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LETTER FROM COLORADO, ON THE GRASS. HOPPER QUESTION.

EDITOR FARMER: I saw a communication in your paper, asking for information as to the more ornamental than necessary. Taxes would best plans and modes in fighting the locust or be reduced to more than one half. Poor houses grasshopper. Hoping to be useful, I will give some of my plans and experience. The least Law books would be less interesting and ininfinitesimal touch of coal oil, coal tar or turpentine will kill them. To use them construct a sheet-iron pan, six, eight, ten or twelve feet long with a slight circular form of three inches to the foot and six; inches wide with the I. Kallock when he edited the Kansas Spirit, front, one and a half to two inches deep. The outside edge of the pan ten inches high, inclined back at an angle of forty-five degrees. At, say every foot, let there be rivited a sheet. iron portion of two inches deep or more, thus making a series of pans,

In these pans put water one half inch deep, then a little coal oil or coal tar or turpentine. Then any convenient means of attachment, so that a man at each end can draw the pan slowly over the ground. The young fry of 'hoppers will hop in and are instantly killed, and they can be empled out at will. Any plan that will caurse coal tar or coal oil or turpentine to touch the 'hoppers is efficient.

Another cheap plan is to take a piece of oil cloth three feet wide and as long as convenient. Tack one edge of the cloth to a striplof board for the front sew a cord in the back end, and ends or in someway, make the edge turn ceal tar and draw the drag slowly over the development, peculiar to each variety. If denouncing such malfeasance larceny and reground. The hoppers will leap on, and thereby come in contact with the tar and if they leap off they soon die. Alcohol will kill them but it is not convenient.

One man or boy can herd the locusts, into wide pans, or on oil cloth covered with tar, by walking round and round advancing to the center at each circuit about twenty inches. In this way one can gather the locusts together on tar in a pan, or pans, in which coal oil, tar, or turpentine is placed. Water in pans is used to economize oil, tar or turpentine; it has no effect to kill the locusts. Pans two inches wide will answer in place of the first described but are not as good as the water and oil, tar or turpentine will run over the paus in passing over the uneven ground. In countries turpentine poured in, or kept dropping in the ditches will kill all the 'hoppers they touch. W. D. ARNETT.

Merrison, Colorado, Jan. 28, 1817.

FAMILIAB FARM TOPICS.

JAS. HANWAY.

NO. XXXIII.

A MORAL PHENOMENON.

A justice of the peace, who has served his county in that capacity for 18 years, was heard to say that his office had become "ornamental," and that the fees during the year would not furnish the postage stamps he used.

Some may attribute the decline of litigation in justice's courts to hard times, the scarcity of money, the technical quibbles of the law or the glorious uncertainty of gaining a verdit. But the most rational explanation may be found in the fact, that the grange organization contains a most excellent Quaker provision in its constitution; that no member is permitted to bring suit against a brether member without first making the attempt to settle by arbitration. This wise and salutary rule has doubtless extended its influence beyond the grange organization. Farmers who are not and the following resolution was passed: members have at last seen the folly of forcing every little misunderstanding between neighbors into a justice's court.

I have now an item which should interest every body, preachers, lawyers and doctors, judges, sheriffs and constables, undertakers and grave-diggers. There is living in my township a family, consisting of three young men, now of age, who have never drank a dram of ardent spirits, who for twenty-five years had no occasion to employ a physician; and who have gone through life without ever being in a law suit, consequently no lawyer to fee. Temperance, health and peace.

If all families in Kausas were thus blessed, grow beautifully less. A county justice would every indication of popular favor.

have a dull time of it, save on a marriage occasion and insane asylumswould be robbed of half their occupants. Penitentiaries would be would be a curiosity and a thing of the past. structive than Dean Swift's "Tale of a Tub." Court decisions would be less amusing than Esop's Fables and as dry as Scotch Metaphysics and we might all rest and snore; for the Rev. said "Snoring is the unconscious testimony of a peaceful conscience."

DEVELOPMENT OF DIFFERENT BREEDS.

In a former number of the FARMER, there is an excellent article on the relative value of the breeds of cattle and in my opinion gives a fair explanation to the question which is the best breed?

It has long since been a matter of amusement to hear the advocates of the different breeds of cattle, claim for them certain qualities which in former years never entered into the merits of the controversy. We might appeal to those who have for many years past, been well acquainted with the different varieties or breeds of cattle in the old country, whether they have ever seen a contest or claim for their special favorites as we find in this country. The fact is, as the article referred to remarked, that the different varieties are breed to increase certain characteristics or milk and butter is desired, an eye is kept to that object. If beef is the leading object, we certainly do no expect to find it developed in the milk breed.

Each variety has its excellence, there is not and cannot be any rivalry between these different breeds, of cattle. Each specie has to stand on its own merits. Each fills the bill.

Durham short-horn, are excellent milkers, he is only claiming for them special qualities which the breed perhaps formally possessed, but certainly are very rarely met now a days.

When we breed cattle for certain specific we should not expect to find improvement by this it must finally come and the sooner the breeding to a Perchereon stock. If we need a better. good heavy plow team we would not seek a cross by breeding to a thoroughbred race-

For The FARMER. THE FARMERS OF SHAWNEE COUNTY OR. GANIZING TO FIGHT THE GRASSHOP-PERS.

At a late meeting of Capital Grange, the grasshopper question was discussed, and the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, Deeming it important that some systematic effort be made by the farmers of Shawnee county for the destruction of the eggs of the grasshoppers, as well as the young grasshoppers when they are hatched, in order to protect our spring crops; therefore, Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to

send a notice to all granges requesting their co-operation in organizing the farmers of Shawnee county for a systematic fight with a common enemy, and request all granges to send a delegate to a meeting to be held at Odd Fellows Hall, on Saturday, February 24th, for the purpose of discussing the means for our protection, and the organization of the townships into districts for the purpose.

The grange had also under discussion house bill No. 4, relating to the proper protection of the fish interests of the state, and to encourage fish culture. The importance of the subject claimed the attention of the members,

Resolved, That we, as farmers, are deeply interested in the protection of fish in our streams and rivers and look with favor upon every measure to encourage and increase their production in the state.

That we regard house bill No. 4, introduced by D. B. Long, of Ellsworth, as a step in the right direction, and respectfully but earnestly request our representatives in the Kansas leg. islature to use their best endeavors to secure the passage of this or some other well-matured measures for the protection of our fish interests, and the encouragement of fish culture.

The following paper was read by Hugh Cameron in support of the last resolution : SHALL WE LEGISLATE FOR THE PROTECTION

OF FISH AS WELL AS BIRDS? The denizens of our waters and forests unhow many drinking saloons would be needed? der the merciless and barbarian rule of poach how many M. D's would supply the wants of er and pot hunter have decreased to such an the population? how many lawyers could get extent as to create a wide-spread feeling of rich? Court houses would not be ornamented alarm lest entire species and genius become with a dignified judge. Jails would dispense extinct. Hence within the last few years the with the services of a sheriff, newspapers subject of national organization and co-operawould not be filled with so many strange acci- tion and uniform laws, relating the protection dents, and pugilistic encounters. Items would of stream and forest, has been discussed with

Not only are the coast States, and than bord. ering on the greet lakes, alive to the imports ance of protecting and increasing fish production, but the whole country is waking up and moving as a unit in the conviction that some action is eminently proper, if not imperatively necessary to arrest the wanton waste and des truction that have followed in the wake of inincreasing population and wealth.

Important laws and regulations for the protection of birds are not, now, beneath the nation of the average Kassas Legislation. Bounty Laws for the protection of sheep growers from the ravages of dogs and wolves, the poultry yard from wild cats and foxes, the orchardist and nursery men from rabbits and - farmers from grasshoppers are now in the ties. hands of appropriate committees and will in due time receive the attention and action due to the important subjects to which they re-

spectively refer. A bill by Hon. D. B. Long, for the protection and encouragement of fish culture, also has been introduced and is soon to be considered in the committee of the whole House. This industry should be encouraged and protected as other industries are. A law declaring the capture and appropriation of fish from any private stream, pond or fish preserve of any sort, without the owners consent, larceny is of paramount necessity.

Let us have a law not of equivocal import to try, and courts, on convention, to sentence, as in similar or other cases of larceny. Thus protected, this industry would attract the necessary, capitol and labor for its perfect development. Such a law we might claim as one of clear naked right. Onsowhich inheres to good neighborhood and law-abiding citizen-The short horn breeder, when he insist (as ship everywhere and which cannot be denied, we have heard them do on some occasion) that except by a discrimination net waranted by law, reason, or common sense. The doctrine must obtain, that any citizen shall have a free and indisputable right or privilege to put his brain, his muscle, his time, or his capital, into any species or form of property he may select, whether fish or cattle, sheep, hogs, grain, fruit grass at all, but are made up of one of the grass at all, but are made up of one of the ing over the uneven ground. In countries qualities which may be valuable and desiras or flowers and all and each interest or indus. half-dozen worthless wire grasses that are the pests of the eastern jarmers' fields.

The doctors of cauties as it is with try must be equally protected and encouraged because of the eastern jarmers' fields.

The law governing fish ways or fish ladsubject must render the reasons of the law and the propriety and justice of the decisions thereon obvious to all, Any fair minded person cannot fail to see that a dam which prevents anadromous fish from going in their seasons to such parts and sources of streams and rivers as instinct prompts for the purpose of spawning is, at least, an abatement of the fishing interests below as well as above said dam. For it is a clearly established principle may, timothy is the most valuable of all Amertant fish of a migratory habit, when defeated in their attempts to obey every instinct in the it is the most valuable as a crop to cut for hay disposition of their spawn, becomes careless and wasteful in the work of reproduction and This is especially true in our own State, where being foiled and discouraged, they seek other its worst traits seem to develop; for here, so waters where there is no impediment to the far as my experience has gone, it falls to make accomplishment of their pre-ordained task and a uniform sod, but grows in coarse bunches, so streams and rivers in consequence of one ow. Nevertheless, timothy has many excel-obstruction are very likely to become unfruit- lent qualities that commend it to the cultivaful and barren below as well as above the obstruction. In a decision of the Supreme Court
very readily; upon a clay subsoil it withstands of U. S. in the case of Holyoke Water-power Co., vs. Lyman and others, I find the following upon this subject: "Persons owning the whole of the soil constituting the bed and banks of the stream, are entitled to the whole use and profit of the water opposite their land, whether it is used as a power to operate milland machinery, or a fishery, subject to the implied condition they shall so use their own right is not to injure the concomitant right of another separian owner and to such regulations as the Legislature of the state may prescribe. Again-ownership of the banks and bed of a stream gives to the proprietor the exclusive right of fishing opposite his land as well as the right to use the water to operate the mills, but neither the one nor the other, nor both combined, confer any right to erect obstructions on the river to prevent the free

a dam for mill purposes do so under the implied obligation to keep sufficient sluice and fish-ways for the passage of fish at proper

The Law of Prussia on this subject is that "Any one who places welrs, sluices, dams or other obstructions in water when the passage of fish was hitherto unobstructed is obliged to keep open at his own expence passes for the fish, and to keep them in good repair." Also. "All fishing in fish-passes, either with nets or hooks, or other apparatus, is strictly prohibited and as long as the passes remain open all fishing is strictly prohibited for some distance above and below the passes, the extent of dist tance to be determined by the local authori-

There are other questions of equal interest, with those mentioned herein, to all who are engaged in rural pursuits and which deserve the earnest consideration of this Grange. Permit me in conclusion to express the hope that you will give the fence question, also the question of irrigation the attention they respectively deserve at an early day.

GRASSES.

[A Lecture delivered before the Kansas State Horticul-tural Society, by Prof. E. M. Shelton. at its Ninth Annual Meeting, held in Manhattan, Dec. 14, 15, and 16, 1875.]

I am satisfied that success can rarely be de-pended on where the seed-bed is not properly prepared. The tilth should be fine, if not deep, and if beneath this the soil can be left firm and even hard, it retains the moisture better. and the plant will make a more vigorous growth. After seeding, harrow thoroughly both ways, and follow with the roller. We have had a very satisfactory experience with have had a very satisfactory experience with this method of seeding. Last spring we seed ded seven acres of ground to timothy, and with the timothy seed mixed a single bushel of blue-grass seed—enough of itself to seed about three-quarters of an acre. To-day I can show on every five or six feet all over this piece of on every live or six test all over this piece or ground—in short, wherever a seed dropped— a living healthy plant of blue-grass. The procuring of the seed is another matter well worth more attention that is usually given it. I should consider all seed worse than worthless

ably expected.

Timothy, by which it is most generally known over the country was obtained from Timothy Hanson, who is said to have cultivated it extensively, and to have taken the seed from New York to Carolina. It is frequently called Herd's Grass in New England and New York, and this was the original name under which it was cultivated. It was derived from a man of that name, who according to Jared Eliot, found it growing wild in the swamp in New Hampshire, more than a century and a half ago, and began to cultivate it." Be this as it As a lawn or pasture grass, however, it has little value in comparison with blue-grass. amounting almost to clumps, about the mead drouth excellently; it is one of the earliest grasses in the spring, and in this locality it is ready for the scythe by the middle of June. The proper place for timothy for lawis, is in a mixture with blue-grass. From the case with which the stand is obtained in this climate, which the stand is obtained in this climate, this plant is really valuable in this place, for in course of time the blue-grass will drive out the timethy, or if not, it will fully occupy the space between the bunches of timothy, and in this way remove its objectionable features.

Our own experience with this grass may be briefly stated: We have upon the College farm all told, sixteen acres of timothy, nine acres of which were seeded in the spring of 1873, and the remainder in the spring of 1875. Of the nine acres first seeded, seven acres in 1874 gave a ton and a half of excellent hay per acre; and two acres reserved for seed yielded fully four and one-half bushels of clean seed per The past year this crop promised even better results than were obtained the year previous, up to the time the whole was destroyed by

these grasses not only live but make crops, the average Kansas season may be safely counted upon, so far as grasses are concerned.

The plant Altalfa about which so much has

been said and written in this State during the past year or two, it seems to me, viewing the matter from an outside standpoint, deserves a good deal of attention from the horticulturists of the State. Both blue grass and timothy are open to serious criticism as grasses to be cultivated in the orchard, whatever may be said of them for lawn purposes. As before mentioned, the blue-grass is alow and diffident in germinating: moreover, when once in possession of been said and written in this State during the the blue-grass is slow and diffident in germi-nating; moreover, when once in possession of of the ground, this plant occupies it so ther-oughly with its dense mass of roots as to often seriously, injure the trees. Timothy, again, makes an indifferent growth on ground partly shaded, and when the crop of hay or seed is removed, it notoriously exhausts the soil, thus removed, it notoriously exhausts the body. To Refeating the prime sim of the orchardist. To the alfalfa, few of these objections apply. It germinates as easily and take root as vigor-ously as corn; it tillers but slightly, and during a large portion of the year interposes almost nothing between the rainfall and the roots of the trees; and althought not averse to a partial shade, it withstands the effects of drouth as perhaps no other cultivated plant can. When to all this is added the fact that it sends its roots to enormous depths (frequenty twelve or thirteen feet), and makes two or

ly twelve or thirteen feet), and makes two or three large crops of hay each season, its value to the orchardist as a fertilizing agency will be appreciated by all.

From it habit of sending its roots to great depth, the question of subsoil is of even greater importance to the cultivation of alfalfa than to the plants I have discussed before. A permeable, well-drained subsoil is one of the imperative demands of this plant; and if to this we have add a fine, mellow tilth, so far as soil and can add a fine, mellow tilth, so far as soil and subsoil are concerned we have supplied the

most important conditions.

The question of seed can hardly be overlooked in discussing matters pretaining to the cultivation of alfalfa. Many years ago the Span-ish settlers of Chili and other South American ish settlers of Chill and other South America.
States transported to their new homes the seeds of this plant, called in Europe "lucerne." Here the plant became acclimated, and assumed characters well calculated to endure the arid climate of these States. From thence it was carried north to California, whose enterprising farmers were not slow to avail themselves of farmers were not slow to avail themselves of this invaluable forage plant. The success of, this plant in California has been very markedr Indeed, it has well-nigh superseded all other forage plants along the Pacific coast. It has been very fortunate for the cultivation of this in Kansas, that the seed hitherto sowed has been obtained from California instead of the eastern States, for there is a marked difference in the plants obtained from the two points.

pests of the eastern farmers' fields.

These are by no means all the facts that go to make up blue-grass culture, but they are essentials in which, if ordinary care and good been be exercised, 'success' with this most beautiful and useful of grasses may be reasonably expected.

In the plants obtained from the two points.

In conclusion, Mr. President, let me ask for this subject the earnest attention of the horticulturists of the State, believing, as I do, that this is one of the vital matters connected with your art and mine, and one that we can only neglect to our great peril. In an experiment your art and mine, and one that we can only neglect to our great peril. In an experiment work of this kind, you have many advantages well settled that no honest opposition can ever up a hundred pleasant recollections of eastern better organized—I had nearly said you are again arise. A moment's consideration of the more intelligent—you are more painstaking; your methods are more perfect, because from the nature of your business you are compelled to "cultivate well, not much." For all these reasons, it seems to me a great responsibility reasons, it seems to me a great responsibility rests upon your shoulders. But do not suppose that a work of this kind, even on the small scale that you may attempt, can be carried on without cost of money, and what is worth more than money, labor and time. Above all, do not commit the vulgar error of supposing that anything of this kind is an easy, simple undertaking, and one that is only to be commenced to be successful. This art, my friends, of yours and mine, is the oldest of all arts; it is older than science—aye, older than religion; and so long has the very life of nations hung upon the rough methods of the tillers of the soil, that it is safe to say that no results that you. or I may arrive at will materially change or influence them. Dr. Clark, of Massachi says that it requires at least ten years of cares ful experiment to establish an agricultural truth. Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert have been at their work for upwards of thirty-six years,

and have expended annually from \$15,000 to 20,000 in it, but I doubt much whether their most enthusiastic disciple can present a single new principle from all the chaos of facts with which they have enriched agricultural literature. The new facts of agriculture—facts which we suppose are our peculiar property—
if we inquire carefully into their antecedents will generally be found to be matters forgot-ten long since by our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, by the Romans, and possibly by the Greek husbandmen. Every glimpse that we obtain of the remote past, but proves more clearly the half-guessed truth, that all progress is in cycles, and that the amazing stories of the "lost arts," is something besides the chimers of an enthusiast. But all this need not deter you and I from attempting something for our own farms and orchards. Yet of this we may rest assured: that whether we succeed or whether we fail, we shall be paid, and paid with no night

Mr. Ellsworth reports an experiment with grasshoppers as follows: "He placed a lot of hoppers in an ice house for three days and passage of ish up and down the river at their accustomed seasons, as such obstruction would impair and ultimately destroy all such rights owned by other proprieters both above and below the obstruction on the stream.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts say on this subject that "All persons who may I uil I accust a such as 1874. 5 have been in this locality, aster, such as 1874. 5 have been in this locality, aster, such as 1874. 5 have been in this locality, aster, such as 1874. 5 have been in this locality, as the sum and the sum about one dozen,—Interior.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts say on this subject that "All persons who may I uil I accust the sum as 1874. 5 have been in this locality, aster, such as 1874. 5 have been in this locality, as the sum and the house for three days and froze them stiff as glass, but when exposed to the sun every individual nuisance of them was the sum every individual nuisance of them was t

Forticulture.

WHEN SHALL I PRUNE.

Will you through the columns of your valnable paper, please inform me when is the best time for pruning apple trees? G.L.M. Kane Co. Ill.

