





## Agriculture.

## GROWING CORN IN DRY SEASONS.

I will tell you how I made 50 bushels of corn per acre on an upland field, some years ago, when there was scarcely any rain the entire season through. I first broke the ground with a two-horse plow, in the spring; this was sown ground. Then I cross-plowed it and gave it a few good, genuine harrowings, with an iron tooth harrow. I do not remember how often I plowed and harrowed the ground before planting, but I kept up the process of plowing and harrowing until the ground was well pulverized and much resembled an ash-bed in appearance, and then it was planted. Scarcely a drop of rain came until the corn was up; then I plowed it while dry, and in a short time plowed it again in the dry.

The weather remained dry, scarcely a drop of rain falling. So I gave my corn another good plowing while dry weather continued. I went through it, I believe the fourth time, while the ground was almost burning and scorching hot; then I laid it by to rest, and left its own way the remainder of the season alone. After the last plowing, my corn twisted and shriveled up at a fearful rate, and looked like dying, for the ground was extremely hot and dry, and the sun sent down its burning rays day after day with mighty power, and great heat. But before my corn ceased to live there came a refreshing rain, and the corn put on new life, and the kinks came out of it, and it grew with new vigor.

At gathering time it yielded about 50 bushels per acre, and all because the ground was put in good condition before it was planted, and then because it was tilled during the dry weather which followed through the summer. The corn was ready to silk and tassle when the first rain of the season came, of much importance. Hence I demonstrated the fact that it pays well to prepare ground properly before seed goes into it, and also that it pays well to tend your corn all the same or more so, if possible, when the season is dry.

This corn was not manured, and the ground was only moderately good and productive in common seasons. Had I not properly prepared the ground before planting, and then had I not given my corn proper cultivation during the dry weather, which ensued, I certainly would not have raised a half crop. But we find by experiment that good cultivation, generally if not always, pays best. Then we say to farmers and gardeners to see that your ground is well plowed and harrowed and put in proper condition for growth of crops of all kinds before your seed goes into the ground. Certainly half the battle is fought before you sow and plant your crops. For when your ground is well pulverized before the seed goes into it, it saves a vast amount of trouble and hard labor afterwards.

When ground is well pulverized before planting, it enables the young and tiny roots to lay hold of the soil with much more ease, and with greater vigor soon after germination than when your ground is rough, lumpy and cloddy. When it is well prepared before sowing or planting, the power of capillary attraction is greatly increased in your soil, and hence it remains in a moist condition much longer time after a rain than when in a bad state of cultivation.—Jacob H. Bruner, in *Indiana Farmer*.

## THE NEWER POTATOES.

Having seen no reports in your paper this fall, of the varieties of potatoes which the public have had on trial, I venture a few notes on our own experience, hoping it may stimulate others to do likewise, and that your readers may be helped in deciding which are the best suited to their wants. The past season being very favorable for the potato crop in most sections, it is not expected that any astonishingly large yields will be reported, yet I think the comparative merits of different varieties may be judged as accurately as though the season had been the best.

Brownell's Beauty is the oldest variety which I care to mention, and I have only to say that it has been losing in favor rapidly, during the last two years—particularly on account of its yielding very meagre returns compared with what it did two or three years ago. In fact I have never known a potato to degenerate so rapidly in yielding powers as this has done.

Brownell's Eureka still yields bountifully but it is not a good keeper. I have had to carry more poor potatoes of this variety out of the cellar than any other. They seem to be affected with a dry rot, which may have been caused by the ground on which they were grown not being adapted to the variety. Aside from this they grow rather too rough for market use.

Brownell's Superior is a smooth red variety raised from the seed ball by Mr. B. since either of the above mentioned, and so far as I have tried it, (my experience being limited to two seasons) surpasses either of them for general good qualities, with no particular fault yet discovered.

The Snowflake still holds the reputation, gained two years ago, of being a first-class potato in every respect. It is a particularly fine baking variety. The Ruby, a more recent production of Mr. Pringle than the Snowflake, is not second to it in any of the requirements of a first-class potato, and has the advantage (for our market at least) of being red, or a pinkish color instead of white. I have given it but one year's trial, but so far am much pleased with it in every respect.

The Early Ohio was sent out by Mr. Gregory of Marblehead, last season. It is about the color of Early Rose, but differs from it in shape, being round oblong, fully as round at one end as the other. It is the earliest, and also the best early potato I ever grew. It is a very productive, grows to a large size, and fully matures at least ten days in advance of the Rose and Early Vermont.

The Victor was sent out last season from Ohio. It was extensively advertised in all the agricultural journals, in small quantities only, but at large prices. So great were the claims made for it that I thought it probably a humbug, got up for speculation, but was finally induced to plant a barrel of them. They were cut into one and a half pieces, and planted on sandy, flat land, in hills three feet each way, putting two pieces in each hill. The seed was not received until very late and was not planted till June 3, most potatoes at the date being large enough to hoe. They were cultivated by horse twice each way and left until about one foot high, when I ran a double-mould board horse-hoe through one way and killed them up high. No hand-hoeing was done on them, and as they came up late, after the bugs had concentrated their forces upon other patches, we did not find it necessary to spend any time in hunting or killing bugs. The results of this decidedly cheap method of cultivation far exceeded our expectations:

for upon digging them we found the ground filled with the largest and handiest tubers which it has been my fortune to see in a long time. The yield was about eighty bushels, which amount we are confident would have been greatly enlarged had the seed been spread over more ground and the season been in the least favorable. I picked out forty potatoes which made a bushel by weight, for exhibition at our county fairs. They are very smooth and not scraggy; eyes very even with the surface, so as to be scarcely perceptible. Color, bluish pink, with an occasional white spot. One or two specimens of the crop were almost entirely white, with a blue spot just large enough to identify the variety. The inside of the tubers is very white and they cook dry. Taken altogether they are the most promising late potato I have seen, and I have probably raised one hundred varieties, including nearly all the lauded new varieties, within the last three years. I am not acquainted with the originator and I have no interest in this potato more than the other varieties of which I write.

The Acme, which originated with Mr. Comp-ton, who also sent out the Surprise, is decidedly the latest potato I ever saw. It keeps fresh and sound with but little tendency to grow until very late in summer, and is in consequence the best eating potato late in spring I have grown. The vines grow very large, and continue green until the frost kills them down. The tubers are white. Usually not very large ones are found, and very few small, they being above medium, and very even in size.

The Ohio Beauty, from Geo. W. Campbell of Delaware, Ohio, is a fine looking potato externally, is productive and in every way desirable, except that it has a tendency, with me at least, to grow hollow at the centre, a fault, by the way, which I have never seen in the Victor, Acme, Ruby or Early Ohio.

The Paragon is an early, white, kidney-shaped potato, very beautiful in appearance, and of fair yielding qualities. It is in every way good, but I have discovered nothing extraordinary about it.

The Alpha has been extolled as the earliest potato in existence; and I do not say that it is not, but as it has proved an entire failure with me for two years, I am going to give it up. It matters little how early a potato is if it is not worth digging when ripe. The Mahopac, Genesee, County King, Oatka, Royal Gem, and several others, were planted in small quantities upon a piece of ground so completely scorched by the drouth that we could not reasonably expect much of them, but in comparing with some of the above-named varieties we could see nothing very remarkable in any of the last named.—J. F. Tillinghast, in *Country Gentleman*.

## Farm Stock.

## FEEDING ANIMALS.

In all stock feeding, the feeder expects to realize some return for the labor expended and the feed consumed. This return may be expected in labor, in the growth of the animal, in milk, or in wool; but in whatever form he may desire his profit, allowance must be made for a certain consumption of food from which no direct return is to be expected. A certain amount of food is necessary to supply the continual waste of the animal system; and if only this amount of food is furnished to the animal it will make no return at all; or if it does it will be at the expense of the animal in some other particular, and leave it, permanently reduced in some important particulars.

The only real profit to be derived from the food of animals is, therefore, obtained only from the amount consumed in excess of that which is necessary to supply the daily waste of the animal frame. The amount necessary to meet this running expense, so to speak, of the animal system, will vary with the age, condition and breed of the animal fed and with the degree of heat or cold to which it is exposed. But this demand must first be met before there is anything left for profits. If it requires an equivalent of three per cent of the weight of the animal each day to meet this demand; then the animal must eat an equivalent of four per cent of its weight daily in order to return in labor, milk, etc., an equivalent of 25 per cent of the food consumed. From this it appears that liberal feeding is the only profitable feeding that can be done. In this case there is emphatically "that which withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty."

The purpose for which an animal is fed will determine to some extent the kind of food to be employed in the process. If young and growing animals are to be fed with a view to insuring a vigorous growth, such food should be chosen as contains a large per cent of bone material, such as the phosphates, etc., but if the design is to fatten the animal fed, the food employed should contain a larger proportion of the carbohydrates, starch, sugar, etc. If labor is to be performed, or wool is to be grown the food want to contain a large share of what are known as albuminoids, or protein bodies. When milk is the object sought, in as much as it contains a portion of all these substances the food should consist of a fair mixture of all these ingredients, of course of all these substances are found in greater less abundance in all the ordinary kinds of animal food, but they exist in very unlike proportion, and in feeding for a specific purpose that food should be chosen that will furnish the desired substances in the greater proportion. This question is worthy the study of every one who has, or is likely to have, the care of live stock. I may recur to this subject in future articles. L. G. T. Hutchinson, Kansas.

## SHORT-HORN BREEDERS IN CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the American Association of Breeders of Short Horns met in St. Louis on the 6th inst., with a not large attendance, but still with a fair representation from the States and Canada. The President Mr. J. K. Pickrell, of Illinois, delivered a very able address, and a pointed and pertinent paper by Judge Henry Craven of Indiana, was read. It embraces many practical points. It was freely discussed, and an effort was made to suppress

its publication as it could not be endorsed by all the delegates.

The discussion ran off into what constitutes a Short-horn pedigree to entitle it to record in the book. This subject was taken up by the convention upon the following resolution of Judge T. C. Jones, of Ohio, which was offered at Toronto last winter and action upon it postponed until this session:

*Resolved*, That animals whose pedigrees show descent from imported ancestry, or as many as seven crosses of approved blood, are entitled to registry in the herd book.

The following was offered by Claud Mathews, of Ind., as a substitute for the above:

*Resolved*, That important animals, whose descent show not less than five, and American cattle of seven crosses of approved and recorded blood, shall be entitled to registry in the herd book.

Several amendments and substitutes followed, some wishing to lower the standard to four crosses of American cattle, and some to raise it to ten. The substitute of Mr. Mathews, however, was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by J. R. Page, of New York, was once rejected, and upon a re-consideration was adopted:

*Whereas*, A considerable number of pedigrees are excluded from the herd book by the rule adopted at Indianapolis by this association, because they are incorrectly traced to particular imported female ancestors, and are in that respect false, and,

*Whereas*, These animals have been bred for many years in good faith, and recorded and sold as short-horns, by reputable breeders, and apparently have all the characteristics of well bred short-horns, satisfactory to both breeders and buyers; Therefore,

*Resolved*, As an amendment to the rule adopted at Indianapolis by this association, that whenever errors not intended as frauds are discovered in pedigrees of animals which have been bred and recorded as short-horns, the descendants of such animals shall be entitled to record in future, provided the females have five crosses of recorded or recorded bulls, and the males have six of such crosses, and that males with such pedigrees, which have been recorded previous to the discovery of the error, shall be retained on record.

Subsequently the association voted to rescind all rules adopted, and leave the editors of the herd book free to record what they saw fit.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election passed off very quietly with the following results: President—Hon. David Christie, Paris, Ont. Vice President—B. B. Groom, Winchester, Ky., and J. H. Kinsinger, Clarksville, Mo. Sec'y—S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind. Treasurer—Claude Mathews, Clinton, Ind. A full board of directors was elected, among whom was John Gibson, Esq., of Litchfield, Minnesota.

## WHO IS THE BREEDER?

Alex. Charles moved to rescind the resolution of the association declaring the owner of a cow at the time of calving to be the breeder. Carried, and on motion of Col. L. P. Muir, it was resolved that the owner of the cow at the time of copulating should be considered the breeder.

## Political.

## COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

In the *St. Joseph's Weekly Herald* we note the following:

"There is now \$108,925 in the permanent school fund uninvested. The school board has seen fit to disregard the law which requires the fund to be invested in State or United States bonds. The school board has, in this regard, exercised an unwarrantable power. By a similar neglect to invest the fund, not long ago, they invited Lappin's forgeries and steals, but that loss to the State, (the theft, court expenses, legislative investigation and printing cannot be much less than \$30,000), has taught the board nothing—nothing but to neglect and disobey one of the safest and best laws on the statute books. State bonds and United States bonds are known to be good, and that is the chief requisite with such a fund as the school fund. There are many poor school boards now in the Treasurer's office, placed there by school boards. They ought to teach the lesson that safety, not high interest, is what is imperatively demanded. The present law should stand, and a penalty be attached to the failure to obey it. Wild-cat securities are becoming tedious."

We call attention to the following from the Constitution of the State of Kansas. Art. VI.

"Sec. 3 The proceeds of all lands that have been or may be granted by the United States to the State, for the support of schools, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an act of congress distributing the proceeds of public lands among the several States of the Union, approved September 4, A. D. 1841, and all estates of persons dying without heir or will, and such per cent, as may be granted by congress on the sale of lands in this State, shall be the common property of the State, and shall be a perpetual school fund, which shall not be diminished, but the interest of which, together with all the rents of the lands, and such other means as the legislature may provide, by tax or otherwise, shall be involuntarily appropriated to the support of common schools."

Also to Art. XV. Sec. 1. Laws, 1876.

"Section 1. The board of commissioners for the management of the State permanent school and university funds shall have the power, and it is hereby made their duty, from time to time to invest any moneys belonging to such funds in the bonds of the State of Kansas or of the United States, and they shall give preference to the bonds of the State of Kansas whenever the same can be procured most advantageously to the said funds, and shall not pay for any State or United States bonds higher rates than the cash rates current at the date of purchase in the New York stock markets."

Also an extract from a letter from Donnell, Lawson & Co., Fiscal agents for Kansas, to Hon. D. W. Wilder, auditor of the State of Kansas, dated Nov. 6, 1875, copied from the auditor's report of 1875.

"The six and seven-per-cent. bonds of the State cannot be purchased from the present owners, and the only ones we know of that could be bought, are held at 105 and accrued interest."

In another letter dated July 15, 1875, from the same source, to auditor Wilder, is the following:

"The 5-20s of 1868, being an old issue are most valuable. We did not get in this issue by express to day, by forward to-morrow, with suit of etc. We paid 19 1/2 for the 187 1/2 was bid and 19 3/4 as Wards of one per cent. by 1/2 of

We are, respectfully,

It is also a fact that the cities have not average of 100,000 during the past year.

It is evident that the State bonds, has not been purchased at par, the school fund cannot be aided, in any portion of the annual school to pay premium on the same, it must inevitably be a heavy support of the common schools.

We learn that the common schools have been managed during the past year forty or fifty thousand dollars. State bonds at par, the school fund cannot be aided, in any portion of the annual school to pay premium on the same, it must inevitably be a heavy support of the common schools.

Whether the alibi or wrong, violated law, public to decide.

Again ex-auditor, commissioners, The school fund, and steals, etc., etc.

We read in the *St. Joseph's Weekly Herald* for 1876, the following:

"Your attention is called to the fact that the State has made accessible, in youth, to all, of every class; the school, which should qualify the farmer's boy to become, in manhood, a careful and accurate keeper of his own accounts, and to be prudent and correct in estimates of expenses and profits; as, from year to year, and from season to season, he makes up his judgment as to what branch of husbandry, whether of crops, or what line of stock should engage his attention and employ his labor; a ground work of education which should make him an intelligent observer of the facts in nature which his occupation gives him superior advantages for observing; which should give him some knowledge of political institutions and civil government, enabling him to become an intelligent citizen, capable of understanding the bearing of, and of expressing his views concerning, this measure or that, affecting taxation and the principles of human rights."

The school which should qualify the farmer's girl to have some sense of what food and raiment cost, and to have the practical ability to set down in writing, in plain words and figures, items of such cost, and to throw such items into orderly and appropriate forms of account; the school which should store her mind with such facts concerning social life, domestic science, household economy, and general womanly duty, as will lead on to a future school course, after school days, as shall prove the common school course to have opened up a life of study and thoughtfulness, leading on to that development of true womanhood, which, in all ages, has been the brightest adornment of civilization."

It is chiefly, as I have said, because of the inferiority to the farmer's common schools, compared with the common schools of the city, that city children have the advantage over country children in matters of education. The city school is kept nine months in the year—the country school six months; skilled teachers are employed in the city, instead of novices. Intelligent and watchful supervision is had over the city schools. The aggregation of numbers in the city, admits of a grading into classes for instruction, giving the teacher personal power over the pupil two-fold greater than can be exerted by the country teacher. The city school is supplied with libraries, cabinets of specimens, and apparatus, of which the country school is deficient.

