clover, White Clover, Alsike Clover, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Millet, Hungarian, Peach Pits, Walnuts, and anything in the Seed line.

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, Autumn & Taylor (Vib ator) Thresher, Sanderaker Wagon, Superior Grain Drill, Taylor Hay Rakes, Canton Clippor Plows, Parlin Cultivators, Crossley Gang and Sulky Plows, Sandwich Corn Shellers, and keep everything in the way of Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers, Challenge Feed Mill, Cutting Boxes, Harrows, Road Scrapers, etc., etc. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, KANSAS CITY, MO.

AND FARM MACHINERY.

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

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

REMOVAL! The Original Wholesale GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE CHICAGO.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE. 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. WE ARE NOT purchasing AGENTS, but OWN and carry in our MAMMOTH House all the classes of goods quoted by us. OUR GOODS are ADAPTED to the wants of the FARMING community. WE ARE ENDORSED by the EXECUTIVE OFFICERS of every STATE GRANGE from Pennsylvania to Oregon. PRICE LISTS, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS, sent FREE upon application. PLEASE CALL and see us when in the city. MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO., Opposite the Matteson House 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY 100 young men and women to learn Book-keeping, Penmanship, etc., to fill positions as Book-keepers, Sundry Book-keepers, Situations guaranteed. Address: With stamp, Cobb's Actual Bus. Coll., Palestine, O. \$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Coets NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me. USEFUL BULLS CHEAP! I WILL SELL, cheap, two young SHORT-HORN BULLS, for which I am able to give credit of pedigree. One is a rich red roan, growing 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: \$30 and \$35. F. D. C. BURN, Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas. WANTED. MEN OF GENTEEL APPEARANCE and business tact, and a cash capital of \$20, \$25, or \$100, for a partial or full partnership in a 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. HAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.