If the object is to produce woody growth, prune in the fall after the tree has dropped its in not leaves, or in the winter when the tree frozen. If for fruit, prune in the summer about the time when the tree has perfected its terminal buds. If large limbs are to be removed we should prefer to do it in the fall removed we should prefer to do it in the fall or early winter, but never when the wood is frozen. And in all fall or winter pruning carefully cover the wounds with a composition composed of gum shellac, dissolved in alcohol sufficient to form a liquid of the consistency of paint. This excludes the sir, prevents cracking and is not affected by the weather.

Pruning is performed for various reasons to produce fruit, to reduce the wood and also to produce woody growth. Nature does all this in her own way. The tree standing alone expands in every directions, forming a dense object in accordance with its manner of growth. The lower limbs are gradually smothered by the upper growths, die and decay. They are broken or twisted by the winds and thus die ; nevertheless the tree remains vigorous, and presents one of the most beau-tiful objects in nature. In the forest the case is different. The lower limbs die for want of proper air and light, and the trees where

thick together, present tall, tapering trunks, with the foliage only near the top.

One object therefore of pruning is that all parts of the tree may receive its proper proportion of air and light. In the cool, moist olimats of England arrange pruning is near olimate of England, severe pruning is prac-ticed to foster this distribution of light and air. In New England and other Northern Atlantic States, the pruning is not so severe, and yet it must be practiced to a considerable extent. In the West, the aim should be to preserve as much foliage as possible without abrasion of the limbs, one upon another; this is in order to guard against the excessive heat of our summers. In the moister climate of Michigan, more pruning would be admissible than to the west of the lakes; so that it will be seen that the pruner must be guided by locality and circumstances

If low heads are desired, the tree while in the nursery rows should be cut back to a bud

of the neight at which the bud is wanted. The result will be that laterals will be produced along the portion below the cut, and also, one or more buds will endeavor to make an upward growth. These laterals tend to thicken and strengthen the stem. When these have performed their office at the end of one year, and at the time when the terminal bud is formed these that was not wanted of one year, and at the time when the terminal bud is formed, those that are not wanted should be removed, and they should also be subordinated by cutting back before they become teo long. Thus the wounds will heal and the stem of the tree be left smooth. When a tree becomes stunted in its growth, the sap vessels are small, the inner bark is thin, and the growth consequently feeble. By cutting the growth consequently feeble. By cutting back, or judicious pruning, the force of the sap is thrown into a smaller number of buds, and a more luxuriant growth is established, with larger shoots and corresponding sap vessels. The vitality of the tree is renewed, and the yigor continues to be sustained, in pro-portion to the fertility of the soil. Therefore, it is often wise to supplement pruning in this instance with manure.

If your trees are vigorous and thrifty, but do not bear fruit, then summer pruning must be resorted to; but this, if done severely and persisted in will threaten the life of the tree, being in accordance with the well known axthat whatever threatens the life of a plant, induces fruitfulness. The partial ob-struction, therefore, of shoots and buds, tend to force the formation of fruit buds, and therefore summer pruning upon such trees as produce their fruit buds, upon the wood of the current year, tends to the production of fruit. If performed in the autumn or winter it has precisely the opposite effect, and results in the formation of wood. Therefore results in the formation of wood. Therefore, if the object is to promote wood growth, prune in the fall or in winter, when the wood is not frozen. Never in the spring, since at this time the cells are full of of thin sap, and there is consequent bleeding, and also danger of injuring the bark. Indeed, this bleeding in the case of the vine is so excessive as to endanger its life, and sometimes absolutely kill. This is the advice for all young trees, with the added suggestion that you pinch out superflous growth during the summer to keep the tree in balance. Indeed, the cultivator should never be without his knite, for in passing through the orchard or nursery an imperfection will often be seen, which if not remedied at once, may be forgoten or overlooked. On the other hand, if fruitfulness is the ob-

ject, the pruning should always be performed in the summer, and when the best results are sought, root pruning the preceeding autumn or winter is in many cases quite essential. This is performed by digging a trench around the tree, smoothly cutting the principal roots, thus decreasing the supply of sap; where this practice is followed to induce fruitfulness, the summer pruning is often only sup! plementary. - Western Rural

RAMBLING THOUGHTS ON SMALL FRUIT. CULTURE, &c.

Yes, it is strange—so strange to us that the blackberry is not more extensively planted where it succeeds well. After a plantation is once started it requires but yery little care and attention. Nipping back the new growth while growing, and cleaning between the rows two or three times it between the rows two or three times in the spring and early summer, is all that is necessary. They do better on light porous soil, and should not be worked among ate in the season, as it promotes late growth and tenderness of plant.

But few either are well supplied with this favorite fruit, while most have scarcely any supply. They yield so abundantly, and sell at such high rates, and can be harvested at such low rates, that they prove one of the most profitable crops grown where they do not winter-kill. On our farm at Palmyra we have some eight acres, and they have proved the most profitable to us of any fruit we grown. The Lawton is the old stand by with us, it is so productive and so large.

In such States as Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and in favored localities North, where the peach thrives, the blackber-ry crop is exceedingly profitable, and black and red raspberries too, if grown in the States

named, for northern markets, pay.

Currents do not seem to succeed well south of a certain latitude, only in particular sec-We would advise none to plant large Yof these before first looking around and en-

quiring if any person has tried them and suc-

ceeded.

Strawberries.—After all the hue and cry about "new strawberries," we find nothing better than the old, tried sorts, and would not advise our readers to plant largely of the new, highly praised kinds, until knowing that they have been generally tested. We know this advice wont suit some who read this, and who have some new sorts to sell, but it's the interest of our readers generally that we care to protect.

to protect.

There is no more delicious fruit for the table than red raspberries, and for market, none that sells more quickly, and yet so scarce. The resson for this is that there has been so many tender sorts sent out and tried, and failed, that growers have become shy of them.
We have nothing on out fruit farm, that we look forward to next season for larger profits, than our seven to eight acres of red raspherries, judging by the way they yielded on newly set and few old plants the past year. Three or four hardy and productive sorts have now been found, and we believe we shall hear less about the "unprofit blancas" of rad hear less about the "unprofitableness" of red raspberries hereafter.

Peaches.—We find we have a very favorable locality for them, and wherever a tree can be put in next spring, it is going in. We have a standard pear orchard planted out five years, 16 feet each way, and as they are a long time coming into full bearing, and peaches are short lived, we shall put them in half way between one way. Write Recorder. between one way .- Fruit Recorder.

TIME THAT PLANTS, FLOWERS AND MIGRATORY BIRDS RETURN.

Thy table below furnished to the Scientific Farmer by L. W. Goodell of Amherst, Mass., gives the dates of the earliest, latest and average time of the flowering of plants in that town for the past eight years, noted when in full bloom. The second table give the dates of the reappearance of some of the most com-mon species of birds for the same period—notes taken on the general arrival of the birds, not of the first specimens seen.

April 13, 1871. May 3, 1873. 10, 1871. 6, 1875. 11, 1871. 11, 1875. 21, 1871. 11, 1875. 22, 1871. 11, 1875. 23, 1871. 11, 1874. 24, 1871. 11, 1875. 25, 1871. 17, 1874. 26, 1871. 17, 1874. 27, 1875. 17, 1875. 28, 1871. 22, 1875. 29, 1872. 24, 1873. 25, 1875. 29, 1872. 27, 1873. 27, 1875. 20, 1874. 28, 1875. 27, 1875. 20, 1874. 28, 1875. 29, 1875. 20, 1874. 29, 1875. 20, 1875. 21, 1871. 29, 1875. 29, 1875. 22, 1871. April 1, 1870. 23, 1871. April 2, 1870. 24, 1871. 1870. 8, 1875. 26, 1871. 1870. 8, 1875. 27, 1871. April 2, 1870. 30, 1875. 28, 1871. 1871. 1870. 30, 1875. 29, 1871. 1871. 1870. 30, 1875. 20, 1871. April 2, 1870. 30, 1875. 21, 1871. 1870. 8, 1875. May 4, 1871. 22, 1871. 14, 1874. May 4, 1874. May 4, 1871. 24, 1871. 14, 1874. 1874. May 4, 1871. 25, 1871. 14, 1874. 1874. May 4, 1877. 26, 1871. 14, 1874. 1874. 1874.
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Tarm Swee.

THE DRAFT HORSE AND THE FARMER'S

The principal requisite in a draft horse is size; but to this must be added docility, sound: ness, and endurance. Given all these qualities, and then the more of action and style the animal possesses the better. He may be in possession of all these characteristics excepting the first; but being deficient in that, he is not a good draft horse. On the other hand, he may weigh a ton; but if he be ill-tempered, unsound, or lacking in endurance, his value is materially lessened. He may possess all the good points above chumerated, and yet be so deficient in energy, and so heavy and sluggish in his movements as to come very far short of a perfect draft horse. Each of these qualities being desirable, it follows that the horse possessing all of them, in the highest degree, is the most desirable one. When brought into competition in the show yard, all of these points will be regarded by intelligent judges, and each will be given its due share of prominence, size being regarded as of paramount importance. But if the largest animal in the ring be found materially deficient in any of the other desirable qualities, the judges should be warranted in passing him by, in favor of an animal possessing much less of size, but allied with a high degree of excellence in each of the other valuable characteristics. The true test should be, the comparative value of the animals to use and wear out at the work for which they are shown. With this kept in mind, an intelligent committee will not be likely to

go astray in making an award. Concerning the general-purpose horse, it seems to us that there has been a vast amount of nonsense written. Strictly speaking, there can be no such thing as a general purpose, or an all-work horse, the best roadster would usually prove but a sorry draft horse, and vice versa. Everybody, aside from the farmer, who buys a horse, buys him for an es pecial purpose. One man buys for the street cars; another for driving on the road; a third purchases for the omnibus; still another selects with reference to use in the drays and carts of our cities, or for the lumbering regions of the North, while another wants a carriage horse. Each of these purchasers selects with especial reference to the adaptability of the the use to which he is to be none of them want a general-purpose horse, or a horse-of-all work—the horse is always select. ed for a purpose, and in proportion as he is adapted to that purpose, is he considered de-

sirable by the purchaser. The only man who uses the same horse for a great variety of purposes is the general farm-er, and even here the range is not very great. Those who are in easy circumstances keep a single horse or a pair especially for driving on the road, while their other horses

are selected with especial reference to their usual qualities on the farm. But the great mass of farmers, not being able to keep profitably more than one or two teams, require hors es that combine, as far as possible, the quali-ties of the roadster with those of the draft horse. Such a horse would not be likely to be awarded the highest prize in a ring of first-class draft horses, neither would he be a winner in a good roadster class. The proper name, therefore, for such a horse is not the general purpose horse, nor the horse of-all-work, but the farmer's horse, or the agricultural horse, because it is mainly by the farmer, and for the purposes of agriculture, that such horses are used. The horse horse dated to these purposes is one weighing best adapted to these purposes is one weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, 151/2 to 161/2 hands high, compact, vigorous, hardy, active, docile; and, if to these be added symmetry of form and fine style, so much the better. Such horses are also well adapted to light or rapid draft in the cities, and are especially sought after for use in omnibuses and express wagons. If rather more "rangy" and less of the "blocky" form, with good action and stylish, they are in demand for the family carriage, so that in demand for the family carriage, so that there is usually a good market for such horses,

sess especial qualities as roadsters, that we find so many of them used by farmers; they sell such as command the best prices, and keep for their own use such as they cannot sell; and this is one of the principal reasons why our supply of good large horses is so in-adequate to the demand. The great mass of farmers follow this practice of such as cannot be readily sold, and consequently a large majority of the mares that produce our annual horse supply belong to this refuse class. Until farmers generally learn that it is true economy to retain their best mares on their farms, and use them for breeding purposes, the supply of good farm horses, such as we have described, will continue much below the demand, and horses weighing 800 or 900 pounds will be those most used by farmers generally. The introduction of good stallions has done much, especially in the Western States, within ten years past, to improve the quality of the farmer's horse, but until our breeders learn to place a higher estimate on the quality of the mares that are used for breeding purposes, the progress must necessarily be very slow and unsatisfactory.— National Live-Stock Journal.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP VO. MERINOS.

I saw an advertisement in your last paper that attracted my attention as a sheep raiser. It was said that the Merinoes are the standard and best sheep to raise. That I must contra-dict. I have proved to the contrary myself. Ask some of our Merino sheep raisers to give the items of what can be made from one ewe in five years. This is the way to get at the proof of this question and show which is the most profitable sheep to raise and which shall be our standard breed to raise.

I say the Shropshire Down is the champion sheep for wool and mutton, without an exception. I sold my yearling wethers this last summer for \$8.00 per head to the butcher; they cut 10% ibs. of wool, which made \$2.50 per head; they netted me \$10.50 per head. They had not been grain fed at all; nothing but waiting grass.

but prairie grass. *
As to the question of wool our manufacturers tell me that the Shropshire Down wool will make more different goods than any other wool they ever had. It is fine and of a tolerable good length and a remarkable strong staple, which corresponds with the constitution of the sheep. I always have made from five to eight cents per pound more than the Meri-noes. My ewes cut 16½ lbs. per head. The Shropshire Downs running on the same pasture as the Merinoss, the Merinoss well be poor and the Shropsbire-Downs will be hog fat because they are like the Berkehire hog-when they have fed they will go and lie down con-tented; the Merinoes will roam and from morning till night and never be satisfied. You can keep more Merinoes on the same ground -that I will admit; but put the same amount of capital in, and the Shropshire-Downs shall make a considerable amount per year. They will raise more lambs than any other breed andwill stand the Kansas storms better than any sheep I have ever seen. Sheep are the main paying stock in Kansas .- Ed. Jones in Western Agriculturist.

KANSAS CHALK.

The existence of chalk in North America is a comp arartively new fact in science. Prof. Dans, in his Manual of Geology, (edition previous to the last, 1874), says, in speaking of the Cretaceous beds of this country, "they include in North America no chalk." Within the last few years however, it has become generally known to the scientific men of Kansas, that there occur, in the Cretaceous forma tion of this State, vast beds of what must be considered a true chalk. Specimens of this have been sent to Prof. Dana for examination, with the result that in the last edition of his Manual (1874), he corrects the statement above quoted, and acknowledges the existence of chalk in the Cretaceous of Kansas.

The beds are of great extent, so great that in case a demand for it should ever arise, the supply would be practically limitless. They are in the Western part of the State, from three hundred to three hundred and twenty miles west of Kansas City, and within three miles of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The chalk is as a rule very seft and fine grained, though in this respect it varies with the amount of impurities. The color of many specimens I have seen is a snowy white; but a large portion of it is slightly tinged with yellow, by oxide of iron.

Examined under the microscope, it appears perfectly amorphous—a simple aggregation of shapeless particles. The Rhizopod shells, which almost universally occur in the chalk of the Old World, sometimes comprising nearly its entire substance, seems to be quite wanting in our Kansas chalk. With a good migroscope, and a high power, I have been un-

able to detect any trace of them. To believe that these shells were originally in the chalk, during its formation and subsidence, and that by water action they have become so completely disintegrated as not to leave a trace, involves too great an assumption; hence it is my opinion that our chalk was not formed like that of England and France, by the aggregation of myriads of Rhizopod skeletons—that it is not in any way the product of animal life—but that its origin was purely chemical. The absence of flint, as far as observed, seems also to add weight to this view.

The amount of impurity varies of course, in different samples of the chalk, but in no specimens that I have seen does this amount exceed fifteen to sixteen per cent.

ures given below. No.1 was a fine specimen of snowy whiteness; No.2 had a light yellow. ish tinge, and was as poor a sample as I could select.

No. 9 Moistare.
Insoluble in acids (silicia, lime, and alumina).
Alumina(little oxide of iron).
Ferreus carbonate.
Calcium carbonate. 11.4 98.47 99.97

The value of these deposits, from a practi-cal point of view, I believe to be considerable; and that this value may be realized, capital

and enterprise only are needed.

Among the possible uses to which this may be applied, I would mention, as giving the greatest promise of profit, the man-ufacture of whiting of the different grades, for putty, esicimining, et cetera; and the manufacture of Portland coment, The latter is a branch of industry not yet established in the United States; and this simply for reason that in the older States where such a manufacture would otherwise have arisen, chalk, an essential in the economical manu-facture of this cement. was not to be found. One other essential (and the only other),

is clay. Only where these two materials are found in quantity, can the manufacture be most profitably carried on ; and these conditions are fulfilled in this country, as far as our present knowledge extends, only in this State.

Portland, on account of its vast superiority over our American cements, has, in our growing cities, a large sale—which, however, is checked by its high price consequent upon importation.

Its price is from two to five times that of the various American cements. Common hard limestone can be used instead

of chalk in the manufacture of Portland, by previously grinding it to a fine powder in a mill; or by burning it to lime in a kiln, and then slacking. But the consumption of power required to powder, or of fuel used in the extra kilning, places it under great disadvant tage when compared with chalk.

With this disadvantage in view, however, General Gilmore, Major Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. has estimated accurately the cost per ton of making Portland cement in this count try, using hard limestone instead of chalk.* After computing the exact cost at current

prices, and adding a margin of twenty per cent. for contingencies, he sums up as follows.
"In the United States the cost would not vary greatly from \$10,00 per gross ton.* * * This estimate is I believe a liberal one. It

shows that Portland cement can be manufactured in this country at a cost less by from twelve to fourteen percent, than the wholer sale market price of Rosendale, omitting the cost of barrals in both cases."

Making use of chalk, instead of hard lime-

stone, this cost would be very greatly reduced.

A large number of manufacturing experiments, which I have conducted upon a small scale in the laboratory, have proved by practical demonstration, that there can be made from materials at hand in this State, a Portland cement quite as good in quality as the imported article; and that this can be done in Kansas at an expense much less than in any other State in the Union, is equally well establish-

* Professional Papers of Corps of Engineers of U. S A., Number 19.—in Kaneas Collegiate.

Batrous of Husbandry.

NOTICES TO GRANGES.

EDITOR FARMER: The new "Annual Word" having been received, I am very anxious to cause it to be communicated to the Granges entitled thereto, with the least possible delay. Under existing circumstances it will be necess sary to promulgate the new annual through the Officers of the State Grange and the generi al and county Deputies.

The Deputies heretofore appointed by my worthy predecessor, M. E. Hudson, have been and still are recognized as such in their rest pective counties; but before intrusting the annual word to any person, to me personally unknown, they must be recommended by the proper county authority, and their standing at this time properly vouched for. I therefore very respectfully suggest and recommend that the Pomona Granges, or "Majority of Masters," in counties where no such Granges have been organized, recommend at once, for appoints ment to the position of Deputy, some person possessing the qualifications necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties of the position, as suggested in my "Notice to Deputies," published Dec. 27th, 1876. In this connection desire to again call the attention of county authorities to the importance of the position of Deputy, and to earnestly request that none but | Ceres, Mrs D S Roatcap; Pomona, Mrs G F intelligent, energetic, live, well posted and true Patrons, receive their recommendation for appointment to the position.

I trust the necessity for prompt action in the matter above referred to, will be appreciated by all. All officers of the State Grange and general and county Deputies are hereby authorized and requested to communicate the Annual Word to Masters of Subordinate Gran ges, upon presentation of satisfactory evidence of the payment, by their respective Granges of all State dues, including the quarter ending December 31st, 1876.

Should any of the officers above named fail to receive the word, you will confer a favor by notifying this office without delay.

Yours Fraternally, WM. SIMS, Master Kansas State Grange.

Shawnee County. EDITOR FARMER: The following are the officers of Triumph Grange, at Rossville, for the

ensuing year.

Master, H E Close; Overseer, D M Howard;

Master, T Wilkin-Lecturer, TW Meserye; Steward, T Wilkinson; Asst. Steward, W N Meserve; Treasurer, Martin Smith; Secretary, Mrs C Howard; L A S. Mrs A Smith; Chaplin, W Gilbert. Yours Fraternally, C. G. FORD.

Harvey County.