It is but a ground work of education, which can be laid in any school. The ground work of the farmer's school education, should be such as to lead him to become, throughout his whole life, after leaving school, a thoughtful student of books, and of passing events; and an intelligent observer of nature's teachings. With such an educational outstart, he has, in important respects, vastly the advantage of his brother whose residence is in the town; for, coupled with the educational privileges, I have mentioned as belonging to the town, are disturbing and demoralizing elements; frivolities, temptations and allurements to dissipation and vice, not in the farmer's way; and which, in far too many instances make shipwreck, not only of all educational acquirements, but of moral character and of life itself.

The placid life of the farmer whose early educational privileges have opened wide before him the book of nature through the eyes of elementary science, is one of thought and observation, of study and contemplation, which fall to no other employment, and which should, and I am proud to be able to say, often does, under all disadvantages, lead to such development of mind as to bring to its possession the highest attributes of wisdom, and to add to character the best and noblest traits allotted to man.

It was that the farming class might meet the educational disadvantages, to which I have referred, and by co-operative effort overcome them, that the founders of the order of Patrons of Husbandry so emphatically put in contemplation systematic educational work; educational work to be organized and carried forward, by all just means within the power of the members of the order.

The carrying out of this part of our declaration has hitherto remained in abeyance; it stands too much as a dead letter upon our ritual.

I do not say that the order of Patrons has done nothing educational. Far from it. Incidentally, educational results have come from the organization, valuable beyond estimation. The ordinary work of the order, the formal work, the business routine, and incidental discussions, all tend to educate; while, in some granges, libraries are established, instructive essays are read at meetings, and discussions are held upon practical topics relating to the farmer's work and that of his household. The admission of women to membership in this order, has led to social results of an educational character, which all recognize as having well compensated for all the organization has cost its membership.

But, so far as relates to systematic and well organized work for the advancement of education among ourselves and for our children, but little has been done. The grange in Kansas has done as much of such work as that of any other State; possibly more. As a step toward such organized work, and for the object of obtaining information which should lead to well directed effort, especially as regards the education of our children, the Kansas State Grange, at its last annual meeting appointed an educational committee, under the following proceedings:

"We, your Committee, on Good of the Order, would recommend:

"That a Committee of three on Education, be appointed by this Grange, to investigate the Common School System, and course of instruction pursued

Wilder's statement, and no conclusion to be drawn from it, nor action to be passed on the same.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.—Miss Lucretia publican and Rev. Edward early talent. It is doubtful if on the School board. This charge proper have admiral position—and first, in favor of selection of the most made. Miss Lucretia transferred to be played abolition very attracted the attention of her to Antioch college with him. Miss L. M. Peattie Dr. S. G. Howe once more, whether he ever knew. Abby Matly more energy, spirited enterpriser, a man. It was his best name four men on Board of equal of these women I have that they invariably wrought. Yet publicans nor cities had the ask that the vacancy be by Miss should be filled by a woman, and defeated by the Demos. This woman on the Board instead of which the experience began—a we owe to the opposition that the absurd antics of few women leaders, rather than the failure chosen by the people Boston the capacity of their sex.

ITICS.—MALE P. Hale Re-tizens' of the Hale, and lit he rece but e experimen oard ca Bos-t because dis- their s they acquit the say th not, at f placine se- sentations one rturnate been made. Miss Lucretia transferred to be played abolition very attracted the attention of her to Antioch college with him. Miss L. M. Peattie Dr. S. G. Howe once more, whether he ever knew. Abby Matly more energy, spirited enterpriser, a man. It was his best name four men on Board of equal of these women I have that they invariably wrought. Yet publicans nor cities had the ask that the vacancy be by Miss should be filled by a woman, and defeated by the Demos. This woman on the Board instead of which the experience began—a we owe to the opposition that the absurd antics of few women leaders, rather than the failure chosen by the people Boston the capacity of their sex.

EDUCATION.—A report ready F. G. Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Grange, Dec. 13th, 1876.

The declaration of Principles National Grange contains the following specifications of the objects of the order of Husbandry:

"We shall advance the cause among ourselves, and for our children, means within our power. We espouse for our agricultural and industrial practical agriculture, domestic sciences which adorn the home, be taught in study."

The Preamble to the constitution National Grange declares, that "the ultimate object of this organization is to expand its aims to lighten labor by diffusing its aims, and purposes to expand the beautiful law the Great Creator has in the universe, and to enlarge creative wisdom and power."

Patrons of Agr.

EDUCATION.—A report ready F. G. Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Grange, Dec. 13th, 1876.

The declaration of Principles National Grange contains the following specifications of the objects of the order of Husbandry:

"We shall advance the cause among ourselves, and for our children, means within our power. We espouse for our agricultural and industrial practical agriculture, domestic sciences which adorn the home, be taught in study."

The Preamble to the constitution National Grange declares, that "the ultimate object of this organization is to expand its aims to lighten labor by diffusing its aims, and purposes to expand the beautiful law the Great Creator has in the universe, and to enlarge creative wisdom and power."

Patrons of Agr.

EDUCATION.—A report ready F. G. Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Grange, Dec. 13th, 1876.

The declaration of Principles National Grange contains the following specifications of the objects of the order of Husbandry:

"We shall advance the cause among ourselves, and for our children, means within our power. We espouse for our agricultural and industrial practical agriculture, domestic sciences which adorn the home, be taught in study."

The Preamble to the constitution National Grange declares, that "the ultimate object of this organization is to expand its aims to lighten labor by diffusing its aims, and purposes to expand the beautiful law the Great Creator has in the universe, and to enlarge creative wisdom and power."



January 3, 1877.

in our High Schools and Colleges, with a view to recommending any changes that in their judgment may be needed, and devising a course of instruction and course of study best suited to bring practical knowledge and useful information within reach of the children of the agricultural classes, and to report at the next annual meeting of the State Grange.

The members of the committee appointed under the above proceedings are F. G. Adams, of Shawnee county; S. M. Wood, of Chase county, and H. G. Reynolds, of Marshall county.

I am before you now to give an account of the work of the committee. We have pursued our inquiries in such manner as we could; not being engaged in educational occupations, but following the pursuits of industry. We have had access to the information contained in national, state, and local educational reports. We have observed in some measure the inside work of schools, as they are now conducted in the State. We have consulted, in a direct manner, the views of many leading educators in the country, as we have also the views of leading members of our order throughout the country. We have endeavored to bring into our report the best views of the foremost educators and educational thinkers in the land.

It is due to the other members of the committee, and proper that I should say, that circumstances have prevented much co-operation on the part of the members in gathering the materials, and in the preparation of this report. While, through correspondence the other brothers appointed on the committee have given full expression in support of the general views embodied in the report, they cannot be properly charged with any responsibility for its details.

I shall now present to you the practical points which the investigation has brought under observation, and shall largely illustrate them by a presentation of the testimony and the views of others.

## EDUCATIONAL INQUIRIES.

The testimony presented comes in considerable part in the form of answers to inquiries presented by us, based upon the following explanatory statement, contained in a circular employed by us:

"In making up the required recommendations the Kansas Grange Educational Committee have chosen to invite the opinions of others, upon some practical points involved in the subject of inquiry. Added to the views of persons eminent in educational experience, we seek to obtain the opinions of others outside of educational employments, who, from their occupations and business intercourse have so come in communication with agricultural people as to have obtained a knowledge of the results of, and the defects in the education imparted in our common schools.

"We find that, of the children attending the common schools in Kansas, and the same must be measurably true in respect to other states,—fifty-nine per cent. are of the agricultural class. Taking the children of all industrial classes together, agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and laboring, these children constitute eighty-eight per cent. of all the children of the state. Common School education should therefore be adjusted to the needs of these classes; making up as they do so great a proportion of the people. Under existing conditions the basis of Common School education must be essentially the same for all classes.

Children do not attend the Common Schools for an average period of more than five and one-half years, of six months each year. In other words the children of the industrial classes do not receive more than an average of thirty-three months of school education altogether. The maximum period is but little more than twice that length of time. The course of study is confined almost wholly to reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and English grammar.

The inquiries which we present for your consideration, bear upon the following suggestions:

That the educational work now done in these schools, is,

1st, Superficial in its character,

2d, Defective in method, and

3d, Narrow in its scope.

That, in respect to arithmetic and geography, the range of particulars is too broad; taking in, in detail, unimportant subjects and necessitating a superficial study of important ones.

That penmanship, and study calculated to impart an ability to speak and write the English language correctly, are sadly neglected.

That the study of English grammar, so-called, is carried to great lengths, in a manner but little calculated to induce correct expression in speaking and writing the English language.

That the whole time occupied with the branches taught, is much greater than should be; and that if such studies were brought within proper limits, time would be afforded for the study of the elements of some of the branches of natural science, some knowledge of which is essential to an intelligent pursuit of agricultural and mechanical employments."

This circular was addressed to the officers of the National Grange, to the Masters and most of the Secretaries of the State Granges, to quite a number of State and other Superintendents of Public Instruction, and to editors of Agricultural and Educational publications.

The responses to our inquiries surprised us by evidence of a very general educational awakening throughout the country in support of the views indicated by us,—evidence that a very lively shaking up of effete educational dry bones has, in many quarters, for quite a period been going on in the interest of a useful and practical education, in place of the dull memorizing, disciplinary, routine methods invented and fossilized in a former educational age.

The responses come more from educators than from agriculturists. The agriculturists forcibly state their dissatisfaction with existing systems. Educators acknowledge the impeachment, and exhibit too, a most earnest thoughtfulness and study in respect to the remedy.

## GENERALLY DEFECTIVE.

As to the fact that education, in our common schools, is generally defective, the testimony from all quarters affirms the charge: the testimony is overwhelming and conclusive. And I quote first from the highest authorities found in educational reports.

Says the Board of Education, of the State of Massachusetts, in its annual report to the Legislature for 1870,—"The public school system of New England, so well adapted to a former state of society fails to meet the demands of our modern civilization."

Hon. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, commenting upon this declaration, pronounces it to be "the indictment of the thinkers of today against the present school system."

Says the Massachusetts Board of Education, again, in 1872:—"How to educate our children and secure the best results, with the greatest economy of time and expense, is the great problem of the day, and demands the best thoughts of all our educators. There is an opinion prevalent among such educators that, while our schools are doing a great and noble work, they are not accomplishing all that might reasonably be expected of them."

If a portion of the time wasted, and worse than wasted, in the attempt to memorize the endless and senseless details of geography and history, the technicalities of grammar, at an age when they cannot be understood, and long examples in mental arithmetic, which, with their complicated solutions, must be given with closed book, and in precise, logical terms, could be given to some studies that would really interest the children, develop their perceptive powers, accustom them to the correct use of language, and be of real practical value to them in after life, more satisfactory results than are now attained would be exhibited at the close of the child's school life."

The following is of recent date, from a member of our own order, Brother Z. E. Jameson, chairman of the Educational Committee of the State Grange of Vermont.

He says in a letter to your committee dated IRASBURG, Vt., Dec. 3d, 1876.

WORTHY BROTHER: Your educational circular with your letter is at hand.

It would seem reasonable that, the newer settled

States should receive valuable aid and ideas from those which have been settled a longer time. Yet the reverse is likely to be true, as the old and stupid, stay in such a State as Vermont, and an army of young men and women have gone West, right from the schools, and have, with their higher ideas, found a more favorable place to work, and aid in moulding growing institutions.

You ask what we are doing in Vermont. I do not know of a common school in Vermont that has much furniture beside a water pail, tin cup and a rickety chair, except the immovable desks and blackboard. Occasionally outline maps are hung upon the wall.

Writing, in some schools, is not taught at all, some terms, while with the change of teachers it will be taught other terms so far as to have a time to write for those who buy copy books and to set copies for those who bring paper.

The schools are small in this country, averaging less than twenty scholars in daily attendance in each school. These are of all ages from four to twenty years old, and of various grades of ability and naturally make many classes, so that ten minutes or so are all that can be allowed each class. They read, spell and recite geography, arithmetic and grammar. Nothing is taught of music or drawing, or of the soil, stones, vegetation, birds, insects or anything relating to any craft or vocation. The better the teacher is educated, the less inclined she is to consider industrial pursuits worthy of being taught. I say she, as a majority of teachers in common schools are females.

The education the common people get does not enable them to exercise that fearless, independent action that should result from independent thought and a consciousness of existing wrongs.

That is, in cautions, conventions, and legislatures the best farmers are not much for the ordinary lawyer; and the mass of farmers are as helpless to demand and secure their rights by speaking or writing as children in swaddling clothes. There are about 80,000 children in the State and the cost of schools is annually about \$600,000, yet from this great taxation and this number of scholars, if there are a dozen farmers manufactured that can exert the influence of one second-rate lawyer, the fact does not appear. Our present system does not allow of a thorough education, without driving from the mind a love of the farm, and a respect for all manual labor."

—So much from the east as to educational defects. I now turn to the West. Having received information to its population largely of the activity and intelligence drained from the East, it is, as Brother Jameson suggests, taking the lead in bringing forward educational views in the interest of agricultural education.

Hon. Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Illinois, in his annual report for 1876, makes a most forcible arraignment of the defects in the common schools of the country.

This Report is a very able one, and has attracted the attention of the educators and thinkers of the whole country, and with almost universal commendation. Says the editor of the Atlantic Monthly Magazine, for February last, in a lengthy review of this report:—"Mr. Bateman discourses in a manner after our own heart upon the great subjects of what the common schools should do for the masses of their pupils, and what should be their course of study to this end."

I quote briefly from Mr. Bateman's report:—"Look at the facts as they have existed in this State from the beginning of the free-school system and for years before. What have been the studies prescribed by law? Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and United States history. Who first marked out this course of study, or what considerations led to its original adoption and subsequent tenacious retention, does not appear. But if the author of this common-school curriculum is still living, a contemplation of its results will hardly induce him to come forth and claim the honor of his achievement."

It is if we were distinctly proposed to devise a scheme whereby the whole of the youth of the State spent the whole of their school going life upon the famous seven branches of the old Illinois law, to the practical exclusion of everything else, must be regarded as a reasonably successful solution of the problem. \* \* It is not to be denied that the confidence of our people in that great American institution, the public school, is in danger of being disturbed, nor is this state of things peculiar to Illinois, but is substantially common to all the States and to the whole country. Doubts, questionings, murmurs of discontent, mingled with voices of direct opposition or appeals for reconstruction and improvement, are coming up from every quarter of the Union."

And in illustration of his position Mr. Bateman gives extracts from an extensive correspondence with parents of different classes and occupations, in which are described the miserable failures of the public schooling as regards individual children of the individual writers.

## TO BE CONTINUED.

## CO-OPERATION.

I desire to call the attention of Subordinate Granges and all members of our Order, to the subject of co-operation, and to invite your careful and thoughtful examination and consideration of the plans and recommendations of the National Grange upon this subject, which will be found in the Journal of Proceedings of that body, (published in pamphlet form) and the "Grange papers" throughout the country. And also, to the action of our State Grange at its last session, upon the same subject.

The State Grange, acting in accordance with the recommendation of the National Grange, directed the organization of a State Co-operative Association, and a temporary organization has, under the direction of the Executive Committee, been secured. Canvassers for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to capital stock have been appointed, and all other preliminaries arranged, and it now remains for the subordinate Granges and membership, after being fully advised as to the general plan recommended by the National and adopted by the State Grange, to determine, by the amount of stock subscribed, the success or failure of this enterprise. Unity of action, guarantees success and a failure on the part of the membership to unite their efforts, the reverse.

I desire to further call the attention of all good Patrons, to the well known fact, that the business feature of our Order was no part of the original purpose of the organization; but was engrafted on the parent stock at a later day, at the earnest solicitation of the membership; and that the plans and suggestions for the building up of this feature of the Order, furnished from time to time by those having the management and direction of our business relations, have been productive of successful results, or the reverse, just in proportion as we have given or withheld our encouragement, patronage and support; excepting, perhaps, in some instances, where incompetent or unworthy persons have been selected as the business agent, which will sometimes occur in all business transactions, without regard to the auspices under which carried on.

WM. SIMS, M. K. S. G.

## THE LATE STATE GRANGE MEETING.

The last session of the State Grange was more purely a business meeting than any heretofore held in the State. The delegates were in earnest and enthusiastic, and worked without pay, or hope of pay, from the treasury of the State Grange. A large number of them came at their own expense, some even coming 150 miles with their own conveyance. During the whole of the four days' session, we did not hear even a doubt expressed of the ultimate success of the Grange movement in Kansas. Profiting by the experience of preceding sessions, nearly all of the work was arranged and mapped out in the committee room, thereby saving valuable time and doing better work, than by leaving the bulk of the work for the regular sessions. The Executive Committee was reduced to three members, a more convenient number, and certainly less expensive than that for the last two years. Deputies and Lecturers were authorized to settle with, and reinstate delinquent and dormant Granges. This was a move in the right direction, as there is only about one-third of the Granges in the State that are paying their dues, the rest being about equally divided between "delinquent" and "dormant," and it needed some action on the part of the State Grange looking to their reinstatement. Much other business was transacted, which will eventually result in great good to the Order. This was unquestionably the most business-like and harmonious session of the State Grange ever held in Kansas.

## MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE.

The fourth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange, was held at Meadville, Dec. 12, 1876. The attendance was very large and great interest was manifested in the work they had to do. There were several hundred visiting members present.

The following officers were elected:

Col. Victor E. Piollet, of Wysox, Bradford county, Master; D. C. Kennedy, Erie county, Overseer; S. R. Downing, Chester county, Lecturer; J. C. Henderson, Crawford county, Steward; A. D. Munn, Bradford county, Assistant Steward; W. T. Emerson, Erie county, Chaplain; William Yocum, Berks county, Treasurer; R. H. Thomas, Cumberland county, Secretary; J. G. Rosenberry, Bucks county, Gate Keeper; Mrs. J. D. L. Smith, Clinton county, Ceres; Mrs. H. Townsend, Delaware county, Pomona; Mrs. A. B. Finson, Crawford county, Flora; Mrs. R. P. Miller, Crawford county, Lady Assistant Steward; T. H. Allison, Kittanning, Armstrong county; R. A. Travis, Brookville, Jefferson county; M. L. Catlin, Montrose, Susquehanna county, Executive Committee.

## MEETING OF THE MARYLAND STATE GRANGE.

This Grange met at Annapolis, December 12, 1876. It was one of the most interesting meetings ever held by that body. The reports from the ex-Committee and State Agent, showed that the State agency, under the management of Bro. H. O. Devries, was in a very flourishing condition. The Patrons in sixteen counties out of twenty-three, had organized county Granges. Owing to the long continued illness of Bro. Woodruff, he was compelled to offer his resignation as Overseer, which was accepted, and Bro. Lewis L. Waters was elected to that office. In the report of the Executive Committee we find the following:

"We felt it our duty to oppose the international co-operation reported to the National Grange by our Worthy Master, and endorsed by the Committee on Co-operation in their report; and after its passage by a small majority near the close of the session, we, in connection with the representatives of Texas and Mississippi, entered our formal protest."

The report was adopted.

MEETING OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE GRANGE.

The fourth annual session of the above Grange was held at Trenton, N. J., December 12, 1876. Nearly every county was represented. The proposed amendments to the National Constitution were adopted, except the one in regard to biennial sessions. The dues of the State Grange were raised. Wm. S. Taylor, of Burlington county, was elected Master and Wm. C. Kates was elected Secretary. The Grange in this State is in a prosperous condition.

MEETING OF THE WEST VIRGINIA STATE GRANGE.

This body assembled in Wheeling, Nov. 1st, 1876, and elected the following officers:

B. M. Kitchen, of Berkeley county, Master; L. T. Stone, of Wetzel county, Overseer; T. Butler, of Jefferson county, Lecturer; J. G. Garrett, of Harrison county, Steward; G. H. Davis, of Doddridge county, Assistant Steward; P. T. L. Queen, of Lewis county, Chaplain; B. C. Cushman, of Berkeley county, Treasurer; James E. Hall, of Barbour county, Secretary; Sanford Mason, of Barbour county, Gate Keeper.

The following were elected as ex-Committee:

Col. R. W. Baylor, Jefferson county, Chairman; M. Crow, of Jackson county, for two years; J. D. Whitman, of Ohio county, for two years; J. H. Light, of Berkeley county, for one year; Samuel Hatfield, of Ritchie county, for one year.

The report of the Secretary showed 378 subordinate Granges organized in the State, with a membership of 10,872. Sixty-eight Granges were organized during the past year, and twelve Pomona or County Granges.

The meeting was well attended by delegates from nearly all parts of the State.

## IMPORTANT TO GRANGERS

And All Consumers.

Harper Brothers,  
Wholesale Grocers,

44 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.,

MAKE a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Teas, Coffees, Spices, Fruits and General Groceries in all desired quantities, at Wholesale Prices, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Circulars, with full explanations and price lists are now ready and will be sent to any person requesting the same.

## CAUTION

To Farmers and all others who put bars upon wire fences, making a barbed wire fence, and to all manufacturers and dealers in fence bars and barbed wire.

You are hereby notified, that in putting bars upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in bars or barbed wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66,182, 67,317, 74,379, 84,062, 153,963, 157,124, 157,528, 1,036,649, 6,914, and other patents. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, Coburn and Thacher, Chicago, Illinois, or of our counsel, THOS. H. DODGE, Worcester, Mass.

WASHBURN & MOEN MANUFACTURERS OF  
Worcester, Mass.

L. L. ELLWOOD & CO., De Kalb, Ill.  
Sole owners and manufacturers, to whom orders for Barb Fence or for Loose Bars, should be addressed.

To those Wanting Farm Laborers.  
Parties in want of Farm hands, laborers and servants can be supplied on application to T. B. Schmidt, General Foreign Agent Land Department A., T. & S. F. R. K., Topeka, Kansas.

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10c.; 30 Fancy New Year Cards, with name, 20c.; 30 Bon Ton Cards, Beautiful, with name, 25c., postpaid.  
J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Kansas, Co., N. Y.

## Scribner's Lumber and Log Book.

OVER HALF A MILLION SOLD. The most complete book of its kind ever published. Gives correct measurement of all kinds of lumber, logs and plank by Doyle's Rule, cubical contents of square and round timber, stave and heading bolt tables, wages, rent, board, capacity of cisterns, cord-wood tables, interest, etc. Standard book throughout the United States and Canada. Ask your bookseller for it, or I will send one for 35 cents, post-paid.  
P. O. Box 238, G. W. FISHER, Rochester, N. Y.

## Apple Trees. Grape Vines.

CHOICE STOCK. LOWEST PRICES.  
Special inducements to parties ordering by car-load. We will send post-paid by mail, Concord vines 1 year old, for \$1 per dozen, 2 years old, for \$1.50 per dozen. Hartford Peaches, 2 years old, packed free, \$2.00. World exchange Apple trees for Western Prairie Lands or improved farms.  
LEE & SON,  
Minonk, Woodford Co., Illinois.

N. B.—We are also breeders of Choice Berkshire and Essex Shotes, and Maltese Turkeys. Prices on application.

## 100 Choice Merino Ewes for Sale!

One hundred choice Merino Ewes, just bred to good bucks, are offered for sale by the undersigned  
AT REASONABLE RATES.  
N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

## Carriage Peach Orchard and Nursery.

AMSDEN PEACH A SPECIALTY.  
The Amnden is the earliest and best very early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri, and the Southwest. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Humeau, Thomas, Buckman, Warder and others. Select trees, 4 to 6 feet, packed free, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000. No. 1, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100. Full history on application.  
Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Mo.

## Stockholders' Meeting.

The next regular meeting of the stockholders of the Patrons' Commercial Agency of Shawnee County, Kansas, will be held in J. O. F. Hall, Topeka, on Saturday, January 6th, 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M. As important business will come before the meeting, all stockholders are requested to be present.  
J. M. HARVEY, Secretary.

## SHEEP LABEL

Centennial Medal awarded. Sizes suitable for marking Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Samples free. Agents wanted. Address C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

## ASTER! ZINNIA! PINK!

Packets of each of these very choice seeds mailed to new customers for trial, for only ten cents and stamp. This price to introduce. Catalogue free. Send for it. Prices moderate. Packets large. Quality unexcelled. A trial will prove. Address E. WYMAN, Jr., Florist, Rockford, Ill.

## PHLOX!

Packets of each of these very choice seeds mailed to new customers for trial, for only ten cents and stamp. This price to introduce. Catalogue free. Send for it. Prices moderate. Packets large. Quality unexcelled. A trial will prove. Address E. WYMAN, Jr., Florist, Rockford, Ill.

## PANSY!

Packets of each of these very choice seeds mailed to new customers for trial, for only ten cents and stamp. This price to introduce. Catalogue free. Send for it. Prices moderate. Packets large. Quality unexcelled. A trial will prove. Address E. WYMAN, Jr., Florist, Rockford, Ill.

## SEEDS.

Best and Cheapest in America, or Money Refunded.

Buy direct from grower, postage or express paid, and get fresh, true and reliable seeds. I can and shall beat any firm in America in quality and low prices. Beautiful illustrated Seed Catalogue and Garden Guide free. Address R. H. SHUMWAY, Seed Grower, Rockford, Ill.

## Harding's Agents Wanted

EDITIONS HARDING'S EDITIONS

HIGHEST Premium Bibles.

They are the BEST and CHEAPEST Bibles in the World.

Liberal Terms to Agents.

Descriptive Circular and Terms sent to any address on application to the publisher.

W. W. Harding, 630 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

AT THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, Philadelphia, 1876

HIT THE MARK

BY BUYING OF

E. B. GUILD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in—

PIANOS & ORGANS,

Small Musical Instruments, Sheet Music and Books, Piano Covers, Stools, etc.

Send for Circulars and Price Lists.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## Breeder's Directory.

BYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kan. sires, Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Pigs, not kin, shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

T. L. MILLER, Bachu, Ill. Breeder of Hereford Cattle, Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. J. VANDOREN, Fisk's Corners, Wisconsin. Breeder and Shipper of the celebrated Essex Swine, direct from imported stock and in pairs not akin.

C. M. CLARK, Whitewater, Wisconsin. Breeder of Pure Spanish Merino Sheep, from Atwood stock. Purchasers desiring information or assistance are invited to correspond.

Z. C. LUSE & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Herd Registered Jersey Cattle; also Light Brahmas, Black and Partridge Cochins and B. Red Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on application.

JOHN W. JONES, Stewartville, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Back-shires of the best strains in the United States and Canada.

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckinridge, Mo., Breeder of Pure American Merino Sheep, selected for hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 Rams for sale this year.

J. F. TRUE, Newman, Jefferson County, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. A fine lot of Young Bulls for sale.

A. LIBERT GRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas. Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable blood. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1832. Also Chester White Hogs, premium stock and LIGHT BRAHMA Chickens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$2500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

BERKSHIRES a specialty. If you want choice Pigs, from the imported stock, at low prices, address W. L. MALLOW, New Holland, Ohio. New Catalogue now ready.

J. F. FINLEY, Breckenridge, Caldwell County, Mo., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Choice Young Stock for sale on reasonable terms.

E. BRAYTON, Savannah, Mo., breeds Berkshires, pedigree recorded. Stock delivered at St. Joseph. Write for particulars.

LEE & SON, Minonk, Woodford Co., Ill. Nurserymen and breeders of Choice Berkshire and Essex Shotes, and Maltese Turkeys. Send for Prices.

## Nurserymen's Directory.

P. G. HALLBERG'S Nursery Gardens and green-houses, adjoining city on the South. Choice trees, plants, bulbs, &c., very cheap. Send for price list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emporia, Kan.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisburg, Kansas. E. F. Caldwell, Prop. Osage Plants, Apple Seedlings and general assortment of Nursery Stock, wholesale and retail. Price list free on application.

GRAPE VINES our specialty. Largest assortment and best plants in the country, at low prices. Address, BUSH & SON & MISTEN, Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

CHOICE Peach Trees, \$3.00 to \$5.00, per 100 and lower per 1000. Small Fruit cheap by mail. Price list free. R. S. JOHNSON, Stockley, Del.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, Osage Hedge Plants, and a general assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., etc. Wholesale or retail price list sent free. The Tebo Nurseries Co., Clinton, Henry County, Mo.

## Kansas City Business Houses.

H. C. TRAIN & SON, manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Copper Cable Lighting Rods and fixtures.

ASK your merchant for the Gates and Kendall Boot. They are warranted not to rip or the work to give out in any way. GATES & KENDALL.

BIRD & HAWKINS, manufacturers and jobbers of Hats and Caps, Buck Gloves, Buffalo and Fancy Robes. Also, a full line of Ladies' Trimmed Hats. 310 Delaware street, Kansas City, Mo.

HARRISON & PLATT, Real Estate Brokers, rooms three and four over the postoffice, Kansas City, Missouri. Pay Taxes, collect rents, examine titles and do a general conveyancing business. Money to loan on real estate.

PEST BROS. & Co., manufacturers of all kinds of Soap, Kansas City, Missouri. Orders from the trade solicited.

SHERMAN HOUSE. The old reliable Granger's Hotel, opposite the court-house, Emporia, Kan. J. GARDNER, Prop. Terms \$1 per day. Live and let live.

FLORENCE EATING HOUSE. Passengers can get a good square meal for 25 cents at C.T. Dixon's Bakery and Eating House, North-side of Railway, Florence, Kansas.

## General Business Directory.







## Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 3, 1877.  
PRODUCE.

BEESWAX—Per lb.	25
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice.	10 1/2
CHEESE—Per lb.	12 1/2
CIDER—Per bbl.	7.00 to 8.00
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh.	21 to 22
TALLOW—Per lb.	12 1/2
FEATHERS—Per lb.—Mixed.	20 to 25
Prime Live Geese.	45 to 50
FLOUR—Per cwt.—Rye.	2.25 to 2.50
XXX.	2.10
XXXX.	2.50
CORN MEAL—Per cwt.	1.90
Kiln dried, per bbl.	2.00 to 2.15

## Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.	
WHEAT—Per bu. spring.	75
Fall No. 2.	1.05
No. 3.	.95
CORN—Per bu. New.	.40
White.	.35
Yellow.	.35
OATS—Per bu.	.18
RYE—Per bu.	.45
BARLEY—Per bu.	.25 to .30
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	3.25
No. 3.	3.75
Backs.	3.50
CORN MEAL.	.91
CORN CHOP.	.80
RYE CHOP.	1.00
CORN & OATS.	.90

## Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
APPLES—Per bushel.	1.20 to 1.40
BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy.	2.00
Medium.	1.50
Common.	1.40
Castor.	.50
BEESWAX—Per lb.	.25
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice.	.30
Medium.	.25
CHEESE—Per lb.	.10 to .15
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh.	.20
ROMNEY—Per bu.	5.25 to 5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal.	.30 to .35
POTATOES—Per bu.	.30 to .50
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.	1.75 to 2.00
Turkeys.	3.00
Geese.	10
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu.	.50 to .75
ONIONS—Per bu.	.50
CABBAGE—Per dozen.	.75 to 1.00

Corrected weekly by Hartsock &amp; Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green.	.04 to .05
Dry Flint.	.10 to .15
Dry Salt.	.11
Calf, Green.	.08
Kip, Green.	.08
Sheep Pelts, green.	.75
Damage to Hides are bought at 1/2 of the price.	
TALLOW in Cakes.	.06
SKINS—Timber Wolf.	1.50 to 1.75
Prairie Wolf.	.50 to .75
Otter.	2.50 to 4.00
Mink.	.50 to 1.00
Raccoon.	.15 to .30
Badger.	.20
Wild Cat.	.25
Skunk, Black.	1.00
Short Striped.	.25
Long Striped.	.25
Fole Cats.	.05
Opussum.	.05
Deer, dry, per lb.	.25
Beaver, dry and clean, per lb.	.75 to 1.00
Muskrats.	.10

## HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

In clubs of ten or more, One Dollar per copy, for one year, postage prepaid, and a free copy to the person getting up the club.

Frank Miller's Harness Oil received the highest and only award at the Centennial Exhibition.

## LEVEL BEST.

We are sure it pays to do your "level best" at all times, as whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well; as an illustration, the manufacturers of the famous Charter Oak Stove have always aimed to buy the best material, employ the best workmen, and make the best Cooking Stoves that could be produced, and the result is, the Charter Oak has attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of Stoves.

## MONEY! MONEY!!

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

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Buck's Stove Company present the claims of their splendid stoves. At the great St. Louis Fair last week, the "Guarantee" Cook stove carried off the first premium. This was a splendid endorsement.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE—Montgomery, Ward & Co., 327 and 329 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, will issue a supplement to their Catalogue No. 17, to take effect January 1st, 1877. The prices on many leading goods have been greatly reduced. Send for one of these Supplements before making any purchases. Free to all.

We call the attention of those of our readers who contemplate purchasing seeds or plants, to the advertisement of Peter Henderson & Co. of New York. The greenhouse establishment of this firm covers two acres of greenhouses, and employs upward of fifty hands. Millions of plants are shipped, by express and mail, every year, to every State and Territory in the Union. Their Seed Warehouse is the most extensive in the city of New York, and every order received is certain to be filled promptly, with the very best quality of seeds or plants, and as they are producers as well as dealers, everything for gardens will be sold at low rates.