EDITOR FARMER: I send herewith a list of the officers of Newton Grange elected for the

Master, A Becker; Overseer, Wm Johnson Lecturer, H A Ensign; Steward, Reuben Utt;

Two samples yielded upon analysis, the fig. Collister; Gatekeeper, Enos Commons; Ceres, Mrs J S Collister; Flors, Mrs A Becker, Pomona, Mrs F M Bonham; L Asst. Steward, Mrs

OS Fluke. Public installation of officers on Saturday. We are, as a Grange, in a healthy condition, and propose keeping so by cutting off all dead weight. Yours Fraternally, H. W. B.

Cowley County. EDITOR FARMER: At the last meeting of the District Grange of this county, held Jan. 6th, the following were elected officers:

Master, W White; Overseer, E Green; Lecturer, G N Fowler; Steward, C C Krow; Asst. Steward L Barker; Chaplain, S H Sparks; Treasurer, Jos G Vanoredal; Gatekeeper, F Schwantes; Ceres, Mrs Vanorsdal; Flora, Mrs White; Pemons, Mrs Barker.

The election of Bro. White to the office of Master gives general satisfaction to the Patrons in the county, as he is an active worker, and deeply interested in the prosperity of the Order. Yours Fraternally, T. T. Winfield, Jan. 12th.

Butler County.

EDITOR FARMER: The following are the names of the officers for the ensuing year of Augusta Grange, No. 1042.

Master, D B Hite; Overseer, Joseph Hadley; Lecturer, T D Grow; Steward, Holmes Fookes; Asst. Steward, Charles Waters; Chaplain, W H H Adams; Treasurer, Sister Houghton; Secretary, T J Deedrick; Gatekeeper, J. K Carr; Ceres, Sister Grow; Flora, Sister Hadley; Pomona, Sister Hite; Lady Asst. Steward, Sister Hattie Freeweeke.

Yours Fraternally, J. HADLEY.

Washington County.

EDITOR FARMER: In accordance with instructions I send herewith the names of the officers elect for the ensuing year of Pomona Grange, at Washington.

Master, --- Barrett; Overseer, J K Brown; Lecturer, L P Dewey; Steward, F M Cox; Asst. Steward, J B Smith; Chaplain, E J Mason; Treasurer, --- Scruby, Secretary, S H Maunder; Gatekeeper, A Driscoll; Ceres, Mrs E J Mason; Pomona, Mrs FM Cox; Flora, Mrs J B Smith; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs J K Brown, Executive Committee, J K Brown, F M Cox, Wm Hophine.

Yours Fraternally, S. H. MAUNDER. Washington, Jan. 15th.

Lyon County.

EDITOR FARMER: The following were installed as officers of Emporia Grange, No. 613, P. of H., Jan. 18th.

W. M., J F Stratton; Overseer, C Wilhite; Lecturer, J A Newlin; Steward, Eli Fowler; Asst. Steward, M Wilhite; Chaplain, J S Craig; Treasurer, J Traylor; Secretary, Mrs Mary Stratton; Gate Keeper, G Hiatt; Ceres, Mrs Fowler; Pomona, Mrs Slocum; Flora, Miss Fishback; L. A. S., Mrs Mary Hiatt.

Our Grange is wide awake to the importance of the grand objects of the Order, and we do not propose to let it die for want of a large attendance at every meeting. We have a large and pleasant hall, and our meetings are enlivened with music, essays, and often by the presence of visiting members.

Yours Fraternally, EMPORIA.

Barton County.

EDITOR FARMER: Pawnee Rock Grange; No. 1897, met at the School House at Pawnee Rock, Jan. 6th, at which time the following

Master, J Hall; Overseer, Eli Bouman; Lecturer, G Pool; Steward, Henry Bowman; Asst. Steward, I Sweeney; Chaplain, I Hanon: Treasurer, J Unruh; Secretary, D Hawkins; Gate Keeper, H Lamb; Ceres, Mrs Eli Bowman; Pomons, Sarah Hall; Flora, L C Sweeney, Stewardess, Mrs Henry Lamb.

Yours Fraternally, D. HAWKINS.

Wilson County.

EDITOR FARMER: The following were installed as officers of Centre Grange, No. 220, Jan. 6th.

Master, G F Jackson; Overseer, D S Rostcap: Lecturer, L McReynolds; Steward, R Morgan; Asst. Steward, B Killion; Chaplain, Robt Mc. Reynolds: Treasurer, John Roatcap: Secretary, B Roatcap; Gatekeeper, Joseph Roatcap; Jackson; Flora, Mrs R Morgan; Lady Assist ant Secretary, Mrs B Killion.

We hold regular meetings on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M. We hope when members of other Granges send reports to the FARMER, they will also mention the time, and date of meet-Yours Fraternally, H. G. ing.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY.

A report read by F. G. Adams at the Annual Mecting of the Kansas State Grange, Manhattan, Dec. 13th, (CONTINUED.)

THE NATURAL SCIENCES.

State Superintendent Bateman, of Illinois, in his

report for 1872, says:
"The law making the study of natural science a condition of licensure produced a great awakening in the host of torpid and lethargic teachers. The common-school elements of society, so to speak. were profoundly stirred everywhere, and a freewas inaugurated. From the time the new law was promulgated in April last till the schools opened in the autumn the whole State became, as it were, one great camp of instruction. Special institutes were convened for the purpose, and the annual session of the State Teachers' Institute was chiefly devoted to

These new studies are in harmony with the instincts and tastes of children, and awaken their interest. In declaring that the elements of the natural sciences shall be taught in the public schools, the legisfature has recognized, and sought to utilize, the fact that the senses are the pioneers of all knowledge, and that their cultivation and training should be made, for several years, the chief work of educa-tion. The value of a habit of quick, sharp obser-

vation; the extent and certainty of development by Asst. Steward, Geo Buell; Chaplain, F L Barn-hisel; Treasurer, W H Prouty; Secretary, J S proper training in early youth; the impossibility of

fully securing it in after life, and the manifold benefully securing it in after life, and the manifold benefits and pleasures accruing all through life from its exercise, are among the forcible arguments in favor of the method of primary training which, it is hoped and believed, will be introduced into our schools in connection with the natural sciences."

In 1874, two years after the law went into operation in Illinois, the State Superintendent called on the County Superintendents to state in their reports for that year their observations as to the workings of the new studies. Of the fifty-seight County Superintendents reporting forty-seven responded force. intendents reporting, forty-seven responded favor-ably, in most cases giving very decided expression as to the good results. The following from the re-port of the Superintendent of Grundy county is an

example:

"I have no doubt of the beneficial effects of the law requiring these branches. Teachers are stimulated to a higher effort and a more thorough preparation. As the "new branches" must be taught, chiefly orally, and in the most elementary way, for the school room requires the present, the work of the school room requires the present, the work of the school room requires more study and greater activity on the part of instructors; the minds of the pupils are aroused and excited to intenser diligence, the time is befter occupied, discipline is more easily maiatained, better work is reached in the common branches, besides the elementary knowledge obtained of the natural sciences. The schools assume a healthier condition."

Says Hon. Thos. W. Harvey, State Superintends ent of Public Instruction of Ohio, in his annual

"The authors of our public school system un-doubtedly thought that our schools ought to furnish doubtedly thought that our schools ought to furnish such an education as would enable the youth of the country to act intelligently as citizens, to fill places of trust and responsibility, and to transact the ordinary business of life readily and accurately. From the fact that they made adequate provision for the establishment and maintenance of schools of a higher grade than the common or primary school, it is inferred that they fully appreciated the value and importance of liberal culture, and that they considered the encouragement and support of all practicable schemes for the dissemination of knowledge among the people a proper function of government.

ble schemes for the dissemination of knowledge among the people a proper function of government.

"A practical knowledge of the so-called common branches can be obtained by the average pupil before he ought to be removed from school and its restraining influences. Hence, in our best schools some provision is made for instruction in other branches. Oral lessons in botany, chemistry, physics, &c., are now given in the lower departments of most of our graded schools. Being continued through successive years, they afford opportunity for teaching many things of great practical value to the farmer, mechanic and business man, of which pupils unable to complete a high school course of study might otherwise remain ignorant. Instruction pupils unable to complete a high school course of study might otherwise remain ignorant. Instruction of this kind ought to be given in every school in the State. The unwisely conservative, who cling with such tenacity to the 'good old ways,' should remember that progress pays no respect whatever to myths and traditions. While thought is reforming abuses in government, sweeping away antiquated systems that have outlived their usefulness, and science is revolutionizing the industries of the world, it is not probable that the school room, with its traditional probable that the school room, with its traditional methods of instruction and management, will be let

Says Hon. Newton Bateman, State Superintendent

of Illinois in his report for 1874.
"It is remarked with emphasis that the time for the study of the elements of natural science may be secured by a thorough revision of the old seven branch course of common school studies. Not branch course of common school studies. Not more than one or two of them can be dispensed with, and not one of them need be, in order to make room for the new studies. How, then, is the necessary time to be gained for the elements of natural science? By eliminating or discarding all useless or superfluous matter from the text-books, and thereby saving wasted time. This, with improved methods of teaching, will effectually solve the problem."
"Says Hon. Ezra S. Carr, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of California, and who is a zeal-

Public Instruction of California, and who is a seal-ous member of the Patrons of Husbandry:

effects of the grange will result in a reform.

"Four years ago, the State Grange of California took action upon the subject of education and labor.

We have a standing committee on this subject, and in connection with their first report the following among other resolutions were adopted.

RESOLVED: That it is the opinion of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry that all our public institutions from the private school to the University should be developed in the 'direction of practical and technical education.

RESOLVED: That to this end elementary studies in before any and other branches of natural history in among other resolutions were adopted.

their relations to agriculture and horticulture should be introduced into our district schools."

President G. S. Albee, of the Wisconsin State Normal School at Oshkosh, says:

"Of all classes of the community, the farmer should be best informed regarding the natural sciences. No other industry calls for such varied and exact knowledge of nature's laws. No person can claim to be a "good citizen" unless he understands and obeys the laws of health; hence all classes of pupils should be trained in Physiology. That farand obeys the laws of health, physiology. That far-pupils should be trained in Physiology. That far-mer who twenty years hence is ignorant of the chem-istry of soils and grains, and of the habits of plants and such animals as are a help or a hindrance to their successful growth, will find himself pushed to their successful growth, will find himself pushed to the wall. While experience and thought, quickened by interest, may do much, still every farmer finds much in his agricultural paper that is unintelligible unless he is trained in the rudiments of natural sci-ence. As to the feasibility of obtaining even a tol-erable basis of knowledge in several of these, during a common school course, I have grave doubts un-less two conditions are complied with; first, that a recitation room be attached to each school building, in which the younger pupils may be taught by one less two conditions are complied with; hist, that a recitation room be attached to each school building, in which the younger pupils may be taught by one or more of the older pupils under the direction of the teacher; thus giving the trained teacher opportunity to impart the higher knowledge; second, that teachers thoroughly educated in these branches be enployed for the purpose. By "thoronghly educated" is not meant, necessarily, a graduate of a technical school, but one who has an experimental knowledge rather than a cursory knowledge of the literature of science. In Europe, France in particular, all rural (district) schools have a piece of ground tilled by the teacher and pupils as an "experimental farm" on a small scale, and the agricultural and horticultural societies of the neighborhood unite with them in observation and suggestion. In this country, as wages in other employments range, a teacher, fit to teach a common school of the kind needed, will command \$100 a month; but it would be the best investment a father ever made for his be the best investment a father ever made for his children, that, instead of error and dislike of study being implanted, fruitful truths may be sown which will certainly bear perennial harvests.

"One of the sad features of society, to-day, is the large number of farmers who are leaving their homes, and, abandoning the employment which has taken the best part of their lives to learn, removing to some town the advant their shidter." If their to some town "to educate their children." were wise they would bring talent and culture into the district by the payment of liberal salaries, and stay in the home endeared by the interests and memories of a score of years by the interests and memories of a score of years by-gone, remain at the work for which they have become fitted,

'I trust that your order may induce a wiser course in this all important matter, and inaugurate measures that the entire West will gladly adopt."

Hon. C. W. Van Coelln, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Iowa, says: "The development of the power to express thought is closely connected with instruction in the elements of natural science and history, including the civil institutions of the country. This instruction should be given orally, and to a great extent be the result of the observation of the children. The observations thus obtained should be reduced to writing,

for all business papers, and how to write business

"For purposes of use as well as entertainment drawing and vocal music should be taught in our schools. Vocal music may not be worth as much in dollars and cents as drawing, but it is recognized now as an acquirement without which society would

Prof. M. M. Campbell, of the Indiana State University, says:

"And now, with competent teachers, and with improved modes of teaching, I fally believe that all these common branches can be as well taught as heretofore, and even better, and yet time enough saved, especially from the speller, the grammar and the geography, to learn music and to make some progress in botany, geology, natural history, enfomology, &c., one or all of them. And with nature, and a ready field of observation all around him, and ever forcing its facts upon his view, a very slight start in any of these interesting and most practical studies would suffice to develop many a gifted Audubon or Agassiz."

dubon or Agassiz."

Says Prof. A. O. Wright, Principal of Monticello Academy, Florida, to whom was referred our circular of inquiries addressed to Brother Geo. W. Tays lor, Worthy Master of the Florida State Grange:

"Too much time is wasted in the subdivisions above alluded to, in many schools, which, in my school, is devoted to book-keeping, drawing, and to the general principles of the natural sciences; ever

school, is devoted to book keeping transfer the general principles of the natural sciences; ever keeping in view those facts, which will be of future service to the young agriculturist and mechanic.

"I take several approved periodicals for my school, among them I mention the Scientific American."

Says President Wm. M. F. Phelps:

"Next in importance to the preparatory discipline resulting from a careful and thorough teaching of reading, writing, the elements of drawing, arithmestic, the English languages the green and history. reading, writing, the elements of drawing, attention, the English language, the geography and history of our own country, with their immediate connections, must be ranked the elements of those physical and natural sciences upon which the great industries of life depend. That the industrial classes tries of life depend. should thoroughly understand their business, is a proposition admitting of no dispute. That a proper understanding of the pursuits by which they live, demands a mastery of the elements of the sciences is equally evident. Some of the leading facts of these brances may be, and should be incidentally introduced into the preparatory course hereinbefore suggested, to the end that a taste for the study of nature may be fostered and strengthened, and a rea-sonable guarantee afforded that their further pursuit sonable guarantee anorded that their further pursuit may become a part of the life study of the future. That such a plan alone is feasible in a great majoristy of cases must be evident from a consideration of the limited duration of the school period already referred to, and conclusively shown by your investi-gation. It is true however that if we can secure to ation. It is true notes ation in the masses of our children the masses of our children the masses of our children the many of them to seek desire to learn, and thus lead many of them to seek desire to learn, and thus lead many of them to seek desire to learn, and thus lead many of them to seek desire to learn, and thus lead many of them to seek desire to learn, and thus lead many of them to seek desire to learn, and thus lead many of them to seek demn.

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rion, John Fraser, State Superintendent for Kansas, in his annual report for 1875; says:

"A knowledge of the elements of the sciences which, during the last quarter of a century, have wrought wonderful changes in the processes and products of the world's industries, is daily more and more widely felt, seen by the massas to be processes. more widely felt, even by the masses, to be necessary to enable youth to meet intelligently and successfully the requirements of industrial life; and indeed, it may be added, of every condition of life. The elous member of the Patrons of Husbanday.

"I am with you heartily in every word expressed in your excellent circular. For the last thirty years in your excellent circular. For the last thirty years have been urging these things in higher and lower been urging these things in higher and lower schools, and I have great hope that the unanimous schools, and I have great hope that the unanimous schools, and I have great hope that the unanimous schools of our State. Many of the applications of schools of our State. Many of the applications of these sciences so intimately and widely affect every these sciences so intimately and widely affect every day life, that a knowledge of their principles is rap-idly receiving recognition as an essential part of a cation."

F. H. Snow, Professor of Natural Science in the

University of Kansas, says:
"It seems to me that there should be a radical change in our methods of instruction for children between the ages of five and fifteen. They should University should be developed in the 'direction of practical and technical education.

RESOLVED: That to this end elementary studies in botany and other branches of natural history, in their relations to agriculture and horticulture should their relations to agriculture and horticulture should their relations to agriculture and horticulture should training to the power of observation but also invented to the power of observation bu training to the power of observation but also impart information of great practical value to the masses of our people. A knowledge of the structure and habits of plants, insects, birds and other animals, should, in my opinion, be communicated in every school room, and may be communicated not only without weakening our educational system, but with the important result of immeasurably increasing its strength

and efficiency."

Says Dr. Jas. Marvin, Chancellor of the Kansas State University:

"The elements of natural science are demanding, rightfully, more attention. Our State is emphatically agricultural. The popular drift of education will be in that direction. This will require careful management lest it should run to an extreme and our agement lest it should run to an extreme and our people conclude that all education worth having by farmers must be especially adapted for farmers. Students in the rural districts will be induced to study Botany and Natural Philosophy so as to apply them more readily than city pupils. But the interest in such studies as subjects of thought is often in favor

"I am especially interested to the introduction of committee, because it looks to the introduction of which, reacting, produces which, reacting, produces which, reacting, produces which, reacting, produces is confusion, hurry, steadiness in the pupils, there is confusion, hurry, steadiness in the pupils, common school, it seems emphatically wrong to de-ny them the means of becoming familiar with, at least the elementary principles of those sciences which would add zest and enjoyment to their school days, and contribute so much toward making them intelligent men and women in after life.

"But in all these changes and improvements great care should be taken to impress upon all concerned that thoroughness—both in instruction and study, is the one thing needful, both to teacher and student, "My little text-book upon Agricultural Geology

is now ready for the press."

A step was taken by the Kansas Legislature at its last session, towards bringing into our schools, instruction in some of the branches in natural science, and also in those useful branches,—U.S. History, industrial drawing and book-keeping. The new law awards an additional year's certificate to such teachers as may exhibit qualifications to teach the new

The law prior to the act of 1876 provided for the issuing of certificates of qualification to continue in force for one year only, and required an examination in the following branches only: Orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic

The act of 1876 authorizes boards of examiners to issue certificates to hold for two years, in cases where applicants exhibit qualifications to teach, in addition to the branches mentioned above, the following: "U. to the branches mentioned above, the following: "O. S. History, Book-keeping, industrial drawing, the elements of entomology, the elements of botany, and the elements of geology so far as relates to the manner of formation of soils and their adaptation to purposes of production."

We are able to state that this change in the law is

uons thus obtained should be reduced to writing, and a composition would be the result.

"All the scholars in our public schools should be taught to keep accounts, in a simple but correct way, and they should also be taught correct forms

We are able to state that this change in the law is generally well received by teachers, some of whom in most of the counties have set about the work of in most of the countie

held in every county, instruction in these branches has been sought for and provided. The educators of the State have accepted the law as a definite establishment of an educational policy. It has led to a movement which is already bringing a manifest new life and vigor to the common school work in Kapsas.

As has been shown elsewhere, State Superinten lose some of its greatest attractions."

As has been snown eisewhere, out the lose some of its greatest attractions. It is annual report for 1875 recommended the introduction of the natural resolution recommended the introduction to be required versity, says:

sciences as branches of instruction to be required to be taught in the common schools of the State.

The particular provision which was incorporated in the law and which I have explained, was framed by the Grange Committee on Education; and by the co-operation of Superintendent Fraser and other influential educators, and by the very effective aid of members of the Grange in the legislature its passage was secured. age was secured.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations of your committee, in respect to courses of study in the common schools,

That instruction be required, of the most thor ough character in those portions of the old studies useful and necessary to all classes. It is recommended that portions of the old studies which have come into the schools under the plea for mental discipline, and which could never have had any higher claim for consideration than that they are disciplinary, should be discarded: and, in lieu mercof, that there shall be employed studies calculated to impart knowledge respecting those things which enter into the common affairs of life;—into the business and the pleasures of life; studies which explain the objects with which we are surrounded, which explain the laws of plant and animal life and growth, which explain the insects and the flowers, the rocks and the soils, the birds and the fishes, the water and the into the schools under the plea for mental discipl the soils, the birds and the fishes, the water and the air, the clouds and the isnes, the water and the air, the clouds and the sunlight, the stars and, I might almost say, which explain the great Creator himself, who made all these things for man's use, for his study, contemplation and enjoyment. In place of the dry and soulless discipline of old abstractions, it is proposed to supply the study of those things which awaken thought, inspire a love of nature and lead the minds of our children up to a contemplation of the greatness and wisdom and goodness of creative power.

HOW TO BE BROUGHT ABOUT. Now as to how these changes are to be accomplished. How is the Grange to perform its part in the work of inducing the needed changes? Here is the practical question for our consideration.

The members of the order must consider and approve a rolling of action, and then by all, just means

The members of the order must consider and approve a policy of action, and then by all just means in their power seek to make such action effective.

Let us first go home to our own neighborhoods and our school districts, where our teachers obtain their qualifications,—three-fourths at least of all the teachers,—in the very schools where we find the methods and courses of instruction which we condemn. We find there advanced pupils, and bright ones, approaching manhood, and wemanhood, aspiring to become teachers. We must, by legislative action, such as we, who have eight-tenths of the voting power in the State can influence and bring about, institute measures to directly improve these schools. Legislative action may be secured by which the State, through its Superintendent of Public Instruction, or State Board of Education, or by direct legal prescription, may establish courses of

But at best these district schools will alrord poor facilities for advanced pupils preparing to become teachers. Country High Schools must be provided for the needs of those advanced pupils who are to become teachers, and indeed for the needs of all the children in the country, who are to receive a good education; such an education as the State has under taken to give every child mand such as is afforded. taken to give every child,—and such as is afforded to those in the city, but which is absolutely withheld

to those in the city, but which is absolutely from those in the country.

It is impossible that, at the very best the primary district schools should give that breadth of education, that culture and discipline of mind, which is so important as a ground work of education for every young person who is to enter upon a preparation for the important duties of school teacher, or of the bidge duties of citizenship.

the higher duties of citizenship.

Let us now take a more particular look into one of these district schools and see how poor are the facilities there given for the education of school

The law admits all the youth between the ages o six and twenty-one years, and during part of the year, at least, nearly all are in attendance. Little fellows who have just touched the line of eligibility are there, for the first time, with their primers and spelling books, intent upon mastering the mysteries of the alphabet. There, too, are young men and misses, for the last time, having traversed again and again the advanced ground of the scanty curriculum yet hoping to gather up some additional crumbs of knowledge before saying good bye to school. Between these extremes are all the gradations of age, aptitude and attainment—the dull and the bright, the fast and the slow the grantle and the bright, the fast and the slow, the gentle and the rough, the strong and the weak—all to be instructed and cared strong and the weak—all to be instructed and cared for, in innumerable ways, by the one teacher. He does the best he can. If he can find four or five near enough together in knowledge and capacity to be formed into a class in any one of the branches taught, he is glad to do it. And so of still smaller numbers, down to even two. But after exhausting all possibilities in this direction, he finds that the remaining number of individual ones, exceeds the maining number of individual ones, exceeds the whole number of his classes. To each of these individual pupils he must give such occasional and hur ried assistance as he can. He works hard, but at a more readily than city pupils. But the interest in such studies as subjects of thought is often in favor of the student pent within city walls."

Prof. Wm. K. Kedzie, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, says:

"I am especially interested in the work of your committee, because it looks to the introduction of elementary spinniffor studies into our schools; which is never the same for two consecutive days unless by chance—cannot be. Individual pupils often go, in emergencies, a whole day or more without being able to secure a moment's attention from the teachers and in the meantime they are set in the meantime. er, and in the meantime they may be at a standstill for lack of light upon some obscure point in the lesson, or a hint of the way out of some tangle, or over some obstacle. And when the favorable moment some obstacle. And when the lavorable models for explanation comes, the teacher may be called away just at the critical point where a few words more would make everything clear. Discontent, listlessness, loss of interest, indifference, inevitably ensue. The tone of the school is lowered; a sort ensue. The tone of the school is lowered, a soft-weary spiritlessness settles down upon it; duties are performed in a careless mechanical way, and the hours drag heavily on. There is nothing beyond, no other school to go to, no outside incentive to effort, no fresh breeze from any quarter to stir the surface

of the sluggish waters. An existing provision in the laws of Kansas, acts of 1876, chapter 7, sec. 1, provides for union or graded school districts; as follows: "Whenever the inhabitants of two or more school districts, [or an ennabitants of two or more sensor districts, for an en-tire township, or even more] may wish to unite for the purpose of establishing a graded school in which instruction shall be given in the higher branches of education, the clerks of the several districts shall, np. on a written application of five voters of the respec-tive districts, call a meeting of the voters of such districts, at some convenient place, by posting up-written notices thereof, in like manner as provided for calling district meetings; and if a majority of the voters of the two or more districts shall vote to unite for the purpose herein stated, they shall, at that

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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SENATOR P. B. PLUMB.

Election of United States Senator ended on Wednesday last, by the selection in the seventeenth ballot of Colonel Preston B. Plumb of Emporia, Lyon county, as Senator for six years in place of Jas. M. Harve whose time expires March 4th:

Col. Plumb was born in Ohio in 1837, where he at one time edited the Xenia News, but subsequently studied and practiced law. In 1856 he removed to to Konsas with a company of twenty-eight young men He was a member of the Free State Convention which met at Lawrence Dec. 2, 1857. In 1858 he helped to frame the Leavenworth Constitution ; was one of the members of the Convention who signed the same, This is the Constitution that was adopted by the people May 18, 1888. In August of 1858 he was joined by Jacob Stotler and together they published the Emporia News. In January, 1859, Plumb was a candidate for State Printer but was defeated by T.Dwight Thacher who received 24 out of 35 votes. In October, 1859 er was Secretary of the Republican State Convention, held at Lawrence, that nominated Charles Robinson for Governor.

In May, 1866, the Emporia News was enlarged under the management of Plumb, Stotler, and a gentleman named Dudley Randall. In 1861 Plumb was elected a Representative from the Twelfth District, comprised of Osage, Coffey and Breckinridge counties. Together with Sol. Miller in February, 1862, he exposed a swindle which is fully explained in the House Journal, pp 213 to 224. During the same month he was chairman et the Impeachment Managers, on the part of the Herise, who conducted the proceedings against the Governor, Secretary of State and Auditor. August 12, 1862, we find him enlisting men for the Eleventh Kansas In September, 1862, he was elected from the captaincy of Company C to the rank of a major and was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel May 17,1864. He was the first reporter of the Supreme Court of the State,, a position which he resigned in 1863. In 1866 he was elected a Member of the Legislature from Lyon county. September 5, 1867 he was a member of a convention participated in by leading Republicans, held at Lawrence, to organize a campaign in favor of negro and opposed to female surflage.

He was re-elected to the Legislature in November, 1867. In February, 1968, he introduced a resolution in the Legislature, favoring the impeachment of President Johnson, which was adopted by a vote of 126 to 46. Col. Plumb as a journalist, as a business man, as a

legislator, has achieved honorable success. He is a clear thinker, a logical speaker, and possesses the energy and force to make an honorable record for himself and the State as United States Senator. Although a bauker, he places himself fully and unequivocally in favor of a National currency. Upon National questions, we believe Col. Plumb will be found in sympathy with the people and in every way acquit honored him.

THE METAL MARKET.

THE RAILROADS AND LIVE-STOCK.

A suit of general interest to shippers was brought in New York a few days since by James Kirby against the Central Railroad Company. Kirby wished to ship 202 sheep and lambs from Buffalo to New York, when the railroad officials there insisted that before he could ship the sheep he must consent to consign them to the Union Stock Yard and Market Company, and signa contract to that effect, on which was endorsed in red ink. "Subject to yardage charges, as established by the Stock Yard Companies." Kirby signed under protest. On arrival here he demanded the sheep, tendering the freight, but they were refused, except on payment of \$10 additional for yardage. Then he brought this suit for conversion of the sheep. He is a partner of Beymour & Co., who themselves have a stock yard, and the purpose was to test the question of the power of the Central Railroad Company to impose conditions of this character upon shippers. Judge Barrett decided that there was no such coercion by vioience or irreparable injury as to make the contract entered into knowingly though protest, void, and dismissed the complaint.—Fitteburg Dispatch. A suit of general interest to shippers was brought in

It is estimated that about one-third of the corn crop of the county, is yet in the field .-Olathe Neros Letter.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

Jewell County.

Jan. 27.—Winter wheat in good condition not more than one half the number of acres sown as in 1875. Rye not sown to any amount. Live-stock in good condition. Average prices for stock: good horses, \$100 to \$125; cows, \$25 to \$30; steers, 3 yrs old \$27 50, 2 yrs old, \$17 50, 1 yr old, \$10. Stock hogs, 4½c per pound; sheep \$3 per head. DAVID WOODS.

Douglas County. The acreage of wheat sown is about onethird more than the average and slightly injured with cold. Not much rye sown except for pasture. Broadcast sown wheat badly injured. The supply of stock hogs is short, some dying with cholera, and many troubled with lice; can any one tell how to externing the them. No 'honores reached exterminate them. No 'hoppers reached here last fall, consequently no eggs were deposited. People favor National Legislation on the subject.

B. THOMAS. Marahall County.

Jan. 29 .- I will give you my idea of what ought to be a more "fashionable strain" of pigs, based on fact, viz.: Cross of common stock with thorough feeding, thus; born May 2, 1876, fed freely with sour milk, house slops, bran and weeds, until August, then withdrew bran and weeds and supplied corn (shelled) in clean troughs twice daily only, until January 24, 1877, 267 days of life. Fed about 38 bushels of corn, and when dressed one weighed 260 lbs, one 267 lbs, and one 282 lbs. Of course full bloods ought to do much better than grades,
J. M. WINTER.

HEAVY BEEF .- R. J. Stevenson of Wabaunsee county, sold to the butchers of Topeka, a Christmas beef weighing 2260 fbs, bringing to Mr. S. \$77 00. M. S. has made a reputation for heavy mutton as well as heavy Cotswold fleeces. He is one of the farmers of Kansas who believes in and practices farming for profit. 27 fleeces weighing 250 lbs, at 25c per pound.

Ellis County. Jan. 29.—The following facts appear to be worthy of record in your valuable paper. On January 14th, a lot of half breed Mexican

wethers were unloaded at the stock yards here, to be fed, That night a fearful snow storm came up, drifting the snow badly in the yards. January 24th, one of the same animals was dug out of the snow-bank alive yesterday some boys succeeded in finding ten more, six of which were still alive. To day, after making a thorough search, I found another which is now alive, and has lived fifteen days without anything whatever to eat.

JNO. C. HEWEY. Franklin County.

Stock cattle have done remarkably well this winter. Farmers generally have provided shelter for them, we hope this wise and humane provision will be more generally adopted than it has been in the past.

Fat hogs have mostly been sold; stock hogs are in great demand and bring good figures. A much larger amount of cattle are being fed for the June market than in any former year. Corn is selling at 20c per bushel, delivered. Several rabbit hunts have been undertaken; the highest number killed in one day was 126. Rabbits have been very destructive on fruit trees this winter; large, bearing trees have been girdled

Leavenworth County.

matter is one one of very great importance, as I view it, though we have not suffered in proportion as have Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, and I consider it of more importance than the cattle disease, over which the various legislatures have appointed com-missions to examine. My idea is, that we should have some concerted action before it is too late.

Harvey County.

I now try to furnish the desired information regarding crops. In Pleasant View Tp. there was about 25 per cent. greater acreage sown than in 1875, and sown before the grasshoppers came, but they have eaten it so that what there is now, is of second sowing, or at least a greater portion, for some had not sown, so there is not 40 pieces of the acreage of 1875, and sown so late that it did not get much of a start but appears in good condition. I do not know of an acre of rye in the township. I sowed one and a half acres of winter barley along the west side of my farm next to the hedge, and the prairie outside; wheat in the next drill row east of the barley, and the grasshoppers took the wheat and left the barley, only one day's difference in sowing. There will be some spring barley and wheat sown here this spring.

Live-stock in good condition. Horses, no sales; beef cattle at Newton; hogs from \$4 75 to \$5 grass.

Orchards in good condition. Wild R. R. lands in this township are selling from \$6 to \$7 75 per acre; improved, from \$9 to \$12. Plenty of grasshopper eggs deposited in this locality, uninjured up to present time. No damage by prairie fires, we are saving the

grass to burn young grasshoppers. W. H. Cole.

Shawnee County.

Jan. 18.-I have been looking over some statements in regard to stock-raising in Kentucky, and I thought a quotation or two might be of some service to our Kansas farmers, wishing them to prosper in their honorable avocations. Sir, I look at the farmer as the master wheel that drives the whole machinery. When farmers are prosperous, other business, as a rule, is moving forward. (Paris, Kentuckian) R. Tarr had 11 March pigs from one sow to average 320 this gross. They were a cross of Poland-China and Berkshire, these beat any eight-\$75, to \$90. Hogs \$5½ net. sheep \$3½. month-old pigs we have seen noticed. I Loss by fires not estimated. Eggs 15c. butter

see that a Texas horse of unknown pedigree was trotted in 2.24, after only a little training; he was bought for \$40 while drawing

JOSEPH CAMPBELL. a Galveston cart, and his gait was changed from pacing to trotting by driving in two feet of water; he is called Crocket. The Nelson Record says: Wm. H. Humphrey bought sixteen yearling cattle, October 1, 1875, that weighed 600 lbs: they were fed nothing but orchard grass hay, and grazed on orchard grass until December 15, 1876, when they averaged 1,386 lbs; they averaged 1,348 lbs on November 7, 1976, and on December 15, 1396 fbs, a gain of one pound a day on each animal for 38 days. Mr. Halloway sold them in Louisville at the highest price for fat cattle, \$4.75 per hundred weight; these cattle were fed no grain. I wish to say a few words about that orchard grass; for several years past, I have been thinking, or looking, for a substitute for our prairie grass. In many places it is now being used up; I think the fine, short grass (commonly called Buffalo) will cover the ground, but we cannot make hay of that; my mind has been fixed on the orchard grass, as the best grazing or hay grass, it will come forward in June, and be ready to cut before the dry, hot weather sets in. I wish the farmers would get some and try experiments with this grass, and let it be well tested. In many places we must have tame hay grass soon. J. B. DURHAM

Wabaunsee County. Feb. 1.-I would say in answer to Mr. Lansing's note in the last FARMER, that his sheep have the scab, and he should not lose a moment in separating such as are affected, and if the disease has not spread far, an application of Mercurial ointment to the parts affected will possibly cure, or at any rate hold the disease in check until they can be sheared, when they should be dipped in a decoction of tobacco. After using the Mercurial ointment, they must be sheltered from storms for a few days. Kerosene and sulphur will do nearly as well.

All early sown wheat was taken by grasshoppers, but late sowing gives promise of a crop. Of rye the chances are a little more hopeful. Stock doing well; none but the better breeds of hogs are kept, of which there is a fair supply. Considerable interest is taken here in fruit culture; about twothirds of the peach buds are killed, other fruit of all kinds gives fair promise of a crop The grasshopper crop for next spring is very promising, the eggs hatch readily in a warm room ..

H. A. STILES.

Wheat Prospects in Barton County.

Jan, 19 .- As you invite correspondence. I will avail myself of the opportunity to say a word in favor of this portion of Kansas. It may be of service to some of your Eastern readers about to emigrate to this State, Pawnee Rock would be a good place to locate. A finer piece of country cannot be found in the Upper Arkansas Valley. Four years ago there was scarcely a sod turned, today it is one continued wheat-field. Wheat is king; it has been successfully raised here for the past three years, in quantities from 15 to 40 bushels per acre, according to the labor in preparing the sod. Those having the advantage of improved sod cutters get the largest yield; the Massillon sod-cutter works well and gives general satisgaction to those using them in this vicinity; our most successful wheat growers averaged 20 bushels per acre last year.

Corn has not been a success with us as yet, nor has it been a failure. It is considered a risky crop, maturing later than wheat consequently we think it in the reach of grasshoppers. Our farmers find it better

pense of fixing up our houses and opening up our farms. Speaking of hard times, re-minds me that a friend of mine remarked that he did not see how you could furnish the FARMER at such a price; and I will here state that the club of ten sent from here, are well pleased with the FARMER, and I predict you will have many more subscribers from this locality.

Our most prominent wheat-growers are Ely Bowman, who has 130 acres; Geo. Bowers, 40; Mr. Bowman, 60; Mr. Franklin, 320; S. P. Leitner, 160; Mr. Foster, 30; T. Hannan, 30; W. Hannan, 50; L. Hannan, 100; J. Hall, 30; Mr. Linders, 50; J. Unrih, 30; Mr. Hawkins, 40; Jas. Lewis, 50; Jas. Sweeny, 70; C. Hill, 35; H. Lamb, 30; Mr. Laws, 50; all within a radius of three miles of the depot.

Grange meets fortnightly, and its social joys are worth all it costs. We have 26 members and in good working order. GEO. POOLE

Douglas County.

There has been a greater amount of winter wheat sown than usual and is in fine condition. No grasshopper eggs in this locality. Fruit trees of all kinds went into winter quarters well supplied with fruit buds and they are said to be all right yet. The prospects for small fruits are good. We are looking for a bountiful harvest this coming season. The corn crop of 1876 was greater than for several years past; average price paid 25 cents; many thousands of bushels are held for an advance in price. A good grist mill and elevator wanted at Prairie City.

Some good and well improved farms for sale cheap, those wishing locations of this kind kind would do well to call. Schools in flourishing condition and churches numerous.

Live stock generally in fine condition ; fat steers in demand at \$3 50 @ \$4. Fat hogs \$5 50, horses from \$50 @ \$125,milch cows from \$25 @ \$35. Corn and potatoes, etc., are shipped from this point to Colorado, and other I. L. BAKER. States.

Osborne County.

Jan. 27.-Winter wheat and rye looks well. Live-stock looks well, horses good to medium

Pawnee County. Feb. 1.—Weather very fine, large immigration expected in the spring. Very little loss by prairie fires. There were no grasshopper eggs. deposited here last fall, the people are giving the grasshoppers but very little attention, they had rather have them, than something worse H. R. S.

Sumner County.

Feb. 1.-Wheat all late sown on account of grasshoppers. Drilled wheat appears to be all right, broadcast sowing is winter-killed badly in some places, acreage nearly double last year. Corn all husked, three-fourths as much per acre as last year, price 30@85c; wheat \$1@1,26. Live-stock in good condition. There were plenty of hopper eggs deposited last fall, in some places they appear to be nearly all destroyed, in others they are in good condition, and we are looking forward to the future with not a little anxiety. Heavy immigration the past year. G. E. MEEKER. Russell County.

Jan. 30.-Weather mild and pleasant, thermometer in the 70. Saw some young grassi hoppers hatched to-day. Winter wheat looks well, stock, particularly cattle look well, Setlers coming in with every train, Corn retailing at 40@50 cents. F. KELLERMAN. McPherson County.

Jan. 31.-Winter wheat looks well. 50 600 acres this year, 88 000 last year. Rye also looks well. The condition of fruit trees is good. We have had no losses by prairie fires. Weather mild, farmers are begining to plow. We need a railroad that will bring the much needed mill. Grasshopper eggs were laid in abundance, think the warm weather will hatch them and the cold storms kill them. Corn 25c wheat \$1,00 cats 20c. J.Q.BARNES.