Economy, comfort, looks, all combine to make SILVER TIPPED Shoes indispensable for children. Never wear through at the toes. Also wear Wire Quilted Soles.

## THE "IRON TRAIL."

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beautiful scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains without change. Address, T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kan.

"All the health I enjoy, and even my life I may say, is in consequence of Simmons' Liver Regulator. I would not take one million dollars for my interest in that medicine." W. H. WILSON, Welborn, Fla.

## VERTISEMENTS.

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

## SHOT-HORN CATTLE.



ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshire in Kansas.

## CHOICE COUNTRY FOR SALE.

I will sell, in pairs, trios, or singly, choice young stock, including 1876 Bred from Todd's celebrated pair, Buff Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas; also White Leghorns, and Aylesbury Ducks. Some one-year-olds for sale. Eggs in the spring. Everything wanted pure bred and to go safely by express. J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Leavenworth County, Kan.

## Don Bull for Sale.

Two years old, price \$60. Will trade for young stock. Also, bridge Cochins, Light Brahmas and Berkshire Pigs. W. P. POPE, Topeka, Kan.

## FOR SALE.

BREES, named Light Brahma Fowls, cheap. Address, Mrs. E. D. VANWINKLE, Pleasanton, Leavenworth County, Kansas.

30 NEW CARDS, 7 styles, with name. 20; fancy Cards, 15 styles, with name. 10; or Old-Fellow's Cards, with name, 20; per doz. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Renss. County, N. Y.

is Cut shows the form of the Sugar Corn Cobs. They hold from three to four gallons each. Twenty-five cents for a package of the seed, and one fancy Double Zinnia and Striped Zinnia. Price list of seeds. Address, WALDO F. BROWN, Oxford, Ohio.



is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and also a large collection of flowers, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 50 cents in paper cover, \$1.00 elegant cloth. Printed in German and English.

Vick's Flower Guide. Quarterly, 35 cents a year. Vick's Catalogue—300 illustrations, only 25 cents. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

## Seed Catalogues Free.

Describing about 100 Varieties of the best and choicest FLOWERS and VEGETABLES. With full directions for growing them. BEST SEEDS in the market; also grow large packets; low prices; and a liberal discount. Books and papers given away as premiums. Write a specialty of.

## Cabbag and Onion Seeds

And we offer a superior quality of seed.

NEW VEGETABLES. Sugar Trough and Maribhead Mammoth Cabbage, China or Eastmond, Snake or Serpent Cucumber, 100 days Tomato, Ruby's Hybrid Cucumber, Batman Squash, Triumphant Sweet Corn; each per packet, 10 cents.

## FLOWERS.

Double Balsam, and Pinks, Pansy, Phlox Drummond, Double Pinks, Verbena Hybrids; Double Zinnia; best mix colors of each variety; each packet 10 cents; at the collection both Vegetables and Flowers post paid for only \$1.00. For 25 cents we will send a collection of 6 packets Choice Flower Seeds of our production. Send on a Postal Card for our Free Catalogue; it will cost only one cent and may save you dollars. Address COLE BROTHERS, Seedsmen, Pella, Iowa.

Our Combining CATALOGUE for 1877

**EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN**

Numbering 75 pages, with Colored Plate, SENT FREE

To our customers of past years, and to all purchasers of our books, either Gardening for Profit, Practical Floriculture, or Gardening for Pleasure, (Price \$1.50 each, prepaid, by mail.) To others, on receipt of 25c.

Plain Plant or Seed Catalogues, without plate, free to all.

Peter Henderson & Co.  
Seedsmen, Market Gardeners and Florists,  
35 Cortlandt St., New York.

D.M. FERRY & CO'S  
NEW ILLUSTRATED  
DESCRIPTIVE  
AND PRICED  
SEED ANNUAL

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants. This is one of the largest and most comprehensive descriptive Catalogues published; contains 216 pages, over 300 fine engravings, and gives full descriptions, prices, and directions for planting about 1200 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, including Plants, Roses, &c., and is invaluable to Farm, Home, and Florist. Address, D. M. FERRY & CO., Seedsmen and Florists, DETROIT, MICH.

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

The extension of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway from Ferguson Station to

The St. Louis Union Depot, (Eleven miles) was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful FOREST PARK; also, the most interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country. This company has just published a beautiful colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St. Louis," showing the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city, the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the Relay House, East St. Louis. For copies of this engraving, free, address C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

MAILED FREE  
FLORAL GUIDE

Contains over 1,200 varieties Vegetable and Flower Seeds, COLORED PLATES. Elegant wood-cuts of vegetables and flowers. Handsomest Guide Published! 25¢ Sent for it. DETROIT SEED CO., Detroit, Mich.

We will send either of the following collections for 25¢, or all for \$1.00: 10 pkts, choice Flower Seeds, Annuals; 10 pkts, choice Ornamental Climbers; 10 pkts, choice Perennials; 10 pkts, choice Everlastings & Ornamental Grasses; 10 pkts, choice Vegetable Seeds. A sample packet of the above seeds and our catalogue mailed free. INNISFALLEN GREEN-HOUSES, Springfield, Ohio.

## Allen's Planet Jr. SILVER MEDAL

Hand Seed Drill and Wheel Hoe, have also received the Central Medal and 1st Prize Medal, Germany. Further improved for 1876. Full descriptive price list, free, describing also our new Horse Hoe, Furrow Green Drainer, Cultivators, Hand Plow, Transplanting Machine, Corn Knife, &c. Every Farmer needs a copy, and we want a Live Agent in every Town. Send for new terms to Agents and Clubs. S. L. ALLEN & CO., 119 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

50 BEAUTIFUL ADDRESS CARDS, put up in Card Case and sent, postage paid, to any address for \$1.00. Two cases containing 50 each, same name or different address in each, will be sent postage paid for \$1.50. These are finely printed and elegant cards for any lady or gentleman. Address, WESTERN CARD CO., Topeka, Kas.

## PARTICULAR NOTICE!

The Western Card Company announces to those wanting superior work, that it does not undertake to compete with cheap and amateur printing. Nothing but the best of card stock, type, inks and workmanship is used in supplying the orders sent to its address.



1877 Seed Catalogue and Circulars of Blooded Live Stock FREE. We offer the best and most reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. 6 sample pkts farm seeds free for two 3-cent stamps. BENSON & BURPEE, Philadelphia, Pa. Seed Warehouse, 223 Church St.

## \$15 SHOT GUN

A double-barrel gun, bar or front-sight lock; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, on 30 ft. stock, with black, Pouch and a Wad Cutter, for \$15. Can be sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before buying bill. Send stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 228 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

## \$3.00 FOR \$1.00.

## CHICAGO LEDGER

All the great weekly newspapers of the size and character of THE CHICAGO LEDGER, charge \$3.00 per year, while THE LEDGER costs but \$1.00. The LEDGER is the BEST Family Paper in the United States, ably edited, handsomely printed; containing every week choice completed stories, an local Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valley of the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements.

## REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

TOPEKA BANK AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Topeka, Kansas. State Incorporated—Cash Capital and Surplus \$210,000. Wanted Immediately—\$50,000 County, School and Township Bonds. Correspondence solicited. JACOB SMITH, Pres't JNO. R. MULVANE, Cash'r. B. ROBERTS, Ass't Cashier

JOHN D. KNOX & CO., BANKERS, Topeka, Kansas. A General Banking Business Transacted. Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards.

Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance and title perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please send for a blank form of application. We pay the highest rates for SCHOOL BONDS.

Districts and Townships about to issue Bonds will save time and obtain the best rates by writing direct to us. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Real Estate Loans are completed without unnecessary delay and waiting. JOHN D. KNOX & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

## "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 Great Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valley of 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.

## Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES IN

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

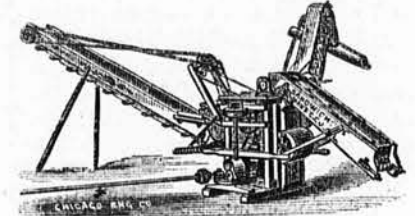
STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company

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, Kas.

## Trumbull, Reynolds &amp; Allen's AGRICULTURAL HOUSE, 419, 421 and 423 Walnut St., KANSAS CITY, MO. Hand and Power Corn Shellers!

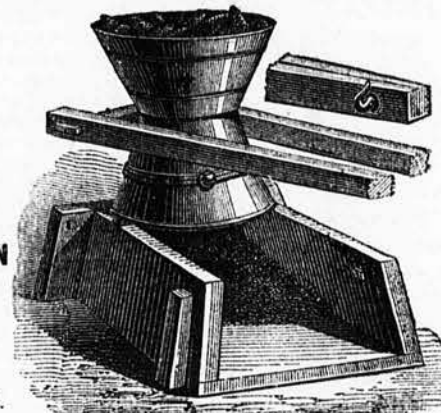
A Large Line of SANDWICH POWER SHELLERS (ADAMS' PATENT) KEPT IN STOCK.



The Sandwich Shellers stand at the head of the list, and with the new improved feed it is far ahead of any other. Send for Catalogue Price List. We also have a large stock of HAND SHELLERS. Eclipse Hand Sheller, delivered at depot on receipt of \$12.00, with fan \$15.00. The above is the best hand sheller in the market. Kansas Hand Sheller delivered at depot on receipt of \$11.00, with fan \$14.00. We attach fans to all our Hand Shellers, which is a great improvement and is MONEY IN THE FARMER'S POCKET. It cleans your corn nicely for meal, raises the grade at the railroad market, thus securing you 1 to 3 cents more per bushel. EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE A GOOD HAND SHELTER. Will soon save the price of 6¢ in hauling corn to market.

Eureka! Eureka! Eureka! JUST WHAT THE FARMERS HAVE BEEN WANTING. THE Big Giant CORN MILL.

THE ONLY MILL THAT WILL GRIND CORN WITH SHUCK ON Without EXTRA EXPENSE.



THE ONLY MILL GRINDING Corn and Cob Successfully.

It will grind shelled corn fine enough for family use. Grinds twice as fast as any other mill of same size and price. PRICE:—No. 1, one horse, grinds 10 to 15 bushels meal per hour, \$35.00. No. 2, two horse, grinds 16 to 20 bushels meal per hour \$50.00. Prices of geared machines upon application.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND FULL INFORMATION. We are also General Agents for The Aultman & Taylor Thresher, Taylor Hay Rakes, Canton Clipper Plows, Parlin Cultivators, Cole's Stalk Cutter, Champion Reaper and Mower, Superior Grain Drills, Grand DeFour Plows, New Departure (tongueless) Cultivator, Selby's Corn Planter, &c., &c.

Send for our handsome Illustrated Catalogue (to be sent soon) containing cuts and prices of goods in our Agricultural Implement Department, Wagon and Carriage Department, and Seed Department.

Address TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Misso.



## MONITOR COOKING STOVES

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

THEY ARE MOST Economical, Convenient, Cleanly, Durable.

Sizes, styles and prices to suit every one. Be sure and ask your dealer for the MONITOR.

WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O.

For sale by, WHITMER & SMITH, Topeka, Kansas.

RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

## The Dodge Excelsior Hay Press

(Manufactured in Chicago.) PORTABLE. VERY STRONG.



TEN TONS IN A CAR. Presses a smooth, round bale, any length, from four to four feet. Driven by horse or steam power. A fast and powerful Press. Fully warranted to perform as represented.

Address, W. J. HANNA & CO., 34 & 36 South Canal Street, CHICAGO

## SEEDS.

WE SELL FLOWER SEED \$2.00 Worth

For ONE DOLLAR.

WHY? BECAUSE

We have no heavy taxes or City expenses to pay. Illustrated Catalogue 10¢, which amount is allowed on first order.

Burleigh & Co., Plainfield, Conn.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!! Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! For and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting, CORN SHELLING, Churning, Washing, Hay Cutting, Meat Chopping!! All on one Cabinet Lathe on Wheels. Price \$5 to \$20. For Pamphlet send stamp and address EPHRAIM BROWN, LOWELL, MASS.

## Blancard's PILLS of Iodide of Iron

Used for 25 years by the medical celebrities of Europe and America, in Scrofula, Constitutional Weakness, Puerperia of the Blood, and all affections where it is necessary to act on the blood, so as to stimulate and regulate its periodical course: as in Chlorosis, Leucorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea. They are an excellent tonic for lymphatic and debilitated constitutions. Some genuine without the signature of

Price 75 cents and \$1.25 per bottle. F. FOUGERA & CO., New York, Agents for the U. S., Sold by Druggists generally.

For Pamphlet send stamp and address EPHRAIM BROWN, LOWELL, MASS.

Price 75 cents and \$1.25 per bottle.

F. FOUGERA & CO., New York, Agents for the U. S., Sold by Druggists generally.

For Pamphlet send stamp and address EPHRAIM BROWN, LOWELL, MASS.

Price 75 cents and \$1.25 per bottle.

F. FOUGERA & CO., New York, Agents for the U. S., Sold by Druggists generally.

## SANDWICH Manufacturing Company,

Sandwich, DeKalb Co., Ills.

Adams' Patent Self-Feeding Power Corn Shellers (widely known as the Sandwich Shellers) of sizes and capacities to suit all wants, GREATLY IMPROVED THIS SEASON.

FARM HORSE POWERS of all sizes and most advantageous forms. HAND SHELLERS of highest grade of excellence in material and manufacture. Send for Illustrated Circulars.

J. P. ADAMS, Secretary.

## ASTHMA. D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.

Having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA, I have discovered a sure cure for ASTHMA and CATARRH. I have used it to relieve any case of Asthma instantly, so the patient can breathe and sleep. It is a sure cure for ASTHMA and CATARRH. Address, D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Ohio.

For sale by Druggists.

Apple Creek, Ohio.

For sale by Druggists.

Apple Creek, Ohio.







## THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Dec. 27, 1876.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltz, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. Spindler, Walker Tp., Nov. 4, 1876, one year old, head and neck pale red with white spots, sides and back red with white spots, belly white, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$10.00.

STEER—Taken up by C. G. Rehstock, Lincoln Tp., Dec. 12, 1876, one year old, black and white spotted, under bit in right ear, brand O on right hip, slit cut under neck. Appraised at \$15.00.

STEER—Taken up by Patrick Agnew, Reeder Tp., Dec. 4, 1876, one year old, red ears and roan spots on neck, no other marks or brands visible. Appraised at \$15.00.

STEER—Taken up by W. S. Clark, Monroe Tp., Nov. 27, 1876, white steer supposed to be two years old, ears red, crop and slit in left and half crop in right ear. Appraised at \$12.00.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Patrick Conroy, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Mt. Pleasant P. O.) Nov. 13, 1876, one red cow, 4 years old. Valued at \$15.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Glancy, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Mt. Pleasant P. O.) Nov. 24, 1876, one white heifer 3 years old, underbit in right ear, swallow fork in left ear. Valued at \$17.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. C. Roesle, Centre Tp. (Atchison P. O.) Nov. 15, 1876, one roan heifer 3 years old, right horn drooping, with brass knob on end, branded C on left hip. Valued at \$16.00.

MAIRE—Taken up by D. D. High, Kaplona Tp. (Arlington P. O.) Nov. 3, 1876, one spotted, roan mare 3 years old. Valued at \$10.00.

STEER—Taken up by C. J. Ketch, Kaplona Tp. (Edinburgh P. O.) Nov. 2, 1876, one red steer with white spots and white face, 1 year old. Valued at \$12.00.

MAIRE—Taken up by Henry Shilbaker, Kaplona Tp. (Arlington P. O.) Nov. 18, 1876, one dark bay mare, white spot on forehead, a little white on each hind foot, right hip injured. Valued at \$15.00.

PONY—Taken up by Arthur Connelly, Grasshopper Tp. (Edinburgh P. O.) Nov. 6, 1876, one brown pony 8 years old, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$20.00.

COW—Taken up by Thomas Newman, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Atchison P. O.) Nov. 17, 1876, one light roan cow, 12 years old, medium size, underbit in right ear. Valued at \$16.00.

COW—Taken up by H. Lehmkuhl, Kaplona Tp. (Muscatine P. O.) Nov. 27, 1876, one cow, deep red, 13 years old. Valued at \$25.00.

MAIRE—Taken up by Wm. Reece, Grasshopper Tp. (Muscatine P. O.) Nov. 5, 1876, one bay mare, star in forehead, white hind feet, 1 year old. Valued at \$55.00.

HORSE—Taken up by W. R. Cohoon, Grasshopper Tp. (Muscatine P. O.) Dec. 1, 1876, one bay horse, black mane and legs, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.00.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by James Black, Robinson Tp. (Huron P. O., Atchison Co.) Nov. 18, 1876, one dark sorrel filly, mane and tail lighter than body, star in forehead. Valued at \$30.00.