Miami County. Feb. 1.-Wheat but little sown since 1872 present acreage 75 per cent above last year, appearance favorable, condition of stock good, horses \$80. mules \$90@95 cows \$27. fat steers 4c per pound, hege 5c.common oats 25c. Farms \$12 to 80. wild land \$6 to 10. interest, 10 to 12. stock sheds wanted on every farm. No hopper eggs. Saw mill needed at Louise burg, good stock farm here for \$12,50 per acre, good house, barn, lots, springs, orcha rd 940 acres 100 in cultivation, on time. E. TILTON.

MASTERS OF GRANGES IN SHAWNEE COUNTY.

I will communicate the new " annual word" to masters of Granges that are entitled to it, at the regular meeting of Capitol Grange Saturday afternoon Feb. 10th, and afterwards, upon sufficient evidence that the Grange is equare upon the books of the Secretary of State Grange. W. P. POPENOE.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS OF THE GANG AND SULKY PLOW.

TOPEKA, Feb. 3, 1876.
SEMPLE & BIRGE MANUFACTURING CO., St. Louis, Mo.,

Dear Sirs: In the last two days we have given the Avery Sulky Plow, sold by you, three of the most severe and thorough tests that could possibly be made, and found it to work perfectly in every place. The first trial was made yesterday in plowing up a street which had been in constant use for 'Jan. 21.—Have any of the Johnson or Miami county friends answered my question touching the hog diseases? Since then we east, at present, or until our soil is sufficiently subdued.

The farmers are jubilant at this year's larger to the farmers are jubilant at this year's larger to feel without having a balk. The plow used cut sixteen inches wide, an average way, and plowed up all the hard, packed part of the street without having a balk. The plow used cut sixteen inches wide, an average way, and plowed up all the hard, packed part of the street without having a balk. The plow used cut sixteen inches wide, an average way, and plowed up all the hard, packed part of the street without having a balk. The plow used cut sixteen inches wide, an average way, and plowed up all the hard, packed part of the street without having a balk. The plow used cut sixteen inches wide, an average enough in regard to the efficacy of your value and congestive chills were promptly arrested without having a balk. The plow used cut sixteen inches wide, an average enough in regard to the efficacy of your value and congestive chills were promptly arrested without having a balk. The plow used cut sixteen inches wide, an average enough in regard to the efficacy of your value and congestive chills were promptly arrested without having a balk. The plow used cut sixteen inches wide, an average enough in regard to the efficacy of your value and congestive chills were promptly arrested without having a balk. nearly two years and was packed very hard, ground.

This morning, with the city's team of horses, two of which are used on the fire engine and for grading purposes, we tried it in the bottom near the A. T. & S. F. Depot, where the ground was wet and the frost within from two to four inches of the surface. In this place we plowed an average of 7 inches deep, and turned from three to four inches of hard, frozen ground, with perfect

But the severest test has been made this afternoon, both as to its strength and great usefulness, in plowing through the worst piece of "gumbo" to be found in the county, with as little trouble as though it were a nice field of loam. This trial lasted about two hours during which time we plowed from four to eight inches deep, as we chose without a balk and the plow did not "stick" once. We used this time three heavy horses and put the plow down to over eight inches in that most sticky ground, being all the horses could do to pull it and could not notice any trembling or other evidence of weakness. We have had long experience in the use of plows of all kinds, and do not see how any other can be made to compare with the Avery in general perfection. I. E. GORHAM, Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

From Prof. Butterfield, Superintendent of Public Schools.

I saw the second trial of the Avery Plow, near the and S. F. Railway, and thought it a perfect W. H. Butterfield. I made the two last named trials with the city team and fully correborate the above. The last trial was in ground we have never been able to successfully work a plow in heretofore.

B. McCarter, Driver, City Team.

From J. K. Hudson, Editor Kansas Farmer. I witnessed the trial of the Avery Plow. The soil was wet and heavy, with frost yet in the ground at about five inches from the surface. The two heavy horses worked the 16-inch plow successfully, making a furrow six to seven inches deep, in some places turning up two inches of frost. The trial was a severe test of the strength of this plow and in all respects the plow made a favorable impression upon those who witnessed the trial.

From Col W. Tweedale, Civil Engineer. I witnessed the trial of the Avery Sulky Plow in the bottom near A. T. & S. F. R. R. The ground was wet and contained frost. The plow cut and covered completely, reaching a depth of six to seven inches. W. Tweedale, Civil Engineer.

From Benj. Boyd, Street Commissioner, Topeka The trials of the Avery Plow were under my immediate supervision. The Plow in wet and frosty ground and in gumbo and hard pan worked very successfully. We found no difficulty in plowing up the sides of streets where ordinary plows could not be worked. For road work I consider this a very excellent Plow. BENJ. BOYD.

FRODUCE. Feb. 6, 1876. BEESWAX—Per lb......BUTTER—Per lb—Choice..... BEBEWAX—Per lb.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.
CHERSE—Per lb.
CIDER—Per bb.
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
Lard.
TALLOW
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed.
Prime Live Geese

Kaneas City Market.

PLOTTE Per and Dec Geese	,45to60
	2.50to2 75
	2.75
XXX	2.00
	8.50
Kiln dried, per bbl	2.00to3.15
	3.00tos.10
Topeka Produce Market.	
Country produce quoted at buying price	y J. A. Lee.
	A
BEANS-Per bu-White Navy	1.95@1.50
Medium.	2.00
Common	1.50
	.50
	.95
	18
	15
	10to 15
	.15
	5.25to5.50
	.20.80
	.50@60
	1.75@1,00
Chickens, Dressed, per lb	08
Googe u	10
SWEET POTATORS Des La	10
	.50@75
CABBAGE-Per dozen	75601 00
	.75@1.00
a la	

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson. WHEAT—Per bu. spring..... Fall No. 2.

	NO.4	-
	CORN_Per by Now	95
	CORN—Per bu. New.	25
	WHITE OIG	25
		25
	I VAIO-Fer Du	18
	RYE—Per bu	
	BARLEY Por by	50
ì	BARLEY—Per bu	80
	FLOOR—Per 100 lbs	75
d	NO. # 8	50
	No. 8	25
3	DUCKWheat	50
	CORN MEAL	
	CORN CHOP	9)
	CORN CHOP-	85
	I ILLE CHUF—	00
	COM & UATS-	90
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	Shert	70
	Shert	•21
	Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers	191
	Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.	ın
ũ	WINDS C	
	Der Plint	
9	Dry Flint	
ř	Dry Salt	11
á	Cair, Green	00
Š	Kip, Green	00

Kip, Green
Sheep Pelts, green
Damaged, Hides are bought at ½ off the property of the property 750 100 tter...ink accoon Maccoon
Badger.
Wild Cat.
Skunk, Black.
" Short Striped.
" Long Striped.
Pole Cats.
Opossum
Deer, dry, per lb.
Beaver, dry and clean, per lb.
Muskrats. .25@.85 .08 .10

LARGE SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS,

We see by advertisements that Col. Ritchie's sons will hold a large sale of Farm Stock and farm implements at the residence of Col. John Ritchie, at the Topeka Kansas, Thursday Feb. 29, 1877. This will be an excellent ope portunity for farmers to secure good graded stock at fair prices. The sale begins at 10 o'clock.

All the advancement in science, art and cive ilization has not prevented children from kick-ing holes through the toes of their shoes. Only SILVER TIPS prevent this.

Also try Wire Quilted Soles,

ers, &c. Every case has been arrested immediately. Believe me when I say I was a sufferer for years with the Liver disease, and only found relief by using your medicine. When your medicine is taken, it seems to send a thrill through the nervous system.

EDITOR FARMER :- Please inform Farmers and Trappers, through your columns, that they can always obtain the top of the market in cash, for their Hides, Furs, Wool, Pelts and Tallow, at the Old Leather Store, 135 Kansas Avenue. And say further to farmers, that we can supply them with the best quality of Harness Leather. Sole Leather, or Upper Leather, in any quantity desired, together with Threads, Lasts, Awls, Wax, Bristles, Pegs, Nails &c. &c. Prices satisfactory.

ROBERT J. WEEKS, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill."

Respectfully,
HARTSOCK & GOSSETT, 135 Kaneas Avenue.

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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.

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A spicy eketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeks and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beauties, 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 the San Juan Guide, maps and time tables of 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. T. J. ANDERSON,

Gen. Passenger Agent Topeka, Kan.

VINLAND NURSERY & FRUIT FARM. 21st YEAR.

Fruit & Ornamental Trees. Evergreens, Grape-Vines. Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, etc.

Price List for spring of 1877, sent on application.

Address
Vinland, Douglas Co., Kans,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

SHEEP

Wanted in exchange for 240 Acres of Land in Missouri. Address

Prang's Chromos, 10 designs, with name, 10c.: 12
Prang's Chromos, 10 designs, with name 25c.,
20 Ladies' Favorite, 5 designs, with name, 10c.
postpaid. J. B. HUSTED,
Nassau, Renss, Co., N. Y.

WANTED Travelling and local outgoods among Merchants. Situation permanent. Expenses paid by company. Union Industrial Works Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

TREES and PLANTS

We offer for the Spring trade 300 000 Fruit trees, assorted; 200.000 Graps vines, and small fruits, 200.000 Evergreens, 1 to 9 ft. high, cheap; 2.000.000 No. 1 Oeage plants; 30,000 Ornamental trees, Roses, and Shrubs, also Stocks, Grafts, Cuttings, Clous, Plants, Bulbs, Osage and Apple seeds, etc., etc., Agents for Louis Leroy, Angers, France. Nurserymen and dealers can have their orders filled complete. Address, HARGIS & SOMMER, Btar Nurserles, Qnincy, III.

K. B. G. O. O. S. Osage Orange Seed. Kentucky Blue Grass. R.T.

O. G.

Orchard Grass. ALL KINDS OF G. F. S. (Grass & Field Seeds)
PRICE LIST and directions for growing, PARE TO ALL.
H. STEINMESCH, Red Top.

Seed Dealer,

St. Louis; Mo.

SEED OSAGE ORANGE BOHARD GRASS

Kentucky Blue Grass RED TOP, ALFALFA CLOVER With prices and directions for growing, FREE TO ALL.

H. STEINMESCH, St. Louis. Address

MULBERRY TREES.

Mount Alba, Moras Rosea, Moretti Mulberry, Thorn or Japanese Mulberry Trees. The above varieties are the best for sinkworm food, for forest, ornamental and fruit trees. They are unteuched by insects and borers and grow in all kinds of soil. Send for Circulars. Eggs of Silkworms \$6,00 per oz. A sample sent for 50 cents. A Treatise on Silk Culture for 50 cents.

Address

Franklin County, Kansas

STOLEN-\$25 REWARD

Stolen on the first of August, 1876, a large brown Horse, 13 years old, in winter turns black, no brands, some white hairs in his fiank, 16 hands high, inclined to be roman nose, high head, lips turn out caused by bridle, works single or double, stumbles with hind feet when driven single.

I will give \$25,00 for conviction of thief, or \$10 for information where I can get the horse.

MATHEW RYAN,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

ONE DOLLAR. \$

Spooner's Gardening Guide for 1877, And Specurer's special collection, 30 varieties choice Flower Seeds, or 25 varieties selected Vegotable Seeds, mailed to any address on receipt of \$1.00; or the guide tree to applicants,

Wm. H. SPOONER, Boston, Mass.

G. T. T., OR THE

Wonderful Adventures of a Pullman. THE CHRISTIAN UNION, Rev. H. W. BEECHER and LYMAN ABBOTT, Editors.

Beecher's Sermons. and Abbott's Sunday-School Lessons every week.

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All the best contributors in the country.

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Three months on trial, 75 cents. Agents wanted. Send stamp for sample copy. Address HORATIO O. KING, Publisher.

27 Park Place, New York.

Matthew's Garden Seed Drill.

AS IMPROVED FOR 1877, AND Matthew's Hand Cultivator,

Art unequalled. Sold separate or combined. Send for Circular. Manufactured only by EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.



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eatest improvement of the age, is AVERY'S

COMBINED SULKY & GANG PLOW.

Merchants are requested to send for prices, terms and testimonials to

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Exposition and Centennial edal

And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the criebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Fellices, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Fellices, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

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A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN. Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B.

MCAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

The above Line of Goods are for sale by W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, Ks.

A Grand Premium Gift

TO EVERY PATRON OF THIS JOURNAL,

Consisting of the Largest and
Most Sumptuous Work of Art ever issued in Europe
or America, entitled

THE WEDDING FEAST AT CANA.

This magnificent Steel Engraying has just been issued by the National Art Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, in a superb Premium Edition, and is the finest and most expensive work of art nati, Ohio, in a superb Premium Edition, and is the finest and most expensive work of art nati, Ohio, in a superb Premium Edition, and is the finest and most expensive work of art that has been put upon it, combined with its perfection of printing, are considered, it stands to-day at the head of fine art publications, either in Europe or America. In size it is more than three feet long, by nearly two feet wide—one of the largest pure line steel engravings ever produced. There are more than SIXTY FIGURES REPRESENTED

and the principal one of the group portrays the most perfectly lovely female form and face, in the person of the beautiful bride, surrounded by her attendants, that the imagination can conceive. It commemorates the Scriptural event (St. John, chapter ii.) wherein the Lord turned water into wine, and made joyous the scene of marriage festivity at Cana, in Galilee, turned water into wine, and made joyous the scene of marriage festivity at Cana, in Galilee, turned water into wine, and made joyous the scene of marriage festivity at Cana, in Galilee, the surroundings of the picture embrace over five hundred special objects, each one of which is finished with the utmost care and faithfulness. We repeat, no such work was ever before issued, and the very few artist's proofs struck off brought \$50 per copy. It is, by sail odds, the largest and best premium ever offered. Arrangements have been made, under which the National Art Co. will supply every patron of this paper with a perfect copy of this splendid masterpiece as a grand Premium Gift for 1877.

Subscribers are therefore requested to cut out the following Subscription Coupon and send it to the National Art Co., 206 & 208 Vine St., Cincinnati, O., to be redeemed by that Company. Enclose in your letter 25 cents, to pay for packing, tubing, and express charges on the engraving. If you have no express office, it will be sent by mail, enclosed in a firm, strong tube, and all charges prepaid.

Cut Out this Coupon. It secures you a work of art worth \$20.

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[Signed] NATIONAL ART CO., 266 & 268 Vine St., Cincinnati, C. perfect condition, [Signed]

No TICE. No one but a regular subscriber of this paper is entitled to this the above coupon. No copy will be sent without it, except on receipt of \$20, the retail price. Address all letters to the National Art Co., 206 & 208 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIVORCES For Citizens of any procured under a late law, for Incompatibility, &c. Residence or attendance at Court not required. Fee after Divorce, Circular free. REED'S AMERICAN LAW AGENCY, Pike's Opera House Cincinnati, O.



NOT Purchase any article until you have our new Catalogue. Great reduction in prices. Free

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

Original Grange Supply House 227 & 229 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

IMPROVED BROOM-CORN

A new variety Never Gets Red. Good length, fine and free from curl, ripens earlier, yields better. will bring % more than any other. By mail, 50c per qt.; by express, \$1,50 per peck; \$4 per bushel.

SAMUEL WILSON. Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

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

Contains over 1,300 varieties Vegetable and Flower Seeds, COLORED PLATES, Elegant wood-cuts of vegetables and flowers. Handsomess Guide Published! AF Send for it. DETROIT SEED CO., Detroit, Mich.

NATIONAL HAND CORN PLANTER BEST IN USE.



ARTHUR'S

Illustrated Home Magazine. Year after year the Home Maga-1877 the rents, more ments, mo

le in their common life and social interest in the interest in GREAT PREMIUMS For 20 subscribers at club rates, we give us a Premium, a copy of our Great National Picture of all the Presidents of the United States, elegantly framed in heavy Walnut and Gill Dioulding. The most valuable premium ever offered for subscribers at club rates. Home Magazine for sale by News Dealers.

T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia



My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1877 will be ready by January, and sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent ont by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on every package. All seed sold from my establishment. every package. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed fresh, true, and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a Specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

> DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES.

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4 ton Hay Scales. \$60; old price, \$160. il other size, at a great reduction. All Scales war ranted. Send for Circular and Price-list.

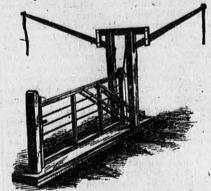
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The Doctor's office will be found supplied with all the impovements of modern science to assist him in doing justice to his patrons. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office northwest corner Sixth and Kansas avenues, Topeka, Kansas. Lock Box 66.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH Earliest, Hardlest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1876, large as Hale's, highly colored and delictions. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1000. L. C. AMBDEN, Carthage, Mo.

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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.

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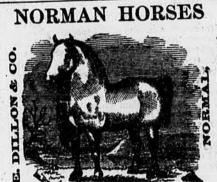
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Have made the Breeding and importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on terms as reasonable as the the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States.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

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{ KANSAS ATCHISON, } 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.

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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, Kan-sas, has for sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

of good pedigrees, sired by the premium ball Lene Bim Prince, from Masdon Lark, Prairie Flower, Neillie and other herd-book and premium animais. Prices reasonable, address D. B. BURDICK, Pairfax P. O., Osage Co., Kansas.



The second of the second

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE GOLDEN SIDE. BY CHARLES MACKAY. There is many a rest in the road of life, If we only would stop to take it; And many a tone from the better land, If the querulous heart would make it. To the soul that is full of hope, And whose beautiful trust ne'er falleth. The grass is green and the flowers are bright, Though the winter's storm prevaileth.

Better hope, though the clouds hang low, And keep the eyes still lifted; For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through, When the ominous clouds are rifted. There was never a night without a day, Or an evening without a morning; And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes. Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life, Which we pass in our idle pleasure, That is richer far than the leweled crown Or the miser's hoarded treasure. It may be the love of a little caild, Or a mother's prayer to heaven Or only a beggar's grateful thanks For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life A bright and golden filling, And do God's will with a cheerful heart, And hands that are ready and willing, Than to snap the delicate, minute thread Of our curious lives asunder, And then blame Heaven for tangled ends. And sit, and grieve, and wonder. BLUE GLASS.

Gen. A. J. Pleasanton, Personal Experience to the Curative Powers of Blue-and Sun-Light Baths.

GLASS PAINTED BLUE.

First—In regard to an incident mentioned in my book, inwhich Mr. Robert Baist. Sr., a distinguished florist here, is represented as have ing been very successful in restoring to healthful vigor numerous geranium-plants that were apparently dying, by placing them in one of his glass houses in which the inner surfaces of the panes of glass were painted with a light blue tint, leav-ing a margin of one and a quarter inches plain, transparent glass unpainted on each pane of glass.
Second—The blue glass that I use is of

A DARK MAZABINE BLUE COLOR; Is imported from France, where it is made.
The color is derived from a preparation of the metal cobalt, which is fused in the pot with the ingredients composing the glass. Its cost in Philadelphia is about four times the cost of American window glass of similar quality. This difference of price is largely due to the duty on its importation imposed by conto the duty on its importation imposed by congress, as well as to the difference of exchange,

Third-"As to the point of the compass, which I suppose to mean from what direction the sunlight and blue light of the firmament should pass through the glass, I have to say that the direction of the magnetic currents that are evolved is according to the laws of magnetism, to the North or South pole; and that they are developed in greater force when the blue and sun lights pass through the glass that is

EXPOSED TOWARDS THE SOUTH POLE; But there are currents of dia-magnetism that are perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, and which flow from the east towards the

son or this is obvious; in such conditions of a cold dry atmosphere, with strong, brilliant sunlight, more electricity is evolved than un-der any other conditions, and there is less conducting power to carry it off than when the air is moist and warm; consequently, more heat and magnetism are developed than under any other circumstances. Patients suffering from any disease should not neglect the occurrence of these favorable conditions.