COW—Taken up by Wm. C. Meyer, Walnut Tp. (Tyler P. O.) Nov. 25, 1876, one black cow 4 years old, star in forehead, branded A on left hip, point of right horn. Valued at \$17.00.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by M. M. Piper, Rosalia Tp., Nov. 6, 1876, one cow and calf, both red roan, cow 4 years old in front of hind foot, branded on head, branded on left hip with H B connected, calf about 3 years old, no marks or brands. Both valued at \$16.00.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Jarvis, Toledo Tp., Nov. 15, 1876, one dun, mare, colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail, black hind feet, white spots in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.00.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Lack, Clay County Tp., Nov. 15, 1876, 3 heifers described as follows: One 2-year-old red heifer, star in forehead, some white marks on body. One 2-year-old, white heifer, red ears, points broken off the horns. One 2-year-old, white heifer with red ears.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A. D. Nance, Sherman Tp., one bay pony horse, 14 hands high, white feet and face, supposed to be 10 years old, red mane and tail, saddle and harness, swayed in right shoulder.

Doniphan County—Charles Rappelye, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Bernard Schmitt, Wolf River Tp., one red heifer, white hind feet, fore feet white to first joint, white belly and tail. Worth \$17.00.

FILLY—Taken up by Charles Ludwig, Wolf River Tp., one 2-year-old bay pony filly, black mane and tail, white hind foot, star in forehead, spot on nose. Valued at \$5.00.

COLT—Taken up by A. Perry, Centre Tp., Nov. 17, 1876, one black, gelding, 2 years old, 14 hands high, some white hairs on left fore leg above foot. Worth \$35.00.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MAIRE—Taken up by Cyrus Jones, Centre Tp., Oct. 4, 1876, one bay mare about 3 years old, 14 hands high. Valued at \$40.00.

STEER—Taken up by Asa Darnell, Centropolis Tp., Nov. 1, 1876, one brown, yearling steer, medium size white face and white spots on back and belly, upper bit right ear, square crop off left ear, and two slits in left ear. Valued at \$12.00.

COLT—Taken up by G. F. Cook, Centre Tp., one 1-year-old stud colt, dun color, black legs mane and tail, white stripe in face. Valued at \$20.00.

MAIRE—Taken up by Nelson Reynolds, Centropolis Tp., Nov. 10, 1876, one bay mare two years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, small star in forehead. Valued at \$20.00.

STEER—Taken up by John Howell, Harrison Tp., one red and white, yearling steer, good size. Valued at \$12.00.

MAIRE—Taken up by E. G. Jones, Ottawa Tp., Nov. 16, 1876, one brown mare about 11 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$20.00.

Also, one brown mare about 11 or 12 years old, star in forehead. Valued at \$30.00.

Greenwood County—W. T. Reese, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Jacob Baughman, Le Tp., Nov. 7, 1876, one dark bay filly 2 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$45.00.

Also, one horse colt, 1 year old, red roan marks or brands. Valued at \$30.00.

MAIRE—Taken up by John J. Swin, Sallet Tp., Dec. 5, 1876, one light bay mare, 14 hands high, bay set, few white hairs in forehead, 3 years old past, 3 marks or brands. Valued at \$20.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by Andrew Osborn, Le Tp., Nov. 14, 1876, one red roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by Asa Knowles, Lane Tp., Nov. 15, 1876, one white, yearling heifer, round hole left ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$10.00.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

MAIRE—Taken up by Robert Anderson, Elder Tp. (Smithland P. O.), one bay mare, 1 year old, white hind feet, 2 years old, branded L on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.00.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Fairbanks, Get Tp., one large, white cow, speckles on her sides, six brown spots on her nose, 9 years old. Valued at \$15.00.

COW—Taken up by W. E. McKee, Liberty Tp., one red roan cow, white face and spot above snout, brown ears, horns pointed, 1 year old, weight about 14 hundred, 4 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MAIRE—Taken up by John M. Herron, Oswego Tp., Nov. 11, 1876, one bay mare about 4 years old, both hind feet white, little white in forehead.

Also, one bay mare 2 years old next spring, no marks or brands.

COLT—Taken up by Adam Weller, Nov. 1, 1876, one red and white spotted steer, 1 or 2 years old, branded on left hip cannot be described. Valued at \$18.00.

STEER—Taken up by R. R. Housh, Jefferson Tp., one white roan steer, 1 year old, brand on left cannot be described. Valued at \$15.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. L. Wray, Jefferson Tp., one small heifer 2 years old, shallow swallow fork in ear. Valued at \$2.00.

MAIRE—Taken up by Harvey Walker, Jefferson Tp., one dark bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, hind feet white to pastern joint. Valued at \$30.00.

MAIRE—Taken up by Jackson McElroy, Delaware Tp., Nov. 14, 1876, one dark bay mare, 3 years old past, 14 hands high, a little white below pastern joint on hind feet, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.00.

MULE—Taken up by Isaac Edwards, Delaware Tp., Nov. 3, 1876, one dark, iron gray horse mule, (not altered) one year old, about 11 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

COLT—Taken up by Augustus Baumgard, Delaware Tp., Nov. 10, 1876, one brown horse colt, about 2 years old, small white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Granville Hedrick, Reeder Tp., Nov. 14, 1876, one red roan horse colt, 1 year old, past, medium size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

MAIRE—Taken up by Isaac Edwards, Delaware Tp., Dec. 1, 1876, one dark bay mare, 1 year old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

Also, one black mare 3 years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Graham, Caplona Tp., one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, star in forehead. Valued at \$20.00.

COLT—Taken up by John McNeill, Home Tp., one yearling horse colt, light bay, white spot in forehead. Supposed value \$30.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. W. Mathews, one red roan yearling heifer, some white under belly. Value \$15.00.

Osage County—E. Spaulding, Clerk.

MAIRE—Taken up by Frank Ford, Moberly Tp., Nov. 11, 1876, one cream-colored mare, 1 year old, branded O on left shoulder. Valued at \$30.00.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Morse, Junction Tp., Nov. 16, 1876, one spotted roan cow, heavy built, supposed to be 4 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

FILLY—Taken up by G. D. Patten, Dragon Tp., Nov. 2, 1876, one black, 2-year-old filly, branded W on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by J. L. Brooks, Burlington Tp., Nov. 1, 1876, one bright bay horse colt, 3 years old, white hind feet, black mane and tail. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by Frank Martell, Agency Tp., Nov. 23, 1876, one black mare colt, 1 year old, some white hairs in forehead, 10 hands high. Valued at \$17.00.

PONY—Taken up by Dan Mahony, Burlington Tp., Nov. 24, 1876, one dark bay mare pony, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.00.

Riley County—J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. A. Abbot, Zeandale Tp., Nov. 22, 1876, one bay horse, 4 years old, black mane and tail, 13 hands high, round built, weighs 1000 lbs.

MAIRE—Taken up by Isaac W. Smith, Zeandale Tp., Dec. 3, 1876, one dark bay mare, 1 year old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

Also, one black mare 3 years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Graham, Caplona Tp., one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, star in forehead. Valued at \$20.00.

COLT—Taken up by John McNeill, Home Tp., one yearling horse colt, light bay, white spot in forehead. Supposed value \$30.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. W. Mathews, one red roan yearling heifer, some white under belly. Value \$15.00.

Osage County—E. Spaulding, Clerk.

MAIRE—Taken up by Frank Ford, Moberly Tp., Nov. 11, 1876, one cream-colored mare, 1 year old, branded O on left shoulder. Valued at \$30.00.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Morse, Junction Tp., Nov. 16, 1876, one spotted roan cow, heavy built, supposed to be 4 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

FILLY—Taken up by G. D. Patten, Dragon Tp., Nov. 2, 1876, one black, 2-year-old filly, branded W on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by J. L. Brooks, Burlington Tp., Nov. 1, 1876, one bright bay horse colt, 3 years old, white hind feet, black mane and tail. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by Frank Martell, Agency Tp., Nov. 23, 1876, one black mare colt, 1 year old, some white hairs in forehead, 10 hands high. Valued at \$17.00.

PONY—Taken up by Dan Mahony, Burlington Tp., Nov. 24, 1876, one dark bay mare pony, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.00.

Riley County—J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. A. Abbot, Zeandale Tp., Nov. 22, 1876, one bay horse, 4 years old, black mane and tail, 13 hands high, round built, weighs 1000 lbs.

MAIRE—Taken up by Isaac W. Smith, Zeandale Tp., Dec. 3, 1876, one dark bay mare, 1 year old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

Also, one black mare 3 years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Graham, Caplona Tp., one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, star in forehead. Valued at \$20.00.

COLT—Taken up by John McNeill, Home Tp., one yearling horse colt, light bay, white spot in forehead. Supposed value \$30.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. W. Mathews, one red roan yearling heifer, some white under belly. Value \$15.00.

Osage County—E. Spaulding, Clerk.

MAIRE—Taken up by Frank Ford, Moberly Tp., Nov. 11, 1876, one cream-colored mare, 1 year old, branded O on left shoulder. Valued at \$30.00.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Morse, Junction Tp., Nov. 16, 1876, one spotted roan cow, heavy built, supposed to be 4 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

FILLY—Taken up by G. D. Patten, Dragon Tp., Nov. 2, 1876, one black, 2-year-old filly, branded W on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by J. L. Brooks, Burlington Tp., Nov. 1, 1876, one bright bay horse colt, 3 years old, white hind feet, black mane and tail. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by Frank Martell, Agency Tp., Nov. 23, 1876, one black mare colt, 1 year old, some white hairs in forehead, 10 hands high. Valued at \$17.00.

PONY—Taken up by Dan Mahony, Burlington Tp., Nov. 24, 1876, one dark bay mare pony, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.00.

Riley County—J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. A. Abbot, Zeandale Tp., Nov. 22, 1876, one bay horse, 4 years old, black mane and tail, 13 hands high, round built, weighs 1000 lbs.

MAIRE—Taken up by Isaac W. Smith, Zeandale Tp., Dec. 3, 1876, one dark bay mare, 1 year old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

Also, one black mare 3 years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Graham, Caplona Tp., one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, star in forehead. Valued at \$20.00.

COLT—Taken up by John McNeill, Home Tp., one yearling horse colt, light bay, white spot in forehead. Supposed value \$30.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. W. Mathews, one red roan yearling heifer, some white under belly. Value \$15.00.

Osage County—E. Spaulding, Clerk.

MAIRE—Taken up by Frank Ford, Moberly Tp., Nov. 11, 1876, one cream-colored mare, 1 year old, branded O on left shoulder. Valued at \$30.00.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Morse, Junction Tp., Nov. 16, 1876, one spotted roan cow, heavy built, supposed to be 4 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

FILLY—Taken up by G. D. Patten, Dragon Tp., Nov. 2, 1876, one black, 2-year-old filly, branded W on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by J. L. Brooks, Burlington Tp., Nov. 1, 1876, one bright bay horse colt, 3 years old, white hind feet, black mane and tail. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by Frank Martell, Agency Tp., Nov. 23, 1876, one black mare colt, 1 year old, some white hairs in forehead, 10 hands high. Valued at \$17.00.

PONY—Taken up by Dan Mahony, Burlington Tp., Nov. 24, 1876, one dark bay mare pony, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.00.

Riley County—J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. A. Abbot, Zeandale Tp., Nov. 22, 1876, one bay horse, 4 years old, black mane and tail, 13 hands high, round built, weighs 1000 lbs.

MAIRE—Taken up by Isaac W. Smith, Zeandale Tp., Dec. 3, 1876, one dark bay mare, 1 year old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

Also, one black mare 3 years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Graham, Caplona Tp., one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, star in forehead. Valued at \$20.00.

COLT—Taken up by John McNeill, Home Tp., one yearling horse colt, light bay, white spot in forehead. Supposed value \$30.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. W. Mathews, one red roan yearling heifer, some white under belly. Value \$15.00.

Osage County—E. Spaulding, Clerk.

MAIRE—Taken up by Frank Ford, Moberly Tp., Nov. 11, 1876, one cream-colored mare, 1 year old, branded O on left shoulder. Valued at \$30.00.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Morse, Junction Tp., Nov. 16, 1876, one spotted roan cow, heavy built, supposed to be 4 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

FILLY—Taken up by G. D. Patten, Dragon Tp., Nov. 2, 1876, one black, 2-year-old filly, branded W on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by J. L. Brooks, Burlington Tp., Nov. 1, 1876, one bright bay horse colt, 3 years old, white hind feet, black mane and tail. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by Frank Martell, Agency Tp., Nov. 23, 1876, one black mare colt, 1 year old, some white hairs in forehead, 10 hands high. Valued at \$17.00.

PONY—Taken up by Dan Mahony, Burlington Tp., Nov. 24, 1876, one dark bay mare pony, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.00.

Riley County—J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. A. Abbot, Zeandale Tp., Nov. 22, 1876, one bay horse, 4 years old, black mane and tail, 13 hands high, round built, weighs 1000 lbs.

MAIRE—Taken up by Isaac W. Smith, Zeandale Tp., Dec. 3, 1876, one dark bay mare, 1 year old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

Also, one black mare 3 years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Graham, Caplona Tp., one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, star in forehead. Valued at \$20.00.

COLT—Taken up by John McNeill, Home Tp., one yearling horse colt, light bay, white spot in forehead. Supposed value \$30.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. W. Mathews, one red roan yearling heifer, some white under belly. Value \$15.00.

Osage County—E. Spaulding, Clerk.

MAIRE—Taken up by Frank Ford, Moberly Tp., Nov. 11, 1876, one cream-colored mare, 1 year old, branded O on left shoulder. Valued at \$30.00.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Morse, Junction Tp., Nov. 16, 1876, one spotted roan cow, heavy built, supposed to be 4 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

FILLY—Taken up by G. D. Patten, Dragon Tp., Nov. 2, 1876, one black, 2-year-old filly, branded W on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by J. L. Brooks, Burlington Tp., Nov. 1, 1876, one bright bay horse colt, 3 years old, white hind feet, black mane and tail. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by Frank Martell, Agency Tp., Nov. 23, 1876, one black mare colt, 1 year old, some white hairs in forehead, 10 hands high. Valued at \$17.00.

PONY—Taken up by Dan Mahony, Burlington Tp., Nov. 24, 1876, one dark bay mare pony, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.00.

Riley County—J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. A. Abbot, Zeandale Tp., Nov. 22, 1876, one bay horse, 4 years old, black mane and tail, 13 hands high, round built, weighs 1000 lbs.

MAIRE—Taken up by Isaac W. Smith, Zeandale Tp., Dec. 3, 1876, one dark bay mare, 1 year old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

Also, one black mare 3 years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Graham, Caplona Tp., one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, star in forehead. Valued at \$20.00.

COLT—Taken up by John McNeill, Home Tp., one yearling horse colt, light bay, white spot in forehead. Supposed value \$30.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. W. Mathews, one red roan yearling heifer, some white under belly. Value \$15.00.

Osage County—E. Spaulding, Clerk.

MAIRE—Taken up by Frank Ford, Moberly Tp., Nov. 11, 1876, one cream-colored mare, 1 year old, branded O on left shoulder. Valued at \$30.00.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Morse, Junction Tp., Nov. 16, 1876, one spotted roan cow, heavy built, supposed to be 4 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

FILLY—Taken up by G. D. Patten, Dragon Tp., Nov. 2, 1876, one black, 2-year-old filly, branded W on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by J. L. Brooks, Burlington Tp., Nov. 1, 1876, one bright bay horse colt, 3 years old, white hind feet, black mane and tail. Valued at \$35.00.

COLT—Taken up by Frank Martell, Agency Tp., Nov. 23, 1876, one black mare colt, 1 year old, some white hairs in forehead, 10 hands high. Valued at \$17.00.

PONY—Taken up by Dan Mahony, Burlington Tp., Nov. 24, 1876, one dark bay mare pony, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.00.

Riley County—J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. A. Abbot, Zeandale Tp., Nov. 22, 1876, one bay horse, 4 years old, black mane and tail, 13 hands high, round built, weighs 1000 lbs.

MAIRE—Taken up by Isaac W. Smith, Zeandale Tp., Dec. 3, 1876, one dark bay mare, 1 year old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

Also, one black mare 3 years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.00.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Graham, Caplona Tp., one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, star in forehead. Valued at \$20.00.

COLT—Taken up by John McNeill, Home Tp., one yearling horse colt, light bay, white spot in forehead. Supposed value \$30.00.