· Fourth—The best application of the associated blue and sun lights is to

THE GLASSES IN THE WINDOWS THEMSELVES. For then the blue glass receives the unmitigated force of the impact of the six primary rays of light, travelling with the inconceivable velocity of 186,000 miles per second of time, which are estopped by it—producing more fricton, and evolving more electricity, and, consequently, more heat and magnetism than would be the case if the velocity of those rays of light was retarded by passing through successive media of transparent glass or transsuccessive media of transparent glass or trans-lucent glass of varied densities, thus reducing the force of their impact.

the force of their impact.

In the case of windows being glazed with plate-glass of large dimensions, I have recommended to some of my friends to have one or two sashes made of the size of their window frames, have them glazed with plain, transparent glass and blue glass, in panes of the sizes of eight by ten inches or ten by twelve inches, and either to substitute them. for the sashes containing the plate-glass (which is the better plan), or to attach them to the inside of such sashes, and allow the sun light and the blue light to pass through both sashes into the apartment.

You have expressed surprise that the med-

HAVE NOT TAKEN HOLD OF THESE DISCOV-

ERIES.
The reasons are obvious : In the first place, for the most part medical men are not scienfor the most part medical men are not scientists. Science very rarely compensates those who pursue it, while the practice of medicine enriches; and, the greater the practice of a physician, the less time he has to devote to science, whatever may be his inclination to do so. Again: Can't you imagine that a physician would scarcely be in haste to recommend a curative agent of such transcendent power as is claimed for the associated blue and sun light, when the effect of his blue and sun light, when the effect of his recommendation might be to deprive him of his patients, who could cure themselves without his intervention, by the adoption of this simple and inexpensive process?

Among the most remarkable cases of relief obtained from the associated blue and sunlights in their application to injuries to the person, I may state to you

WHAT HAS OCCURRED TO MYSELF.

In the latter part of October last I met, with

a very serious accident in alighting from my vehicle in this city. In leaving my wagon by the front, I incautiously placed my foot on the movable crossbar to which the swingle-trees are attached, instead of the fixed bar. When I lifted my other foot from the bed of the wagon the crossbar moved, I lost my balance, and in endeavoring to recover threw myself into the arms of my coachman, who was on the footwalk to receive me as I might alight. My weight, which is not less than 180 pounds, was too much for him, and he was thrown to the pavement. In some manner which I do not understand I was turned around, and fell with all my weight upon the pavement from a height of about three feet. My right shoulder, right dorsal muscles, and right lumbar region received the shock of the fall. Fortunately my head did not strike the pavement. The concussion knocked the breath out of my body, and it was a consider able fraction of a second before I could have an inspiration of air. Some gentlemen kindwith a silk fringe, headed by a narrow, upright ly picked me up and assisted me into the near est store. At the expiration of an hour I was sufficiently recovered to be enabled to call opened over black silk, and laced with heavy upon my family physician, who lived about a square distant, by whom my body was carefully examined. He said that there had been no fracture of ribs or bones, but that I had received a very severe contusion, the effects of which I would feel for some time, at my age. Indeed with farmer's satin; fringe, like that on the overskirt, edges the garment, and passewhich I would feel for some time, at my age. I knew that such an opinion meant

LONG-PROTRACTED SUFFERING, With very little hope of relief from any processecundum artem. He prescribed scap'lina ament to soften the muscles of the injured parts; it afforded no relief. The pains were very great and constant, and in a paroxysm of coughing, I experienced the most intense pain in the back part of my right lung, which I thought had been brought into contact with the inside of the ribs when I fell. Inflamma-tion of the lung, with its consequent attach-ment to the inside of the ribs, immediately recurred to my imagination, and the doctor was again invoked. He prescribed a porous plaster to confine the muscles, so that, in the act of coughing or sneezing, the pain might be mitigated; but it afforded no relief. The next day there was a bright sunshine and a clear atmosphere. In my bath room I have a window with a southern exposure, arranged with alternate panes of blue and plain, transparent glass. I determined to try the efficacy of a sun-bath with blue light. According , uncovering my back, I sat with my back the blue and sun lights, which were stream ing through the window into the bath room. As soon as these lights began to fall upon my back, the pains began to diminish, and at the end of half an hour,

THEY HAD CRASED ALTOGETHER. Towards evening the pains returned; but they were much less than before I had taken the blue-light bath, and during the night I was much easier than I had been previously. The next day we had again a brilliant sunshine, clear atmosphere, and low temperature; and intending to take another bath of blue sunlight, I sent for my physician, that he might witness the effect for himself. He is the very eminent surgeon, Dr.D. Hayes Agnew, professor of surgery and anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

He arrived while I was taking this bath, and was shown into my bath room. On coming into the room. I said to him, "Doctor I am ing into the room. I said to him, "Doctor I am glad you have come at this time. I am taking a bath of blue and sun lights." He replied, with a smile of incredulity as to its effect, I see you are; " and I said," It is doing the great good; it is relieving all my pains; and I wish to give you some information that you should know. Will you be good enough to place your naked hand on that pane of transparent glass, through which the pane of transparent glass, through which the sunlight is streaming into the room. You will find it as cold as the outer atmosphere, west. Great benefit has been derived to particularly and which is at freezing temperature." He placed bits hand on it, and said, "Yes, it is very cold."

From my observation I have developed the most electro-magnetism when the atmosphere was clearest and freest from cloudy or watery vapor, the sun most brilliant, and the temperature below 32 deg. of Fahrenheit. The reason of this is obvious; In such conditions of a cold dry atmosphere, with strong, brilliant sunlight, more electricity is evolved than unsunlight, more electricity is evolved than unsuring to no find the strong between meals on pastry, confectionery, or any other tickler of the placed bits hand on it, and said, "Yes, it is very cold."

"Now," said I to him, "put the same hand on the appetite which gratifies the taste but does not support the system. Exercise is, of course essential to female beauty. It animates the whole physical life, quickens the circulation of the blood, heightens the color, develops the growth, and perfects the form of each limb and the entire body. It also gives beauty and grace to each movement.

THIS IS VERY WONDERFUL, had no idea of it before." Then he said "This room is very warm; have you any fire to heat it?" I answered: No. The windows and the southern and western walls are in contact with the outer air. The adjoining chamber on one side and the staircase on the other are each without artificial heat."

"Then," said he, "How do you make it so arm? "That," I said "is another of my warm ? discoveries, and is produced by the conjunc-tion of the opposite electricities of sunlight and blue glass!" And I then explained to him my theory, when he said, "That's philosophical, and very simple; any one can understand that." He then asked me where he could procure the blue glass, and on being informed, he said,"I have an invalid wife, and I will put it in my house this afternoon for her treatment." This he has since done. The next day I took another bath of blue and sun lights, which effectually relieved me

of every pain ; and since then, now about three months, I nave not had the slightest pain or sensitiveness in the parts affected—three con-secutive sun-and-blue-light baths having

COMPLETELY REMOVED EVERY ILL EFFECT Of my most serious accident.

It may not be out of place to append here a copy of a letter that I received a few days since from Dr. John B Biddle, a distinguishe d physician and author, and professor of materia medica in the Jefferson Medical college of this city. It is as follows, viz.:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16. MY DEAR GENERAL-I beg leave to thank you very much for the copy of your work on "Blue and Sun Lights." which you were so good as to send me. I had already some knowledge of your valuable discovery, and have now read with much pleasure and profit your disscussion of the subject in extenso. I am quite satisfied that you have added an imdortant fact to the sum of scientific knowl-

I am truly yours, J. B. BIDDLE. As the subjects treated of in this letter are interesting to your community at this time you are at liberty to use this letter according Very respectfully
A. J. PLEASANTON. to your own discretion.

LOVE IS LIKE A ROSE.

BY CHRISTINA ROSSETTI. Hope is like a harebell trembling from its birth. Love is like a rose, the joy of all the earth; Faith is like a lily lifted high and white. Love is like a lovely rose, the world's delight; Harebell and sweet lilies show a thornless growth, But the rose with all its thorns excels them both.

GRNEBAL FASHION GOSSIP.

Nearly all dresses, whether for day or even-ing wear, are made in the severe undraped style, which is such a strong contrast to the iressy and intricate drapery and elaborate trimmings which have been in use so long. For short ladies the present style is a very favorable one, because it appears to increase their height and slimness; but ladies who are tall enough without adding an appearance of additional inches, must deplore the fashion which gives them the look of walking stee-

A very handsome street costume, that can be worn without a cloak; is made of black basket cloth, in fine soft quality of wool, with trimmings of black silk. The underskirt has a box plaiting of the material upon the bottom, and two narrow side plaitings of silk are placed above it. The overskirt is very long, and ord tied at the bottom with falling ends finished with tassels. A dolman of the same material as the dress, is thickly wadded and curve to the shoulder.

Basques are made, in some cases, to button across the bust diagonally. Sometimes a strip of velvet or silk extends down the entire length of a basque, and strape made of milli-ner's fold, like the trimmings, cross it at equal distances, each end of the strap being covered by a button. The real fastening of the dress is upon a fly beneath this decoration.

As we have said before much license is given in following the fashions. People may be governed by their own taste and inclinations, and need not be governed by any prescribed style, if they keep sufficiently near the mode to avoid being conspicuous. People should study their own good points, as well as their defects, and dress in a way to heighten the former and conceal the latter.

The same liberty of choice is allowed in children's fashions as in their mammas'. The styles for this season are warm, comfortable and becoming, and nothing better can be ask-ed of the fickle delty who dictates the fashions of the day than styles that include these three great essentials.

It is pleasant to record that shoemakers supply little girls with as heavy shoes as those made for boys. The need of keeping the feet dry and warm is as great in one case as the other; but kid shoes have been too often bought for girls by those parents who thought-lessly sacrifice health to looks. Woolen hostery, in dark colors, is another sensible fashion that every winter ought to recall. The clocks that brighten them up are a great addition to their appearance, and many mothers amuse themselves embroidering them upon plain stockings that can be bought cheaper because of their absence.

SOMEBODY'S HINTS AS TO BEAUTY.

There is nothing more unfavorable to female beauty than late hours. Women who, either from necessity or choice, spend most fof the day in bed and the night in work or dissipa-tion, have always a pale faded complexion and dark-rimmed wearled eyes. Too much sleep is almost as hurtful as too little, and is sure to give the person unwholesome fat. Diet also has a marked influence upon personal beauty. A gross and excessive indelgence in eating and drinking is fatal to the female charms, especially when there is a great tendency to "making flesh." Regularity of time in the daily repast and good cooking are the best means of securing not only good health, but good looks. The appetite should never be wasted during the intervals between meals on

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BILL OF FARE, FOR COMPANY BREAKFAST. -Fine Hominy, Buttered Toast, Beefsteak, French Rolls, Potatoes a la Creme, Buckwheat Cakes, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate.

LEMON JELLY.-One paper of gelatine; let it stand one hour in warm water; then add one quart of boiling water, the juice of three or four lemons, and a pint and a half of sugar.

CLEANING WHITE PAINT .- Spirits of ammonia, used in sufficient quantity to soften the water, and ordinary hard soap will make the paint look white and clean with half the effort of any other method I have ever tried. Care should be taken not to have too much ammonia, or the paint will be injured.

WATER COOKIES .- One cup of sugar, onehalf of butter, one half of water, caraway seed, wet hard and roll very thin, indeed; sprinkle with sugar after putting them into the tins.

DEAR FARMER FAMILY, in answer to a correspondent. I forward two receipts for polish ing zinc, which I have since then accidentally found. Many a mental inquiry of my own have been answered in your columns, before I found time to write it, and I am quite sure we could do each other great mutual benefit by even a little experience given now and then:-

To CLEAN ZINC .- The following is a zinc polishing secret worth knowing:-Oil of blue

SOMEBODY said to Robert Hall, "How many HAVE YOUSEEN THE BEAUTIFUL discourses do you think, Mr. Hall, may a minister get up each week?" Answered Hall; "
If he is a deep thinker and a great condenser, he may get up one, if he is an ordinary man, two; but if he is an ass, sir, he will produce half a dozen."

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Topeka, Kansas,
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Your valuable medicine Simmons' Liver Regulator, has saved me many Doctors bills, I use it for everything it is recommended and nev-

it is recommended and never knew it to fail; I have used it in Colic and Grubbs, with my Mules and Horses, giving them about half bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to, you can recommend it to every one that has Stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that Horse flesh is heir to.

E. T. TATLOR, Agent for Grangers of Georgia.

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For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Dis-case of Fowls.

We were told, a few days ago, that a lady who had tried almost every remedy which had been told her, for the prevention and cure of Chicken Cholera, and all of which failed, in a happy fit of inspiration administered a dose of "Simmons' Liver Regulator." The result was a success. As our experience in Chicken raising during the last two or three years has been a loosing one every means adopted falling to stop the ravages of the dread Cholera we also tried Simmons, and are gratified to add testimony to that of the old lady. One given over duck is now running about, two desperately sick chicks are convalencing, and the balance as yet show no signs of being sick. Dose, to very sick Chickens, about twenty drops, poured down the throat. For others, mix the "Regulator" in meal and feed. Try it.

"It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, torpid liver and such like diseases.
W. S. HOLT, President of S. W. R. R. Co., of Ga."

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V. P. WILSON, Ag't University Lands,

Enterprise, Kansas.

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Large and complete assortment of thrifty, well grown stock. The late keeping Lawver apple, and all the new varieties of very barky and very Lare Peaches. Planters, Dealers and Nurserymen should send for price list. Address CLARENCE STARK.

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I will sell cheap, in pairs, trios, or singly, choice young stock, hatching of 1876 Bred from Todd's celebrated strains, Buff Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas; also, White Leghorns, and Avisburg Ducks. Some one-year-old fowls for sale. Eggs in the spring. Everything warranted pure bred and to go eafely by express.

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facturer of B. T. Bab-bitt's Best Soap has form to the public The FINEST TOILE. SOAP in the World. by the purest regetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. orth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christ-orth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christes its cost to every mother and family in Christ-ple box containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent dress on receipt of 75 cents. ass H. T. Habbitt, New Xork City. 63 For Sale by all Dryggists...gs

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"The Greatest Inducements Ever Offered!" We will send by mail, post paid, any of the following Collectio s of Plants, on the receipt of \$1.00, or any six Collections for \$5.00. The plants are all strong, healthy and in fine condition for mailing.

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OLLECTION NO.

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12—4 Geraniums, 6 Verbenas, 2 Coleus, 2 Tuberoses, 2 Carnations.

13—6 Verbenas. 3 Geraniums, 2 Fuchsias 2 Pelargoniums, 3 Tuberoses, 14—2 M. Roses. 4 Verbenas, 2 Geraniums, 2 Cloeus, 2 Carnations, 6 Verbenas, 2 Carnations, 2 Fuchsias.

15—3 Carnations, 6 Verbenas, 4 Coleus, 2 Tuberoses, 2 Pelargoniums.

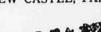
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We will guarentee the safe arrival of plants to any part of the United States or Canada, at all seasons of the year, as we ship annually thousands of packages by mall, with the best of success, and giving entire satisfaction to the purchaser in every respect. Onr annual Descriptive Catalogae sent on application.

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NEW CASTLE, PA



THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Feb. 7, 1876

Atchison County-Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by John Thomas, Shannon Tp, Atchison P, O.) Dec. 2nd, 1876, one helfer, red and white, ar on forehead, crop off right ear, two years old. Valu-

Atchison P. O.) Dec. 2nd, 1876, one helfer, red and white, star on forchead, crop off right ear, two years old. Valued at \$13.00.

MARE—Taken up by Frank A. Perry, Grasshopper Tp. (Huron P. O.) Nov. 1st. 1876, one light bay mare, star on forchead, white spot under brisket close to fore leg, scar between the hams, three years old. Valued at \$35.90.

COW—Taken up by John Wallace, Walnut Tp. (Oak Mills P. O.) Nov. 1sth, 1876, one whitish roan cow, 12 y'rs old. Valued at \$14.00.

COLT—Taken up by B. 8, Royer, Kaploms Tp. (Arington P. O.) Dec. 18th, 1876, one dun horse colt, star on forchead, two years old. Valued at \$20.00.

COLT—Also, one dark bay mare colt, two years old. Valued, two years old. Valued at \$20.00.

COW—Taken up by John Baker, Walnut Tp. (Atchison P. O.) Dec. 18th, 1876, one blue roan horse pony, branded OA on left side, 7 years old. Valued at \$17,00.

PONY—Taken up by G. Ellis, Lancaster Tp. (Good Intent P. O.) June 7th, 1876, one blue roan horse pony, branded J Hon left thigh, and Won left shoulder, small piece off left ear, 12 years old. Valued at \$15,00.

MARE—Taken up by Bamel Neely, Lancaster Tp. (Lancaster P. O.) Nov. 1st. 1876, one bay mare, left hind foot white, 18 hands high, ive years old. Valued at \$40.00.

MARE—Taken up by James Shockey, Lancaster Tp. (Lancaster P. O.) Nov. 1st. 1876, one black mare, white spot on forchead, 1s hands high, six years old. Valued at \$40.00.

COLT—Also, one Stilsh Barker, Shannon Tp. (Atchison P. O.) Dec. 18th, 1876, one brown mare colt, two white feet, about three years old. Valued at \$15.00.

White feet, about three years old. Valued at \$15.00.

Anderson County—J. W. Geltra, Clerk.

Anderson County-J. W. Goltra, Clerk. Anderson County—J. W. Goltra, Clerk,

MULES—Taken up by Jas. K. McCoy, Rich Tp, Dec.
16th, 1876, two dark brown horse mules, one with the left
fore leg crooked, both harness marked, and had hatters on,
supposed to be ten years old. Valued at \$50,00.

MARE—Taken up by J. V. Wilhite, Putnam Tp, Dec.
18th, 1876, one small chestnut sorrel mare, supposed to be
three years old last spring. Valued at \$40,00.

MULE—Taken up by G. W. Fint, Putnan Tp, one dark
bay mare mule, supposed to be ten years old, mane and
tail shaved, had halter on. Valued at \$50,00.

STEER—Taken up by M. Bower, Reeder Tp, Jan. 2nd,
1877, one red yearling steer, crop off the left ear.

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. B. Munday, Franklin Tp, one
two year old heifer, red and white roan, red ears, branded
W on the left hip. Valued at \$14.00.

STERI!—Taken up by Joseph A. Dorsey, Osage Tp, one
two year old steer, ears lightly rounded off, no other
marks or brands. Valued at \$16.00.

MARE—Taken up by Allen Stewart, Freedom Tp, one
dark bay mare, four years old next spring, about 14%
hands bigh, left hind foot white, with collar marks, no
other marks or brands.

HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Ward, Marlon Tp, ene black
horse colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20. Brown Co.—Henry Isely, Clerk.

Brown Co.—Henry Isely, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Daniel Samuel, Padonis Tp. (Padonis P. O.) Nov. 1sth. 1876 one red and white steer, three years old, plece off under both ears, and a split in tip of lett ear. Valued at \$30.00.

STEER—Also by same, one brindle steer, one year old, plece cut off the right ear. Valued at \$15.00.

NINE HEIFERS AND ONE STEEK—Taken up by A. F. MOOR. Misself of the light ear. Valued at \$15.00.

Dec. 2nd. 1876, four white heliers, one light roan helier, one red helier, three red and white heliers, and one red and white steer, all supposed to be two years old, and of the Texas stock. All ten valued at \$140.00.

COLT—Taken up by J. J. Scoby, Walnut Tp. (Sabetha P. O.) Dec, 4th, 1876, one light sorrel horse colt, two years old, star in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$45.00.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. W. Joslin, Hlawatha City, Dec, 10th, 1876, one white steer, about 18 months old, red ears. Valued at \$12.00.

STEER—Taken up by Mm. W. Joslin, Hlawatha City, Dec, 10th, 1876, one white steer, about 18 months old, red steer, three years old, dark about the head, half crop of right ear, crop, slit, and underbit left ear. Valued at \$25. HEIFER—Taken up by L. Jenson, Robinson Tp. (Robinson P. O.) Dec. 18th, 1876, one white helfer, two years old past, tips of ears blue, blue around the eyes, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

STEER—Taken up by John E. Howell, Hamlin Tp. (Hamlin P. O.) Nov. 5th, 1876, one went helfer, two years old past, tips of ears blue, blue around the eyes, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

STEER—Taken up by John Lanning, Hamlin Tp. (Hamlin P. O.) Nov. 5th, 1876, one winter old, all red excepts. Valued at \$15.00.

(Hamin F. O.) Nov. Marks or brands noticeable. Valued at \$15.00.

STEER—Taken up by John Lanning, Hamlin Tp.) Sabetha P. O.) one red steer, one year old, all red except a white spot on each hind leg near the gambrel joint, with a brand on the left hip, supposed to be 2, no other marks or brands noticeable. Valued at \$12.00.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. COLTS—Taken up by D. S. Mills, Crawford Tp, Dec. 26, 1876, two horse colts, two years old, one with star in forehead, the other with a blaze face. Both valued at \$30,00. PONY—Taken up by William Lathrop, Shawnee Tp, Dec. 21st, 1876, one pony horse, twelve years old, fourteen hands high, with saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$15. Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Cierk. Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

Filly—Taken up by Orlando Duir, Lincoln Tp, one
dark bay filly, medium size, supposed to be two years old,
small star in forehead. No other marks or brands.

MARE—Taken up by Dennis Ward, Appanoose Tp, one
bay—mere, three years old past, it hands high, white on
both hind feet, branded with the letters D W on left shoulder. Valued at \$40.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W Davis, Appanoose Tp, one
native medium sized one year old heifer, red and white
spotted, roan, white star in forehead, no other marks or
brands. Cash value \$11.00.

Jewell County-W. M. Allen, Clerk. BTEER—Taken up by Wm. Runyan, Buffalo Tp, one red nd white spotted steer, one year old past, stagg. Ap-raised at \$10,00.

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

PONY—Taken up by Sylvester Stewart, Delaware Tp, Dec. 5th, 1876, one sorrel mare popy, about aix years old, 14 hands high, balu face, a few white hairs about voot of tail. Valued at \$25.00. Herman Newman, Delaware Tp, Dec. 1st, 1876, one black colt, one year old last spring, a small scar on the left hind stife, no other marks or brands purposelyable. Valued at \$15.00. small scar on the left minusine, above perceivable. Valued at \$15,00.

MARE—Taken up by Jonn Dungan, Kentucky Tp, Dec. 26th, 1876, one brown-bay mare, two years old past, white hind feet, white star in the forehead, heavy mane and tail, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$25,00.

CULT—Taken up by J. F. Hinton, Oskaloosa Tp, Dec. 26th, 1876, one black horse colt, two years old past, about 14 hands high, medium size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30,00.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk. Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Daniel Murdock, Oxford Tp, Nov.
20th, 1876, one bay horse, thin in fiesh, 8 or 10 years old,
blind in the left eye. Valued at \$40,00

TWO MARES—Taken up by E. J. Lee, Aubry Tp, Oct.
1st, 1876, one light gray mare, dark mane and tail, 16 hands
high, 6 years old, collar marks. Valued at \$50,00.
PONY—Also, one brown pony mare, 14 hands high, 9
years old, star in the forehead, white streak on nose, collar marks. Valued at \$35,00.

STEER—Taken up by James Sells, Olathe Tp, Jan. 18th,
1277, one red yearling steer, medium size, underbit in left
car, crop off and underbit in right ear, some white on
beily and tail. Valued at \$13,00.

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. Lyon County—J. 8. Craig, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by J. L. W. Bell, Emporia Tp, (Emporia P. O.) Nov. 22nd, 1575, one two year old white steer, with square crop off the right ear. Valued at \$15,00.

CATTLE AND FONY—Taken up by Malcom Campbed, Pike Tp, Dec. 28th, 1876, (Plymouth P. O.) one steer, two years old past, pair red, branded with the letters A K on left hip. Valued at \$14,00. One i year old steer, brindle, branded on the left hip with the letter S or figure 8. Valued at \$12,00. Also, one two year old helier, dark red, under bit in both ears. Valued at \$12,00. Also, one bay mare pony, star in the face, white noise, both lind feet white, branded with the letters C C on the left hip and the letter P on the left shoulder, 8 or 9 years old. Valued at \$18,00.

ietter P on the left shoulder, 8 or 9 years old. Valued at \$18.00.

CATTLE—Taken up by Dr. J. J. Wright, Emporia Tp. (Emporia P. O) Nov. 7th, 1876, one yearling heifer, with little roan and red ears. Value \$12.00.

Also, one yearling heifer, red and white. Value \$15.00.

Also, one yearling steer, red, with some white on face and legs. Value \$14.00.

Also, one yearling heifer, red and white, slit in left ear, and underbit in right ear. Value \$15.00.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Sidney Putnam, Waterloo Tp. (Lvy P. O.) one red cow, with a V shaped white mark in the face, and several small white spots along the sides and flank, branded with the letter F on top of the right hip, 8 years old. Value \$16.00.

Also, one sucking, red buil calf, about 4 months old and belongs to the above described cow. Value \$4.00.

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk. COW-Taken up by James Cornsey, High Prairie Tp, one roan cow, about six years old, crop and underbit on the rightear. Valued at \$30,00.

MULE-Taken up by Thomas Smith, Alexandria Tp, one dark brown mare mule, four years old past, mealy nose, shod all round, had on halter with rope shank. one dark brown mars mule, four years on pass, mean, nose, shot all round, had on haiter with rope shank. Valued at \$50.00.

8TEER—Taken up by Thomas Mason, Alexandria Tp. Nov. 24th, 1876, one white steer, three years old, red neck, branded TC on right horo, figure son right hip. Value \$20.

5TEER—Taken up by James M. Pheniele, keno Tp. Nov. 14th, 1876, one three year old roan steer, crop off right ear. Value \$25.00.

8TEER—Also, one three year old red steer, under bit in lett ear. Value \$25.00.

COT—Taken up by George W. Howard, Reno Tp. Nov. 14th, 1876, one yearling bay horse coit, dark mane and tall, small white spott in forchead. Value \$20.00.

MARE—Taken up by George M. Mosser, Sherman Tp. Nov. 29th, 1876, one light bay mare, three years old, star in lace, no marks or brands. Value \$35.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. B. Bishop, Alexandria Tp. Dec. 8th, 1876, one red and white spotted helfer, short horns, two years old. Value \$15.00.

HORSE—Taken up by Andy Kaho, Oswego Tp, Jan. 3rd, 1877, one bay horse, about 15% hands high, branded E R on right hip, D L on left hip, right hind foot white, white spot on left heel, white hairs in the tail, a few white hairs in forehead, saddle and bridle marks, shod all round. Valued at \$75,00. La Bette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk.

Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. O. Hara, Blue Mound Tp, Dec. h, 1876, one 3 year old light colored gray mare, no marks, alued at \$50.00. 7th, 1876, one 3 year old light colored gray mare, no marks. Valued at \$50,00.

MARE.—Faken up by Wm. Barnes, Blue Mound Tp.
Nov. 12th, 1876, one three year old bay pony mare, 14 hands high, white strip in lace, right hind foot and fetlock white, leit fore foot white, under Jaw undaually large. Valued at \$50,00.

STEER.—Taken up by J. W. Craig, Potosi Tp, Dec. 25th, 1876, one 3 year old red and white spotted steer, no marks or brands. Value \$20,00.

Marion County-Thos. W, Bown, Clerk. MARICA County - 1 nos. W, 10wn, Clear Carek Tp, Jan. 2th, 1877, one sorrel pony mare, with blaze in face, four thite feet, branded A C on left hip, about six years old. Also, one sorrel mare colt, with blaze in face, four white eet, supposed to be a yearling, no marks or brands. Both nimals valued at \$55,00.

Mlami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Benton Groover, Marysville Tp.
Dec. 29, 1376, one bay mare, 8 yrs old, with star in forehead,
black mane and tall, about 154 hands high. Value \$60,00.

MARE—Taken up by J. E. Cooper, Wes Tp. Jan. 17, 1877,
one sorrel pony mare, 7 years old, with harness marks.
Value \$23.00.

MARE—Taken up by A. Gorman, Sugar Creek Tp. Dec.
31, 1876, one chestnut sorrel mare, 10 years old, white spot in forehead, some white on left hind foot, harness and saddle marks. Value \$35.00.

MARE—Also, one bay may, 14 yrs old, white strip down the face, blind in right eye, some white on both hind feet, arness marks on both sides. Value \$25.01, COLT—Taken up by R. D. Pitman, Wes Tp. Dec. 1st, 1876, one bright bay horse colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands. Value \$25.00.

Nemahs Connty—W. J. Ingram. Clerk.

Nemaha County-W. J. Ingram, Clerk. COLT—One black horse coit, root of mane white, two years old past, no marks or brands visible.

MARE—Taken up by Joel Job, Neuchatel Tp, one dark bay mare, black mane and tail, heavy set, two years old past. Valued at \$25,00.

STEER—Taken up by John Sly, Washington Tp. one yearling steer, with blackish head and neck, white spot forchead, body striped round with white and lightish brown, legs white to knee. Value \$14,00.

Rush County-Allen McCann, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Robert Stephens, Alexander Tp Jan. 13th. 1877, a dark roan horse, 13% hands high, 12 year old, saddle and harness marks, no brands. Value \$12,00.

Biley County-J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by C. W. Kemball, Mashattan Tp, one two year old heifer, color dark red, some white on back, bush of tail gone. Value \$15.00.

Also, one black and white Texas cow, three or four y'rs pld, branded W on hip. Vaine \$15.00.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. COW—Taken ap by Joseph Fiery, Dover Tp, Dec. 11th, 1876, one red cow, 6 years old, brauded O on left hip, underbit out of left ear. Value \$20,00.

HEIFER—Taken up by Golden Slivers, Soldier Tp. Dec. 28, 1876, one white heffer, no marks or brands percelvable, supposed to be about 18 months old. Value \$15.00.

COLT—Taken up by O. P. Leighton, Tecumsen Tp, Jan. 18, 1877, one bay horse colt, small star in forehead, black mane and tail, 1 year old, no marks or brands. Value \$20. Wilson County-G. E. Butin, Clerk.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

HRIFER—Taken up by W. W. Whiteside, Fail River Tp,
Dec. 21,1876, a red helfer, white spot in forchead above the
left eye, little white on the back, white on the belly, tail
mixed red and white, under bit in left ear, half crop in
right ear, and considered to be two years old last spring.

HRIFER—Also, a pale red and white helfer speckled on
the hips and thighs, tail white, white spot in forchead
above the right, swallow fork in the right ear, suppose
dt to be two years old last spring.

STEER—Take, nu by Geo. Shader, Verdigris Tp, Dec.
30, 1876, a two our old roan steer, slit in the left ear, and
swallow fork it he right ear. Value \$16.00.

STEER—Taken up by Patrick Fixmorris, Verdigris Tp,
Dec. 25, 1876, he vear old steer, white spots behind the
right shoulder, white spot in the forchead, branded with
C or G on the right hip. Value \$15.00.

Wabausese Gennty—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

COLTS—Taken up by J. L. Unhienbacker, Farmer Tp,
Jan. 2nd, 1877, one bay mare colt, one year old last spring,
about 14 hands high, both hind feet white. Value \$20.00.

Also, one cream colo ed mare colt, one year old last
spring, 13 hands high, both hind feet white, has a white
stripe in forchead down to nose. Value \$15,00.

COLTS—Taken up by Andrew Selgrist, Washington Tp,
Jan 5th, 1877, two bay mare colts, a few white hairs on
forchead and on right hind foot of each, supposed to be
two years old next spring. Value \$30.00 each.

Also, one bay horse colt, supposed to be three years
old next spring. Value \$30.00. All three branded 4 R on
right shoulder.

COLT—Taken up by J. M. Bisbey, Wabaunsee Tp, Jan.
8th, 1877, one bay mare colt, small white spot in face, dark
mane and tail, medium size, supposed to be three years
old past, no marks or brands visible. Value \$50.00.

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Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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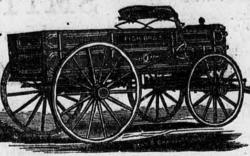
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Best WAGON

Wheels.





Lightest RUNNING

MADE.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

Skinner's Improved Plows, Fish Bros. Wagons, Vandiver and Quincy Corn Planters, Adams and French Harvesters, OHIO SULKY RAKE.

Examine these Implements before buying.

Trumbull, Reynolds & 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.



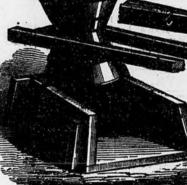
The Sandwich Shellers stand at the head of the list, and with the new improved feed it is far ahead of any other. Send for Catalogue Price List. We also have a large stock of HAND SHELLERS. Eclipse Hand Sheller, delivered at depot on receipt of \$12.00 with fan \$15.00. The above is the best hand sheller in the market. Kausas 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 NONEY IN THE FARMER'S POREST. It cleans your corn nicely for meal, raises the grade at the railroad market, thus securing you i to 8 cents more per bushel. EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE A GOOD HAND SHELLER.
Will soon save the price of one in hanling corn to market.

Eureka! Eureka! Eureka! JUST WHAT THE FARMERS HAVE REEN WANTING. THE Big Glant CORN MILL.

THE ONLY

THAT

WILL GRIND CORN WITH SHUCK ON



THE ONLY

GRINDING

Corn and Cob Successfully.

EXTRA EXPENSE. 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.

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 DeTour Plows, New Departure (tongueless)

Cultivator, Selby's Corn Planter, &c., &c.

Send for our handsome Illustrated Catalogue (to be out soon) containing cuts and prices of goods in our
Agricultural Implement Department, Wagon and Carriage Department, and Seed Department. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Missouri.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! MAN AND BAST Patron's Helper. Is the Grand Old MUSTANG.

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS. Thre is no sore it willnot heal, no Lame-

ness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain, that affects the human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A Bottle costing 25c. 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cents Post paid, J.B. Husten, Nassau, Rens. 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 for the Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

\$190 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent sample free. Address the Hudson Wire Mills, 128 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark st., Chicago, Ill. GUNS Revolvers, &c. Latest styles; lowest prices. Sent anywhere c.o. D. for examination, l'rice List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Price \$1.50 a year. Send for sample copy to Des Moines, Iowa.

The best Grange paper published

A live Agricultural paper, a first

class family paper, a thoroughgoing

in the United States.

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AGENTS WANTED for the NEW

Farmer's Book Gives full information on all kinds of Farm-work Drainage. Fertifizes, Rotation of Crops, and Farm Stock. Includes a most valuable and practical treatise on House-building, and book of Legal forms and Laws for farmers. The most valuable farmer's book ever published. For full description and terms, Address J. C. McCURDY & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

C. G. FOSTER,

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

Let us Smile.

OLD SI PILOT'S O 'POSSUM HUNT. "Golly! hit wus cold 'nuff las' night ter freeze up a blas' furniss!" said Amos yester

feber, fer de bo'n trufe!" said old Si. "How was dat?"

"Well, some ob dese town gen'lmen, dey come arter me to go wid dem ter hunt 'pos-aum an' I went."

'Dey moughter 'skused me!" put in Amos. "Nebber mine, nigger, mebbe you kin be satisfide wid er or'nary cirkus, but ef yer want ter see de gran' hipperdrumedary an moril caravangerie, you'se got ter go 'possum hun-tin' wid dat squad dat I wus in las' night!" .
"What did dey do?"

"What did dey do?"
"Dey went out in de woods an' prowled 'round dar whar de 'possums gin'rully gethers an' dey hunted! Dey 'skivered mo' 'possum tracks an' seed mo' 'possum h'ar on de bark ob trees dan's bin in Georgy sence Stone Mountain was planted to mark the de norf-wea' corner ob de hig survey!" er ob de big survay!"

"Did dey ketch any, tho"?" "Did dey ketch any, tho?"

"Hol' on! De fust one dat dey treed wuz
one dat dey foun' creepin' long de side ob a
fence. When dey sicked de dog on hit an' hit
cl'ared de fence at de fust bound dey let out
arter hit an' purty soon dey had hit up a tree.
When de 'possum got up ter de fork hit turn'd
'round and say: 'Sphit! me-ow-ow!' Good
master, I jess tho't dat I would bus' right dar,
fer dem boys hed done gone an' treed de bigges' ole gray cat dat ebber you see in yo' bo'n
days!"

days!"
"Dey moughter kno'd dat warn't no 'possum when hit riz ober dat fence, es you prescribe!"

said Amos. "But sho'tly dey struck anudder trail an when de dog—one ob dese heah patent-breed fices—bark'd, one ob de boys says: 'By jings, fellers, we's got de re-prehensible trail wretch in de foallidge, at las'l' an' dey all helt a war-dance onder de tree, but when dey flash'd de bull's eye onter de right limb, a stray rooster shuck hisself an says: "tuck'awk'awk'awk'; den yer cood aheerd dem boys cussin' ober in

de next county," "Didn't dey ketch no 'possum at all de whole

night?
"When I gits to de 'possums I'll speak 'bout dem, but I wuz gwine on ter say dat dey fizzle out on de fals' 'larms ob dat patent pup tell dey run agin a polecat, den dey all holler'd 'possum, and hit waz wuss dan holdin' a team of young mules ober a ho'nets nee' ter keep dem boys from bouncin' onter dat old time centennil critter. But de dog went in—an come out—but he warnt shuck hands wid fur his bravery, you bet! Arter dat skirmish dem boys opened de throttils ob dere canteens wide an' faum'd pe reserves inter er returnin' board respired wid de spirit ob sebenty-six!"

"An' no 'possum at las'!"
"Narry flicker ob a tail, but dar waz laffin' 'nuff on my side ter mek a man fatter dan fo'ty 'possums briled!"

"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN." Burlington Hawk-Eye: Sometimes what a dreamy, far-away picture of the beautiful Had Been it calls up in your memory, when you have loved a fair young girl with all the ferr vor and passionate ardor of a manly nature, when your very soul has caught the inspira-tion of her presence, and her face has been for you the realization of all that was tender and fair and pure, and when the loss of this prize has swept over your heart like a sirrocco of agony, and left it dry and bitter and hard, ten years after, to look over an alley fence when hunting for your runaway boy and see her in the back yard of a corner grocery, with a draggled calico dress pinned up over a red flannel petticoat, a man's hat perched on her head and stretching a flapping shirt over a line, while she holds two clothes pins between her teeth.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

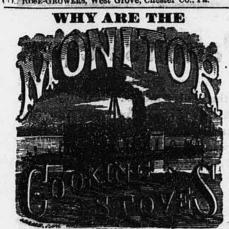
Our readers, in replying to advertisements, advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

\$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. WANTED AGENTS to canvass for Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Shrubbery Park Nur sery, Lawrence, Kansse. P. P. PHILLIPS.

S3 Buy the best Washing Machine. Write I. S. Richardson, 150 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10c. L. Jones & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S ROSES

mail. postpaid. 5 spiendid varieties, abeled. for \$1; 1-3 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 \$5. For 10 cents each additional, one your choice an abelieu, for \$4; 35 for \$5. For 10 cents each additional, one Magnificent PremiumRose to every dollar sworth ordered. Send for our NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE, and choose from over 300 finest sorts. We make Roses a Great Specialty, and are the largest Rose-growers in America. Refer to 100,000 customers in the United States and Canada. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO... Rose-Growers, West Grove, Chester Co.. Pa.



The Best Coal Cook Stoves? THE QUICKEST BAKERS 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.

SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Missouri.

day morning. "Yes, but I like ter 'laff myself inter a ragin' inter a ragin

BEING the Pioneers in the trade in this city, we have been able to take our choice of the best imploments made, which our long experience in the business enabled us to do with great satisfaction to our customers as well as to ourselves. Having the Largest House in Kansas City we have facilities for keeping a full supply of goods on hand suitable to the wants of the trade. Manufacturers of goods, whose reputation is world-vide, have made our house their Western Depot, or distributing point; thus taking advantage of freights. We are enabled to furnish the Best Implements at a very reasonable price. We call your attention to the Celebrated Goods handled by us, all of which are warranted. We publish a "Farmers' Diary and Memorandum Book," which will be sent free to any farmer writing to us for one.

For Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draught, and Beauty of Finish are noted all over the United States. They are acknowledged by other wagon manufacturers to be the two standard wagons of this country and as they are the be-t proportioned wagons made, are used as patterns by other manufacturers. We have never heard any manufacturer or dealer claim to have as good a wagon as either the BAIN or SCHUTTLER. One of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the lowest priced wagon, but do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheapest in the end. Send for Circular. Western Depot for Factory.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK THREE-SPRING WAGONS AND

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

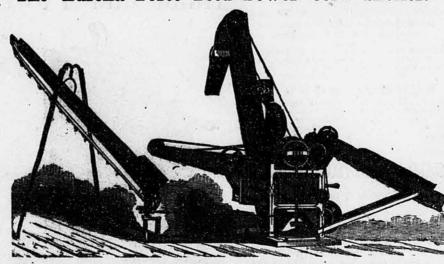
Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Pannelled Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shafts, or both, as desired, with or without Brake, etc., made by E. BAIN, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

We have handled BAIN'S THREE-SPRING and PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS nearly two years, and they are fast becoming as popular as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United States where greater care is given to the selection of material used. A through system of inspection is strictly adhered to, so we are prepared to WARRANT each part to be perfect. If defective, it will be replaced without charge. A better quality of springs is used in their construction than is used in ordinary vehicles in the market.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlets giving full particulars. Any information in regard to Prices, or Freight on Wagons to your place, will be promptly and cheerfully given. Western Depot for Factory,

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

The Eureka Force Feed Power Corn Sheller!



Two, four, and six hole, belt or geared with or without Horse Powers. Manufactured at JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

The only Sheller that the Feeder carries the corn directly into the Feed Hopper, and that has all the late important improvements. This class of shellers will do more work with one third less power than Cylinder Shellers, which rub corn on corn, or press it between cylinder and concave—and their superiority is shelling damp or frosted corn is universally admitted. There are many very important features that belong exclusively to this Sheller and cannot be used by any other, the Powers are simple, strong and durable, easily repaired, and gives more effective Power from draft applied than any other.



Avery's Spiral Knife Stalk Cutter.

in replying to advertisements, do us a favor if they will state they saw this beput off with any other. If your dealer does not keep it, send to us for full particulars.

BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY.

Can be

Attached 4 4 1



to any PLOW

We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUCKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market.

It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or fron beam. Can be reversed to u e on either right or left hand plows. It is adapted to either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated or the plow raised entirely out of the ground without stopping the team. It will always hold the plow at a uniform depth, when passing over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be used with a rigid lever for general use, and may be left loose and adjustable for very-rough and stony land. This Sulky has been thoroughly tested and came off victorious at every Fair and field trial where exhibited the past two years.

This is just what every farmer needs, and has been looking for.

Brown's New No. 1 Open-Heel Drop Corn Planter.

To well known and established points of excellence and durability we have added the most practical Openheel Drop ever put upon the market, dropping the corn in full view of both dropper and driver, enabling the former to drop by the heel of the runner, and the latter to see that the work is being well done, while both these attendants maintain a position of ease and comfort. We retain our standard and accurate principle of dropping, and have simply added a device for carrying the seed into full view, at the same time avoiding all danger of clogging, or leaving the corn on top of the ground, which has been the serious objection to machines of this class heretofore introduced. In addition to many other advantages that the "Brown" planter possesses over all others, there has this year been added a Double Fulcrum Lever, by which the driver can raise and lower the front part of the machine at will, lifting it out of the ground or forcing it in to any required depth, enabling him to lift the runners over an obstacle, and also to plant at a more uniform depth than can be done on any other Planter. This lever will be put on the Drill, the No. 1 and the No. 2 Planters. THE DRILL AND CHECK-ROW PLANTER COMBINED.

Is adjustable to three different widths of rows and retains all the features of the No. 1 Planter, having in addition, a self-dropping attachment, which is used extensively by some of our largest corn-growers, requiring ONLY ONE MAN TO OPERATE IT, and will plant in hills of one, two, three or four kernels each varying from seven to thirty-eight inches apart, as may be desired, and is pronounced by our best and leading farmers the only correct and reliable Drill Planter extant. Plates with small holes are furnished with the Drill for planting broom corn, for which purpose the Brown Drill stands without a rival.

BROWN'S NO. 2 CHECK-ROW PLANTER. Stationary width with open-heel drop. Four years of successful operation without the report of a single failure, fully establishes its reputation as a first-class machine. For accuracy and durability we warrant it equal to the best of any other manufacture. Send for Circular.

THE HIGHEST HONORS.

At the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, the Committee of Awards, after carefully examining into the merits of the various Plews, Sulky Rakes and Cultivators, from all parts of this country and Europe, awarded us the highest honors obtainable, viz:

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR AND DIPLOMA.

ON EACH OF THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITS:

Furst and Bradley's "Garden City Clipper" Plovs. Furst and Bradley's "Garden City"

Sulky and Gang Plows. Furst and Bradley's Sulky Hay Raks. Furst and

Bradley's Combined Riding and Walking Cultivator. Furst and Bradley's

Wood and Iron Beam Walking Cultivator.

When it is remembered that our goods were shown in competition with all the most prominent manufacturers of their class in this country and Europe the foregoing becomes a most significant fact, sealing the already proclaimed verdict in their favor, of the farmers and dealers throughout the country.

SMITH & KEATING.

General Western Agents, KANSAS CITY, MO.

DEERE & Co., Moline, Illinois.

St. Louis, Mo.

· C. S. WHEELER Kansas City, Mo.

DEERE, MANSUR

FARM MACHINERY,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

We call the especial attention of Farmers to our line of strictly Standard and fully Warranted Goods adapted to their wants. With extensive establishments in Kansas City and St. Louis, and direct connection with the largest Plow Factory in the World, we are justified in asserting that our facilities for Manufacturing and Selling the best articles at low prices are unequalled in the West. We respectfully solicit your trade and will 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 to some of our leading Implements, among them-

The JOHN DEERE MOLINE PLOWS



HAS NO SUCCESSFUL

RIVAL IN THE

MARKET.

"GILPIN" SULKY PLOW.

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



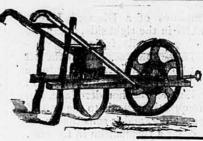


Planter.

MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES-WARRANT-ED EQUAL TO ANY.

The Improved Diamond Corn THE CLIMAX CORN PLANTER. IMPROVED FOR 1877, WITH OPEN HEEL.

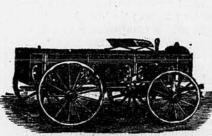
Six Chamber Rotary Drop, each chamber Has Open Heel. Slide Valve with Spring Cutoff. Quantity planted can be changed without removing corn from box. Best Lever in use for raising runners with dropper seated. Runners can be locked either in or out of the ground. Check Rowe Drill or Sod Attachment, work perfectly. See this Planter before buying. popular now in use.



The HOOSIER 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.





THE MITCHELL FARM WAGON

THE MITCHELL FARM WAGON,

Has been before the public for 46 years. Made by the best mechanics to be obtained in the market and not by compulsory convict labor. Timber avasoned 3 to 5 years. Spokes driven in glue by powerful machinery. Patent coupling, double end gate. Finest looking farm wagon made. Has no readers but many followers.

SUCCESS IS THE TEST OF MERIT.

MANUFACTORY AT

Unrivalled as to style, strength, and price. A light draft, easy riding wagon. carrying, when required, 1000 pounds. Platform Springs, Patent Wheels, Solid Collar, Coach Shaped Axles, English Steel, Norway 1001 ron, slowarowth timber, used in construction. Patent round cornered or square body. Very handens wagon made. Has no readers but ing nothing but PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS. Send for special Oxalogue and Price.

MANUFACTORY AT

RACINE, WISCONSIN. CORTLAND, NEW YORK.

These Celebrated Churns have the endorsement of the best dairymen of the country. They combine more good qualities than any other: Five sizes made. Every Churn warranted. Made only by

CONCORD, N. H. We are their General Agents, send to us for Catalogue and Prices.

PORTER, BLANCHARD'S SONS,



With TWENTY OIL TEMPERED Spring Steel Teeth.



BOY OR GIRL TEN YEARS OLD Can Work It Easily.

The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake. The favorite Rake in Kansas, and outsells all others, as we are prepared to prove by the figures. We have handled it for the past seven years with great success. We can hardly real 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.

THE KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO.,

POWER CORN SHELLER. Shells unhusked as well as husked corn perfectly

A Full Line of HAND CORN SHELLERS Cheap. THE IMPROVED LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB

The best known and most popular in market. 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 & CO.; KANSAS CITY, MO.

SUPPLEMENT.

VABIOUS BREEDS OF PIGEONS.

Less ample provisions are probably now made for doves by farmers over New England; than formerly; the same is true, also, of Old England, as pigeon-cotes are less common there, as here, than formerly, as a part of, or an annex to, the farmery. Wood, on boxes were and are still sometimes placed en boxes were and are still sometimes placed inside of the gable ends of barns or stables and in sheds, to furnish a dwelling place for the doves. They are regarded as a source of much pleasure, though it may sometimes prove an expensive luxury, as they are gross feeders.
They feed on pess, tareseeds, grains, and, when numerous, they may cause much dainwhen numerous, they may cause much dainage to crops, at both seed-time and harvest, as they are great pickers during both seasons. No evil need be feared while their numbers are small. A few of them about a farmery, with the other fowls, give a pleasant and cheer-ful aspect to a rural homestead.

Darwin, who for a long time made pigeons a special study, did so because they were descended from one known source that is clearer than that of any other anciently domesticated animal; secondly, because there are many old treatises, in several languages, on pigeons, so that the several breeds may be accurately traced; and thirdly, because variation has been very great during the time that has elapsed since this historic period. Notwithstanding the clear evidence that all the breeds have determined the clear evidence the clear evidenc the clear evidence that all the breeds have de-scended from a single species, it was not until some years had passed after he began his in-vestigation, that he could persuade himself that the whole amount of difference in this family could be traced to the wild rock-pig-eon, domesticated by man. He kept alive for a time all the most distinct breeds he could procure in England or on the Continent and procure in England or on the Continent, and prepared skeletons of all. He also received skins from Persia, India and other quarters of skins from Persia, India and other quarters of the globe. He became a member of two of the pigeon clubs of London, where he received much assistance in his work of investigation, from some of the most eminent amateurs. The permanent varieties that breed true are very numerous. MM Bottard and Corbie de-scribe, in detail, 122 kinds, and Darwin says he could name several kinds unknown to them. Hence, he adds, that there probably exist con-Hence, he adds, that there probably exist considerably above 150 kinds which breed true and are named. The small, conical beak of the short-faced tumbler; the short and broad beak of the barb; the long, straight and narrow beak with enormous wattles of the Eng-lish carrier; the expanded, up-raised tail of the fan-tail; the esophagus of the pouter, are all very noteworthy, because striking characteris-tics of the marked varieties of the great pigeon-family.

eon-family.

The most distinct pigeon breeds are arranged by Darwin into four groups, as follows:
The first group comprises the English Pouter;
the second, the English Carrier, the Runt, the
Barb; the third, the Fantail, African Owl,
Short-faced Tumbler, Indian Frill-back and
Jacobin; the fourth, Dove-cote pigeon, Swallow, Spot, English Frill-back, Laugher and
Trumpeter. This classification comprises ma-Trumpeter. This classification comprises ma-Trumpeter. This classification comprises many sub-groups and varieties that we deem it quite unnecessary to name here. A large and time show of the choice varieties of the pigeon family was seen at "The Massachusetts Poultry Association's Exhibition," in the Music Hall in Boston. This has ever been to us one of the most attractive departments of this exceeding well arranged and most pleasantly. ceedingly well-arranged and most pleasantly conducted annual entertainment, well calculated to amuse not only, but to initiate and instruct the urbans into a knowledge and foretaste of the pleasures of suburban, pastoral and farm life. We cannot go into a description of the numerous and extraordinary number of breeds, so wonderfully distinct from one another and from the aboriginal rock pigeon, as may be seen at every pigeon-show, wheth-er in the Music Hall or in Birmingham, England. When the reader is informed that pigeon breeders talk of \$500 to \$1,000 a pair for the rarest and choicest of the fancy varieties, he may cease to wonder at \$40,000 for stallion and \$40,600 for a Shorthorn cow of the Duchess family.

The common dove-house pigeons of the farm not unfrequently fly long distances for their food, they preferring to feed on the smaller grains and the seeds of legumes when they can be had. When very numerous, they become pests of the farms for nearly three-fourths of the year, as was formerly the case in Great Britain. Their wonderful profileacy is manitest in a statement of Dr. Gregory, who computed that, in four years, 14,760 pigeons may come from a single pair. It is somewhere estimated that there are in England and Wales 20,000 that there are in England and Wales 20,000 dove houses, averaging 100 pairs of old pigeons. Taking three-fourths of this number, and it will give some 1,125,000 pairs of dovelouse pigeons in England and Wales. These will consume one pint of grain per pair daily, with what they carry home to feed their young, and this for 140 days—about half the time they are allowed to subsist on grain time they are allowed to subsist on grain—would amount to 157,500,000 pints consumed, in England and Wales, by these voracious nn England and Wales, by these voracious feeders; reduced to bushels the amount is 4,-621,875 Winchester bushels, which at six shillings per bushel (the price when this calculation was made) would equal £1,476,562 10s., as the annual consumption of dove-house pigrans. This statement was submitted for the eons. This statement was submitted for the consideration of the Honorable Board of Ag. riculture, in comparison with the use of these birds as a luxury for the tables, and their ex-crements for manurial purposes. This state-ment did not include their pickings at seedtime, where grain and legume seeds were sown. Such is a brief allusion to the cost of this dove house pigeon luxury of the farmer under specific conditions. The evil has never become so manifest in New England.—Amer ican Cultivator.

We are informed that a few days since, s We are informed that a few days since, a young man "batching" in a house—on a tract of land in Fawn Creek township near the State road—like, unhappily, many thousands more—although scarcely out of his teens—was indulging in his pipe and the vile weed, and when fully narcotized so as to be probably oblivious to duty, emptied the ashes from his pipe, set fire to the prairie, burnt his house and its contents, while the fire extended miles around, doing more damage than his labor in half his lifetime is likely to restore to the community. munity.

The case illustrates the evil complained of. Carelessness or stupid indifference is often the starting point of serious disasters. Every farm. er is now interested in saving the dry grass till the proper time arrives .- Independence

Tobacco revenue alone contributed to the National Treasury last year nearly forty mil-

The Kansas Farmer. FARMERS, TRY OUR NEW CORN DUMP.

Shellabarger, Griswold & Co.,

SHAWNEE MILLS,

CHANNEEMILLS SHATTAN

Journal of Agriculture and Farmer,

The Farmers' Champion,

Is a large 8-page, 48-column weekly Agricultural, Grange, Live Stock and Family

Paper; has been published in St. Louis

for 12 years, and is now the leading, the

largest and most widely-circulated Agri-

cultural Journal in the Southwest, It is

full of instructive teachings on Agriculture, Horticulture, Bee-keeping, Poultryraising and Live Stock, and treats on all

subjects pertaining to the Farm and Fireside. It is deservedly popular as a

FAMILY PAPER,

And has more Correspondents among the practical hard-working farmers and house-

wives than any paper of its class published. Letters from the children are al-

ways interesting, and their department is

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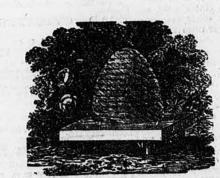
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Leghorns will produce the greatest number of eggs especially in warm weather, but they are too small for poultry, and their fiesh is infect that the latter of the latter of

not so many.

For setting hens I prefer half barrels without heads, set in the ground half their depth.

Make nests of hay on the earth. In cold weather such nests exclude cold air from beneath the carth should er such nests exclude cold air from beneath the eggs. In warm weather the earth should be moistened by pouring on a pail of water. Sitters should be kept by themselves, to prevent annoyance from other hens. A coop placed over the nest large enough to allow of a dust bath works well. Have food convenient so the birds can eat and go back to the nest before the eggs get cold.—Paper of I. K. Hetch, read before the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.

There has been \$50,000 paid out for hogs at Sabetha within the last three months. Each car load averaged 300 pounds to the hog. Mr. Heseltine brought in two Chester White hogs which weighed 990 pounds. G. W. Conrad two Poland-China hogs, weighed, 910. Gustaff Steilbler, two Poland-China hogs, weight 850. J. M. Miller, one hog Poland-China, 7 months old, weighed 350. Next comes Henry Monroe, who is liable to be deceived slightly 850. J. M. Miller, one hog Poland-China, 7 months old, weighed 350. Next comes Henry Monroe, who is liable to be deceived slightly in the strength of Peter Cooper as a Presidential candidate, but not so easily beaten on the weight of Chester-Whites. He brought up of his own raising the other day, 37 head of 16 months old Chester-White hogs that were beauties, and averaged 360 pounds; two of the largest weighed 960. Then comes Bob Ray another Peter Cooperite, with two Poland hogs that weighed 800. Bob can explain the good qualities of a Poland hog better than the Peter Cooper vote. Charles Culverhouse sold 8 Polonds China hogs that averaged 380; The heaviest weight 560. Day & Phelps, 4 Berkshire hogs that averaged 420. Mr. Boomer brought in the largest number of any one man—60 head, all black of his own raising. They averaged 309. Mr. Joss brought in 40 head, all black; averaged 325. If any other shipping point can beat this, let us hear from them. point can beat this, let us hear from them.-Sebetha Advance.

No more cattle dying since the hints about lack of water in the *Dispatch*. Some say it was not that, but then there is every reason was not that, but then there is every reason that it was, even if there was plenty of water in the field where the cattle are, they eat dry feed until they become stupid, and want stire ing up before they will go to the water.

The smut on corn also tends to clog up the stomach, but water, plenty of water, will save the stock from death.—Hiawatha Disipatch.

FLOUR MILL.—Mr. Johnson & Lewis, of Ell Falls, are building a good grist and saw mill, on Mr. Mann's farm on Grouse Creek. Work on the dam has begun. It is estimated that the cost of the mill and dam will reach \$16. 000. By cutting across a bend in the creek and building a twelve foot dam, he gets a fall of nineteen feet and eight inches.—Arkansas

There are indications for a speedy formation of a new coal combination. It is about time the poor coal consumers of the East had their marrow squeezed out of them again for the benefit of some of the huge coal corporations. When interrogated respecting this rumor the representatives of the various companies stated representatives of the various companies stated that the combination only proposed to regulate the supply. Exactly. Shorten the supply and what follows? High prices.

The jams of ice in the harbors of the seaboard cities and the small mountains of snow heaped up in their streets very seriously interfere with the exporting trade. The snow prevents a free transfer of freight to the docks, and the ice impedes the vessels. About the only cargoes going to Europe now are provisions, grains and flour, which are the sinews of very and war is pretty certain to occur.

France is getting so short of raw sugar that she is compelled to close up many of her refin-eries. One at Nantes has just closed, leaving a large force of workmen to struggle with poverty and a hard winter.

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