## Let us Smile.

## MATCHING A PATTERN.

One of our fascinating young men in an up-town dry goods store is in trouble. It is the custom in the establishment to discharge a man who fails to sell to one of three successive customers. "Swapping" is the technical term by which this failure is known in the dry goods business. The rule is not universal, but it is by no means exceptional in dry goods stores. However unjust it may be, it has a wonderful stimulating effect on the elegant young men amenable to it, and when they can not sell goods it is a safe inference that the customer is supernaturally obtuse, impetuous, or miserly. The young man referred to had "first call" last Friday morning; that is, the first customer who entered the store was, by the rules of rotation, his exclusive victim. Next morning, this privilege would fall to the lot of some other clerk, and so on to the end of the list. The first customer "swapped" him and went out without investing a cent. The second was in an equally unpropitious state of mind, and retired without effecting a purchase. On the decision of the third hung his fate. His ample cheek blanched as she darkened the doorway, for a more unlikely purchaser could with difficulty have been found. An old striped shawl was thrown carelessly over her shoulders and partially concealed a roll of calico which the palpitating heart of the clerk instinctively felt that she came to have matched. Now, if there is anything in the dry goods business more soul-harrowing than an other it is to match goods. The exact shade and texture have to be found, and last but not least, the price must correspond. A feeling of sickening despair permeated the heating breast of the unfortunate clerk as he asked: "Well, ma'am."

She laid down five yards and a half of calico of an eccentric pattern, and intimated that the success of a dressmaking enterprise hinged on her fortune in finding another yard and a half of the same material.

The eyes of six expectant clerks were upon the doomed man. He felt that the crisis of his peril had come. With an appearance of calmness that belied the turmoil of his feelings, he dived under the counter, and handed out endless rolls of calico, varying from the radiant strawberry and moss rose to the marked to the soberest gray. But he came not within thirteen supplementary colors of the required pattern. He burrowed in the cavernous depths of lower shelves, and ransacked upper ones from the top round of a giddy step-ladder, but he found it not. An hour and a half had gone by, and his stock was nearly exhausted. The proprietor of the store, and the book-keeper and porter had come out to witness the death struggle. Six times the wearied lady started for the door, and six times he called her back and resumed his frenzied search. The last calico was unrolled, and he was about to don his hat and gracefully step down and out, when a happy thought struck him.

"Excuse me, madam," said he "there's one piece I overlooked. Let me see that goods;" and he took her bundle, and, diving under the counter, backed off a yard and a half with the energy and promptness of a rekindled hope.

"Here 'tis, madam, exactly what you required," said he, confidently spreading out the purloined goods. She looked at it attentively for five minutes. "It does look like the pattern," said she, "but still I think it is not what I want. It's a good deal coarser than mine. If I can't get anything nearer to the pattern I'll come back and take it. Good morning."

She did come back in an hour, but not to buy the goods. He tried to dodge behind the counter, but with the keen sightedness of womanly revenge she spotted him, and he was ignominiously hauled out by his employer. The worst of it was that the latter, in view of the unprofitable energy shown in his attempt to effect a sale, had concluded not to discharge him. With the evidence of his guilt so unmistakable, however, it would be fatal to the discipline of the house to keep him, and he was promptly dismissed. Until the lady succeeds in getting a warrant for his arrest his name is charitably suppressed.

## 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.

30 NEW YEAR CARDS, 7 styles, with name, 30c.; 30 Masonic or Odd-Fellow's Cards, with name, 30c.; 30 Ladies' Embossed Cards, with name, 30c.; postpaid J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Kans. Co., N.Y.

\$552 \$77 A Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

WANTED AGENTS to canvass for Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Strawberry Park Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. P. P. HILLIERS.

\$3 Buy the best Washing Machine. Write I. S. RICHARDSON, 150 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10c. postpaid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

GUNS Revolvers, &c. Latest styles; lowest prices. Sent anywhere c. o. d. for examination. Price List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cents postpaid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Kans. Co., N.Y.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

\$180 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent everywhere, to sell our INDEPENDENT Sample free. Address THE HUNSON WIRE MILLS, 198 Malden Lane, N.Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed sent for 25c. We have 200 styles. Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton Mass.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

40 CENTENNIAL CARDS, 8 styles 30 cents, 20 Fancy mixed 10c. 20 Snowflake, Bon ton or Le Beau Monde, 20c. Outfit 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., 32 Wall St., Nassau, N.Y.

## To The Trade.

A Choice Collection of Popular Patterns for the spring 22 1/2 of 1877. Send for price list. L. E. CASE, Richmond, Ind.



Bake 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.



For Coal or Wood are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Broil and Roast equal to any Wood Stove; are fitted with our Patent Chilled Iron Linings, which last as long as any five sets of ordinary linings. Their operation is perfect.

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

Soft Coal Self-Feeding Base-Burners

"AUTOCRAT" and "JUPITER."

See them before buying. Every Stove warranted to operate perfectly.

BUCK'S STOVE CO.,

Nos. 720 and 722 Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves. Sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.

Mark these Facts.

Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."  
"Your Pills are marvellous."  
"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."  
"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."  
"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."  
"My nausea of a morning is now cured."  
"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noise in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."  
"Send me two boxes: I want one for a poor family."  
"I enclose a dollar: your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."  
"Send me five boxes of your pills."  
"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Chills and Fever."  
"I have over 200 testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude."

For Cutaneous Disorders, And all eruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very roots of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following diseases:

Disorder of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they are afflicted with stones or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Pile, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, The Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

\*Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and \$1, each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

\*Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty Street, N. Y.

RICHARDSON & Co., Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

DON'T CONTRACT Advertising

in Western and Southern Newspapers until you procure a copy of our book on

ADVERTISING

AND HOW AND WHERE TO DO IT.

CONTAINING

A list of the best papers for local circulation in places of over 5,000 population.

A list of select local papers with prices of advertising given by States.

A complete list of the co-operative papers, with prices, reductions, discounts, &c.

A list of High Cost papers.

A list of Grange papers.

A list of papers in Texas, Arkansas, Colorado and the Territories.

List of Religious, Secular and Agricultural papers, with prices, singly and in groups, and much other information on the subject of newspaper advertising. Our book is sent free to advertisers on application.

Rowell & Chesman

Advertising Agents.

THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Pike County Nurseries.

Louisiana, Mo. Established 1835.

Large and complete assortment of thrifty, well grown stock. The late keeping LAWYER apple, and all the new varieties of VERY EARLY and VERY LATE Peaches. Planters, Dealers and Nurserymen should send for price list. Address CLARENCE STARK.

## Farm Stock Advertisements.



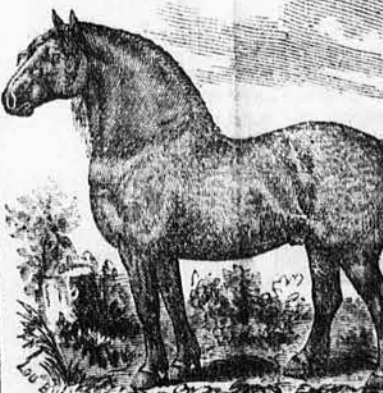
PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES FOR SALE.

Eight splendid stallions of this celebrated breed arrived at my stables Sept. 28th, direct from France. I selected them myself, and they are good ones; all stylish animals, with extraordinary action for such large horses. Send for descriptive catalogue, prices, terms, &c. A. W. COOK, Proprietor of Spring Valley Stock Farm, Charles City, Floyd Co., Iowa. Oct. 20, 1876.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

NORMAN HORSES.



Imported and Grade Stock for sale on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to buy will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Correspondence solicited. Stock Barn in Bloomington, Ill., Madison St., 104 South. Stock Farm Shirley, Ill.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



THOROUGHbred English

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

NORMAN HORSES



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

E. DILLON & CO.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.



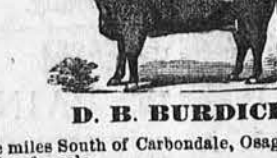
ATCHISON, KANSAS

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, P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

PLUM CREEK HERD.



D. B. BURDICK, Nine miles South of Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas, has for sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

of good pedigrees, sired by the premium bull Lone Elm Prince, from Meadon Lark, Prairie Flower, Nellie and other hard-book and premium animals. Prices reasonable, address D. B. BURDICK, Fairfax P. O., Osage Co., Kansas.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH,

Earliest, Hardest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1876, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1000.

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

5000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, for sale by E. H. Harrod, Topeka, Kansas. First-class in every particular, will be sold cheap for cash, or will take a part of some other first class Nursery Stock. For further particulars address M. S. GREEN, Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

Also, Hedge Plants and other Nursery Stock for sale.

DEERE & Co., Moline, Illinois.

A. MANSUR, St. Louis, Mo.

C. S. WHEELER, Kansas City, Mo.

## DEERE, MANSUR &amp; CO.,

—GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

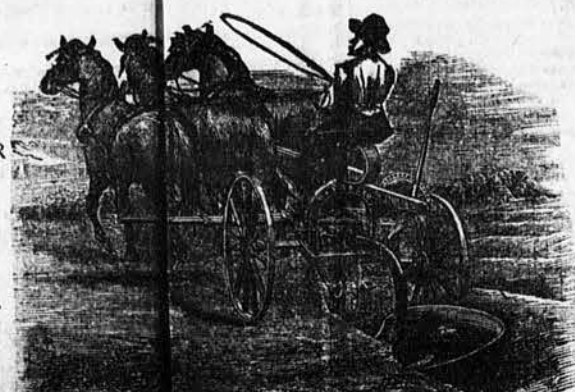
## FARM MACHINERY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

We desire to call the special attention of Kansas Farmers to our line of strictly Standard and Warranted Goods adapted to their wants. With extensive establishments in Kansas City and St. Louis, and direct connection with the large Plow Factory in the World, we are justified in asserting that our facilities for Manufacturing, Purchasing and Selling the best articles at low prices are unequalled in the West. We respectfully solicit your trade and we be pleased to send you our "Farmer's Pocket Companion" for 1877, free by mail on application. It is not a cheap Advertising dodge, but a handsome Diary and Pocket Book, replete with valuable information.

—We refer below some of our leading implements, among them—

## The JOHN DEERE MOLINE PLOWS

HAS BUT ONE LEVER SIMPLE STRONG DURABLE.

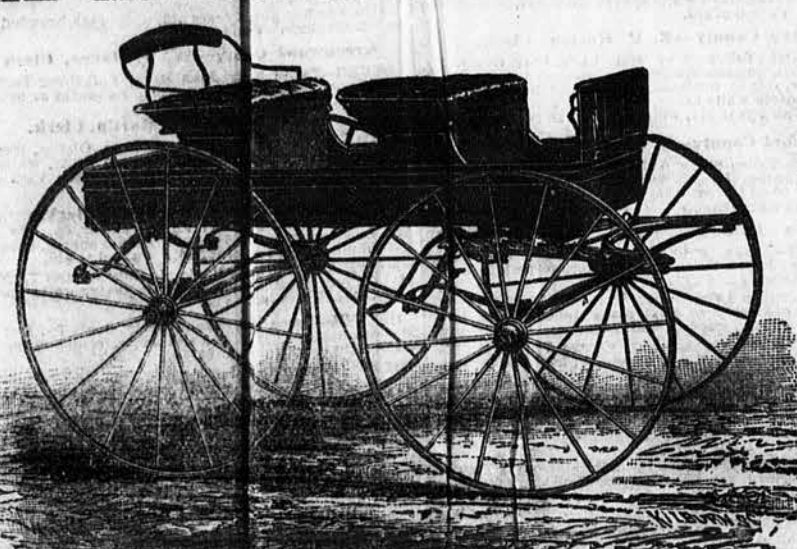


HAS NO SUCCESSFUL RIVAL IN THE MARKET.

## The "Gipin" Sulky Plow.

THE "DEERE" GANG, THE "ADVANCE" AND "PEERLESS" CULTIVATORS.

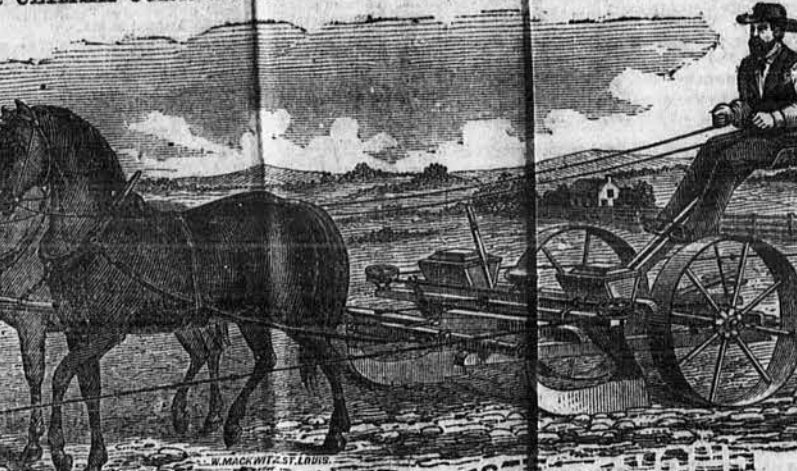
## THE MITCHELL FARM WAGON.



## The "Corland" Spring Wagon.

Superior to any other in market, in style and strength. Send for special Catalogue.

The CLIMAX CORN PLANTER. Deservedly the Most Popular now in Use.



## The Diamond Corn Planter.

Greatly Improved. Works Perfectly with Cheek Rower. Be sure to see this Planter before Buying.

## The HOOKER CORN DRILL

One Man and Horse plant ten acres per day with ease, and the yield is greater by ten to fifteen bushels per acre, than when planted with two-horse planters.

Very Popular Wherever Known.

With TWENTY OIL TEMPERED Spring Steel Teeth.

A BOY OR GIRL TEN YEARS OLD Can Work It Easily.

The "Coates" Lock Leger Sulky Rake.

The favorite Rake in Kansas, and outsell all others, as were prepared to prove by the figures. We have handled it for the past seven years with great success. We can hardly tell the story of its merits in more convincing terms, but we invite any farmer expecting to buy a rake, to send to us for Special Circular.

We shall, from time to time, make further mention of other well known Implements in our line.

Office and Warehouses, Santa Fe and Twelfth Streets, West Kansas City.

## DEERE, MANSUR &amp; CO.,

Kansas City, Mo.











# The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

## Horticulture.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH APPLES.

In the spring of 1873, I began some experiments in cultivating about trees, in leaving them in grass, and in fertilizing them with ashes and barnyard manure. Previous reports have contained some accounts of these experiments. The trees selected for this purpose were in ground as nearly of even quality as could be selected in an orchard. Most of the trees were of the same variety, Northern Spy. When the experiments were undertaken, the trees had all been in grass for several years. The grass had been mown and taken off the ground once or twice a year. All but part of three rows running north and south across the middle of the orchard, have been cultivated each year since 1873. I may except part of two other rows, which have been mulched for two seasons, or manured with fresh manure containing much straw. In some seasons, the weeds were allowed to grow after cultivation had ceased, which was about the middle of August. Last year, oats were sown in August; this year, buckwheat. The tilled portions were plowed shallow in the spring, and harrowed or cultivated every two or three weeks.

We cannot measure the health of apple trees by the tape-line or yardstick, no more than we can measure the health of an animal by the line or by the scales. In 1868, the averaged growth of the twigs was generally about 15 inches; in 1869, 10 inches; in 1870, 9 inches; in 1871, 8 inches; in 1872, 6 inches; in 1873, 5 inches. In 1875, none of the trees bore any fruit to amount to any thing.

In row 13, which was in grass without culture, six trees at the north end of the row yielded about 15 bushels of good, well-colored apples, and 15 bushels of poor apples. This is the row to be compared with the 15th row which has been cultivated and with the 14th, row in grass, except some culture about the trees as follows: In row 14, tree No. 1 has been kept in unmanured grass without manure, except a cultivated space extending three feet each way from the tree. No. 2 has had the same treatment as No. 1, only the cultivated space has been eight feet each way from the tree. No. 3 was cultivated from the tree as far out as the limbs extended. No. 4 had a cultivated space three feet each way. No. 5 stood in the center of a square of grass twelve by twelve feet, and cultivated beyond. No. 6 stood in a square of grass fourteen feet square, with cultivation beyond.

In row 13, tree No. 1 in the spring of 1873 had a dressing of one-third of a load of good manure placed around the tree not more than three feet away. In the spring of 1875 half a load of good manure was placed in the same position. Tree No. 2 had two dressings of manure of the same quality and quantity at the same time, spread evenly four feet from the tree. The fourth tree had a similar manuring, only it was spread under the tree as far out as the tips of the limbs extended. Nos. 3 and 5 were similarly dressed, except that the manure extended to the center line between these trees and the trees in the rows next to them. No. 7 had the manure applied in a ring two feet wide, seven to nine feet from the tree. No. 8 had a two foot ring of manure under the ends of the longest branches.

### CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

It is too soon to decide certainly from these few imperfect data which is the best way to treat apple trees, as so much depends upon the soil, the variety of tree, and the different seasons; besides, hardly any two trees of the same variety, treated in every respect alike as near as can be, will produce an equal amount of fruit of every quality.

Each tree seems to have some individual characteristics peculiar to itself. So far, on an average, the trees in grass have grown slower, shed their leaves earlier, and have borne a less quantity of more highly colored fruits. We are experimenting to see which of the above fruits will keep the best under the same conditions.

Digging little circles about trees, and keeping the ground mellow and nice, so far has had little or no effect.

I cannot see that the trees in grass endured the cold winters of 1873 and 1875 any better than those cultivated. Some, with both modes of treatment, were injured. If there is any difference, those in grass were more injured. The tree which had manure piled closely around it in the spring of 1873, showed no signs of improvement till this season. Previously, the leaves looked yellow and the limbs grew slowly. This year there has been a change for the better. I dug into the soil below the manure to see what had been going on there. The ground was full of fine young roots, which the tree had been sending out thick in the best soil. These grew, absorbed nourishment from the rich soil, and gave the leaves a good color and the branches and trunk a better growth. It had taken three years for the tree to make the change and adapt itself to the new conditions. Those which were manured farther away from the trunk of the tree, showed some improvement the second year. Some low, broad-spreading trees of the Tallman Sweet and Rhode Island Greening were left until a year ago last spring with a large patch of grass about them. Beyond this was good culture. The tops were pretty well thinned, so the grass below made a good turf. At the time mentioned the grass was all cleaned out, and has been kept so ever since. I could see some improvement in the trees this year in leaf and growth. They bore better than ever before, but we will attribute that mostly to the season, as nearly all trees bore well this year. Our soil is not the strongest, but it is called good land. I intend to continue these experiments for several years yet, and to begin others in similar nature. I have no prejudiced notions to prove or disprove, but want simply to know the truth.—W. J. Beal in Country Gentleman.

### NEW PLANTS.

**LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHYA.**—This plant is found wild abundantly throughout the States of Kansas and Texas, and in the Indian Territory, and though long known to botanists, and now and then sent here by correspondents during the past dozen years or more, no attempt to introduce it to general notice extensively has been made that we are aware of. During the past summer we saw a whole row of it in the garden of a florist, and the effect of so large a quantity was beautiful in the extreme. The plants were raised from seeds brought originally from Southern Kansas in 1873. If sown in the fall or winter, the plants bloom the next year, but success follows when sown in the spring, and the plants have a season's growth before flowering. The roots are somewhat bulbous, and when once had

will bloom well for several years. There are some twenty species of North American *Liatria*, but this is perhaps the handsomest of the whole. The flowers are very purple; spike about one foot long. They commence to flower at the top of the spike, and the blooming progresses downward. Like so many beautiful plants from the West this has not been known long enough to get an English name, and we suppose the Greek one will be considered hard by the ladies, and pedantic by the average man. The settlers call it "Fireweed" and "Skiy-raket Plant," but as these names are already given to scores of things, and will be to as many more, it is hardly worth while holding on to them. The Eastern *L. scariosa* is known as "Gay Feather," suppose we all agree to call this the "Kansas Gay Feather." There are other species of *Liatria* in Kansas, but as this is the best, let it be the one.

**HYBRID PENSTEMONS.**—As the Penstemon thrives so well in our gardens, it is worth notice that the Germans are improving some species remarkably. The best strains are hybrids between *P. Hartwegii* and *P. gentianoides*. These do not require protection in our California winters.

**RETINOSPORA LEPTOCYCLADA.**—It should not be forgotten by purchasers—is the same thing as the *R. squarrosa* of some English catalogues.

**HYDRANGEA, "THOMAS HOGG."**—This beautiful pure white variety of *Hydrangea hortensis* is now ready for sale, and has been sent to England for distribution. It will no doubt be one of the most popular plants sent out from the English nurseries, and is expected to yield the parties concerned an immense sum, which their enterprise and industry will deserve.

**ASPERUCA ODORATA.**—This pretty herbaceous plant, says *Hort. Belgique*, enters into the composition of the German perfume known as "Maitrank."

**VIBURNUM PLICATUM.**—This, the Japan Snowball of our gardens, is becoming well known in our country, where it thrives well. Its hardiness and great beauty will long insure popularity for it. It does not seem to be so well and favorably known in England. It forms the subject of a full page engraving in the *Gardener's Chronicle*.

**A NEW HARDY TREE—CIDERELLA SINENSIS.**—In 1862 a tree was introduced to France, supposed to be a kind of *Alanthus*. It has now been found to be of a different genus, and is *Ciderella sinensis*.—*Gardener's Monthly*

European horticulturists have recently adopted a mode of making Rose cuttings root more certainly, by bending the shoots and inserting both ends in the ground, leaving a single bud uncovered at the middle and on the surface of the ground. The cuttings are about ten inches long, and bent over flat on the ground, holes being dug on each side of the stick for the reception of the ends of the shoots. The roots form only at the lower end of the shoots, but the other end being buried prevents evaporation and drying up.

**STRIKING CUTTINGS—EASY MODE.**—The *Rural New Yorker* gives in substance the following method, which has been found remarkably easy: "Take a flower-pot about eight inches in diameter, invert a saucer within it large enough to rest against the sides half way down, or lower, which is better than using broken crocks or stones. This drainage is necessary where there is no bottom heat. Then fill to the brim with very coarse sifted sand. Place the pot in a strong light, and saturate the sand a few hours with water, providing a proper vessel for drainage. Make the cuttings from two to five inches long, retaining more leaves in autumn than earlier, but stripping them off nearly to the top, and insert them half an inch in depth, about twenty to the pot. New buds in time will show that roots are formed, when they are to be lifted out with a teaspoon, and set in small pots of rich sandy soil, avoiding clayey soil, which will become too hard."

### KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKETS.

There has been considerable activity in grain during the past week, with very fair receipts of everything but barley and oats. Wheat has been excitable and quite sensitive, but has continued to advance right along except on the lowest grades. A week ago the board quotations for cash wheat were: No. 2, \$1 17½; No. 3, \$1 13; No. 4, \$1 06. Yesterday's prices were: No. 2, \$1 21; No. 3, \$1 15; No. 4, \$1 05½—showing an advance in the past six days of 3½c on No. 2 and 2c on No. 3. This advance, following on the heels of a material rise in throughfreights to the seaboard, proves that there has existed a good deal of latent hope in this cereal which only time and circumstances would develop. There has been very little foreign war news of an exciting character of late, though the conviction is becoming more and more settled that a conflict must come sooner or later, which conviction is no doubt the principal factors in the strength wheat continues to show. The shipping movement, aside from the filling of a few millers' orders, has been light, the bulk of current receipts going into store.

Corn has failed to follow wheat, the prices a week ago for cash No. 2 having been 31½c, and yesterday 31c. The crop is too large to be manipulated by speculators, and prices must be governed by the current visible supply and demand. Receipts show considerable improvement over the week previous. There have also been better facilities for shipping.

Rye one week ago sold at 58c cash; yesterday same brought 56½c, being a decline of 1½c. There have been excellent receipts and fair transactions.

Oats were firm, but, like barley, have been merely nominal for want of offerings.—*Kansas City Times*, Dec. 27.

George H. Winsor, of Oxford township, delivered at Wichita, one day last week, four pigs thirteen months old, that weighed 1,910 pounds, or an average of 477½ pounds gross. These pigs are a cross between the Chester White and Poland China breeds. They are part of a litter of ten, the rest of which are equally as good.—*Sumner Co. Press*.

J. M. Lane completed the erection of a crib south of the elevator that is 80 ft long 12 ft high and 12 ft wide making storage capacity of about 6,000 bushels. He intends putting in a drag belt from the corn sheller inside the elevator and this will be able by the aid of one man to shell clean and store, from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels per day.—*Frankfort Record*.

## SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR READERS. SPECIAL CALL. Agents Wanted

To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS. Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to Agents by any House. An easy and pleasant employment. The value of the celebrated New Patent Improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight to the blind and those in the evidences of over 6,000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than one thousand of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a simple, number one, tip-top discovery, and as ALEX. WYETH, M.D., and WM. BEATLEY, M.D., writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age. Gentlemen: Your Patent Eye Cups are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a skeptical public; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and endorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my country recommend your Eye Cups. I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER.

Read the following certificates: FERGUSON STATION, LOGAN CO., KY., June 6th, 1872. Dr. J. BALL & Co., Oculists.

Gentlemen: Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight to you for the greatest of all intentions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years. ALEX. R. WYETH, M.D., Atchison, Pa., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve, to my utter astonishment your Patent Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

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

HORACE B. DURANT, M.D., says: "I feel, and expect future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make it fast, too; no small thing, in my opinion, for a man who has no other business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long. Mayor E. C. ELLIS wrote us, November 16th, 1869: 'I have tested the Patent Eye Cups, and I am satisfied that they are good, and I am glad to see them. They are certainly the greatest invention of the age.'"

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, late Editor of the New York Tribune, wrote: "Dr. J. BALL & Co. of Chicago, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition." Prof. W. MERRICK writes: "Truly, I am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I pick up my old steel pen."

Adolph Bronner, M.D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. BALL & Co., I hereby certify that the Patent Eye Cups (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at an advanced period of life—50 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied." ADOLPH BRONNER, M.D. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esq., 28.

June 6th, 73, personally appeared Adolph Bronner, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me. WM. STEVENS, J.P. LAWRENCE CITY, MASS., June 6th, 1873.

We, the undersigned, personally known Dr. Adolph Bronner for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and a truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach. M. BONNEY, Esq.-Mayor. S. B. W. DAY, Esq.-Mayor. GEORGE S. MERRILL, J. P.

ROBERT H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas. Rev. W. D. JOHNSON, M.D., of Chillicothe, Mo., who has used our Patent Eye Cups, writes: "To those who ask my advice about your Patent Eye Cups I am happy to state that I believe them to be of great advantage in many cases, and should be tried by all who are afflicted with eye disease. It is my honest conviction."

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee you old and diseased eyes can be made new, your impaired sight, dimness of vision and overworked eyes can be restored; weak, watery and sore eyes cured; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored, and eyes preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless. Please send your address to us, and we will send you our book, A GEM WORTH READING!

**A DIAMOND WORTH SEEING!** Save your eyes and restore your sight; throw away your spectacles! By reading our illustrated *Physiology and Anatomy of the Eye*, of 100 pages, tells how to restore impaired vision and overworked eyes; how to cure weak, watery, inflamed, and near-sighted eyes; and all other diseases of the eyes. Waste no more money by adjusting huge and large on your nose and disfiguring your face. Book mailed free to any person. Send on your address.

**AGENTS WANTED** To sell the Patent Eye Cups to the hundreds of people with diseased eyes and impaired vision in your country. Any person can act as our Agent. To Gentlemen or Ladies \$5 to \$20 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to **DR. J. BALL & CO.,** No. 205 WEST 32d STREET, (P. O. Box 957.) NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Do not miss the opportunity of being first in the field. Do not delay. Write by first mail. Great inducements will be made to any person who wants a first-class paying business. **THE LARGEST COMMISSION ALLOWED TO AGENTS BY ANY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

## A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT For the Children.

A Beautifully Illustrated Boys' and Girls' Paper, 16 pages, one year for FIFTY CENTS. Christmas Number Free to New Subscribers for 1877.



Only 50 cts. per Year, postage paid. **American Young Folks** A Beautifully Illustrated Monthly, For Boys and Girls. Sample Copies sent for two 3c stamps. J. K. HUDSON, - - - Topeka, Kansas.

**IT PAYS TO SUBSCRIBE** -FOR THE- **Western Agriculturist!**

The *Agriculturist* is now well established in its fifth year, and is the leading Agricultural Journal in the West, devoted to the financial interests of Western Farmers. The *Agriculturist* is an Illustrated Journal, handsomely printed on fine book paper, in neat pamphlet form.

**Our Seed Premium for Everybody.** With Each Subscription for 1877, at \$1.10, we will send ten packages of choice, new and reliable seed, either vegetable or flower seed, or half of each, post paid.

**AGENTS WANTED** in every neighborhood. Liberal cash commissions and valuable premiums. Specimen copies ten cents, to be applied on subscription. No sample copies free. Address **T. BUTTERWORTH, Publisher,** 320 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

## FARMERS, TRY OUR NEW CORN DUMP.

Shellabarger, Griswold & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

## SHAWNEE MILLS,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Manufacturers of the

BEST QUALITIES

-OF-

Family Flour,

MEAL,

And MILL FEED.

Cash Paid for Wheat, Corn, Rye, &c.



## The Prairie Farmer.

(Established 1841)

A Weekly Agricultural and Home Journal, for Town and Country, for Old and Young.

Published at Chicago, Ill.

Recognized authority throughout the United States upon matters of

General Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Stock-Raising, Poultry, Bees, Etc.

To which is added Departments of General News, Record of the Season, Month's Miscellany, Home Household, Literature, Markets, etc.

### Terms of Subscription:

Single copy, one year, postpaid, \$3 00  
Six copies, one year, postpaid, 18 00  
Eleven copies, one year, postpaid, 30 00  
Sample Copy Free to any address upon request. Prospectus and canvassing outfit sent free to agents, who are wanted everywhere to organize clubs.

Address **Prairie Farmer Co.,** Chicago, Ill.

## W. M. DIGNON.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

-all kinds of-

## FURNITURE!

FOR THE

Wholesale and Retail Trade.

UPHOLSTERING DONE, AND ALL

KINDS OF

MATTRESSES

Made to Order.

232 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Bet. 7th and 8th Streets.

P.S.—Repairing neatly and promptly done.

## A. A. RIPLEY & SON,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Topeka and Shawnee County, that they have rented and reopened the Old Grocery Store of Cook and McFadden,

**Kansas Avenue,** Where they intend doing a

**General Provision Business**

THEY MAKE

**COUNTRY PRODUCE**

A specialty and respectfully solicit a portion of the farmer trade. They intend making their Store a General Market, where at all times may be found a complete assortment of all that the Vegetable Market affords.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

**WANTED.**

**300 Agents Wanted in Kansas**

To sell on subscription the cheapest and best

Illustrated Family Bible

In the market, and

Beharrell's Biblical Biography

And other publications of the

Western Methodist Book Concern.

Apply to me for an agency,

JOSHUA MARTIN, General Ag't.,

Nov. 28, 1876. P. O. Box 297, Topeka, Kansas.

**The Patrons' Commercial Agency**

OF COLORADO,

Is now prepared to handle all kinds of Farm Produce on commission only. Patrons will find it to their interest to transact their business through this Association. It is owned and managed by Patrons only.

W. H. GRAFFLIN, Business Manager.

**THE WALL STREET INDICATOR.**

This Week's Issue Sent Free.

Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears. Also, full and complete instructions how to operate in Stocks and Stock Privileges. Capital hits and suggestions. Also, a list of Valuable Premiums to Clubs. "Send for it."

**BUCKWALTER & Co., Bankers and Brokers,**

P. O. Box 4817. 10 Wall St., New York City.

**Farm for Sale or Rent.**

Three miles north of Olathe and eighteen miles southwest of Kansas City, in Johnson county, Kansas. Highly improved and particularly adapted for stock or dairy purposes. 160 acres under good fence; 110 under plow, divided in three parts: 35 in pasture; 16 in grass; and ex-ward, with plenty of range. Terms cash, or rent \$300 a year.

Address **FRED HOFF,** Westport, Mo.

**THE GALT HOUSE,**

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Corner 5th and Jackson Streets. The best \$1.00 per day house in the city.

A. J. RYAN, Proprietor.

## Chronic and Surgical Diseases Cured

AT THE MEDICAL ROOMS OF

**Dr. A. M. EIDSON,**

Topeka, Kansas.

Who has made a specialty of, and with wonderful success, cures such diseases as Catarrh (Incipient), Consumption, Bronchitis, Cancer, Club Foot, Contracted Tendons, Hair Lip, Cloot, Pains, Cross eyes, External and Internal Piles, Fistulas, Tumors, White Swellings, Scrofula, Old Fever and Mercular Sores and Ulcers, Hernia or Ruptures, Fits or Spasms, Gleet, Discharge of the Heart, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and the Nervous System, all Female Diseases and Weakness and easily and speedily removes the Tape-worm. Consult him at once, in person or by mail. Office consultation free. By mail, a stamp for return must be enclosed, with full description of person, disease, symptoms, etc., etc., which will meet with prompt diagnosis and answer.

The Doctor's office will be found supplied with all the improvements of modern science to assist him in doing justice to his patrons. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office northwest corner Sixth and Kansas avenues, Topeka, Kansas. Lock Box 96.

## 45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the University of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the State, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabasha, Geary and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the State and will be sold at \$2 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms:—One-tenth down and the remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest. For further information apply to **V. P. WILSON, Ag't University Lands,** Enterprise, Kansas.

## FIRST CLASS MILLINERY GOODS.

The Largest Stock of Millinery in Topeka.

—AT—

**Mrs. E. C. Metcalf's,**

Where you can get the very latest styles at the lowest figures.

Ladies getting their Millinery for the next ten days will have the work done at half price, and work satisfactory, on account of hard times.

Felt hats 50 cents, soft felt 90 cents, straw hats 90 cents, flowers 15, 20 and 25 cents, feathers from 10 c. up, and long plumes 90 cents, velvet hats 90 cents and all other goods in proportion.

Orders from a Distance Promptly and Satisfactorily Filled.

AN ADDRESS

—TO THE—

**CITIZENS OF SHAWNEE CO.,**

—BY—

**L. BENJAMIN,**

**The CLOTHIER.**

Reform is the order of the day. Reform in every branch of the industrial pursuits of the great American nation is needed, and in no branch so much as in the

**CLOTHING TRADE.**

The old style way of doing business is played out, and from to-day on we shall throw the old system overboard and commence the more modern and equitable way of doing business, by

**Marking Every Article in Our Store in Plain Figures,**</



## The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

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

### IMPROVED BREEDS.

From the time that animals were first domesticated, attempts have undoubtedly been made to improve them in the qualities that are of the greatest value. The animals that were found to be best adapted to man's use were selected for breeding; and the gradual modifications produced in their form and qualities, by the changed condition to which they were subjected, furnished, from time to time, more extended opportunities for selection.

From the lack of any settled system in the care of the animals, and from the various fancies of those who bred them, the process of improvement was slow and unstable. The ancient as well as the modern authors treating of live-stock, have uniformly repeated the maxim—"Breed from the best." The descriptions of "model animals" by the older writers show, however, that the "best" at the time were far from reaching what would now be considered a moderate standard of excellence. Caprice or fancy, without any rational standard of merit, led to an ever-varying idea of excellence, so that an improvement in one direction was lost in attempts to improve in some other characters that at the time were thought to be more desirable. In the same flock or herd, animals of widely divergent form and qualities were to be seen together, all of which were selected in accordance with the time-honored rule, "breed from the best."

Under this varying method of selection of breeding stock, we need not wonder that progress was slow, but rather that it was made at all. In each locality, circumstances, by climatic and physical peculiarities, that tended to modify the form and characteristics of animals during a series of years, a similarity in type would gradually be developed, giving rise to what were recognized as distinct breeds. In addition to these local influences of climate, soil and physical conditions, the typical characters of breeds were in all probability developed to some extent by those who made their selections of breeding stock with better judgment and a greater persistence of purpose than their neighbors, so that their animals, from their superior qualities, would after a time be used to improve the stock of the locality.

### BAKEWELL'S METHOD

Notwithstanding the progress thus made, the native breeds, up to the time of Bakewell, were defective in many of the characteristics that are most highly valued at the present time. Mr. Bakewell inaugurated a new system, and demonstrated its advantages in his own successful practice. His selections were made with reference to certain desirable qualities that gave the animal the greatest value for a particular purpose. The best animal, according to his standard, was the one that gave the largest return for feed consumed, and had the highest development in a certain definite direction. Any excellence the animal might possess for any other purpose than aimed at, was ignored, and his ideal form was strictly adhered to.

The method of Bakewell has been practiced by those who were particularly interested in other breeds, and we are indebted to it for almost all that has been done in the way of improvement. Each breed has special qualities that adapt it to particular purposes and localities, and these qualities are so widely different that the various improved breeds, as now developed, cannot well be brought into competition with one another. It is fortunate that this wide diversity of qualities exists, as it enables the farmer to make a selection of animals adapted to his locality, and to the special system of farming he intends to practice.

It is generally admitted by modern physiologists that exercise of all animal functions involves a destruction of tissues, and that this waste must be replaced by the food constituents taken up in the process of digestion and assimilation.

Any expenditure of muscular force by the animal would, therefore, be at the expense of food consumed, and when in excess, it might require the full working capacity of the digestive organs to replace the resulting waste of tissues. Large animals expend a greater amount of muscular force as they move from place to place, as their weight is in fact a load that must be moved with them.

### LIBERAL FEEDING—EARLY MATURITY.

From this it will be readily seen that the larger breeds would expend too large a proportion of the food consumed in supplying the waste of tissues involved in the labor performed in traveling over wide areas to procure their food, even if they were enabled to obtain enough to supply the wants of the system. There is a truth underlying the old saying that "the breed is in the mouth," that should not be lost sight of in the management of live-stock. We must keep constantly in mind the important fact that a liberal supply of nutritious food is essential to rapid growth and full development of the animal. Animals require food for two leading purposes—first to supply the waste involved in the ordinary processes of life, and second, for their increase in growth or conditions. The food used for the first-mentioned purpose gives the farmer no return unless it is replaced by equal in value as manure to the food constituents required to keep the animal in the same condition. Any profit in feeding must therefore be derived from the food consumed in excess of that required in the process of repair.

The superiority of the so-called improved breeds does not consist exclusively in their better forms and more attractive appearance. Under a good system of management, a larger proportion of the food consumed is made available in the increase of structure—which is the real source of profit—while the repairs of the animal machinery are made at a comparatively less expenditure of food constituents. This activity of processes of digestion and assimilation is seen in a marked degree in the improved breeds, in which meat production is the leading object.

The early maturity of these breeds, which is one of their most notable characters, furnishes a striking illustration of the point under consideration. At the age of two or three years, a degree of development is obtained that would require, in unimproved animals, from five to six years of liberal feeding. This rapid growth and mature condition at such an early age can only be explained by assuming an increased activity of the organs of digestion and assimilation, and a diminution in the waste involved in the performance of the animal functions.

This early development and maturity of animals intended for the shambles adds materially to their value from the fact that the profits of feeding are increased from the greater

return obtained for a given amount of food consumed.

The results of experiments show that other things being equal, a young animal requires less food to make a given increase in live weight than one that is older.

We have then two points in which the improved breeds excel. First, in the greater economy of the system in the processes of digestion and assimilation, and second, in the ability to make a rapid growth at an age that secures the largest possible return for food consumed. Moreover, in the improved meat-producing breeds, early liberal feeding gives a greater proportionate increase in choice parts than the unimproved sorts that have not the same natural tendency to lay on fat, and the salable carcass will therefore bring a better price per pound. This increase in price in connection with the better returns for feed consumed, will constitute an important item in estimating the profit of feeding.

### THE "BEST" BREED—GOOD FARMING.

It is often assumed by those who are not familiar with the different improved breeds, that all have qualities in common which bring them in direct competition, and the question is asked—Which is the best breed? The same person, of course, would readily perceive the absurdity of enquiring whether apples were better than peaches, or whether turnips were better than potatoes. They would undoubtedly say, without hesitation, that these vegetables had but few qualities in common, and that if a choice was to be made between them, it would depend upon a variety of conditions that should be carefully considered before a satisfactory decision could be made.

Each breed of live stock has its peculiar characteristics that adapt it to certain purposes and localities, and also to different management. Those interested in the dairy would select animals of a type that indicated the best milking quality, and adapted in other respects to the particular locality for which selection was made.

For meat production, a selection should be made of a different type; the tendency to fatten at an early age would be a desirable quality in all cases; while other characters, as, for instance, size and hardiness, could only be determined by taking into account the peculiarities of the farm as to elevation, productiveness and system of management. The most desirable characters of the improved breeds can only be retained by a judicious practice of the same system of care and breeding that developed them. The remark is often made by experienced breeders that it is easier to produce a given variation in an animal than to retain it after it is made. The same flexibility of the animal system that makes improvement possible, is constantly acting, and any change in food supply or other conditions, will surely result in a modification of characters that may or may not be desirable. If the improved breeds are subjected to the same negligent treatment that inferior animals receive on many farms, they will certainly deteriorate, and the owner will perhaps declare that improved animals are a humbug, and only fitted for the purposes of the fancy farmer who cares nothing for the profits of the farm.

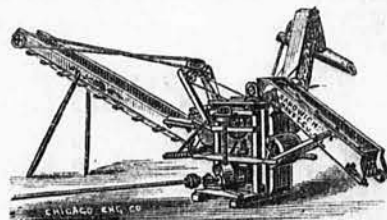
The same may be said in regard to the improved varieties of grains and vegetables that are now so generally attracting the attention of the farmer. The best variety of seed will not insure an abundant harvest without a thorough cultivation of the soil and a liberal application of manure. There is no royal road to success in farming, and all attempts to find one must, as a matter of course, end in disappointment.

The remark is often made by farmers that they cannot afford to purchase improved stock. This is undoubtedly true if they do not intend to give it reasonable care and an abundant supply of food. If the conditions to which animals are subjected are not favorable to their full growth and development, the best results cannot be reasonably expected. Good farming is essential to success in the raising of good animals of any breed, and the improved sorts must not be considered as exceptions to the rule.—Country Gentleman.

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.

### WAGONS! WAGONS!!

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO.



Topeka, Kansas,

—AGENTS FOR—

The Kansas Wagon

—AND THE—

Grimes Wagon.

Warranted for two years.

They have no equal in any market. Don't fail to see them before buying. We also have a full line of Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers, etc., and

Agricultural Implements Generally.

### DON'T NEGLECT

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

New York School Journal,  
OF NEW YORK CITY.

It is Published Weekly. It is Long Established. It is the Most Practical. It is the Most Popular.

For the practical teacher it is unexcelled; its writers are in the fore and front of the battle, toiling, yet successful teachers. Every department is represented, from the kindergarten to the college. Especially will it reflect with accuracy the methods of the New York city public and private schools.

Note.—It was furnished for several years to the teachers of the public schools of New York at the expense of the city, so highly was it prized. The modern methods of teaching, the freshest views, the best and most practical ideas, the most earnest thinking, all find a place in its pages.

Terms: \$2.50 per year in advance. Five subscribers for \$10.00.

The new course of study for the New York City Public Schools will be sent to every new subscriber. Premium to all who send \$2.50 before the 1st of January—an elegant book entitled "School Recitations: How to Manage them," containing fresh Dialogues and Recitations, will be sent.

A. M. KELLOGG,

17 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

Free for one month. Subscriptions sent before Jan. 1, 1877, will extend to Jan. 1, 1878.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

## Cheap Books!

THE WESTERN FARMER AND STOCK GROWER—By Milton Briggs of Iowa.

This is a neatly bound volume of 250 pages, written by a practical Farmer and Stock Grower. It is one of the best books yet produced for western farmers. The retail price of this book is \$1.50. It will be sent postage paid from this office to any address for \$1.00.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT FARMING—By Horace Greeley.

This is a book of over 300 pages, and although it subjected the writer to many criticisms and has furnished a point in its title for many jokes, it is in fact an interesting and useful book. The regular retail price is \$1.50. It will be sent from this office, postage prepaid, to any address for \$1.00.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—By Horace Greeley.

This is one of Mr. Greeley's best works. It is a book of nearly 600 pages, giving in Mr. Greeley's terse and plain style, his views on Labor, Commerce, Capital, Money, Agriculture, Manufactures, Co-Operation, &c., &c. The regular retail price of the book at the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields is \$1.50. It is sent, postage paid, from this office to any address for \$1.00.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.—By Horace Greeley.

There has been no more helpful and useful book written for young men than this autobiography of Mr. Greeley. It gives his early struggles and his later successes, and shows through all one of the grandest self-made men of modern times. The book is one of the very best for parents to place in the hands of their children. It is a volume of over 600 hundred pages, well bound in cloth. The publishers' retail price is \$2.00. It will be sent, postage paid, from this office to any address for \$2.00.

THE GROUNDWELL.—By Jonathan Periam.

This is a volume of 500 pages, well bound in leather binding. It is designed to be a history of the Origin, and Progress of the Farmers' Movement. Discussion of the Transportation Question, &c., &c. Retail price, \$3.50. It will be sent, postage paid, from this office for \$2.

THE PERFECT HORSE.—By W. H. Murray.—Illustrated.

This work is the only one which tells an unprofessional man how to know a perfect horse. The reader of Mr. Murray's book need never be cheated by the unscrupulous horse dealer. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. In it, Breeding, Blood, Temperament, Feeding, Breaking, Training, and other subjects are fully and thoroughly explained to the horse, are treated. Its chapters on Teaching and Driving alone are worth double the price of the book. Thousands of dollars will be made by the owner of a horse, through the acquisition of Mr. Murray's Rules for Breeding. To further the end which was held in view when this practical and helpful work was written, which was to benefit every owner of a horse, the book is now offered at one-half the price originally asked for it. We have a few copies of the work on hand which will be closed out at a very low rate. The former price of this volume was \$2.00. It is a finely bound book of nearly 500 pages. Send money by post-office order or registered letter to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

A HAND BOOK OF FINANCE.—By Dr. Joseph Root, Formerly Lieutenant Governor of Kansas.

This is the first western book on Finance, and is conceded to be a valuable work. It is the book for those who want light on the currency question. It is a book of 230 pages, bound in paper. Sent, postage paid for 75 cents.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—By Eugene Richter.

Their History, Organization and Management. Sent, postage paid, for 50 cents.

### Valuable Books for Kansans.

The following very valuable books for our Kansas readers will be sent by return mail, postage paid, on receipt of price:

KANSAS TOWNSHIP OFFICERS' GUIDE.

STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, TOPEKA, April 17, 1874.

Geo. W. CRANE, Esq., Publisher.  
Dear Sir:—I have carefully examined the "Kansas Township Officers' Guide," edited by Hugh M. Spalding, Esq., and published by you, and take pleasure in testifying to its accuracy, completeness, and excellence. It is the best compendium of the kind I have ever seen; and if its forms and instructions are followed by Township and County Officers, the whole State will be the gainer, for it will lead to method and systematic habits in our local officers.

Very truly yours,  
[Signed,] DANIEL W. WILDER, Auditor of State.

And testimonials from every part of the State.

Third Edition, in pamphlet form 75 cents. In law leather binding \$1.50.

THE LAWS RELATING TO COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Of the State of Kansas, and amendments and supplemental acts thereto. Authenticated, in pamphlet form 25 cents. We also call attention to the new edition of the

KANSAS ROAD LAWS, With Practical Forms.

Fifth Edition. Authenticated. In pamphlet form 25 cents.

ROAD OVERSEERS' ACCOUNT BOOK.

Price, postage paid, \$1.00. Also revised edition of SPALDING'S TREATISE,

For Attorneys at Law, Justices of the Peace, Ministerial Officers, Law Students, Bankers, Brokers and Business Men. A treatise upon the practice and proceedings in the Courts of the State of Kansas, and an analysis of the Law and Practice concerning Personal Property. Spalding's Treatise \$7.50. Spalding's Supplement \$2.50.

These works will be sent on receipt of price. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

JOHN A. LEE,

GROCER,

AND DEALER IN

Provisions and  
Country Produce,

Green and Dried Fruits, Flour, &c.

209 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc.

This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,  
135 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

## DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

S. W. McCOLLISTER,

184 Kansas Avenue.

Keeps Constantly on Hand Large and Well Selected Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which we are selling at unprecedented Low Prices.

We have a Large Line of all Wool Filling, Western Made, Doeskin Jeans, which we are selling at 25 per cent. Less than Last Year's Prices, and all other Woolen Goods in Proportion. We keep the Unlaundried Shirt made from Wamsutta Muslin and 20 hundred yds. in a small advance on cost of Material. \$7.50 for Six.

Sole Agent for the Bazar of Love Fitting Patterns, unquestionably the best Paper Patterns in the Market. Also Agent for the Celebrated Jamestown Alpaca in all Popular Shades, Warranted not to cockle or spot, at 40 and 50 cents per yard.

We make no misrepresentations, and hope, by giving good Goods at Bottom Prices, to command a share of the Public Patronage. Farmers and the Public Generally Will look to Their Interests and Examine our Goods and Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Remember the Place, 184 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

E. E. EWING,

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

Every variety of choice and fancy goods have been added to our large stock of Standard Groceries. And we now offer our customers the finest assortment of Groceries to be found in the City.

Molasses, Syrups, Honey, Sugars, Coffees, Teas.

BEST M. SYRUP, BEST WHITE ROSE SYRUP, BEST N. O. MOLASSES Mocha and O. G. Java Coffees; Green Tea, Japan Tea, English Breakfast Tea, all selected with care from the best houses, and warranted genuine.

Canned Goods, Green and Dried Fruits, Salted Meats and Fish, Edam Cheese, Pine Apple Cheese, Elgin Cheese.

FLOUR and MEAL.

At the head of the Flour in Kansas stands our CRYSTAL! Oat-Meal, Prepared Wheat, Breakfast Grits.

CHINA and GLASSWARE.

We have fitted up the second story of our store as a CHINA and GLASS HALL, and furnished it with a large stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a full line of White Granite, White Granite Victoria, English C. C. Ware, Glass, Yellow and Rockingham Ware. We also keep a large stock of STONE, CROCKERY, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, etc.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Our business is conducted on a cash basis, the only system by which a low range of prices can be maintained. We sell the best and Warrant our Goods. Call and examine our stock.

L. STEINBERGER & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.



EVER  
Bargains!

Offered!

At The  
Great "Bee Hive" Store.

Are Now Opening Their New Fall Stock of  
Clothing. The Largest Ever  
Brought to Topeka.